

**IMPORTANT: IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF THIS PROSPECTUS YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR PROFESSIONAL ADVISER.**

Apex Fundrock Ltd, the authorised corporate director of the Company, is the person responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of its knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained herein does not contain any untrue or misleading statement or omit any matters required by the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook to be included in it. Apex Fundrock Ltd accepts responsibility accordingly.

**PROSPECTUS**  
**OF**  
**MI THORNBRIDGE INVESTMENT FUNDS**  
**(A UCITS scheme open-ended investment company**  
**incorporated with limited liability and**  
**registered in England and Wales**  
**under registered number IC000109)**  
**(“MI” and “MI Funds” are trading names of the ACD)**

This document constitutes the Prospectus for MI Thornbridge Investment Funds which has been prepared in accordance with the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook.

This Prospectus is dated, and is valid as at 12 March 2025.

Copies of this Prospectus have been sent to the Financial Conduct Authority and the Depositary.

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## **Important information**

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

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

The Shares have not been and will not be registered in the United States of America under any applicable legislation. They may not be offered or sold in the United States of America, any state of the United States of America or in its territories and possessions or offered or sold to US persons. The Company and the ACD have not been and will not be registered in the United States of America under any applicable legislation.

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

The provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation are binding on each of the Shareholders and a copy of the Instrument of Incorporation is available on request from Apex Fundrock Ltd.

This Prospectus has been issued for the purpose of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 by Apex Fundrock Ltd.

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

This Prospectus is based on information, law and practice at the date hereof. The Company and ACD cannot be bound by an out of date prospectus when a new version has been issued and investors should check with Apex Fundrock Ltd that this is the most recently published prospectus.

Obligations have been imposed on financial sector professionals to prevent the use of funds such as MI Thornbridge Investment Funds for money-laundering purposes. Within this context a procedure for the identification of subscribers is required. That is, the application

form of a subscriber must be accompanied, in the case of individuals, by a copy of a passport or identification card and/or in the case of legal entities, a copy of its statutes and an extract from its commercial register (in the case of a non-UK entity any such copy must be certified to be a true copy by one of the following authorities: ambassador, consulate, notary, local police). Any such information provided is collected for money-laundering compliance purposes only. These specific requirements may be waived by the ACD where other suitable evidence is available which in its sole judgement allows the ACD to cover its obligations under money-laundering legislation.

Neither the ACD nor any of its officers, representatives or advisers, shall be regarded as giving any advice, representation or warranty (express or implied) to any person in connection with the proposals contained in this Prospectus.

No part of this Prospectus may, be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the ACD.

#### Overseas transfers

The ACD may transfer Shareholders' personal data to countries or territories located outside the UK. This may happen when the ACD's servers, suppliers and/or service providers are based outside the UK.

Where, under Data Protection Laws, such transfer is subject to a requirement to take additional steps to adequately protect the Shareholders' personal data, the ACD will take such steps as necessary to ensure that Shareholders' privacy rights are respected (this is particularly relevant if the transfer is to outside the EEA). Details relevant to a transfer of Shareholder personal data outside of the UK may be provided upon request.

#### The Depositary

Except for the information about itself as Depositary for which the Depositary is responsible, the Depositary is not responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus and accordingly does not accept any responsibility for such information under the Regulations or otherwise.

**Important: If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus you should consult your professional adviser.**

## 1. DEFINITIONS

<b>"ACD"</b>	Apex Fundrock Ltd, the authorised corporate director of the Company holding offices pursuant to the Rules and the ACD Agreement ("MI" and "MI Funds" are trading names of the ACD)
<b>"ACD Agreement"</b>	An agreement between the Company and the ACD
<b>"Approved Bank"</b>	an institution meeting the definition of 'approved bank' (in COLL) in the glossary in the FCA Handbook
<b>"Associate"</b>	any other person whose business or domestic relationship with the ACD or the ACD's associate might reasonably be expected to give rise to a community of interest between them which may involve a conflict of interest in dealings with third parties
<b>"Auditor"</b>	Grant Thornton UK LLP, or such other entity as is appointed to act as auditor to the Company from time to time
<b>"Business Day"</b>	a day on which the London Stock Exchange is open. If the London Stock Exchange is closed as a result of a holiday or for any other reason, or there is a holiday elsewhere or other reason which impedes the calculation of the fair market value of the Sub-fund's portfolio of securities or a significant portion thereof, the ACD may decide that any Business Day shall not be construed as such
<b>"Class" or "Classes"</b>	in relation to Shares, means (according to the context) all of the Shares related to a single Sub-fund or a particular class or classes of Share related to a single Sub-fund
<b>"COLL"</b>	refers to the appropriate chapter or rule in the COLL Sourcebook

<b>“the COLL Sourcebook”</b>	the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook issued by the FCA as amended from time to time
<b>“Company”</b>	MI Thornbridge Investment Funds
<b>“Conversion”</b>	the conversion of Shares in one Class in a Sub-fund to Shares (other than hedged Shares) of another Class in the same Sub-fund and “Convert” shall be construed accordingly
<b>“CRS”</b>	the common reporting standard as developed and approved by the OECD in 2014 and implemented in the UK by the International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015 with effect from 1 January 2016
<b>“Custodian”</b>	The Northern Trust Company, London Branch
<b>“Data Protection Laws”</b>	the Data Protection Act 2018, Regulation (EU) 2016/679 as implemented into UK law (“ <b>UK GDPR</b> ”) and other data protection legislation to the extent binding within the UK from time to time;  and references to “ <b>controller</b> ”, “ <b>personal data</b> ”, and “ <b>processor</b> ” shall have the meanings set out in and will be interpreted in accordance with such laws.
<b>“Dealing Day”</b>	Monday to Friday where these days are Business Days, between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.
<b>“Depositary”</b>	Northern Trust Investor Services Limited, or such other person as is appointed to act as the depositary of the Company from time to time
<b>“Director” or “Directors”</b>	the directors of the Company from time to time (including the ACD)

<b>“EEA State”</b>	a member state of the European Union and any other state which is within the European Economic Area
<b>“Efficient Portfolio Management” or “EPM”</b>	for the purposes of this Prospectus, means an investment technique where derivatives are used for one or more of the following purposes: reduction of risk, reduction of costs or the generation of additional capital or income for the Sub-fund with a risk level which is consistent with the risk profile of the Sub-fund and the risk diversification rules laid down in COLL
<b>“Eligible Institution”</b>	one of certain eligible institutions as defined in the glossary of definitions to the FCA Handbook
<b>“the FCA”</b>	the Financial Conduct Authority or any other regulatory body which may assume its regulatory responsibilities from time to time
<b>“the FCA Handbook”</b>	the FCA Handbook of Rules and Guidance, as amended from time to time
<b>“the Financial Services Register”</b>	<p>the public record, as required by section 347 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (The public record) of every:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="783 1352 1150 1382">(a) authorised person;</li> <li data-bbox="783 1426 954 1456">(b) AUT;</li> <li data-bbox="783 1500 975 1529">(c) ICVC;</li> <li data-bbox="783 1574 1166 1603">(d) recognised scheme;</li> <li data-bbox="783 1648 1350 1677">(e) recognised investment exchange;</li> <li data-bbox="783 1722 1257 1751">(f) recognised clearing house;</li> <li data-bbox="783 1796 1396 1870">(g) individual to whom a prohibition order relates;</li> <li data-bbox="783 1915 1193 1944">(h) approved person; and</li> </ul>

- (i) person within such other class (if any) as the FCA may determine;

except as provided by any transitional provisions

<b>"FFI"</b>	Foreign Financial Institution as defined in the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America to Improve International Tax Compliance and to Implement FATCA, signed on 12 September 2012
<b>"HMRC"</b>	HM Revenue and Customs, the UK tax authority
<b>"Home State"</b>	has the meaning given to that term in the Glossary to the FCA Handbook
<b>"ICO"</b>	The Information Commissioner's Office, the UK's data protection authority for the purposes of Data Protection Laws;
<b>"ICVC"</b>	investment company with variable capital
<b>"Instrument of Incorporation"</b>	the instrument of incorporation of the Company as amended from time to time
<b>"Investment Manager"</b>	Thornbridge Investment Management LLP, the investment manager to the ACD in respect of the Company, and/or any additional or successor investment manager appointed by the ACD from time to time
<b>"IOSCO"</b>	the International Organisation of Securities Commissions
<b>"IRS"</b>	Internal Revenue Service, the US tax authority
<b>"KIID"</b>	the key investor information document of the Company prepared in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook



<b>“MiFID II”</b>	the legislative framework known as MiFID II as implemented in the UK
<b>“Net Asset Value” or “NAV”</b>	the value of the Scheme Property of the Company or of any Sub-fund (as the context may require) less the liabilities of the Company (or of the Sub-fund concerned) as calculated in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation
<b>“OECD”</b>	the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>“OEIC Regulations”</b>	the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 as amended or re-enacted from time to time
<b>“OTC”</b>	Over-the-counter derivative: a derivative transaction which is not traded on an investment exchange
<b>“Register”</b>	the register of Shareholders of the Company
<b>“Registrar”</b>	Apex Fundrock Ltd, or such other entity as is appointed to act as Registrar to the Company from time to time
<b>“Regulated Activities Order”</b>	the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (SI 2001/544)
<b>“Regulations”</b>	the OEIC Regulations and the FCA Handbook (including the COLL Sourcebook)
<b>“Scheme Property”</b>	the scheme property of the Company or a Sub-fund (as appropriate) required under the COLL Sourcebook to be given for safekeeping to the Depositary
<b>“SDRT”</b>	stamp duty reserve tax
<b>“Share” or “Shares”</b>	a share or shares in the Company (including larger denomination shares, and smaller denomination shares equivalent to one thousandth of a larger denomination share)

<b>“Shareholder”</b>	a holder of registered Shares in the Company
<b>“Sub-fund” or “Sub-funds”</b>	a sub-fund of the Company (being part of the Scheme Property of the Company which is pooled separately) to which specific assets and liabilities of the Company may be allocated and which is invested in accordance with the investment objective applicable to such sub-fund
<b>“Switch”</b>	the exchange of Shares of one Class in a Sub-fund for Shares in a Class of another Sub-fund or for hedged Shares of another Class in the same Sub-fund (as the context may require) the act of so exchanging and “Switching” shall be construed accordingly
<b>“UCITS Directive”</b>	has the meaning given to that term in the Glossary to the FCA Handbook
<b>“UCITS scheme”</b>	has the meaning given to that term in the Glossary to the FCA Handbook
<b>“UK UCITS scheme”</b>	a UK UCITS as defined in the Glossary of definitions in the FCA Handbook
<b>“Valuation Point”</b>	the point on a Dealing Day whether on a periodic basis or for a particular valuation, at which the ACD carries out a valuation of the Scheme Property for the Company or a Sub-fund (as the case may be) for the purpose of determining the price at which Shares of a Class may be issued, cancelled or redeemed. The current Valuation Point of each Sub-fund is 12.00 noon London time on each Dealing Day with the exception of a bank holiday in England and Wales, or the last Business Day prior to those days annually where the valuation may be carried out at a time agreed in advance between the ACD and the Depositary
<b>“VAT”</b>	value added tax

## 2. **DETAILS OF THE COMPANY**

### 2.1 **General information**

#### 2.1.1 **General**

MI Thornbridge Investment Funds (the Company) is an investment company with variable capital incorporated in England and Wales under registered number IC000109 and Product Reference Number 195389 and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority with effect from 24 May 2001. The Company has an unlimited duration.

Shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company. A Shareholder is not liable to make any further payment to the Company after he has paid the price on purchase of the Shares.

The ACD is also the manager of certain authorised unit trusts and open-ended investment companies details of which are set out in Appendix V.

#### 2.1.2 **Head Office**

The head office of the Company is at Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BY.

#### 2.1.3 **Address for Service**

The head office is the address of the place in the UK for service on the Company of notices or other documents required or authorised to be served on it.

#### 2.1.4 **Base Currency**

The base currency of the Company and each Sub-fund is Pounds Sterling .

#### 2.1.5 **Share Capital**

Maximum £100,000,000,000

Minimum £1

Shares have no par value. The share capital of the Company at all times equals the sum of the Net Asset Values of each of the Sub-funds.

Shares in the Company may be marketed in other Member States and in countries outside the European Union and European Economic Area, subject to the Regulations, and any regulatory constraints in those countries, if the ACD so decides.

Each of the Sub-funds of the Company is designed and managed to support longer-term investment and active trading is discouraged. Short-term or excessive trading into and out of a Sub-fund may harm performance by disrupting portfolio management strategies and by increasing expenses. The ACD may at its discretion refuse to accept applications for, or switching of, Shares, especially where transactions are deemed disruptive, particularly from possible market timers or investors who, in its opinion, have a pattern of short-term or excessive trading or whose trading has been or may be disruptive to a Sub-fund(s). For these purposes, the ACD may consider an investor's trading history in the Sub-fund(s) or other Apex Fundrock Ltd funds and accounts under common ownership or control.

## 2.2 **The structure of the Company**

### 2.2.1 **The Sub-funds**

The Company is structured as an umbrella company, in that different Sub-funds may be established from time to time by the ACD with the approval of the FCA. On the introduction of any new Sub-fund or Class, a revised prospectus will be prepared setting out the relevant details of each Sub-fund or Class.

#### **The Company is a UK UCITS scheme.**

The assets of each Sub-fund will be treated as separate from those of every other Sub-fund and will be invested in accordance with the investment objective and investment policy applicable to that Sub-fund. Investment of the assets of each of the Sub-funds must comply with the COLL Sourcebook and the investment objective and policy of the relevant Sub-fund. Details of the Sub-funds, including their investment objectives, policies, and Product Reference Numbers are set out in Appendix I.

The eligible securities markets on which the Sub-funds may invest are set out in Appendix II. A detailed statement of the general investment and borrowing restrictions in respect of each type of Sub-fund is set out in Appendix III.

The Sub-funds are segregated portfolios of assets and, accordingly, the assets of a Sub-fund belong exclusively to that Sub-fund and shall not be used or made available to discharge (directly or indirectly) the liabilities of, or claims against, any other person or body, including the Company and any other Sub-fund and shall not be available for any such purpose.

Subject to the above, each Sub-fund will be charged with the liabilities, expenses, costs and charges of the Company attributable to that Sub-fund, and within each Sub-fund charges will be allocated between Classes in accordance with the terms of issue of Shares of those Classes. Any

assets, liabilities, expenses, costs or charges not attributable to a particular Sub-fund may be allocated by the ACD in a manner which it believes is fair to the Shareholders generally. This will normally be pro rata to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-funds.

Please also see paragraph 5.7 below "Liabilities of the Company and the Sub-funds."

## 2.2.2 **Shares**

### **Classes of Share within the Sub-funds**

Shares will be issued in larger and smaller denominations. There are 1,000 smaller denomination Shares to each larger denomination Share. Smaller denomination Shares represent what, in other terms, might be called fractions of a larger Share and have proportionate rights.

Shares have no par value and, within each Class in each Sub-fund subject to their denomination, are entitled to participate equally in the profits arising in respect of, and in the proceeds of, the liquidation of the Company or termination of a relevant Sub-fund. Shares do not carry preferential or pre-emptive rights to acquire further Shares.

Further Classes of Share may be established from time to time by the ACD with the agreement of the Depositary and in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and the Regulations. On the introduction of any new Sub-fund or Class, a revised prospectus will be prepared, setting out the details of each Sub-fund or Class.

The currency in which each new Class of Shares will be denominated will be determined at the date of creation and set out in the Prospectus issued in respect of the new Class of Shares.

The net proceeds from subscriptions to a Sub-fund will be invested in the specific pool of assets constituting that Sub-fund. The Company will maintain for each current Sub-fund a separate pool of assets, each invested for the exclusive benefit of the relevant Sub-fund. The Company as a whole will be responsible for all obligations, whichever Sub-fund such liabilities are attributable to, unless otherwise agreed with specific creditors.

To the extent that any Scheme Property, or any assets to be received as part of the Scheme Property, or any costs, charges or expenses to be paid out of the Scheme Property, are not attributable to one Sub-fund only, the ACD will allocate such Scheme Property, assets, costs, charges or

expenses between Sub-funds in a manner which is fair to all Shareholders of the Company.

Further details of the Shares presently available for each Sub-fund, including details of their criteria for subscription and fee structure, are set out in Appendix I.

A Regular Savings Plan is available on certain Classes of Share on certain Sub-funds. Details of which Share Classes and Sub-funds are set out in Appendix I.

Holders of income Shares are entitled to be paid the distributable income attributed to such Shares on any relevant interim and annual allocation dates.

Holders of accumulation Shares are not entitled to be paid the income attributed to such Shares, but that income is automatically transferred to (and retained as part of) the capital assets of the relevant Sub-fund on the relevant interim and/or annual accounting dates. This is reflected in the price of an accumulation Share.

Where a Sub-fund has different Classes, each Class may attract different charges and so monies may be deducted from the Scheme Property attributable to such Classes in unequal proportions. In these circumstances, the proportionate interests of the Classes within a Sub-fund will be adjusted accordingly.

Shareholders are entitled (subject to certain restrictions) to Switch all or part of their Shares in a Class or a Sub-fund for Shares of another Class within the same Sub-fund or for Shares of the same or another Class within a different Sub-fund of the Company. Details of this switching facility and the restrictions are set out in paragraph 3.4 "Switching".

### 3. **BUYING, REDEEMING, CONVERTING AND SWITCHING SHARES**

The dealing office of the ACD is normally open from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. (London time) on each Business Day to receive postal requests for the purchase, sale and switching of Shares. The ACD may vary these times at its discretion. Requests to deal in Shares may also be made by telephone on each Business Day (at the ACD's discretion) between 8.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. (London time) directly to the office of the ACD (telephone: 0345 305 4216, fax: 0845 280 2423 or such other number as published from time to time) or via electronic dealing platforms (such as Calastone) for the purchase, redemption and switch of Shares for non-retail clients. In addition, the ACD may from time to time make arrangements to allow Shares to be dealt with through other communication media. The initial purchase must, at the discretion of the ACD, be accompanied by an application form.

At present transfer of title by electronic communication is accepted at the ACD's absolute discretion and the ACD may refuse electronic transfers.

A request for dealing in Shares must be received by 12.00 noon on a particular Dealing Day in order to be processed on that Dealing Day. A dealing request received after this time will be held over and processed on the next Dealing Day, using the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the Valuation Point on that next Dealing Day.

Telephone calls will be recorded. The ACD may also, at its discretion, introduce further methods of dealing in Shares in the future.

#### 3.1 **Money laundering**

As a result of legislation in force in the UK to prevent money laundering, the ACD is responsible for compliance with anti money laundering regulations. In order to implement these regulations, in certain circumstances investors may be asked to provide proof of identity when buying or redeeming Shares. Until satisfactory proof of identity is provided, the ACD reserves the right to refuse to issue Shares, pay the proceeds of a redemption of Shares, or pay income on Shares to the investor. In the case of a purchase of Shares where the applicant is not willing or is unable to provide the information requested within a reasonable period, the ACD also reserves the right to sell the Shares purchased and return the proceeds to the account from which the subscription was made. These proceeds may be less than the original investment.

#### 3.2 **Buying Shares**

##### 3.2.1 **Procedure**

Shares may be bought directly from the ACD or through a professional adviser or other intermediary. In addition, the ACD may from time to

time make arrangements to allow Shares to be bought through other communication media. For details of dealing charges see paragraph 3.5 below. Application forms may be obtained from the ACD.

Valid applications to purchase Shares in a Sub-fund will be processed at the Share price calculated, based on the Net Asset Value per Share, at the next Valuation Point following receipt of the application, except in the case where dealing in a Sub-fund has been suspended as set out in paragraph 3.10.

Settlement is due within four Business Days of the Valuation Point. An order for the purchase of Shares will only be deemed to have been accepted by the ACD once it is in receipt of cleared funds for the application.

Settlement must be made by electronic bank transfer to the bank account detailed on the application form or a cheque should be sent for the net amount, made payable to "MI Thornbridge Investment Funds", at: Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BY.

The ACD, at its discretion, has the right to cancel a purchase deal if settlement is materially overdue (being more than five Business Days of receipt of an application form or other instruction) and any loss arising on such cancellation shall be the liability of the applicant. The ACD is not obliged to issue Shares unless it has received cleared funds from an investor.

The ACD may charge £50 each time a trade is not fulfilled by the end of the Business Day on the settlement date. The ACD also reserves the right to apply interest charges at 4% above the Bank of England Base Rate on the value of any settlement not received by the end of the Business Day on the settlement date and thereafter. No interest will be paid on funds held prior to investment. Shares that have not been paid for cannot be redeemed.

A purchase of Shares in writing or by telephone or any other communication media made available is a legally binding contract. Applications to purchase, once made are, except in the case where cancellation rights are applied, irrevocable. For postal applications payment must be received in full and accompany the application. Payment must be made by cheque or be made by electronic bank transfer to the bank account detailed on the application form.

However, subject to its obligations under the Regulations, the ACD has the right to reject, on reasonable grounds relating to the circumstances of the applicant, any application for Shares in whole or part, and in this



event the ACD will return any money sent, or the balance of such monies, at the risk of the applicant.

Any subscription monies remaining after a whole number of Shares have been issued will not be returned to the applicant. Instead, smaller denomination Shares will be issued. A smaller denomination Share is equivalent to one thousandth of a larger denomination Share.

Applicants who have received advice may have the right to cancel their application to buy Shares at any time during the 14 days after the date on which they receive a cancellation notice from the ACD. If an applicant (except for those investors who subscribe through the Regular Savings Plan) decides to cancel the contract, and the value of the investment has fallen at the time the ACD receives the completed cancellation notice, they will not receive a full refund as an amount equal to any fall in value will be deducted from the sum originally invested. Investors who invest through the Regular Savings Plan will be entitled to cancel their first subscription only; if a Regular Saver decides to cancel their contract within 14 days after the date on which they receive the cancellation notice then they will receive back the full amount of their initial subscription. The ACD may extend cancellation rights to other investors but is under no obligation to do so.

### 3.2.2 **Documents the buyer will receive**

A confirmation giving details of the number and price of Shares bought will be issued no later than the end of the Business Day following the Valuation Point by reference to which the price is determined, together with, where appropriate, a notice of the applicant's right to cancel.

Registration of Shares can only be completed by the ACD upon receipt of any required registration details. These details may be supplied in writing to the ACD or by returning to the ACD the properly completed registration form and copy of the confirmation.

Share certificates will not be issued in respect of Shares. Ownership of Shares will be evidenced by an entry on the Register. Tax certificates in respect of periodic distributions on Shares will show the number of Shares held by the recipient.

### 3.2.3 **Regular Savings Plan**

The ACD may make available certain Classes of Shares of any Sub-fund through the Regular Savings Plan (details of current Classes of Shares and Sub-funds which are available are shown in Appendix I). Further

information on how to invest through the Regular Savings Plan is available from the ACD.

#### 3.2.4 **Minimum subscriptions and holdings**

The minimum initial subscriptions, subsequent subscriptions and holdings levels for each Class of Share in a Sub-fund are set out in Appendix I.

The ACD may at its sole discretion accept subscriptions and/or holdings lower than the minimum amount(s).

If following a redemption, Switch or transfer, a holding in any Class of Share should fall below the minimum holding for that Class, the ACD has the discretion to effect a redemption of that Shareholder's entire holding in that Class of Share. The ACD may use this discretion at any time. Failure not to do so immediately after such redemption, Switch or transfer does not remove this right.

### 3.3 **Redeeming Shares**

#### 3.3.1 **Procedure**

Valid instructions to the ACD to redeem Shares in a Sub-fund will be processed at the Share price calculated, based on the Net Asset Value per Share, at the next Valuation Point following receipt of the instruction, except in the case where dealing in a Sub-fund has been suspended as set out in paragraph 3.10.

A redemption instruction in respect of Shares in writing or by telephone or any other communication media made available is a legally binding contract. However, an instruction to the ACD to redeem Shares, although irrevocable, may not be settled by either the Company or the ACD if the redemption represents Shares where the money due on the earlier purchase of those Shares has not yet been received or if insufficient documentation or anti-money laundering information has been received by the ACD.

For details of dealing charges see paragraph 3.5 below.

#### 3.3.2 **Documents a redeeming Shareholder will receive**

A confirmation giving details of the number and price of Shares redeemed will be sent to the redeeming Shareholder (or the first named Shareholder, in the case of joint Shareholders) together with (if sufficient written instructions have not already been given) a form of renunciation for completion and execution by the Shareholder (or, in the case of a joint holding, by all the joint Shareholders) no later than the end of the

Business Day following the later of the request to redeem Shares or the Valuation Point by reference to which the price is determined.

Payment of redemption proceeds will normally be made by cheque to the first named Shareholder (at their risk), or, at the ACD's discretion, via electronic means in accordance with any instruction received (the ACD may recover any bank charge levied on such transfers). Instructions to make payments to third parties (other than intermediaries associated with the redemption) will not normally be accepted.

Such payment will be made within four Business Days of the later of (a) receipt by the ACD of the form of renunciation (or other sufficient written instructions) duly signed and completed by all the relevant Shareholders together with any other documentation and appropriate evidence of title, any required anti-money laundering related documentation, and (b) the Valuation Point following receipt by the ACD of the request to redeem.

No interest will be paid on funds held whilst the ACD awaits receipt of all relevant documentation necessary to complete a redemption. Shares that have not been paid for cannot be redeemed.

### 3.3.3 **Minimum redemption**

Part of a Shareholder's holding may be redeemed but the ACD reserves the right to refuse a redemption request if the value of the Shares of any Sub-fund to be redeemed is less than the minimum stated in respect of the appropriate Class in the Sub-fund in question (see Appendix I).

### 3.3.4 **Deferred redemption**

If a Shareholder requests the redemption of Shares equal to 10% or more of the number of Shares of a particular Sub-fund in issue on any Dealing Day, the Company may at its absolute discretion, hold over or defer the redemption of such numbers of Shares as exceeds 10%. If the Company refuses to redeem Shares for this reason, the redemption request shall be reduced accordingly and the Shares to which such request relates which are not redeemed shall be redeemed on the subsequent Dealing Day in priority to any redemption request received thereafter, subject to the same 10% limit, until all of the Shares to which the original redemption request related have been redeemed.

If outstanding redemption requests from all holders of Shares of a particular Sub-fund on any Dealing Day total an aggregate of more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of all the Shares of such Sub-fund in issue on such Dealing Day, the Company shall be entitled at its discretion to refuse to redeem such number of Shares in issue in that series on that Dealing

Day in excess of 10% in respect of which redemption requests have been received as the Directors shall determine. If the Company refuses to redeem Shares for this reason, the requests for redemption on such date shall be reduced rateably and the Shares to which each request relates which are not redeemed shall be redeemed on each subsequent Dealing Day in priority to any request received thereafter, provided that the Company shall not be obliged to redeem Shares representing more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of a particular Sub-fund outstanding on any Dealing Day, until all the Shares of the Sub-fund to which the original request related have been redeemed.

### 3.4 **Conversions and Switching**

Depending on any restrictions on the eligibility of investors for a particular Share Class, a Shareholder in a Sub-fund may at any time:

- (i) Convert all or part of his Shares in one Class of a Sub-fund for another Class of Shares in the same Sub-fund or
- (ii) Switch all or some of his Shares of one Class or Sub-fund ("Original Shares") for Shares of another Sub-fund ("New Shares").

The ACD may require the conversion of all outstanding Shares in one Class of a Sub-fund into another Class of Shares in the same Sub-fund in the circumstances set out in paragraph 3.7 below.

#### 3.4.1 **Conversions**

A Conversion is an exchange of Shares in one Class in a Sub-fund for Shares (other than hedged Shares) of another Class in the same Sub-fund.

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

If a Shareholder wishes to Convert Shares they should apply to the ACD in the same manner as for a sale as set out in 3.3 above.

Conversions will be effected at the next valuation point following receipt of instructions to Convert from a Shareholder.

Conversions will not generally be treated as a disposal for capital gains tax purposes and no stamp duty reserve tax will be payable on the Conversion.

### 3.4.2 **Switching**

A Switch is the exchange of Shares of one Class in a Sub-fund for Shares in a Class of another Sub-fund, or for another Class in the same Sub-fund.

Subject to the qualifications below, a Shareholder may at any time Switch all or some of his Original Shares for New Shares.

The number of New Shares issued will be determined by reference to the respective prices of New Shares and Original Shares at the Valuation Point applicable at the time the Original Shares are redeemed and the New Shares are issued.

Telephone Switching instructions may be given but Shareholders are required to provide written instructions to the ACD (which, in the case of joint Shareholders, must be signed by all the joint Shareholders) before Switching is effected.

The ACD may at its discretion make a charge on the Switching of Shares but does not currently and does not intend to. Any such charge on Switching does not constitute a separate charge payable by a Shareholder, but is rather the application of any redemption charge on the Original Shares and any initial charge on the New Shares, subject to certain waivers. For details of the charges on Switching currently payable, please see paragraph 3.5.3 "Charges on Switching".

If a partial Switch would result in the Shareholder holding a number of Original Shares or New Shares of a value which is less than the minimum holding in the Class concerned, the ACD may, if it thinks fit, convert the whole of the applicant's holding of Original Shares to New Shares (and make a charge for this) or refuse to effect any Switch of the Original Shares. Save as otherwise specifically set out, the general provisions on procedures relating to redemption will apply equally to a Switch. Written instructions must be received by the ACD before the Valuation Point on a Dealing Day in the Sub-funds concerned to be dealt with at the prices at the Valuation Point on that Dealing Day or at such other Valuation Point as the ACD at the request of the Shareholder giving the relevant instruction may agree. Switching requests received after a Valuation Point will be held over until the next day which is a Dealing Day in both of the relevant Sub-funds.

The ACD may adjust the number of New Shares to be issued to reflect the application of any charge on Switching together with any other charges or levies in respect of the application for the New Shares or redemption

of the Original Shares as may be permitted pursuant to the COLL Sourcebook.

Please note that under UK tax law a Switch of Shares is treated as a redemption of the Original Shares and a purchase of New Shares and will, for persons subject to taxation, be a realisation of the Original Shares for UK tax purposes. It may give rise to a liability to tax, depending upon the Shareholder's circumstances.

A Shareholder who Switches Shares in one Sub-fund for Shares in any other Sub-fund (or who Converts between Classes of Shares) will not be given a right by law to withdraw from or cancel the transaction.

### 3.5 **Dealing Charges**

The price per Share at which Shares are bought, redeemed or switched is the Net Asset Value per Share. Any initial charge or redemption charge, (or dilution levy or SDRT on a specific deal, if applicable) is payable in addition to the price or deducted from the proceeds and is taken from the gross subscription or redemption monies.

#### 3.5.1 **Initial Charge**

The ACD may impose a charge on the purchase of Shares in each Class. The current initial charge is calculated as a percentage of the amount invested by a potential Shareholder in respect of each Sub-fund is set out in Appendix I. The ACD may waive or discount the initial charge at its discretion.

The initial charge (which is deducted from subscription monies) is payable by the Shareholder to the ACD.

The current initial charge of a Class may only be increased in accordance with the Regulations.

From the initial charge received, or out of its other resources, the ACD may pay a commission to relevant intermediaries including the Investment Manager and its Associates.

#### 3.5.2 **Redemption Charge**

The ACD may make a charge on the redemption of Shares in each Class. At present, no redemption charge is levied.

The ACD may only introduce a redemption charge in accordance with the Regulations. Also, if such a charge was introduced, it would not apply to Shares issued before the date of the introduction (i.e., those not previously subject to a redemption charge).

### 3.5.3 **Charges on Switching and Conversions**

The Instrument of Incorporation authorises the Company to impose a charge on Switching between Sub-funds and Conversions between Classes. If a redemption charge is payable in respect of the Original Shares, this may become payable instead of, or as well as, the then prevailing initial charge for the New Shares. The charge on Switching and Conversions is payable by the Shareholder to the ACD.

The ACD's current policy is to allow Switches between Sub-funds free of any initial charge. The charge will be no more than the excess of the initial charge applicable to New Shares over the initial charge applicable to the Original Shares as specified in Appendix I. There is currently no charge for Conversions of Shares in one Class of a Sub-fund for Shares in another Class of the same Sub-fund.

### 3.5.4 **Dilution Levy**

The actual cost of purchasing, selling or switching underlying investments in a Sub-fund may deviate from the mid-market value used in calculating its Share price, due to dealing charges, taxes, and any spread between buying and selling prices of the Sub-fund's underlying investments. These dealing costs could have an adverse effect on the value of a Sub-fund, known as "dilution". In order to mitigate the effect of dilution the Regulations allow the ACD to make a dilution levy on the purchase, redemption or Switch of Shares in a Sub-fund. A dilution levy is a separate charge of such amount or at such rate as is determined by the ACD to be made for the purpose of reducing the effect of dilution. This amount is not retained by the ACD, but is paid into the relevant Sub-fund.

The dilution levy is calculated by reference to the costs of dealing in the underlying investments of the relevant Sub-fund, including any dealing spreads, commission and transfer taxes.

The need to charge a dilution levy will depend on the volume of purchases and redemptions. It is not possible to predict accurately whether dilution would occur at any point in time.

The ACD's policy is that it may require a dilution levy on the purchase and redemption of Shares if, in its opinion, the existing Shareholders (for purchases) or remaining Shareholders (for redemptions) might otherwise be adversely affected. For example, the dilution levy may be charged in the following circumstances: where the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund is in continual decline; on a Sub-fund experiencing large levels of net purchases relative to its size; on "large deals" (typically being a purchase or redemption of Shares to a size exceeding 5% of the Net Asset Value of

the relevant Sub-fund); in any case where the ACD is of the opinion that the interests of existing or remaining Shareholders require the imposition of a dilution levy.

This policy is intended to mitigate the dilutive effect of Shareholder transactions on the future growth of the Company.

Based on future projections and on the history of the Company the ACD is unlikely to impose a dilution levy unless it considers that the dealing costs relating to a Shareholder transaction are significant and will have a material impact on the relevant Sub-fund.

If a dilution levy is required then, based on future projections, the estimated rate of such a levy would be up to 0.75%.

The ACD, in its absolute discretion, may waive or reduce the dilution levy. The ACD may alter its current dilution policy in accordance with the procedure set out in the Regulations.

#### 3.5.5 **Stamp duty reserve tax ('SDRT')**

With effect from 30 March 2014, the SDRT charge on the surrender of shares in an ICVC applies only to an *in specie* redemption of shares made otherwise than on a pro rata basis. A surrender of Shares to the Company will therefore generally be exempt from SDRT. Where a chargeable transaction occurs the Shareholder will be liable for SDRT at 0.5% of the consideration given for the Company assets acquired on redemption.

### 3.6 **Transfers**

Shareholders are entitled to transfer their Shares to another person or body. All transfers must be in writing in the form of an instrument of transfer approved by the ACD for this purpose. Completed instruments of transfer must be returned to the ACD in order for the transfer to be registered by the ACD. The ACD may refuse to register a transfer unless any provision for SDRT due has been paid.

### 3.7 **Restrictions, Compulsory Transfer, Redemption and Conversion**

The ACD may from time to time impose such restrictions as it may think necessary for the purpose of ensuring that no Shares are acquired or held by any person in breach of the law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory or which would result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation which the Company is not able to recoup itself or suffering any other adverse consequence. In this connection, the ACD may, *inter alia*, reject in its discretion any application for the purchase, redemption, transfer or switching of Shares.



If it comes to the notice of the ACD that any Shares (“affected Shares”):

- 3.7.1 are owned directly or beneficially in breach of any law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory;
- 3.7.2 would result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation which the Company would not be able to recoup itself or suffering any other adverse consequence (including a requirement to register under any securities or investment or similar laws or governmental regulation of any country or territory);
- 3.7.3 are held in any manner by virtue of which the Shareholder or Shareholders in question is/are not qualified to hold such Shares or if it reasonably believes this to be the case; or
- 3.7.4 are owned by a Shareholder who is registered in a jurisdiction (where the Company is not registered or recognised by the relevant competent authority) whereby communication with that Shareholder by the ACD, on behalf of the Company, might constitute a breach of the regulations in that jurisdiction (unless specific action is taken by the ACD to prevent such a communication constituting a breach);

the ACD may give notice to the Shareholder(s) of the affected Shares requiring the transfer of such Shares to a person who is qualified or entitled to own them or that a request in writing be given for the redemption of such Shares in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook. If any Shareholder upon whom such a notice is served does not within 30 days after the date of such notice transfer his affected Shares to a person qualified to own them or submit a written request for their redemption to the ACD or establish to the satisfaction of the ACD (whose judgement is final and binding) that he or the beneficial owner is qualified and entitled to own the affected Shares, he shall be deemed upon the expiry of that 30 day period to have given a request in writing for the redemption or cancellation (at the discretion of the ACD) of all the affected Shares.

A Shareholder who becomes aware that he is holding or owns affected Shares shall immediately, unless he has already received a notice as set out above, either transfer all his affected Shares to a person qualified to own them or submit a request in writing to the ACD for the redemption of all his affected Shares.

Where a request in writing is given or deemed to be given for the redemption of affected Shares, such redemption (if effected) will be effected in the same manner as provided for in the COLL Sourcebook.

The ACD may convert all outstanding Shares of one Class in a Sub-fund into another Class of Shares in the same Sub-fund if, after consultation with the Depositary, it concludes it is in the best interests of Shareholders to do so, and subject to giving such notice (if any) to Shareholders as may be required in accordance with the Regulations.

### 3.8 **Issue of Shares in exchange for in specie assets**

The ACD may arrange for the Company to issue Shares in exchange for assets other than cash, but will only do so where the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that the Company's acquisition of those assets in exchange for the Shares concerned is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders.

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

The ACD will not issue Shares in any Sub-fund in exchange for assets the holding of which would be inconsistent with the investment objective or policy of that Sub-fund.

### 3.9 **In specie redemptions**

If a Shareholder requests the redemption of Shares the ACD may, where it considers that deal to be substantial in relation to the total size of a Sub-fund or in some way detrimental to the Sub-fund, arrange for scheme property having the appropriate value to be transferred to the Shareholder (an 'in specie transfer'), in place of payment for the Shares in cash. Before the redemption is effected, the ACD must give written notice to the Shareholder of the intention to make an in specie transfer.

The ACD will select the property to be transferred in consultation with the Depositary. The ACD and Depositary must ensure that the selection is made with a view to achieving no more advantage or disadvantage to the Shareholder requesting the redemption than to the continuing Shareholders.

### 3.10 **Suspension of dealings in the Company**

The ACD may, with the prior agreement of the Depositary, and must without delay if the Depositary so requires temporarily suspend the issue, cancellation, sale and redemption of Shares in any or all of the Sub-funds, where due to exceptional circumstances it is in the interests of all the Shareholders in the relevant Sub-fund or Sub-funds.

The ACD and the Depositary must ensure that the suspension is only allowed to continue for as long as is justified having regard to the interests of Shareholders.

The ACD will notify Shareholders as soon as is practicable after the commencement of the suspension, including details of the exceptional circumstances which have led to the suspension, in a clear, fair and not misleading way and giving Shareholders details of how to find further information about the suspension.

The ACD or the Depositary (as appropriate) will immediately inform the FCA of the suspension and the reasons for it and will follow this up as soon as practicable with written confirmation of the suspension and the reasons for it to the FCA and the regulator in each EEA state where the Company is offered for sale.

Where such suspension takes place, the ACD will publish details on its website or other general means, sufficient details to keep Shareholders appropriately informed about the suspension, including, if known, its possible duration.

During the suspension none of the obligations in COLL 6.2 (Dealing) will apply but the ACD will comply with as much of COLL 6.3 (Valuation and Pricing) during the period of suspension as is practicable in light of the suspension.

Suspension will cease as soon as practicable after the exceptional circumstances leading to the suspension have ceased but the ACD and the Depositary will formally review the suspension at least every 28 days and will inform the FCA of the review and any change to the information given to Shareholders.

The ACD may agree during the suspension to deal in Shares in which case all deals accepted during and outstanding prior to the suspension will be undertaken at a price calculated at the first Valuation Point after the restart of dealings in Shares.

### 3.11 **Electronic communications**

At present, transfer or renunciation of title to Shares by electronic communication is accepted at the ACD's absolute discretion and the ACD may refuse electronic transfers.

The ACD will accept instructions to transfer or renunciation of title to Shares on the basis of an authority communicated by electronic means and sent by the Shareholder, or delivered on their behalf by a person authorised by the FCA, subject to:

- 3.11.1 prior agreement between the ACD and the person making the communication as to:
  - 3.11.1.1 the electronic media which communication can be delivered; and
  - 3.11.1.2 how the communication will convey the necessary authority;

3.11.2 assurance from any person who may give authority on behalf of the Shareholder that they will have obtained the required appointment in writing from the Shareholder; and

the ACD being satisfied that any electronic communications purporting to be made by a Shareholder or their agent are in fact made by that person.

### 3.12 **Electronic verification**

Under The Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017, The Proceeds of Crime Act, The FCA Senior Management Arrangements Systems & Controls Sourcebook and the guidance in the Joint Money Laundering Steering Group Guidance Notes (which are updated from time to time), the ACD state that the ACD must check an applicant's identity and, in certain circumstances, the source of the money invested. The ACD may also request verification documents from the applicant or parties associated with the applicant. In some cases, documentation may be required for officers performing duties on behalf of applicants who are bodies corporate. The checks may include an electronic search of information held about the applicant (or an associated party) on the electoral role and using credit reference agencies. The credit reference agency may check the details the applicant (or an associated party) supplies against any particulars on any database (public or otherwise) to which they have access and may retain a record of that information although that is only to verify identity and will not affect the applicant's (or an associated party's) credit rating. They may also use the applicant's (or an associated party's) details in the future to assist other companies verification purposes. In applying for Shares an applicant is giving the ACD permission to ask for this information in line with Data Protection Laws. If an applicant invests through a financial adviser they must fill an identity verification certificate on their behalf and send it to the ACD with the application.

### 3.13 **Client money**

In certain circumstances (including in relation to the purchase and redemption of Shares), money in respect of Shares will be transferred to a client money bank account with an Approved Bank that the ACD may from time to time select until such transactions can be completed. Money transferred to a client money account will be held in accordance with the FCA Client Money Rules relating to the holding of client money.

The purpose of utilising client money accounts is to protect Shareholders should the ACD become insolvent during such a period. All client money bank accounts are non-interest bearing and therefore no interest is due or payable to the Shareholders where client money balances are held.

Client money may be held with an Approved Bank outside the UK. In such case, the relevant accounts will be subject to the laws of that state and the client money may be treated in a different manner from that which would apply if the client money were held by a party located in the UK.

Where client money is deposited into an account with an Approved Bank, the Approved Bank may have a security interest or lien over, or right of set-off in relation to such money, to the extent the ACD is permitted to grant such rights by the Client Money Rules.

The ACD may hold client money in an omnibus account which means that Shareholder's money may be held in the same account as that of other Shareholders. In an insolvency event Shareholders would not have a claim against a specific amount in a specific account. Shareholders would claim against the client money pool in general. Pooled property in omnibus accounts held by the ACD may be used for the account of any of the relevant Shareholders.

The ACD will not be responsible for any loss or damages suffered by Shareholders because of any error or action taken or not taken by any third parties holding client money in accordance with the Client Money Rules, unless the loss arises because the ACD has been negligent or acted fraudulently or in bad faith.

However, if the Approved Bank or Banks cannot repay all the persons to whom it owes money, any shortfall may have to be shared proportionally between all its creditors including Shareholders.

### **Transfer of business**

Except in respect of de minimis sums transferred in accordance with the Client Money Rules (where Shareholder consent is not required), Shareholders agree that the ACD may transfer to another person, as part of a transfer of business to that person, client money balances, provided that:

(a) the sums transferred will be held for the relevant Shareholder by the person to whom they are transferred in accordance with the Client Money Rules; or

(b) if not held in accordance with (a), the ACD will exercise all due skill, care and diligence in assessing whether the person to whom the client money is transferred will apply adequate measure to protect these sums.

For the purpose of this paragraph, de minimis shall mean £25 for retail investors and £100 for all other investors.

### **Unclaimed balances**

In certain circumstances, if the ACD has lost touch with a Shareholder and there has been no movement on the account (notwithstanding any payments or receipts of charges, interest or similar items), the ACD will be permitted to pay the Shareholder's client money balance to charity after six years. At this point, the ACD shall cease to treat such money as client money. The ACD will not do so until reasonable efforts have been made to contact the Shareholder in accordance with the Client Money Rules. The Shareholder will still be entitled to recover this money from the ACD at a later date irrespective of whether the ACD has paid the money to charity.

## **3.14 Governing law**

All deals in Shares are governed by the law of England and Wales. These documents are governed by English law and the courts of England and Wales have exclusive jurisdiction to settle disputes relating to them.

## 4. VALUATION OF THE COMPANY

### 4.1 General

The price of a Share is calculated by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund to which it relates. The Net Asset Value per Share of each Sub-fund is currently calculated at 12.00 noon (London time) (this being the Valuation Point) on each Dealing Day.

The ACD may at any time during a Business Day carry out an additional valuation if it considers it desirable to do so. The ACD shall inform the Depositary of any decision to carry out any such additional valuation. Valuations may be carried out for effecting a scheme of amalgamation or reconstruction which do not create a Valuation Point for the purposes of dealings. Where permitted and subject to the Regulations, the ACD may, in certain circumstances (for example where a significant event has occurred since the closure of a market) substitute a price with a more appropriate price which in its opinion reflects a fair and reasonable price for that investment.

The ACD will, upon completion of each valuation, notify the Depositary of the price of Shares, of each Class of each Sub-fund and the amount of any dilution levy applicable in respect of any purchase or redemption of Shares.

“Late Trading” is defined as the acceptance of a subscription, redemption or Switch order received after the Fund’s applicable valuation point for that Dealing Day. Late Trading is not permitted. A request for dealing in Shares must be received by the Valuation Point on a particular Dealing Day in order to be processed on that Dealing Day. A dealing request received after this time will be held over and processed on the next Dealing Day, using the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the Valuation Point on that next Dealing Day.

### 4.2 Calculation of the Net Asset Value

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

4.2.1 All the Scheme Property (including receivables) is to be included, subject to the following provisions.

4.2.2 Scheme Property which is not cash (or other assets dealt with in paragraph 4.2.2.4 below) or a contingent liability transaction shall be valued as follows and the prices used shall (subject as follows) be the most recent prices which it is practicable to obtain:

4.2.2.1 Units or shares in a collective investment scheme:

- (a) if a single price for buying and redeeming units or shares is quoted, at that price; or
- (b) if separate buying and redemption prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices provided the buying price has been reduced by any initial charge included therein and the redemption price has been increased by any exit or redemption charge attributable thereto; or
- (c) if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists or if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the units or shares, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;

4.2.2.2 Any other transferable security:

- (a) if a single price for buying and redeeming the security is quoted, at that price; or
- (b) if separate buying and redemption prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices; or
- (c) if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists or if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the security, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;

4.2.2.3 Scheme Property other than that described in paragraphs 4.2.2.1 and 4.2.2.2 above, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;

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

4.2.3 Scheme Property which is a contingent liability transaction shall be treated as follows:

- 4.2.3.1 if it is a written option (and the premium for writing the option has become part of the Scheme Property), deduct the amount of the net valuation of premium receivable. If the Scheme Property is an off exchange option the method of

valuation shall be agreed between the ACD and the Depositary;

- 4.2.3.2 if it is an off exchange future, include it at the net value of closing out in accordance with a valuation method agreed between the ACD and the Depositary;
- 4.2.3.3 if it is any other form of contingent liability transaction, include it at the net value on closing out (whether as a positive or negative value). If the Scheme Property is an off exchange derivative, include it at a valuation method agreed between the ACD and the Depositary.
- 4.2.4 In determining the value of the Scheme Property, all instructions given to issue or cancel Shares shall be assumed to have been carried out (and any cash paid or received) whether or not this is the case.
- 4.2.5 Subject to paragraphs 4.2.6 and 4.2.7 below, agreements for the unconditional sale or purchase of Scheme Property which are in existence but uncompleted shall be assumed to have been completed and all consequential action required to have been taken. Such unconditional agreements need not be taken into account if made shortly before the valuation takes place and if, in the opinion of the ACD, their omission will not materially affect the final net asset amount.
- 4.2.6 Futures or contracts for differences which are not yet due to be performed and unexpired and unexercised written or purchased options shall not be included under paragraph 4.2.5.
- 4.2.7 All agreements are to be included under paragraph 4.2.5 which are, or ought reasonably to have been, known to the person valuing the Scheme Property.
- 4.2.8 Deduct an estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities at that point in time including (as applicable and without limitation) capital gains tax, income tax, corporation tax, VAT, stamp duty, SDRT and any foreign taxes or duties.
- 4.2.9 Deduct an estimated amount for any liabilities payable out of the Scheme Property and any tax or duty thereon, treating periodic items as accruing from day to day.
- 4.2.10 Deduct the principal amount of any outstanding borrowings whenever repayable and any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowings.



- 4.2.11 Add an estimated amount for accrued claims for tax of whatever nature which may be recoverable.
- 4.2.12 Add any other credits or amounts due to be paid into the Scheme Property.
- 4.2.13 Add a sum representing any interest or any income accrued due or deemed to have accrued but not received.
- 4.2.14 Currencies or values in currencies other than Sterling shall be converted at the relevant Valuation Point at a rate of exchange that is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders or potential Shareholders.

#### 4.3 **Price per Share in each Sub-fund and each Class**

The price per Share at which Shares are bought or are redeemed is the Net Asset Value per Share. Any initial charge or redemption charge, (or dilution levy or SDRT on a specific deal, if applicable) is payable in addition to the price or deducted from the proceeds and is taken from the gross subscription or redemption monies.

Each allocation of income made in respect of any Sub-fund at a time when more than one Class is in issue in respect of that Sub-fund shall be done by reference to the relevant Shareholder's proportionate interest in the income property of the Sub-fund in question calculated in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation.

#### 4.4 **Pricing basis**

The ACD deals on a forward pricing basis. A forward price is the price calculated at the next Valuation Point after the purchase or redemption is deemed to be accepted by the ACD. Shares in the Company are single priced.

Prices of Shares in the Sub-funds are expressed in pounds sterling.

#### 4.5 **Publication of Prices**

The prices of all Shares are published on the website of the ACD: [www.fundrock.com](http://www.fundrock.com). Prices of Shares may also be obtained by calling 0345 305 4216 during the ACD's normal business hours. As the ACD deals on a forward pricing basis, the price that appears in these sources will not necessarily be the same as the one at which investors can currently deal. The ACD may also, at its sole discretion, decide to publish certain Share prices in other third party websites or publications but the ACD does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of the prices published in, or for the non-publication of prices by, these sources for reasons beyond the control of the ACD.

## 5. **RISK FACTORS**

Potential investors should consider the following risk factors before investing in the Company (or in the case of specific risks applying to specific Sub-funds, in those Sub-funds).

### 5.1 **General**

The investments of the Company are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities. There can be no assurance that any appreciation in the value of investments will occur. The value of investments and the income derived from them may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount they invest in the Company. There is no certainty that the investment objective of the Sub-funds will actually be achieved and no warranty or representation is given to this effect. The level of any yield for a Sub-fund may be subject to fluctuations and is not guaranteed.

The entire market of a particular asset class or geographical sector may fall, having a more pronounced effect on funds heavily invested in that asset class or region.

### 5.2 **Effect of Initial Charge**

Where an initial charge is imposed, an investor who realises his Shares may not (even in the absence of a fall in the value of the relevant investments) realise the amount originally invested.

The Shares therefore should be viewed as medium to long term investments.

### 5.3 **Dilution**

A Sub-fund may suffer a reduction in the value of its Scheme Property due to dealing costs incurred when buying and selling investments. To offset this dilution effect the ACD may require the payment of a dilution levy in addition to the price of Shares when bought or as a deduction when sold.

### 5.4 **Charges applied to Capital**

Where charges are taken from a Sub-fund's capital, this will increase the amount of income available for distribution; however, this will erode capital and may constrain capital growth.

This risk applies to the MI Thornbridge Global Opportunities Fund.

### 5.5 **Suspension of Dealings in Shares**

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem Shares (including a redemption by way of switching) may be suspended.

## 5.6 **Liabilities of the Company and the Sub-funds**

As explained in paragraph 2.2.1 where, under the OEIC Regulations, each Sub-fund is a segregated portfolio of assets and those assets can only be used to meet the liabilities of, or claims against, that Sub-fund. Whilst the provisions of the OEIC Regulations provide for segregated liability between Sub-funds, the concept of segregated liability is relatively new. Accordingly, where claims are brought by local creditors in foreign courts or under foreign law contracts, it is not yet known whether a foreign court would give effect to the segregated liability and cross-investment provisions contained in the OEIC Regulations. Therefore, it is not possible to be certain that the assets of a Sub-fund will always be completely insulated from the liabilities of another Sub-fund of the Company in every circumstance.

## 5.7 **Currency Exchange Rates**

Funds investing in overseas securities are exposed to, and may hold, currencies other than pounds sterling (GBP). As a result, exchange rate movements may cause the GBP value of investments to decrease or increase.

## 5.8 **Derivatives**

The Investment Manager may employ derivatives including forward transactions for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management (including hedging) in accordance with the rules for the purpose of meeting their investment objective and for EPM (including hedging). For more information in relation to investment in derivatives of the relevant Sub-fund, please see Appendix I.

To the extent that derivative instruments are utilised for hedging purposes, the risk of loss to the Sub-funds may be increased where the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the security or position which it is hedging are insufficiently correlated.

**For more information in relation to investment in derivatives please see paragraph 19 and 20 in Appendix III.**

## 5.9 **Credit and Fixed Interest Securities**

Fixed interest securities are particularly affected by trends in interest rates and inflation. If interest rates go up, the value of capital may fall, and vice versa. Inflation will also decrease the real value of capital. The value of a fixed interest security will fall in the event of the default or reduced credit rating of the issuer. Generally, the higher the level of income (yield) receivable, the higher the perceived credit risk of the issuer. High yield bonds with lower credit ratings (also known as sub-investment grade bonds) are potentially more risky (higher credit risk) than investment grade bonds.

As a general rule, fixed interest securities with an above average yield tend to be less liquid than securities issued by issuers with a higher investment grade. Investment in fixed interest securities with a higher yield also generally brings an increased risk of default on repayment by the issuer which could affect the income and capital of the Fund. Furthermore, the solvency of issuers of such fixed interest securities may not be guaranteed in respect of either the principal amount or the interest payments and the possibility of such issuers becoming insolvent cannot be excluded. The value of a fixed interest security will fall in the event of the default or a downgrading of the credit rating of the issuer.

"Investment Grade" holdings are generally considered to be a rating of BBB- (or equivalent) and above by leading credit rating agencies (such as S&P, Moodys or Fitch). "Sub-investment Grade" is generally considered to be a rating below BBB- (or equivalent) by the leading rating agencies.

Holdings that have not been rated by the leading credit rating agencies will adopt the risk rating of the "parent company" as an indicator of their credit risk or an unrated holding will be assessed using fundamental data to analyse the likelihood of the company defaulting. An issuer with a rating of at least BBB- (or equivalent) is generally considered as having adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances may lead to a weakened capacity of the issuer to meet its commitments.

Though the sub-funds invest in fixed income securities, the portfolio composition may change over time, this means the yield on the Fund is not fixed and may go up or down.

#### 5.10 **Emerging Markets**

Emerging markets tend to be more volatile than more established markets and therefore your money is at greater risk. Risk factors such as local political and economic conditions should also be considered.

The reliability of trading and settlement systems in some emerging markets may not be equal to that available in more developed markets, which may result in delays in realising investments within the funds. A counterparty may not pay or deliver on time or as expected.

Lack of liquidity or efficiency in certain stock markets or foreign exchange markets in certain emerging markets may mean that from time to time it may be more difficult to purchase or sell holdings of securities than it would in a more developed market.

Given the possible lack of a regulatory structure it is possible that securities in which investments are made may be found to be fraudulent. As a result, it is possible that loss may be suffered.

The currencies of certain emerging countries prevent the undertaking of currency hedging techniques.

Some emerging markets may restrict the access of foreign investors to securities. As a result, certain securities may not always be available to a Sub-fund because the maximum permitted number of an investment by foreign Shareholders has been reached. In addition, the outward remittance by foreign investors of their share of net profits, capital and dividends may be restricted or require governmental approval.

Accounting, financial reporting standards and disclosure requirements in emerging markets may differ from those in more developed markets and, accordingly, investment possibilities may be difficult to properly assess.

This risk applies to the MI Thornbridge Global Opportunities Fund

### 5.11 **Investment in Africa**

Stock exchanges and markets in Africa have, in the past, experienced fluctuations in the prices of securities, and such volatility may continue in the future. Restrictions on trading in certain securities can be imposed and limitations placed on price movements and margin requirements. You should note that African securities markets are undergoing a period of growth and change which may lead to difficulties in the settlement and recording of transactions and in interpreting and applying the relevant regulations.

In some cases, rules to prohibit fraudulent and unfair trade practices relating to securities markets, including insider trading, and to regulate substantial acquisitions of shares and takeovers of companies, have only recently been introduced and some markets are still not subject to any such restrictions. A disproportionately large percentage of market capitalisation and trade volume in the stock exchanges and markets in Africa is represented by a relatively small number of issues. There may be significant delays in settling trades on certain stock exchanges and registering transfer of securities.

Whilst the eligibility of markets for investment by a Sub-fund is subject to approval by the ACD and the Depositary, African securities markets remain at higher risk of fraud and similar activities. As a result, there is a higher risk of loss of title or similar issues when investing in such markets. Equally, the consequences of credit risk in the event of settlement failure or similar issues where dealing with local market participants are likely to be worse than in more developed markets.

The comparative lack of political and economic stability relative to more developed markets also incurs a greater risk of difficulty in realising and repatriating assets through, for example, issues such as increased illiquidity, imposition of exchange controls or changes in local taxation regimes.

Access to some African markets may be difficult, given the lack of an efficient market. Investment in African markets may be more volatile than more developed markets.

This risk applies to the MI Thornbridge Global Opportunities Fund.

#### 5.12 **Custody**

There may be a risk of a loss where the assets of a Sub-fund are held by the custodian or the broker that could result from the insolvency, negligence or fraudulent action of the custodian, sub-custodian or broker.

#### 5.13 **Liquidity**

Depending on the types of assets a Sub-fund invests in there may be occasions where there is an increased risk that a position cannot be liquidated in a timely manner at a reasonable price.

#### 5.14 **Counterparty and Settlement**

The Sub-funds will be exposed to a credit risk on parties with whom it trades and will also bear the risk of settlement default.

#### 5.15 **Tax**

Tax laws currently in place may change in the future which could affect the value of your investments. See the section headed 'Taxation' for further details about taxation of the Sub-funds.

#### 5.16 **Inflation and Interest Rates**

The real value of any returns that an investor may receive from a Sub-fund could be affected by interest rates and inflation over time.

#### 5.17 **Russian Registration**

Investments in securities of Russian issuers may involve a particularly high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in more developed markets, many of which stem from Russia's continuing political and economic instability and the slow-paced development of its market economy. Investments in Russian securities should be considered highly speculative. Such risks and special considerations include: (a) delays in settling portfolio transactions and the risk of loss arising out of Russia's system of share registration and custody; (b) pervasiveness of corruption, insider trading, and crime in the Russian economic system; (c) difficulties associated with obtaining accurate market valuations of many Russian securities, based partly on the limited amount of publicly available information; (d) the general financial condition of Russian companies, which may

involve particularly large amounts of inter-company debt; (e) the risk that the Russian tax system will not be reformed or, in the alternative, the risk that a reformed tax system may result in inconsistent and unpredictable enforcement of the new tax laws, and (f) the risk that the government of Russia or other executive or legislative bodies may decide not to continue to support the economic reform programmes implemented since the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

A risk of particular note with respect to direct investment in Russian securities is the way in which ownership of shares of companies is normally recorded. Ownership of Shares (except where shares are held through depositories) is defined according to entries in the company's Share register and normally evidenced by "extracts" from the register or, in certain limited circumstances, by formal Share certificates. However, there is no central registration system for Shareholders and these services are carried out by the companies themselves or by registrars located throughout Russia.

The Share registrars are controlled by the issuer of the securities, and investors are provided with few legal rights against such registrars. The law and practice relating to registration of Shareholdings are not well developed in Russia and registration delays and failures to register shares can occur, which could expose the Sub-fund to potential loss.

This risk applies to the MI Thornbridge Global Opportunities Fund.

#### 5.18 **Market Closure**

Certain markets in which a Sub-fund may invest do not open for business every day. The consequence is that the prices at which the Shares in the Sub-fund may be bought or sold will be based on prices for the underlying investments that are out of date to a greater or lesser extent. This will cause the returns of the Sub-fund to be negatively affected if purchases/sales of Shares are followed immediately by increases/decreases in the prices of the underlying investments.

This risk applies to the MI Thornbridge Global Opportunities Fund.

#### 5.19 **Property Funds**

These schemes may invest in other property related securities. Whilst returns from these investments have the potential for attractive returns over the longer term, the short-term volatility of these returns can also be high.

#### 5.20 **Cyber Security**

As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, funds have become more susceptible to operational and financial risks associated with cyber security, including: theft, loss, misuse, improper release, corruption and

destruction of, or unauthorised access to, confidential or highly restricted data relating to the Company and the Shareholders and compromises or failures to systems, networks, devices and applications relating to the operations of the Company and its service providers. Cyber security risks may result in financial losses to the Company and the Shareholders; the inability of the Company to transact business with the Shareholders; delays or mistakes in the calculation of the Net Asset Value or other materials provided to Shareholders; the inability to process transactions with Shareholders or the parties; violations of privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties and reputational damage; and compliance and remediation costs, legal fees and other expenses. The Company's service providers (including but not limited to the ACD and the Depositary and their agents), financial intermediaries, companies in which a Sub-fund invests and parties with which the Company engages in portfolio or other transactions also may be adversely impacted by cyber security risks in their own business, which could result in losses to the Company or the Shareholders. While measures have been developed which are designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that those measures will be effective, particularly since the Company does not directly control the cyber security defences or plans of its service providers, financial intermediaries and companies in which the Company invests or with which it does business.

#### 5.21 **Risks related to pandemics and public health issues**

Epidemics, pandemics, outbreaks of disease, public health issues such as COVID-19 (or other novel coronaviruses), Ebola, H1N1 flu, H7N9 flu, H5N1 flu, and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) could materially adversely affect the ACD and any third party service provider it appoints, as well as the activities, operations and investments of the Sub-funds.

Notable disruptions may include material uncertainty in the ability to value the assets and lack of available investments. This may impact a Sub-fund's performance and liquidity.

Although the long-term effects of COVID-19 (and the actions and measures taken by governments around the world to halt the spread of such virus), cannot be predicted, previous occurrences of other epidemics, pandemics and outbreaks of disease, had material adverse effects on the economies, private markets and operations of those countries and jurisdictions in which they were most prevalent. A recurrence of an outbreak of any kind of epidemic, communicable disease, virus or major public health issue could cause a slowdown in the levels of economic activity generally (or push the world or local economies into recession), which could adversely affect the business, financial condition, operations and liquidity of the ACD, its service providers (including the Investment Manager), and/or a Sub-fund. Should these or other major public health issues, including pandemics, arise or spread (or continue to worsen), the ACD, its service providers (including the



Investment Manager) and/or a Sub-fund could be adversely affected by more stringent travel restrictions (such as mandatory quarantines and social distancing), additional limitations on the ACD, or its service providers' (including the Investment Manager's) and/or the Sub-fund's operations and business activities and governmental actions limiting the movement of people and goods between regions and other activities or operations.

## 5.22 **Political Risks**

The value of the Company's investments may be affected by uncertainties such as international political developments, civil conflicts and war, changes in government policies, changes in taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of countries in which investments may be made. For example, assets could be compulsorily re-acquired without adequate compensation.

## 6. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

### 6.1 Regulatory Status

The ACD and the Investment Manager are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority of 12 Endeavour Square, London, E20 1JN.

### 6.2 Authorised Corporate Director

#### 6.2.1 General

The ACD is Apex Fundrock Ltd which is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales on 18 May 2007.

The executive directors of the ACD are:-

A C Deptford

P J Foley-Brickley

S J Gunson

E M C Personne\*

D J Phillips \*

L A Poynter

J F D Thompson \*

\* Independent Non-Executive Director.

No director is engaged in any significant business activity not connected with the business of the ACD or other Apex Fundrock Ltd subsidiaries.

<b>Registered Office:</b>	Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BY.
<b>Principal Place of Business:</b>	Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BY.
<b>Share Capital:</b>	It has a share capital of £2,075,000 issued and paid up.
<b>Ultimate Holding Company:</b>	Apex group Ltd, a company incorporated in Bermuda.

The ACD is responsible for managing and administering the Company's affairs in compliance with the COLL Sourcebook. The ACD may delegate its management and administration functions, but not responsibility, to

third parties, including associates subject to the rules in the COLL Sourcebook.

It has therefore delegated to the Investment Manager the function of managing and acting as the investment adviser for the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Sub-funds (as further explained in paragraph 6.4 below).

### 6.2.2 **Terms of Appointment**

The appointment of the ACD has been made under an agreement between the Company and the ACD, as amended from time to time (the "ACD Agreement").

Pursuant to the ACD Agreement, the ACD manages and administers the affairs of the Company in accordance with the Regulations, the Instrument of Incorporation and this Prospectus. The ACD Agreement incorporates detailed provisions relating to the ACD's responsibilities.

The ACD Agreement may be terminated by either party on not less than twelve months written notice or earlier upon the happening of certain specified events. The ACD Agreement contains detailed provisions relating to the responsibilities of the ACD and excludes it from any liability to the Company or any Shareholder for any act or omission except in the case of negligence, wilful default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company on its part. The ACD Agreement provides indemnities to the ACD to the extent allowed by the Regulations and other than for matters arising by reason of its negligence, wilful default, breach of duty or breach of trust in the performance of its duties and obligations. Subject to certain limited exceptions set out in the Regulations, the ACD may retain the services of any person to assist it in the performance of its functions.

Details of the fees payable to the ACD are set out in paragraph 7.2 "Charges payable to the ACD" below.

The ACD is also under no obligation to account to the Company for any profit it makes in connection with any business similar to or in competition with the Company.

The Company has no directors other than the ACD. The ACD is the manager of certain authorised unit trusts and open-ended investment companies details of which are set out in Appendix IV.

## 6.3 The Depositary

### 6.3.1 General

The Depositary of the Company is Northern Trust Investor Services Limited, a private limited company, incorporated on 29 April 2020 with company number 12578024. Its registered office and principal place of business is at 50 Bank Street, London E14 5NT.

The Depositary is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. The Depositary's ultimate holding company is Northern Trust Corporation, a company which is incorporated in the State of Delaware, United States of America, with its headquarters at 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

### 6.3.2 Duties of the Depositary

The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of all the Scheme Property of the Company and must ensure that the Company is managed in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and the provisions of the COLL Sourcebook relating to the pricing of, and dealing in, Shares and relating to the income and the investment and borrowing powers of the Company. The Depositary is also responsible for monitoring cash flows of the Company, and must ensure that certain processes carried out by the ACD are performed in accordance with the FCA Handbook, the Prospectus and the Instrument of Incorporation.

### 6.3.3 Delegation of Safekeeping Functions

Subject to the Regulations the Depositary has full power under the Depositary Agreement to delegate (and authorise its delegate to sub-delegate) any part of its safekeeping duties as Depositary. As a general rule, where the Depositary delegates any of its custody functions to a delegate, the Depositary will remain liable for any losses suffered as a result of an act or omission of the delegate as if such loss had arisen as a result of an act or omission of the Depositary. The use of clearing or settlement systems or order routing systems, does not constitute a delegation by the Depositary of its functions.

As at the date of this Prospectus, the Depositary has delegated custody services to The Northern Trust Company, London Branch (the "Custodian"). The Custodian has sub-delegated the custody services to sub-custodians in certain markets in which the Company may invest. A list of sub-custodians is given in Appendix VI. Investors should note that the list of sub-custodians is updated only at each Prospectus review.

### 6.3.4 Updated Information

Up-to-date information regarding (i) the Depositary's name, (ii) the description of its duties and any conflicts of interest that may arise between the Company, the Shareholders or the ACD and the Depositary, and (iii) the description of any safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary, the description of any conflicts of interest that may arise from such delegation, and the list showing the identity of each delegate and sub-delegate, will be made available to Shareholders on request.

### 6.3.5 **Terms of Appointment**

The Depositary was appointed under a Depositary Agreement (as amended and novated from time to time) between the Company, the ACD, and the Depositary (the "Depositary Agreement").

The Depositary Agreement is terminable on 6 months' written notice given by either party. The Depositary may not retire voluntarily except on the appointment of a new Depositary.

The Depositary Agreement contains provisions indemnifying the Depositary and limiting the liability of the Depositary in certain circumstances.

The Depositary and the Custodian are entitled to receive remuneration out of the Scheme Property of the Sub-funds as explained under the heading "Depositary's fee and expenses" in paragraph 7.3 below.

### 6.3.6 **Conflicts of Interest**

#### *General*

The Depositary may act as the depositary of other investment funds and as trustee or custodian of other collective investment schemes.

It is possible that the Depositary and/or its delegates and sub-delegates may in the course of its or their business be involved in other financial and professional activities which may on occasion have potential conflicts of interest with the Company or a particular Fund and/or other funds managed by the ACD or other funds for which the Depositary acts as the depositary, trustee or custodian.

There may also be conflicts arising between the Depositary and the Company, the Shareholders or the ACD. In addition, the Depositary also has a regulatory duty when providing the Services to act solely in the interests of Shareholders and the Company (including its Funds). In order to comply with this requirement, the Depositary may in some instances be required to take actions in the interests of Shareholders and the Company (including its Funds) where such action may not be in the interests of the ACD.

*Affiliates*

From time to time conflicts may arise from the appointment by the Depositary of any of its delegates, as applicable.

The Depositary, and any other delegate, is required to manage any such conflict having regard to the FCA Rules and its duties under the Depositary Agreement.

The Depositary will ensure that any such delegates or sub-delegates who are its affiliates are appointed on terms which are not materially less favourable to the Company than if the conflict or potential conflict had not existed. The Custodian and any other delegate are required to manage any such conflict having regard to the FCA Handbook and its duties to the Depositary and the ACD.

*Conflicting commercial interest*

The Depositary (and any of its affiliates) may effect, and make a profit from, transactions in which the Depositary (or its affiliates, or another client of the Depositary or its affiliates) has (directly or indirectly) a material interest or a relationship of any description and which involves or may involve a potential conflict with the Depositary's duty to the Company.

This includes circumstances in which the Depositary or any of its affiliates or connected persons: acts as market maker in the investments of the Company; provides broking services to the Company and/or to other funds or companies; acts as financial adviser, banker, derivatives counterparty or otherwise provides services to the issuer of the investments of the Company; acts in the same transaction as agent for more than one client; has a material interest in the issue of the investments of the Company; or earns profits from or has a financial or business interest in any of these activities.

*Management of conflicts*

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

### 6.3.7 **Depositary – Data Protection**

Northern Trust's EMEA Data Privacy Notice sets out how the Depositary will process Shareholders' personal information as a data controller where these details are provided to it in connection with Shareholders' investment in the Company.

Northern Trust's EMEA Data Privacy Notice may be updated from time to time and readers should confirm that they hold the latest version which can be accessed at [www.northerntrust.com/united-kingdom/privacy/emea-privacy-notice](http://www.northerntrust.com/united-kingdom/privacy/emea-privacy-notice).

Any Shareholder who provides the ACD and its agents with personal data about another individual (such as a joint investor), must show Northern Trust's EMEA Data Privacy Notice to those individuals.

## 6.4 **The Investment Manager**

### 6.4.1 **General**

The ACD has appointed the Investment Manager, Thornbridge Investment Management LLP, to provide investment management services to the ACD. The Investment Manager is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

The Investment Manager's registered office is at 13 Austin Friars London EC2N 2HE. The principal activity of the Investment Manager is the provision of investment management services.

### 6.4.2 **Terms of Appointment**

The terms of the Investment Management Agreement between the ACD and the Investment Manager include the provision of investment management to attain the investment objectives of the Sub-funds, the purchase and sale of investments and on the exercise of voting rights relating to such investments. The Investment Manager has authority to make decisions on behalf of the ACD on a discretionary basis in respect of day to day investment management of the Scheme Property including authority to place purchase orders and sale orders with regulated dealers and preparation of the Investment Manager's report half yearly for inclusion in the Company's Report for circulation to Shareholders. Subject to the agreement of the ACD, the Investment Manager may appoint Sub-Investment Managers to discharge some or all of these duties. The Agreement may be terminated after an initial term of three years by either party on not less than six months' written notice or earlier upon the happening of certain specified events.

The Investment Manager will receive a fee paid by the ACD out of its remuneration received each month from the Sub-funds as explained in paragraph 7.4.

The Investment Manager will not be considered as a broker fund adviser under the FCA Handbook in relation to the Company.

## 6.5 **The Registrar**

### 6.5.1 **General**

The ACD also acts as registrar to the Company and provides fund accounting and other administration services to the Company.

The registered office of the Registrar is Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BY.

The Register is kept and maintained at Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BY.

### 6.5.2 **Register of Shareholders**

The Register of Shareholders will be maintained by the Registrar at the address of its office as noted above, and may be inspected at that address or the principal place of business of the ACD, during normal business hours by any Shareholder or any Shareholder's duly authorised agent.

The plan register, where applicable (being a record of persons who subscribe for Shares through Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs)) can be inspected at the office of the Registrar.

## 6.6 **The Auditors**

The auditors of the Company are Grant Thornton UK LLP, whose address is 30 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1AG.

## 6.7 **Conflicts of Interest**

The ACD, the Investment Manager and other companies within the ACD's and the Investment Manager's group may, from time to time, act as investment managers or advisers to other funds or sub-funds which follow similar investment objectives to those of the Sub-funds. It is therefore possible that the ACD and/or the Investment Manager may in the course of their business have potential conflicts of interest with the Company or a particular Sub-fund or that a conflict exists between the Company and other funds managed by the ACD. Each of the ACD and the Investment Manager will, however, have regard in such event to its obligations under the ACD Agreement and the Investment Management Agreement



respectively and, in particular, to its obligation to act in the best interests of the Company so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients, when undertaking any investment business where potential conflicts of interest may arise. Where a conflict of interest cannot be avoided, the ACD and the Investment Manager will ensure that the Company and other collective investment schemes it manages are fairly treated.

The ACD acknowledges that there may be some situations where the organisational or administrative arrangements in place for the management of conflicts of interest are not sufficient to ensure, with reasonable confidence, that risks of damage to the interests of the Company or its Shareholders will be prevented. Should any such situations arise the ACD will disclose these to Shareholders in the report and accounts or otherwise in an appropriate format.

The Depositary may act as the depositary of other investment funds and as trustee or custodian of other collective investment schemes, for further details please see section 6.3.6 above.

## 7. FEES AND EXPENSES

### 7.1 Ongoing

All costs, charges, fees or expenses, other than the charges made in connection with the subscription and redemption of Shares (see paragraph 3.5) payable by a Shareholder or out of Scheme Property are set out in this section.

The Company or each Sub-fund (as the case may be) may, so far as the COLL Sourcebook allows, also pay out of the Scheme Property all relevant costs, charges, fees and expenses including the following:

- 7.1.1 broker's commission, fiscal charges (including stamp duty and/or stamp duty reserve tax) and other disbursements which are necessary to be incurred in effecting transactions for the Sub-fund and normally shown in contract notes, confirmation notes and difference accounts as appropriate;
- 7.1.2 fees and expenses in respect of establishing and maintaining the register of Shareholders, including any sub registers kept for the purpose of the administration of Individual Savings Accounts, are payable quarterly out of the property of the Sub-funds;
- 7.1.3 payments and costs in relation to the preparation of the key investor information document (either in respect of the Company or a Sub-fund);
- 7.1.4 any costs incurred in or about the listing of Shares in the Company on any Stock Exchange, and the creation, conversion and cancellation of Shares;
- 7.1.5 any costs incurred by the Company in publishing the price of the Shares in a national or other newspaper or any other media;
- 7.1.6 any costs incurred in producing and dispatching any payments made by the Company, or the yearly and half-yearly reports of the Company;
- 7.1.7 any fees, expenses or disbursements of any legal or other professional adviser of the Company;
- 7.1.8 any costs incurred in taking out and maintaining an insurance policy in relation to the Company;
- 7.1.9 any costs incurred in respect of meetings of Shareholders convened for any purpose;
- 7.1.10 any payment permitted by clause 6.7.15R of the COLL Sourcebook;

- 7.1.11 interest on borrowings and charges incurred in effecting or terminating such borrowings or in negotiating or varying the terms of such borrowings;
- 7.1.12 taxation and duties payable in respect of the Scheme Property or the issue or redemption of Shares;
- 7.1.13 the audit fees of the Auditors (including VAT) and any expenses of the Auditors;
- 7.1.14 the fees of the FCA, in accordance with the FCA's Fee Manual, together with any corresponding periodic fees of any regulatory authority in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom in which Shares in the Company are or may be marketed;
- 7.1.15 any expense incurred in relation to company secretarial duties including the cost of maintenance of minute books and other documentation required to be maintained by the Company;
- 7.1.16 any payments otherwise due by virtue of a change to the Regulations; and
- 7.1.17 any value added or similar tax relating to any change or expense set out herein.

The ACD is also entitled to be paid by the Company out of the Scheme Property any expenses incurred by the ACD or its delegates of the kinds described above.

Expenses are allocated between capital and income in accordance with the Regulations. However, the approach for a given Sub-fund is set out in Appendix I. Where expenses are deducted in the first instance from income if and only if this is insufficient, deductions will be made from capital (save for any charge made in respect of SDRT under paragraph 3.5.5 "Stamp Duty Reserve Tax"). If deductions were made from capital, this would result in capital erosion and constrain growth.

The establishment costs of any Sub-fund launched after the issue of this Prospectus may be borne by that Sub-fund.

## 7.2 **Charges payable to the ACD**

### 7.2.1 **Annual Management Charge**

In payment for carrying out its duties and responsibilities the ACD is entitled to take an annual fee out of each Sub-fund. The various components of the annual fee are set out in Appendix I.

The amount due for each month will be calculated by the ACD based upon the sum of the daily fee calculations in that calendar month. The amount due for each month will be calculated by the ACD at the beginning of the next calendar month. The amount due is payable as soon as practicable and in any event no later than the following calendar month.

Investors should note that the ACD's annual management charge for MI Thornbridge Global Opportunities Fund will be taken from capital which may constrain capital growth.

The ACD may increase the rate of such charge by giving 60 days' notice to Shareholders and amending this Prospectus. The rate of periodic charge is set out in Appendix 1. The ACD is responsible for the payment of the fees of the Investment Manager.

### 7.2.2 **Performance Fee**

The ACD may charge a performance fee in respect of a Sub-fund subject to the following:

7.2.1.1 where no indication has been given before the launch of the Sub-fund that such a fee will be charged, then the introduction of the fee must be approved by an extraordinary resolution of shareholders in the Sub-fund; and

7.2.1.2 where an indication has been given before the launch of the Sub-fund that such a fee may be charged, but the rate, or basis of the charge has not been specified, then no such fee may be charged unless, no less than 60 days before such charge commences, the ACD gives notice in writing of the level of such charge and the date of its commencement to all shareholders and has revised, and made available, the Prospectus to reflect the level of such charge and the date of its commencement.

### 7.2.3 **Registration Fees**

The ACD is entitled to receive a fee out of the Scheme Property for providing registration services. Such fee is payable monthly in arrears.

The fees payable to the ACD for the establishment and maintenance of the register, are as follows: an amount equal to 0.02% of the net asset value of the relevant Sub-fund, subject to a minimum of £10,000 per annum per Sub-fund.

Fees and expenses in respect of dealing in Shares of the Sub-fund will be subject to charges of:

- (a) Electronic £10
- (b) Standard £20
- (c) Complex £100

Transactions which will incur a complex dealing charge include (but are not limited to): transactions which arise following the death of a shareholder or ISA planholder and in specie transactions.

#### 7.2.4 **Expenses**

The ACD is also entitled to all reasonable, properly documented, out of pocket expenses incurred in the performance of its duties as set out above.

VAT is payable on the charges or expenses mentioned above, where appropriate.

If a Class's expenses in any period exceed its income the ACD may take that excess from the capital property attributable to that Class.

The current annual fee payable to the ACD for a Class may only be increased or a new type of remuneration introduced in accordance with the Regulations.

### 7.3 **Depositary's fee and expenses**

The Depositary receives for its own account a periodic fee which will be calculated and accrue daily and is payable monthly on the last Business Day in each calendar month in respect of that day and the period since the last Business Day in the preceding month and is payable as soon as practicable after the last Business Day in each month. The fee is calculated by reference to the value of the Sub-fund on the last Business Day of the preceding month except for the first accrual which is calculated by reference to the first Valuation Point of the Sub-fund. The rate of the periodic fee is agreed between the ACD and the Depositary and is calculated on a sliding scale for the Sub-fund on the following basis:

0.02% per annum for the first £100,000,000 in value of the Scheme Property;

0.015% per annum on the next £150,000,000 in value of the Scheme Property;  
and

0.01% per annum on the value thereafter.

The annual fee is subject to a minimum of £10,000 per annum per Sub-fund.

These rates can be varied from time to time in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook.

The first accrual in relation to any Sub-fund will take place in respect of the period beginning on the day on which the first valuation of that Sub-fund is made and ending on the last Business Day of the month in which that day falls.

In the event of the termination of a Sub-fund, the Depositary shall continue to be entitled to a periodic charge in respect of that Sub-fund for the period up to and including the day on which the final distribution in the termination of the Sub-fund shall be made or, in the case of a termination following the passing of an extraordinary resolution approving a scheme of arrangement, up to and including the final day on which the Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of the Scheme Property. Such periodic charge will be calculated, subject to the same terms and accrue and be paid as described above, except that for the purpose of calculating the periodic charge in respect of any day falling after the day on which the termination of the Sub-fund commences, the value of the Scheme Property shall be its Net Asset Value determined at the beginning of each such day.

In addition to the periodic fee referred to above, the Depositary shall also be entitled to be paid transaction and custody charges in relation to transaction handling and safekeeping of the Scheme Property as follows:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Range</b>
Transaction Charges	£6 to £200
Custody Charges*	0.005% to 0.70%.

\*Minimum £7,500 per annum per Sub-fund.

These charges vary from country to country depending on the markets and the type of transaction involved. Transaction charges accrue at the time the transactions are effected and are payable as soon as is reasonably practicable, and in any event not later than the last Business Day of the month when such charges arose or as otherwise agreed between the Depositary and the ACD. Custody charges accrue and are payable as agreed from time to time by the ACD and the Depositary.

Where relevant, the Depositary may make a charge for its services in relation to: distributions, the provision of banking services, holding money on deposit, lending money, or engaging in stock lending or derivative transactions, in relation to a Sub-fund and may purchase or sell or deal in the purchase or sale of Scheme Property, provided always that the services concerned and any such dealing are in accordance with the provisions of the COLL Sourcebook.

The Depositary will also be entitled to payment and reimbursement of all costs, liabilities and expenses properly incurred in the performance of, or arranging the performance of, functions conferred on it by the Instrument, the COLL Sourcebook or by the general law.

On a winding up of a Sub-fund, the Depositary will be entitled to its pro rata fees, charges and expenses to the date of winding up, the termination, or the redemption (as appropriate) and any additional expenses necessarily realised in settling or receiving any outstanding obligations.

Any value added tax on any fees, charges or expenses payable to the Depositary will be added to such fees, charges or expenses.

In each such case such payments, expenses and disbursements may be payable to any person (including the ACD or any associate or nominee of the Depositary or of the ACD) who has had the relevant duty delegated to it pursuant to the COLL Sourcebook by the Depositary.

In addition to the remuneration referred to above, the Depositary is entitled to receive reimbursement for expenses properly incurred by it in discharge of its duties or exercising any powers conferred upon it in relation to the Company and each Sub-fund. Such expenses include, but are not restricted to:

- (i) delivery of stock to the Depositary or custodian;
- (ii) custody of assets;
- (iii) collection of income and capital;
- (iv) submission of tax returns;
- (v) handling tax claims;
- (vi) preparation of the Depositary's annual report;
- (vii) arranging insurance;
- (viii) calling Shareholder meetings and otherwise communicating with Shareholders;
- (ix) dealing with distribution warrants;

- (x) taking professional advice;
- (xi) conducting legal proceedings;
- (xii) such other duties as the Depositary is permitted or required by law to perform.

VAT (if any) in connection with any of the above is payable in addition.

Expenses not directly attributable to a particular Sub-fund will be allocated between Sub-funds. In each such case such expenses and disbursements will also be payable if incurred by any person (including the ACD or an associate or nominee of the Depositary or of the ACD) who has had the relevant duty delegated to it pursuant to the COLL Sourcebook by the Depositary.

#### 7.4 **Investment Manager's fee**

The Investment Manager's fees and expenses (plus VAT thereon) for providing investment management services will be paid by the ACD out of its remuneration under the ACD Agreement. The portion of the annual management charge attributable to the Investment Manager in respect of its fees is set out in Appendix I.

Further details of this agreement are summarised in paragraph 6.4.2 "Terms of Appointment" above.

#### 7.5 **Allocation of fees and expenses between Sub-funds**

All the above fees, duties and charges (other than those borne by the ACD) will be charged to the Sub-fund in respect of which they were incurred. This includes any charges and expenses incurred in relation to the Register of Shareholders, except that these will be allocated and charged to each class of Shares on a basis agreed between the ACD and the Depositary.

Where an expense is not considered to be attributable to any one Sub-fund, the expense will normally be allocated to all Sub-funds pro rata to the value of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-funds, although the ACD has discretion to allocate these fees and expenses in a manner which it considers fair to Shareholders generally.

Where income is insufficient to pay charges the residual amount is taken from capital.



## 8. **INSTRUMENT OF INCORPORATION**

The Instrument of Incorporation is available for inspection at the ACD's offices at Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BY.

## 9. **SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS AND VOTING RIGHTS**

### 9.1 **Class, Company and Sub-fund Meetings**

The Company has dispensed with the holding of annual general meetings.

The provisions below, unless the context otherwise requires, apply to Class meetings and meetings of Sub-funds as they apply to general meetings of the Company, but by reference to Shares of the Class or Sub-fund concerned and the Shareholders and value and prices of such Shares.

### 9.2 **Requisitions of Meetings**

The ACD may requisition a general meeting at any time.

Shareholders may also requisition a general meeting of the Company. A requisition by Shareholders must state the objects of the meeting, be dated, be signed by Shareholders who, at the date of the requisition, are registered as holding not less than one tenth in value of all Shares then in issue and the requisition must be deposited at the head office of the Company. The ACD must convene a general meeting no later than eight weeks after receipt of such requisition.

### 9.3 **Notice and Quorum**

Shareholders will receive at least 14 days' notice of a general meeting and are entitled to be counted in the quorum and vote at such meeting either in person or by proxy. The quorum for a meeting is two Shareholders, present in person or by proxy. The quorum for an adjourned meeting is one person entitled to be counted in a quorum. Notices of meetings and adjourned meetings will be sent to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

### 9.4 **Voting Rights**

At a general meeting, on a show of hands every Shareholder who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by its representative properly authorised in that regard, has one vote.

On a poll vote, a Shareholder may vote either in person or by proxy. The voting rights attaching to each Share are such proportion of the voting rights attached to all the Shares in issue that the price of the Share bears to the aggregate price of all the Shares in issue at a reasonable date before the notice of meeting is sent out, such date to be decided by the ACD.

A Shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

In the case of joint Shareholders, the vote of the most senior Shareholder who votes, whether in person or by proxy, must be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint Shareholders. For this purpose seniority must be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register.

Except where the COLL Sourcebook or the Instrument of Incorporation require an extraordinary resolution (which needs at least 75% of the votes cast at the meeting to be in favour if the resolution is to be passed) any resolution required by the COLL Sourcebook will be passed by a simple majority of the votes validly cast for and against the resolution.

The ACD may not be counted in the quorum for a meeting and neither the ACD nor any associate (as defined in the COLL Sourcebook) of the ACD is entitled to vote at any meeting of the Company except in respect of Shares which the ACD or associate holds on behalf of or jointly with a person who, if the registered Shareholder, would be entitled to vote and from whom the ACD or associate has received voting instructions.

Where all the Shares in a Sub-fund are registered to, or held by, the ACD or its associates and they are therefore prohibited from voting and a resolution (including an extraordinary resolution) is required to conduct business at a meeting, it shall not be necessary to convene such a meeting and a resolution may, with the prior written agreement of the Depositary, instead be passed with the written consent of Shareholders representing 50% or more, or for an extraordinary resolution 75% or more, of the Shares in issue.

“Shareholders” in this context means Shareholders entered on the register at a time to be determined by the ACD and stated in the notice of the meeting which must not be more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting.

## 9.5 **Variation of Class or Sub-fund rights**

The rights attached to a Class or Sub-fund may not be varied without the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a meeting of Shareholders of that Class or Sub-fund.

## 10. **TAXATION**

### 10.1 **General**

The information below is a general guide based on current United Kingdom law and HMRC practice, which are subject to change. It summarises the tax position of the Sub-funds and of investors who are United Kingdom resident individuals and hold Shares as investments. The regime for taxation of income and capital gains received by individual investors depends on the tax law applicable to their personal circumstances and or the place where the Scheme Property is invested. Prospective investors who are in any doubt about their tax position, or who may be subject to tax in a jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom, are recommended to take professional advice.

### 10.2 **The Sub-funds**

The Company is an ICVC and each Sub-fund will be treated as a separate authorised investment fund for United Kingdom tax purposes.

The Sub-funds are generally exempt from United Kingdom tax on capital gains realised on the disposal of their investments (including interest-paying securities and derivatives) held within them. However, any gains realised on disposing of holdings in non-reporting offshore funds are charged to tax as income and not capital.

Any dividend received by the Sub-funds (whether directly or through another United Kingdom authorised investment fund) will generally be exempt from corporation tax. Each Sub-fund will be subject to corporation tax on most other types of income but after deducting allowable management expenses and where relevant the amount of interest distributions. Where the Sub-funds suffer foreign withholding tax on income received, this may normally be deducted from the United Kingdom tax due on that income.

The Sub-funds will make dividend distributions except where more than 60% of a Sub-fund's property has been invested throughout the distribution period in interest-paying investments, in which case it may make interest distributions.

### 10.3 **Shareholders**

#### 10.3.1 **Dividend Income**

Individuals whose overall dividend income, including dividend distributions received from the Company, does not exceed £500 should have no further tax liability in relation to the distributions regardless of the rate at which they normally pay income tax. To the extent that distributions are received in excess of an individual's £500 allowance,

basic, higher and additional rate taxpayers will have to pay income tax on the distributions received at a rate of 8.75%, 33.75% and 39.35% respectively.

Shareholders who hold Shares in an Individual Savings Account (“**ISA**”) will be exempt from income tax on dividend distributions in respect of such Shares.

### 10.3.2 **Interest Income**

Where the Sub-fund pays an interest distribution (which will be automatically retained in the Sub-fund in the case of accumulation Shares), it will not be required to deduct income tax at source.

After taking account of any savings allowance to which the Shareholder is entitled for the tax year in which the interest distribution is received, each individual Shareholder would be subject to income tax in respect of the interest distribution at the rates of 20%, 40% or 45%, depending on the level of the Shareholder’s income.

Shareholders who hold Shares in an ISA will be exempt from income tax on interest distributions in respect of such Shares.

### 10.3.3 **Income Equalisation**

The first income allocation received by an investor after buying Shares may include an amount of income equalisation, which will be shown on the issued tax certificate. This is effectively a repayment of the income equalisation paid by the investor as part of the purchase price. It is a return of capital, and is not taxable. Rather it should be deducted from the acquisition cost of the Shares for capital gains tax purposes.

### 10.3.4 **Tax Certificate**

A tax certificate will be issued in line with the income distribution dates set out in Appendix 1. This certificate should be retained for tax purposes as evidence for HMRC.

The ACD reserves the right to charge an administration fee of £10 if a duplicate copy is required. To obtain a duplicate copy you will need to submit your request in writing, along with payment, to Apex Fundrock Ltd, Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BY.

### 10.3.5 **Capital Gains**

Shareholders may be liable to capital gains tax on gains arising from the redemption, transfer or other disposal of Shares. The rate of tax, and available reliefs, will be as applicable from time to time.

An exchange of Shares in one Sub-fund of the Company for Shares in another Sub-fund will generally be treated as a disposal for this purpose, but exchanges of Shares between classes within a Sub-fund are generally not.

### 10.3.6 **Stamp Duty Reserve Tax**

SDRT is generally not chargeable on the surrender of shares in a UK open-ended investment company. Consequently, the sale of Shares in a Sub-fund will generally not be subject to an SDRT charge.

In relation to an in specie redemption of Shares in a Sub-fund (as described at paragraph 3.9 above) where a Shareholder receives a proportion of each of the Sub-fund's underlying assets, SDRT will not be chargeable provided the distribution in specie is of underlying assets proportionate to, or as nearly as practicable proportionate to, the Shareholder's holding of Shares.

### 10.3.7 **Inheritance Tax**

Shares held in any of the Funds will generally form part of an individual's estate and will therefore potentially be subject to inheritance tax (IHT).

Where a Shareholder is in any doubt as to their tax status, they should seek advice from a professional tax adviser.

### 10.3.8 **The International Tax Compliance Regulations**

The Company is required to comply with The International Tax Compliance Regulations. The regulations transpose into UK law rules and obligations derived from European Union law and inter-governmental agreements entered into by the UK which are aimed at increasing transparency and reducing tax evasion.

To be compliant with these regulations the Company must collect information about each investor's tax residence and in certain circumstances provide information about investors' Shareholdings to HMRC. HMRC may in turn share this information with overseas tax authorities.

Therefore, where an investor fails to provide the information required by the Company to comply with its obligations to HMRC this may result in the ACD taking appropriate action against the Shareholder, including invoking the compulsory transfer and redemption provisions set out in paragraph 3.7.

The ACD intends to procure compliance with the regulations but cannot give an assurance that this will be achieved. The underlying laws and agreements are a complex area of tax law and investors should consult their professional advisers on the implications these rules may have for them.

#### 10.4 **Provision and disclosure of information for taxation matters**

In the UK, provisions relating to the disclosure and reporting of information are set out in The International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015 (the "**Regulations**"). These harmonise the requirements under the Common Reporting Standard, EU Council Directive 2014/107/EU and FATCA, as discussed below.

##### 10.4.1 **Common Reporting Standard**

The OECD published the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in July 2014, also known as the CRS. The CRS is a single global standard for the automatic exchange of information ("**AEOI**") between taxation authorities in participating jurisdictions. The CRS aims to improve transparency to counter tax evasion in participating jurisdictions and to provide taxation authorities in participating jurisdictions with information on offshore or cross-border financial accounts and assets owned by individuals and entities resident in their local jurisdiction.

The CRS sets out details of the financial information to be exchanged, the financial institutions required to report such information to local tax authorities, and the common due diligence standards to be followed by financial institutions to obtain financial account information. A "financial institution" for the purposes of the CRS will include the ACD and could include any intermediary financial undertaking operating a custodial account in a participating jurisdiction in which Shares are directly or indirectly held by an individual or entity resident in another participating jurisdiction.

Shareholders and prospective investors should note that there will be a requirement for the name, address, jurisdiction(s) of tax residence, date and place of birth, account reference number, tax identification number(s) of each reportable person in respect of a reportable account for the CRS, and information relating to each Shareholder's investment (including but

not limited to the value of and any payments in respect of the Shares) to be disclosed by or on behalf of the ACD to HMRC. HMRC may in turn exchange this information with the tax authorities in territories who are participating jurisdictions for the purposes of the CRS. In order to comply with its obligations, Shareholders may be required to provide additional information for the purposes of complying with the CRS.

#### 10.4.2 **European information reporting**

Council Directive 2014/107/EU (the "**Amending Cooperation Directive**"), which amends Council Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation, introduces an extended regime for the automatic exchange of information between tax authorities in Member States. The Amending Cooperation Directive requires each Member State to implement the CRS.

The Amending Cooperation Directive requires Member States to adopt national legislation necessary to comply with it by 31 December 2015, and such legislation must apply from 1 January 2016 (or 1 January 2017 in the case of Austria). The UK implemented the Amending Cooperation Directive with effect from 1 January 2016.

The ACD or its delegates, including any entity as may be considered to be a paying agent for these purposes, shall be entitled to require Shareholders to provide any information regarding their tax status, identity or residency in order to satisfy the disclosure requirements in the Amending Cooperation Directive.

#### 10.4.3 **US regime under FATCA**

Under tax legislation in the US, an information reporting regime has been introduced known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("**FATCA**"). Broadly, the intention of FATCA is to safeguard against US tax evasion by requiring non-US financial institutions to report to the IRS certain information in respect of certain account holders. In the event of non-compliance with the FATCA regime, the Company may be subject to a US tax withholding of 30% on certain payments it receives and may in certain circumstances in the future be obliged to make withholding from payments to Shareholders.

Broadly, the FATCA regime has been implemented in the UK by the Regulations. Provided that the Company registers with the IRS as a FFI and complies with its obligations pursuant to the Regulations, no FATCA withholding tax should apply. If there is significant non-compliance with the Regulations, FATCA withholding tax could then apply. Any non-compliance could give rise to penalties under the Regulations.



#### 10.4.4 **Shareholder agreement to provision of information to HMRC and other tax authorities**

In order to comply with CRS, EU Council Directive 2014/107/EU, FATCA and other regimes, the Company, the ACD or their delegates will report information regarding Shareholders to **HMRC**, as its local tax authority. This information may be passed by **HMRC** to the other tax authorities including the IRS under information sharing agreements.

The ability of the Company or the ACD to report information to **HMRC** will depend on each affected Shareholder providing the Company, the ACD or their delegate with the information required to satisfy the applicable obligations. By agreeing to subscribe for Shares in a sub-fund, each Shareholder agrees promptly to provide such information as the Company or its delegate may request for such purposes, and will be deemed to have authorised the automatic disclosure of information by or on behalf of the Company, the ACD or their delegates to **HMRC** or other relevant tax authorities. If a Shareholder fails to provide the information requested, the Company may exercise its right to compulsorily redeem the Shares held by the relevant Shareholder. Shareholders refusing to provide the requisite information to the ACD or its delegates may also be reported to **HMRC**.

**Shareholders are recommended to consult their professional advisers if they are in any doubt about their tax position or the possible implications for an investment in a Sub-fund.**

## 11. **WINDING UP OF THE COMPANY OR TERMINATION OF A SUB-FUND**

The Company or a Sub-fund will not be wound up except as an unregistered company under Part V of the Insolvency Act 1986 or under the COLL Sourcebook. A Sub-fund may only be terminated under the COLL Sourcebook.

Where the Company or a Sub-fund is to be wound up or terminated under the COLL Sourcebook, such winding up or termination may only be commenced following approval by the FCA. The FCA may only give such approval if the ACD provides a statement (following an investigation into the affairs of the Company or of the Sub-fund as the case may be) either that the Company or the Sub-fund will be able to meet its liabilities within 12 months of the date of the statement or that the Company or the Sub-fund will be unable to do so. The Company may not be wound up or a Sub-fund terminated under the COLL Sourcebook if there is a vacancy in the position of ACD at the relevant time.

The Company shall be wound up or a Sub-fund must be terminated under the COLL Sourcebook:

- 11.1 if an extraordinary resolution to that effect is passed by Shareholders; or
- 11.2 when the period (if any) fixed for the duration of the Company or a particular Sub-fund by the Instrument of Incorporation expires, or any event occurs on the occurrence of which the Instrument of Incorporation provides that the Company or a particular Sub-fund is to be wound up (for example, if the Share capital of the Company or (in relation to any Sub-fund) the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund is below £3 million, or if a change in the laws or regulations of any country means that, in the ACD's opinion, it is desirable to terminate the Sub-fund); or
- 11.3 on the date stated in any agreement by the FCA to a request by the ACD for the revocation of the authorisation order in respect of the Company or for the termination of the relevant Sub-fund; or
- 11.4 on the effective date of a scheme of arrangement that is to result in the Company or Sub-fund (respectively) from holding any Scheme Property; or
- 11.5 (in the case of the Company only) when all Sub-funds have ceased to hold any Scheme Property.

On the occurrence of any of the above:

- 11.6 COLL 6.2 (Dealing), COLL 6.3 (Valuation and Pricing) and COLL 5 (Investment and borrowing powers) will cease to apply to the Company or the relevant Sub-fund;
- 11.7 the Company will cease to issue and cancel Shares in the Company or the relevant Sub-fund and the ACD shall cease to sell or redeem Shares or arrange for the Company to issue or cancel them for the Company or the relevant Sub-fund;

- 11.8 no transfer of a Share shall be registered and no other change to the Register of Shareholders shall be made without the sanction of the ACD;
- 11.9 where the Company is being wound up or a Sub-fund terminated, the Company or the Sub-fund shall cease to carry on its business except in so far as it is beneficial for the winding up of the Company or the termination of the Sub-fund;
- 11.10 the corporate status and powers of the Company and subject to 11.6 to 11.9 above, the powers of the Depositary shall continue until the Company is dissolved.

The ACD shall, as soon as practicable after the Company or the Sub-fund falls to be wound up, realise the assets and meet the liabilities of the Company or the Sub-fund and, after paying out or retaining adequate provision for all liabilities properly payable and retaining provision for the costs of winding up or the termination, arrange for the Depositary to make one or more interim distributions out of the proceeds to Shareholders proportionately to their rights to participate in the Scheme Property. If the ACD has not previously notified Shareholders of the proposal to wind up the Company or terminate the Sub-fund, the ACD shall, as soon as practicable after the commencement of winding up of the Company or the termination of the Sub-fund, give written notice of the commencement to Shareholders. When the ACD has caused all of the Scheme Property to be realised and all of the liabilities of the Company or the particular Sub-fund to be realised, the ACD shall arrange for the Depositary to make a final distribution to Shareholders on or prior to the date on which the final account is sent to Shareholders of any balance remaining in proportion to their holdings in the Company or the particular Sub-fund.

As soon as reasonably practicable after completion of the winding up of the Company or of the termination of the particular Sub-fund, the Depositary shall notify the FCA that the winding up or termination has been completed.

On completion of a winding up of the Company or the termination of the Sub-fund, the Company or the Sub-fund will be dissolved and any money (including unclaimed distributions) still standing to the account of the Company or the Sub-fund, will be paid into court by the ACD within one month of the dissolution.

Following the completion of a winding up of the Company or termination of a Sub-fund, the ACD must prepare a final account showing how the winding up took place and how the Scheme Property was distributed. The auditors of the Company shall make a report in respect of the final account stating their opinion as to whether the final account has been properly prepared. This final account and the auditors' report must be sent to the FCA and to each Shareholder (or the first named of joint Shareholders) on the Register within four months of the completion of the winding up or termination.

## 12. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Accounting Periods

The annual accounting period of the Company ends each year on 30 June (the accounting reference date) with an interim accounting period ending on 31 December.

The ACD may even out the payments of income within an accounting period by carrying forward income otherwise distributable with a view to augmenting amounts to be paid out at a later date. Details of the Sub-funds for which this policy is currently considered are set out in Appendix I.

### 12.2 Notice to Shareholders

All notices or other documents sent by the ACD to a Shareholder will be sent by normal post to the last address notified in writing to the Company by the Shareholder.

Any notice or document served by post is deemed to have been served on the second Business Day following the day on which it is posted. Any document left at a registered address or delivered other than by post is deemed to have been served on that day.

### 12.3 Income Allocations

Some Sub-funds may have interim and final income allocations and other Sub-funds may have quarterly income allocations and some Sub-funds may only have final income allocation dates (see Appendix I). For each of the Sub-funds income is allocated in respect of the income available at each accounting date.

In relation to income Shares, distributions of income for each Sub-fund in which income Shares are issued are paid by cheque or electronic means directly into a Shareholder's bank account on or before the relevant income allocation date in each year as set out in Appendix I.

For Sub-funds in which accumulation Shares are issued, income will become part of the capital property of the Sub-fund and will be reflected in the price of each such accumulation Share as at the end of the relevant accounting period.

If a distribution made in relation to any income Shares remains unclaimed for a period of six years after it has become due, it will be forfeited and will revert to the relevant Sub-fund (or, if that no longer exists, to the Company).

The amount available for distribution in any accounting period is calculated by taking the aggregate of the income received or receivable for the account of the relevant Sub-fund in respect of that period, and deducting the charges and

expenses of the relevant Sub-fund paid or payable out of income in respect of that accounting period. The ACD then makes such other adjustments as it considers appropriate (and after consulting the Company's auditors as appropriate) in relation to taxation, income equalisation, income unlikely to be received within 12 months following the relevant income allocation date, income which should not be accounted for on an accrual basis because of lack of information as to how it accrues, transfers between the income and capital account and other matters.

#### 12.4 **Annual Reports**

The Company's annual long report incorporating audited financial statements will be published within four months after the end of the financial year and the interim long report will be published within two months of the end of the interim accounting period.

Copies of the interim and annual long reports will be available on request from the ACD and on the ACD's website at [www.fundrock.com](http://www.fundrock.com).

Copies of all reports to Shareholders will be available for inspection by the general public at the ACD's offices at Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BY.

#### 12.5 **Remuneration Policy**

The ACD establishes and applies remuneration policies and practices for UCITS Remuneration Code staff that:

- 12.5.1 are consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management;
- 12.5.2 do not encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles or the instrument constituting the fund or the prospectus, as applicable, of the UCITS it manages;
- 12.5.3 do not impair the ACD's compliance with its duty to act in the best interests of the UCITS it manages; and
- 12.5.4 include fixed and variable components of remuneration, including salaries and discretionary pension benefits.

Up-to-date details of the ACD's remuneration policy, including but not limited to (i) a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated; and (ii) the identities of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits including the composition of the remuneration committee, where such a committee exists, can be found at [www.fundrock.com](http://www.fundrock.com). Shareholders may obtain a paper copy of the full remuneration policy, free of charge, on request from the ACD.

## 12.6 Data Protection Notice

Prospective Investors should note that all personal data contained in any document provided by Shareholders or any further data collected in the course of business with the Fund or provided personally to the ACD constitutes personal data within the meaning of Data Protection Laws.

Such personal data will be used by the Company for the purposes of administration, transfer agency, statistical analysis, research and disclosure to the Company, its delegates, and agents. Such processing of personal data is required: (i) for the performance of tasks that are necessary for the performance of the contract between the Investor and the Company, (ii) for compliance with certain legal obligations to which the Company or a Fund is subject, or (iii) is carried out on as the ACD considers it is within its legitimate interests to do so (having shown that its legitimate interests are not overridden by the prospective investors' own interests, rights, and freedoms) (the "Grounds for Processing"). The ACD follows strict security procedures as to how prospective investors' personal data is stored and used, and who sees it, to help stop any destruction, loss, alteration or an unauthorised person accessing it.

Investors acknowledge that such personal data are disclosed by the Company, the ACD, their delegates and their duly authorised agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies on the basis of the above Grounds for Processing and that such entities ("Apex Fundrock's Associates") may further process (including obtaining, holding, using, disclosing and otherwise processing) the personal data on the basis of the same Grounds for Processing for any one or more of the following purposes:

- to manage and administer the investor's holding in the Company and any related accounts on an ongoing basis;
- to carry out statistical analysis and market research;
- to comply with legal, regulatory and taxation obligations applicable to the investor and the Company; or
- for disclosure or transfer, whether in the United Kingdom or countries or territories outside of the United Kingdom, including, but without limitation, the United States, to third parties, including financial advisors, regulatory bodies, auditors and technology providers or to the Company and its delegates and its or their duly appointed agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies for the purposes specified above.

Where transferring personal data outside the UK, such as to the United States, Apex Fundrock's Associates shall take such additional steps to adequately protect the Shareholders' personal data as required under Data Protection Laws. This may

include, in the absence of an adequacy regulation, safeguards such as the ICO's International Data Transfer Agreement.

In cases where personal data is shared with third parties who are themselves controllers, Apex Fundrock's Associates will consider the applicable requirements of the ICO's statutory code of practice, which means, amongst others, that Apex Fundrock's Associates will have to have written terms in place with any other controller setting out what categories of personal data are being shared and for what purpose. When sharing personal data with another organisation who is a processor, Apex Fundrock's Associates is aware that certain mandatory written terms must be included in that contract, as well as having carried out due diligence on the recipient before sharing personal data with it.

The Company, the ACD and Apex Fundrock's Associates may also process prospective investors' personal information where it or they consider there are other legitimate business interests of the Company (including fraud prevention) to necessitate the processing (having shown that its legitimate interests are not overridden by the individuals' own interests, rights, and freedoms) or for any other specific purposes where the investor has given specific consent to the processing (in advance). If a prospective investor has provided consent for their personal data to be processed, the prospective investor shall be entitled to withdraw their consent at any time by contacting the ACD at [DPO@apexfs.com](mailto:DPO@apexfs.com). Please note, in particular, in order to comply with the Common Reporting Standard (Please see the section of this Prospectus entitled "Taxation – Common Reporting Standard"), as implemented in the United Kingdom by the International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015, an investor's personal data (including financial information) may be shared with HM Revenue & Customs and other tax authorities.

They in turn may exchange information (including personal data and financial information) with foreign tax authorities (including foreign tax authorities located outside the UK or EEA). Please consult the AEOI (Automatic Exchange of Information) webpage on [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) for further information in this regard.

Please note that your personal data will be retained by the Company for as long as necessary to fulfil the purposes the ACD collected it for, which, in general terms, is likely to be for the duration of the relevant investment and otherwise in accordance with the Company's legal obligations (e.g. 7 years in the UK). Pursuant to the Data Protection Laws, investors have a right of access to their personal data kept by the Company, the right to amend and rectify any inaccuracies in their personal data held by the Company and the right to data portability of their personal data by making a request to the Company in writing at [DPO@apexfs.com](mailto:DPO@apexfs.com). For further information in relation to your data protection rights refer to the website of the Information Commissioner's Office at <https://ico.org.uk/> and search for "Individual Rights".

The ACD reserves the right to change, modify, add or remove portions of this notice from time to time in our sole discretion, but will inform investors of all material changes. If you have any questions or concerns regarding this notice or Defined Term's practices please contact the ACD at DPO@apexfs.com.

## 12.7 **Documents of the Company**

The following documents may be inspected free of charge during normal business hours on any Business Day at the offices of the ACD at Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BY:

- 12.7.1 the Prospectus;
- 12.7.2 the most recent annual and half yearly reports of the Company;
- 12.7.3 the Instrument of Incorporation (and any amending documents); and
- 12.7.4 the material contracts referred to below.

Shareholders may obtain copies of the above documents from the ACD. The ACD may make a charge at its discretion for copies of documents (apart from the most recent versions of the Prospectus and annual and half yearly long reports of the Company which are available free of charge to anyone who requests).

## 12.8 **Material Contracts**

The following contracts, not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into by the Company and are, or may be, material:

- 12.8.1 the ACD Agreement between the Company, and the ACD; and
- 12.8.2 the Depositary Agreement between the Company, the Depositary and the ACD.

Details of the above contracts are given under section 6 "Management and Administration".

## 12.9 **Provision of Investment Advice**

All information concerning the Company and about investing in Shares of the Company is available from the ACD at Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BY. The ACD is not authorised to give investment advice and persons requiring such advice should consult a professional adviser. All applications for Shares are made solely on the basis of the current prospectus of the Company, and investors should ensure that they have the most up to date version.



#### 12.10 **Telephone Recordings**

Please note that the ACD may record telephone calls for training and monitoring purposes and to confirm investors' instructions.

#### 12.11 **Complaints**

Complaints may be brought in writing to the head of compliance, Apex Fundrock Ltd, Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BY.

A copy of the ACD's Guide to making a complaint is available upon request.

Complaints concerning the operation or marketing of the Company may be referred to the Head of Compliance at the ACD at Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BY or, if you subsequently wish to take your complaint further, direct to the Financial Ombudsman Service at Exchange Tower, London E14 9SR. The website of the Financial Ombudsman Service is at [www.financial-ombudsman.org.uk](http://www.financial-ombudsman.org.uk).

The Financial Services Compensation Scheme offers compensation when an authorised firm is unable to pay claims against it, usually because the firm has gone out of business. The ACD is covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme. Investors may be entitled to compensation from the scheme if the ACD cannot meet its obligations. Most types of investment business are covered for 100% of the first £85,000 only. Further information is available from the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) by contacting the FSCS Limited at 10th Floor Beaufort House, 15 St Botolph Street, London, EC3A 7QU or via telephone: on 0800 678 1100 or 020 7741 4100.

#### 12.12 **Indemnity**

The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions indemnifying the Directors, other officers and the Company's auditors or the Depositary against liability in certain circumstances otherwise than in respect of their negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust, and indemnifying the Depositary against liability in certain circumstances otherwise than in respect of its failure to exercise due care and diligence in the discharge of its functions in respect of the Company.

#### 12.13 **Strategy for the exercise of voting rights**

The ACD has a strategy for determining when and how voting rights attached to ownership of the Scheme Property are to be exercised for the benefit of each Sub-fund. A summary of this strategy is available from the ACD on request. Voting records and further details of the actions taken on the basis of this strategy in relation to each Sub-fund are available free of charge from the ACD on request.

#### 12.14 **Best Execution**

The ACD's order execution policy sets out the factors which the ACD expects the Investment Manager to consider when effecting transactions and placing orders in relation to the Company. This policy has been developed in accordance with the ACD's obligations under the Regulations to obtain the best possible result for the Company.

#### 12.15 **Soft commission**

12.15.1 The Investment Manager, in addition to the fee paid to the Investment Manager by the ACD out of its remuneration received each month from the Sub-funds, is also entitled to receive commission paid by the ACD in respect of investment in the Sub-funds by its clients.

12.15.2 The provision of benefits described above will not result in any additional cost to the Company or the Funds.

12.15.3 The ACD will make disclosures to the Company in relation to inducements as required under the FCA Rules.

12.15.4 Further details of any such inducements may be obtained on request from the ACD.

#### 12.16 **Risk Management**

The ACD will provide upon the request of a Shareholder further information relating to:

12.16.1 the quantitative limits applying in the risk management of the Company;

12.16.2 the methods used in relation to 12.16.1; and

12.16.3 any recent development of the risk and yields of the main categories of investment.

#### 12.17 **Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council: the Securities Financing Transaction Regulation**

The Company may use securities financing transactions to help meet the investment objective of a Sub-fund and/or as part of efficient portfolio management.

The ACD may select from an extensive list of full service and execution-only brokers and counterparties. All prospective and existing counterparties require the approval of the ACD.

In order for a new counterparty to be approved, a requesting portfolio manager or trader is required to submit a request to the ACD. The ACD will review relevant

information to assess the credit worthiness of the proposed counterparty in combination with the type of the proposed security transactions. A list of approved trading counterparties is maintained by the ACD and reviewed on an on-going basis.

Counterparty reviews take into account the fundamental creditworthiness (ownership structure, financial strength, regulatory oversight) and commercial reputation of specific legal entities in conjunction with the nature and structure of proposed trading activities. Counterparties are monitored on an ongoing basis through the receipt of audited and interim financial statements, via alert portfolios with market data service providers, and where applicable, as part of the ACD's internal research process. Formal renewal assessments are performed on a cyclical basis.

The ACD selects brokers based upon: (a) their ability to provide good execution quality (i.e. trading), whether on an agency or a principal basis; (b) their execution capabilities in a particular market segment; and (c) their operational quality and efficiency. We expect them to adhere to regulatory reporting obligations.

Once a counterparty is approved by the ACD, broker selection for an individual trade is then made by the relevant dealer at the point of trade, based upon the relative importance of the relevant execution factors. For some trades, it is appropriate to enter into a competitive tender amongst a shortlist of brokers. The ACD performs pre-trade analysis to forecast transaction cost and to guide the formation of trading strategies including selection of techniques, division between points of liquidity, timing and selection of broker. In addition, the ACD monitors trade results on a continuous basis.

Broker selection will be based on a number of factors including, but not limited to the following:

- Ability to execute and execution quality;
- Ability to provide Liquidity/capital;
- Price and quote speed;
- Operational quality and efficiency; and
- Adherence to regulatory reporting obligations.

**Acceptable Collateral and valuation:**

Collateral obtained in respect of derivatives (including forward exchange) and efficient portfolio management techniques, such as repo transactions or securities lending arrangements ("Collateral"), must comply with the following criteria:

- liquidity: Collateral (other than cash) should be sufficiently liquid in order that it can be sold at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation;
- valuation: Collateral should be capable of being valued on a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as Collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;
- issuer: Collateral (other than cash) may be issued by a range of issuers;
- correlation: Collateral should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;
- diversification: there is no restriction on the level of diversification required with respect to any country, market or issuer; and
- maturity: Collateral received may have a maturity date such as bonds or may not have a maturity date such as cash and equity.

The value of Collateral obtained is marked to market on a daily basis. Subject to the framework of agreements in place with the relevant counterparty, which may or may not include minimum transfer amounts, it is the general intention of the ACD that any Collateral received shall have a value, adjusted in light of the haircut policy, which equals or exceeds the relevant counterparty exposure where appropriate. In addition, the ACD has implemented a haircut policy in respect of each class of assets received as Collateral. A haircut is a discount applied to the value of a Collateral asset to account for the fact that its valuation, or liquidity profile, may deteriorate over time. The haircut policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, including the credit standing of the issuer of the Collateral and the price volatility of the Collateral.

**APPENDIX I - SUB FUND DETAILS**

<b>Name:</b>	MI Thornbridge Global Opportunities Fund
<b>Type of Sub-fund:</b>	UCITS scheme
<b>Investment Objective and Policy:</b>	<p>The investment objective of the MI Thornbridge Global Opportunities Fund is to seek capital and income growth from investments identified across global equity and/or bond markets. The manager may also choose to hold Government securities, collective investment schemes, cash and money market instruments as appropriate in achieving the overall objective of the Fund.</p>
<b>Performance Assessment:</b>	<p>The Sub Fund is not managed to or constrained by a benchmark, and nor does the ACD use a benchmark in order to assess performance.</p> <p>However, many funds sold in the UK are grouped into sectors by the Investment Association (the "IA") (the trade body that represents UK investment managers), to help investors to compare funds with broadly similar characteristics.</p> <p>In order to assess the Fund's performance, investors may find it useful to compare the Fund against the performance of the IA Global Sector, which serves as a method of comparing the Fund's performance with other funds which have broadly similar characteristics.</p> <p>Some independent data providers prepare and publish performance data on the funds in this sector and investors can use this to assess the Fund's performance. This information can be found on the IA website or Morningstar website.</p>
<b>Product Reference Number:</b>	639387
<b>Final accounting date:</b>	30 June
<b>Interim accounting date:</b>	31 December
<b>Income distribution dates:</b>	31 August (final) Last day in February (interim)

<b>Shares Classes and type of Shares:</b>	Class B Accumulation (US\$) Class C Income (£) Class C Accumulation (£) Class C Accumulation (US\$) Class D Accumulation (US\$) Class E Accumulation (£)
<b>Initial charge:</b>	Nil
<b>Redemption charge:</b>	Nil
<b>Switching charge:</b>	Nil
<b>Annual Management Charge:</b>	<p>Class B: Fixed component (investment management fees) 1.00%</p> <p>Variable component (administration fees) 0.06%-0.16%*</p> <p>Class C: Fixed component (investment management fees) 0.75%</p> <p>Variable component (administration fees) 0.06%-0.16%*</p> <p>Class D: Fixed component (investment management fees) 0.00%</p> <p>Variable component (administration fees) 0.06%-0.16%*</p> <p>Class E: Fixed component (investment management fees) 0.50%</p> <p>Variable component (administration fees) 0.06%-0.16%*</p>

<b>Allocation of charges</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Capital</b>
AMC		100%
Ongoing operating costs	100%	
Dealing and registration	100%	
Trustee	100%	
Custody	100%	

Portfolio transactions (SDRT, broker's commission)	100%
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**Investment minima:\*\***

Lump sum	Class B US\$1,000 Class C £100,000 Class C US\$100,000 Class D US\$50,000,000 Class E £15,000,000
Holding	Class B US\$1,000 Class C £100,000 Class C US\$100,000 Class D US\$50,000,000 Class E £15,000,000
Top-up	N/A (providing minimum holding is maintained)
ISA	Class C (£): Yes
Regular Savings Plan	Class C (£): £100 per month
Redemption	N/A (providing minimum holding is maintained)
<b>Past performance:</b>	Past performance information is set out in Appendix V

\* The variable component is calculated on the value of the assets of the Sub-Fund as follows: 0.16% per annum on the first £50 million; 0.12% per annum on the next £50 million; 0.08% per annum on the next £100 million; 0.06% per annum thereafter. The variable component is subject to a minimum fee of £43,500 per annum. In the event that distributions are made more frequently than as stated above, a fee of £1,000 will be levied in respect of each additional distribution made. In the event that additional share classes are launched, a fee of £7,500 per annum will be levied in respect of each additional share class.

\*\* The ACD may waive the minimum levels at its discretion.

**Risk Profile of the Sub Fund**

This Sub-fund is exposed to Credit and Fixed Interest Securities, Currency Exchange Rates Liquidity and Custody risks. Funds in this category are typically thought of as mainstream funds and form a central part of an investor's exposure to a particular market.

The Fund will not use financial derivatives.

## APPENDIX II - ELIGIBLE SECURITIES MARKETS

All the Sub-funds may deal through securities markets which are regulated markets (as defined in the glossary to the FCA Handbook) or markets established in the UK or an EEA State which are regulated, operate regularly and are open to the public.

Each Sub-fund may also deal through the securities markets indicated below.

### Eligible Securities Markets:

The United Kingdom and any other EEA State

United States of America	New York Stock Exchange The NASDAQ Stock Market NYSE MKT LLC
Australia	Australian Securities Exchange
Brazil	Brazilian Securities, Commodities and Futures Exchange
Canada	Toronto Stock Exchange TSX Venture Exchange
China	Shanghai Stock Exchange
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Exchange
India	National Stock Exchange of India Bombay Stock Exchange
Indonesia	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Japan	Tokyo Stock Exchange Osaka Securities Exchange Nagoya Stock Exchange
Kenya	Nairobi Stock Exchange
Republic of Korea (South Korea)	Korea Exchange
Malaysia	Bursa Malaysia Securities
Mexico	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores
New Zealand	New Zealand Exchange
Nigeria	Nigerian Stock Exchange



Philippines	Philippine Stock Exchange
Russia	Moscow Exchange <b>(Ineligible market effective March 2022)</b>
Singapore	Singapore Exchange
South Africa	JSE Limited
Switzerland	SIX Swiss Exchange
Taiwan	Taiwan Stock Exchange
Thailand	The Stock Exchange of Thailand
United Arab Emirates	NASDAQ Dubai
United Kingdom	Alternative Investment Market of the London Stock Exchange

## **APPENDIX III - INVESTMENT AND BORROWING POWERS OF THE COMPANY**

### **1. General**

The Scheme Property of a Sub-fund will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective of that Sub-fund but subject to the limits set out in a Sub-fund's investment policy, this Prospectus and the limits set out in Chapter 5 of the COLL Sourcebook ("COLL 5") that are applicable to UK UCITS retail schemes. These limits apply separately to each Sub-fund as summarised below.

The Sub-funds will not maintain a direct interest in immovable or tangible moveable property.

From time to time and in particular during periods of uncertain or volatile markets, the Investment Manager may choose to hold a substantial proportion of the property of the Sub-funds in money-market instruments and/or cash deposits.

#### **1.1 Prudent spread of risk**

The ACD must ensure that, taking account of the investment objectives and policy of each Sub-fund, the Scheme Property of each Sub-fund aims to provide a prudent spread of risk.

#### **1.2 Cover**

1.2.1 Where the COLL Sourcebook allows a transaction to be entered into or an investment to be retained only (for example, investment in nil and partly paid securities and the general power to accept or underwrite) if possible obligations arising out of the investment transactions or out of the retention would not cause any breach of any limits in COLL 5, it must be assumed that the maximum possible liability of a Sub-fund under any other of those rules has also to be provided for.

1.2.2 Where the COLL Sourcebook permits an investment transaction to be entered into or an investment to be retained only if that investment transaction, or the retention, or other similar transactions, are covered:

1.2.2.1 it must be assumed that in applying any of those rules, a Sub-fund must also simultaneously satisfy any other obligation relating to cover; and

1.2.2.2 no element of cover must be used more than once.

## 2. **UCITS Schemes - general**

2.1 Subject to the investment objective and policy of a Sub-fund, the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund must, except where otherwise provided in COLL 5, only consist of any or all of:

- 2.1.1 transferable securities;
- 2.1.2 approved money-market instruments;
- 2.1.3 permitted units in collective investments schemes;
- 2.1.4 permitted derivatives and forward transactions; and
- 2.1.5 permitted deposits.

## 3. **Transferable Securities**

3.1 A transferable security is an investment falling within is any of the following:

- (a) a share;
- (b) a debenture;
- (c) an alternative debenture;
- (d) a government and public security;
- (e) a warrant; or
- (f) a certificate representing certain securities.

3.2 An investment is not a transferable security if the title to it cannot be transferred, or can be transferred only with the consent of a third party.

3.3 In applying paragraph 3.2 of this Appendix to an investment which is issued by a body corporate, and which is an investment falling within articles 76 (Shares, etc) or 77 (Instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness) of the Regulated Activities Order, the need for any consent on the part of the body corporate or any members or debenture holders of it may be ignored.

3.4 An investment is not a transferable security unless the liability of the holder of it to contribute to the debts of the issuer is limited to any amount for the time being unpaid by the holder of it in respect of the investment.

## 4. **Investment in transferable securities**

4.1 A Sub-fund may invest in a transferable security only to the extent that the transferable security fulfils the following criteria:

- 4.1.1 the potential loss which a Sub-fund may incur with respect to holding the transferable security is limited to the amount paid for it;
  - 4.1.2 its liquidity does not compromise the ability of the ACD to comply with its obligation to redeem Shares at the request of any qualifying Shareholder under the FCA Handbook;
  - 4.1.3 reliable valuation is available for it as follows:
    - 4.1.3.1 in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there are accurate, reliable and regular prices which are either market prices or prices made available by valuation systems independent from issuers;
    - 4.1.3.2 in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is a valuation on a periodic basis which is derived from information from the issuer of the transferable security or from competent investment research;
  - 4.1.4 appropriate information is available for it as follows:
    - 4.1.4.1 in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market;
    - 4.1.4.2 where there is regular, accurate and comprehensive information available to the market on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;
    - 4.1.4.3 in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is regular and accurate information available to the ACD on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;
  - 4.1.5 it is negotiable; and
  - 4.1.6 its risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the ACD.
- 4.2 Unless there is information available to the ACD that would lead to a different determination, a transferable security which is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market shall be presumed:
- 4.2.1 not to compromise the ability of the ACD to comply with its obligation to redeem Shares at the request of any qualifying Shareholder; and
  - 4.2.2 to be negotiable.
- 4.3 No more than 5% of the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund may be invested in warrants.

## 5. **Closed end funds constituting transferable securities**

5.1 A unit or a share in a closed end fund shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by a Sub-fund, provided it fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in paragraph 4 and either:

5.1.1 where the closed end fund is constituted as an investment company or a unit trust:

5.1.1.1 it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms applied to companies; and

5.1.1.2 where another person carries out asset management activity on its behalf, that person is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection; or

5.1.2 Where the closed end fund is constituted under the law of contract:

5.1.2.1 it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms equivalent to those applied to companies; and

5.1.2.2 it is managed by a person who is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection.

## 6. **Transferable securities linked to other assets**

6.1 A Sub-fund may invest in any other investment which shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by a Sub-fund provided the investment:

6.1.1 fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in 4.1 above; and

6.1.2 is backed by or linked to the performance of other assets, which may differ from those in which a Sub-fund can invest.

6.2 Where an investment in 6.1 contains an embedded derivative component, the requirements of this section with respect to derivatives and forwards will apply to that component.

## 7. **Approved Money-Market Instruments**

7.1 An approved money-market instrument is a money-market instrument which is normally dealt in on the money-market, is liquid and has a value which can be accurately determined at any time.

7.2 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as normally dealt in on the money-market if it:

7.2.1 has a maturity at issuance of up to and including 397 days;

- 7.2.2 has a residual maturity of up to and including 397 days;
  - 7.2.3 undergoes regular yield adjustments in line with money-market conditions at least every 397 days; or
  - 7.2.4 has a risk profile, including credit and interest rate risks, corresponding to that of an instrument which has a maturity as set out in 7.2.1 or 7.2.2 or is subject to yield adjustments as set out in 7.2.3
- 7.3 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as liquid if it can be sold at limited cost in an adequately short time frame, taking into account the obligation of the ACD to redeem Shares at the request of any qualifying Shareholder.
- 7.4 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as having a value which can be accurately determined at any time if accurate and reliable valuations systems, which fulfil the following criteria, are available:
- 7.4.1 enabling the ACD to calculate a net asset value in accordance with the value at which the instrument held in the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction; and
  - 7.4.2 based either on market data or on valuation models including systems based on amortised costs.
- 7.5 A money-market instrument that is normally dealt in on the money-market and is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market shall be presumed to be liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time unless there is information available to the ACD that would lead to a different determination.

## 8. **Money-market instruments with a regulated issuer**

- 8.1 In addition to instruments admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, a Fund may invest in an approved money-market instrument provided it fulfils the following requirements:
- 8.1.1 the issue or the issuer is regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings; and
  - 8.1.2 the instrument is issued or guaranteed in accordance with paragraph 9 (issuers and guarantors of money market instruments).
- 8.2 The issue or the issuer of a money-market instrument, other than one dealt in on an eligible market, shall be regarded as regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings if:
- 8.2.1 the instrument is an approved money-market instrument;

8.2.2 appropriate information is available for the instrument (including information which allows an appropriate assessment of the credit risks related to investment in it), in accordance with paragraph 10 (appropriate information for money market instruments); and

8.2.3 the instrument is freely transferable.

## 9. **Issuers and guarantors of money-market instruments**

9.1 A Fund may invest in an approved money-market instrument if it is:

9.1.1 issued or guaranteed by any one of the following:

9.1.1.1 a central authority of the UK or an EEA State or, if the EEA State is a federal state, one of the members making up the federation;

9.1.1.2 a regional or local authority of the UK or an EEA State;

9.1.1.3 the Bank of England, the European Central Bank or a central bank of an EEA State;

9.1.1.4 the European Union or the European Investment Bank;

9.1.1.5 a non-EEA State or, in the case of a federal state, one of the members making up the federation;

9.1.1.6 a public international body to which the UK or one or more EEA States belong; or

9.1.2 issued by a body, any securities of which are dealt in on an eligible market;  
or

9.1.3 issued or guaranteed by an establishment which is:

9.1.3.1 subject to prudential supervision in accordance with criteria defined UK or by EU law; or

9.1.3.2 subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the FCA to be at least as stringent as those laid down by UK or EU law.

9.2 An establishment shall be considered to satisfy the requirement in paragraph 9.1.3.2 if it is subject to and complies with prudential rules, and fulfils one or more of the following criteria:

9.2.1 it is located in the European Economic Area;

9.2.2 it is located in an OECD Country belonging to the Group of Ten;

- 9.2.3 it has at least investment grade rating;
- 9.2.4 on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the issuer, it can be demonstrated that the prudential rules applicable to that issuer are at least as stringent as those laid down by UK or EU law.

## 10. **Appropriate information for money-market instruments**

10.1 In the case of an approved money-market instrument within paragraph 9.1.2 or issued by a body of the type referred to in COLL 5.2.10E (G); or which is issued by an authority within paragraph 9.1.1.2 or a public international body within paragraph 9.1.1.6 but is not guaranteed by a central authority within paragraph 9.1.1.1, the following information must be available:

- 10.1.1 information on both the issue or the issuance programme, and the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument, verified by appropriately qualified third parties not subject to instructions from the issuer;
- 10.1.2 updates of that information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs; and
- 10.1.3 available and reliable statistics on the issue or the issuance programme.

10.2 In the case of an approved money-market instrument issued or guaranteed by an establishment within paragraph 9.1.3, the following information must be available:

- 10.2.1 information on the issue or the issuance programme or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument;
- 10.2.2 updates of that information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs; and
- 10.2.3 available and reliable statistics on the issue or the issuance programme, or other data enabling an appropriate assessment of the credit risks related to investment in those instruments.

10.3 In the case of an approved money-market instrument:

- 10.3.1 within paragraphs 9.1.1.1, 9.1.1.4 or 9.1.1.6; or
- 10.3.2 which is issued by an authority within paragraph 9.1.1.2 or a public international body within paragraph 9.1.1.6 and is guaranteed by a central authority within paragraph COLL 5.2.10BR (1)(a)(i),

information must be available on the issue or the issuance programme, or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument.



**11. Transferable securities and money-market instruments generally to be admitted or dealt in on an Eligible Market**

11.1 Transferable securities and approved money-market instruments held within a Sub-fund must be:

11.1.1 admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market as described in 12.3.1; or

11.1.2 dealt in on an eligible market as described in 12.3.2; or admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market as described in 12.4; or recently issued transferable securities (provided that the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made to be admitted to an eligible market and such admission is secured within a year of issue), or approved money-market instruments not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market which satisfy the requirements of paragraph 12;

11.1.3 not more than 10% of its Scheme Property in transferable securities and approved money-market instruments other than those referred to in 11.1 above.

**12. Eligible markets regime: purpose and requirements**

12.1 To protect Shareholders the markets on which investments of the Sub-funds are dealt in or traded on should be of an adequate quality ("eligible") at the time of acquisition of the investment and until it is sold.

12.2 Where a market ceases to be eligible, investments on that market cease to be approved securities. The 10% restriction on investing in non approved securities applies and exceeding this limit because a market ceases to be eligible will generally be regarded as an inadvertent breach.

12.3 A market is eligible for the purposes of the rules if it is:

12.3.1 a regulated market as defined in the FCA Handbook; or

12.3.2 a market in the United Kingdom or an EEA State which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public.

12.4 A market falling within paragraph 12.3.1 and 12.3.2 of this Appendix is eligible for the purposes of COLL 5 if:

12.4.1 the ACD, after consultation with and notification to the Depositary, decides that market is appropriate for investment of, or dealing in, the Scheme Property;

12.4.2 the market is included in a list in the prospectus; and

12.4.3 the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that:

- 12.4.3.1 adequate custody arrangements can be provided for the investment dealt in on that market; and
- 12.4.3.2 all reasonable steps have been taken by the ACD in deciding whether that market is eligible.

12.5 In paragraph 12.4.1, a market must not be considered appropriate unless it is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised by an overseas regulator, is open to the public, is adequately liquid and has adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to or for the order of Shareholders.

12.6 The Eligible Markets for the Sub-funds are set out in Appendix II.

### 13. **Spread: general**

13.1 This rule on spread does not apply to transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public bodies ("Public Securities").

13.2 Not more than 20% in the value of the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund is to consist of deposits with a single body.

13.3 Not more than 5% in value of the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund is to consist of transferable securities or approved money-market instruments issued by any single body.

13.4 In applying paragraph 13.3, the limit of 5% is raised to 10% in respect of up to 40% in value of the Scheme Property (covered bonds need not be taken into account for the purposes of applying the limit of 40%). For these purposes certificates representing certain securities are treated as equivalent to the underlying security.

13.5 The limit of 5% in 13.3 is raised to 25% in value of the Scheme Property in respect of covered bonds provided that when a Sub-fund invests more than 5% in covered bonds issued by a single body, the total value of covered bonds held must not exceed 80% in value of the Scheme Property.

13.6 In applying paragraph 13.3, 13.4 and 13.5 certificates representing certain securities are treated as equivalent to the underlying security.

13.7 The exposure to any one counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction must not exceed 5% in value of the Scheme Property; this limit being raised to 10% where the counterparty is an Approved Bank (as defined in the COLL Sourcebook).

13.8 Not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund is to consist of units of any one collective investment scheme.

13.9 Not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property of each sub-fund is to consist of transferable securities and approved money-market instruments issued by the same group.

13.10 In applying the limits in 13.3, 13.4 and 13.7 and subject to 13.5, not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund is to consist of any combination of two or more of the following:

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

13.10.2 deposits made with; or

13.10.3 exposures from OTC derivatives transactions made with;

a single body.

#### 14. **Counterparty risk and issuer concentration**

14.1 The ACD must ensure that counterparty risk arising from an OTC derivative is subject to the limits set out in COLL 5.2.11R(7) and (10).

14.2 When calculating the exposure of a Sub-fund to a counterparty in accordance with the limits in COLL 5.2.11R(7), the ACD must use the positive mark-to-market value of the OTC derivative contract with that counterparty.

14.3 An ACD may net the OTC derivative positions of a Sub-fund with the same counterparty, provided:

14.3.1 it is able legally to enforce netting agreements with the counterparty on behalf of the Sub-fund; and

14.3.2 the netting agreements in 14.3.1 do not apply to any other exposures the UCITS scheme may have with that same counterparty.

14.4 The ACD may reduce the exposure of Scheme Property to a counterparty of an OTC derivative through the receipt of collateral. Collateral received must be sufficiently liquid so that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation.

14.5 The ACD must take collateral into account in calculating exposure to counterparty risk in accordance with the limits in COLL 5.2.11R(7) when it passes collateral to an OTC counterparty on behalf of a Sub-fund.

14.6 Collateral passed in accordance with paragraph 14.5 may be taken into account on a net basis only if the ACD is able legally to enforce netting arrangements with this counterparty on behalf of that Sub-fund.

14.7 The ACD must calculate the issuer concentration limits referred to in COLL 5.2.11R on the basis of the underlying exposure created through the use of OTC derivatives pursuant to the commitment approach.

- 14.8 In relation to the exposure arising from OTC derivatives as referred to in COLL 5.2.11R(10), the ACD must include any exposure to OTC derivative counterparty risk in the calculation.
15. **Spread: government and public securities**
- 15.1 The following section applies to transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public bodies ("Such Securities").
- 15.2 Where no more than 35% in value of the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund is invested in Such Securities issued by any one body, there is no limit on the amount which may be invested in Such Securities or in any one issue.
- 15.3 The Company or a Sub-fund may invest more than 35% in value of the Scheme Property in Such Securities issued by any one body provided that:
- 15.3.1 the ACD has before any such investment is made consulted with the Depositary and as a result considers that the issuer of Such Securities is one which is appropriate in accordance with the investment objectives of the relevant Sub-fund;
  - 15.3.2 no more than 30% in value of the Scheme Property consists of Such Securities of any one issue;
  - 15.3.3 the Scheme Property includes Such Securities issued by that or another issuer, of at least six different issues;
  - 15.3.4 the disclosures required by the FCA have been made.
- 15.4 **In giving effect to the foregoing object more than 35% of the Scheme Property may be invested in Such Securities issued or guaranteed by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, the Scottish Administration, the Executive Committee of the Northern Ireland Assembly or the National Assembly of Wales, the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden, and the Governments of Australia, Canada, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Nigeria, South Africa, Switzerland, or the United States of America, or the European Investment Bank.**
- 15.5 Notwithstanding 13.1 and subject to 15.1 and 15.3 above, in applying the 20% limit in paragraph 13.10 with respect to a single body, government and public securities issued by that body shall be taken into account.

## 16. **Investment in collective investment schemes**

- 16.1 Up to 10% of the value of the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund may be invested in units or shares in other collective investment schemes ("Second Scheme").
- 16.2 The Second Scheme must:
- 16.2.1 comply with the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive; or
  - 16.2.2 is a recognised scheme that is authorised by the supervisory authorities of Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man (provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are met); or
  - 16.2.3 be authorised as a non-UCITS retail scheme (provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR (1), (3), and (4) are met);
  - 16.2.4 be authorised in another EEA State provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are met; or
  - 16.2.5 be authorised by the competent authority of an OECD member country (other than another EEA State) which has signed the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding and depositary/custody arrangements (provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR) are met.
- 16.3 The Second Scheme must comply, where relevant, with COLL 5.2.15R (Investment in associated collective investment schemes) and COLL 5.2.16R (Investment in other group schemes).
- 16.4 The Second Scheme must have terms that prohibit it from having more than 10% in value of its property consisting of units or shares in collective investment schemes.
- 16.5 Where the Second Scheme is an umbrella, the provisions in paragraphs 16.3 and 16.4 and COLL 5.2.11R apply to each Sub-Fund as if it were a separate collective investment scheme.
- 16.6 In accordance with COLL 5.2.15R (investment in associated collective investment schemes) each of the Sub-Funds may include units in a Second Scheme managed or operated by the ACD or an associate of the ACD (an "**Associated Scheme**"), provided the conditions in paragraph 16.7 are complied with.
- 16.7 A Sub-fund must not invest in or dispose of Shares of a Second Sub-fund unless:
- 16.7.1 there is no charge in respect of the investment in or the disposal of units in the Second Scheme; or

- 16.7.2 the ACD is under a duty to pay the Sub-Fund by the close of business on the fourth Business Day following the date of the agreement to invest or dispose the amount referred to in paragraphs 16.8 or 16.9 below.
- 16.8 Where an investment is made, the amount referred to in paragraph 16.7.2 is either:
- 16.8.1 any amount by which the consideration paid by the Sub-Fund for the units in the Associated Scheme exceeds the price that would have been paid for the benefit of the Associated Scheme had the units been newly issued or sold by it; or
- 16.8.2 if such price cannot be ascertained by the ACD, the maximum amount of any charge permitted to be made by the seller of units in the Second Scheme;
- 16.9 Where a disposal is made, the amount referred to in paragraph 16.7.2 is the amount of any charge made for the account of the authorised fund manager or operator of the Associated Scheme or an associate of any of them in respect of the disposal.
- 16.10 In paragraph 16.8:
- 16.10.1 any addition to or deduction from the consideration paid on the acquisition or disposal of units in the Associated Scheme, which is applied for the benefit of the Associated Scheme and is, or is like, a dilution levy or SDRT provision, is to be treated as part of the price of the units and not as part of any charge; and
- 16.10.2 any Switching charge made in respect of an exchange of units in one Sub-Fund or separate part of the Associated Scheme for units in another Sub-Fund or separate part of that collective investment scheme is to be included as part of the consideration paid for the units.
- 16.11 No Sub-fund may invest in another Sub-fund of the Company.

## 17. **Investment in nil and partly paid securities**

A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument on which any sum is unpaid falls within a power of investment only if it is reasonably foreseeable that the amount of any existing and potential call for any sum unpaid could be paid by a Sub-fund, at the time when payment is required, without contravening the rules in COLL 5.

## 18. **Investment in deposits**

A Sub-Fund may invest in deposits only with an Approved Bank and which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months.

**19. Derivatives: general**

- 19.1 The Investment Manager may employ derivatives for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management (“EPM”) in accordance with the Risk Management Policy (RMP) – The RMP is available on request from the Authorised Corporate Director.
- 19.2 Where the fund employs derivatives for EPM or hedging purposes its global exposure will be calculated using the commitment approach on a daily basis.
- 19.3 The commitment approach measures the exposure generated by a derivative and must be based on an exact conversion of the financial derivative position into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative
- 19.4 The sum of the absolute value of all these equivalent positions, after allowing for netting and hedging, is then the leverage generated by the fund’s derivatives positions. This leverage level must comply with the RMP.
- 19.5 It is not intended that the use of derivatives and forward transactions for EPM purposes will cause the Sub-Funds’ risk profile to increase.
- 19.6 Where a Sub-fund invests in derivatives, the exposure to the underlying assets must not exceed the limits set out in the COLL Sourcebook in relation to COLL 5.2.11R (Spread: general) and COLL 5.2.12R (Spread: government and public securities) except for index based derivatives where the rules below apply.
- 19.7 Where a transferable security or approved money-market instrument embeds a derivative, this must be taken into account for the purposes of complying with this section.
- 19.8 A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument will embed a derivative if it contains a component which fulfils the following criteria:
- 19.8.1 by virtue of that component some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the transferable security or approved money-market instrument which functions as host contract can be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, and therefore vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative;
  - 19.8.2 its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; and
  - 19.8.3 it has a significant impact on the risk profile and pricing of the transferable security or approved money-market instrument.
- 19.9 A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument does not embed a derivative where it contains a component which is contractually transferable independently of the transferable security or the approved money-market instrument.

That component shall be deemed to be a separate instrument.

- 19.10 Where a Sub-fund invests in an index based derivative, provided the relevant index falls within paragraph 22 (Financial Indices underlying derivatives), the underlying constituents of the index do not have to be taken into account for the purposes of COLL 5.2.11R and COLL 5.2.12R.

## 20. **Efficient Portfolio Management**

The Company may use Scheme Property to enter into transactions for the purposes of EPM. Permitted EPM transactions include transactions in derivatives dealt or traded on an eligible derivatives market or over-the-counter. Where permitted, EPM techniques may also involve the Company entering into stock lending transactions or reverse repurchase agreements. The ACD must ensure in entering into EPM transactions that the transaction is economically appropriate to (i) the reduction of the relevant risks (whether in the price of investments, interest rates or exchange rates) or (ii) the reduction of the relevant costs and/or (iii) the generation of additional capital or income for the scheme with a risk level which is consistent with the risk profile of the scheme and the risk diversification rules laid down in the FCA's COLL sourcebook.

There is no guarantee that the Company will achieve the objective for which any EPM transaction was undertaken. To the extent that derivative instruments are utilised for hedging purposes (reduction of the risk profile of the Company), the risk of loss to the Company may be increased where the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the security or position which it is hedging prove to be insufficiently correlated. EPM transactions (save to the extent that derivatives are traded on exchange) may involve a risk that a counterparty will wholly or partially fail to honour its contractual obligations.

In order to mitigate that risk of counterparty default, the counterparties to these transactions may be required to provide collateral to suitably cover their obligations to the Company. In the event of default by the counterparty, it will forfeit its collateral on the transaction. However, there is a risk that the collateral, especially where it is in the form of securities, when realised will not raise sufficient cash to settle the counterparty's liability to the Company. Securities lending transactions may, in the event of a default by the counterparty, result in the securities lent being recovered late or only in part. This may result in loss for the Company.

To assist in managing these types of risks, the ACD has a collateral management policy which sets criteria around the types of eligible collateral the Company may accept. A copy of this is available from the ACD on request.

Investors should note that EPM transactions may be effected in relation to the Company in circumstances where the ACD or Investment Manager has, either directly or indirectly, an interest which may potentially involve a conflict of their obligations to the Company. Where a conflict cannot be avoided, the ACD and Investment



Manager will have regard to their responsibility to act in the best interests of the Company and its investors. The ACD and Investment Manager will ensure that the Company and its investors are treated fairly and that such transactions are effected on terms which are not less favourable to the Company than if the potential conflict had not existed. For further information in relation to conflicts of interest, please see the 'conflicts of interest' section of this prospectus.

All revenues arising from EPM transactions (including stock lending and repurchase and reverse repurchase arrangements, if any) will be returned to the Company, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees.

## 21. **Permitted transactions (derivatives and forwards)**

- 21.1 A transaction in a derivative must be in an approved derivative; or be one which complies with paragraph 25 (OTC transactions in derivatives).
- 21.2 A transaction in a derivative must have the underlying consisting of any one or more of the following to which a Sub-fund is dedicated:
- 21.2.1 transferable securities;
  - 21.2.2 approved money-market instruments permitted under paragraph 8;
  - 21.2.3 deposits permitted derivatives under this paragraph;
  - 21.2.4 collective investment scheme units permitted under paragraph 16 (Investment in collective investment schemes);
  - 21.2.5 financial indices which satisfy the criteria set out in paragraph 22 (Financial indices underlying derivatives);
  - 21.2.6 interest rates;
  - 21.2.7 foreign exchange rates; and
  - 21.2.8 currencies.
- 21.3 A transaction in an approved derivative must be effected on or under the rules of an eligible derivatives market.
- 21.4 A transaction in a derivative must not cause a Sub-fund to diverge from its investment objectives as stated in the Instrument constituting a Sub-fund and the most recently published version of this Prospectus.
- 21.5 A transaction in a derivative must not be entered into if the intended effect is to create the potential for an uncovered sale of one or more, transferable securities, approved money-market instruments, units in collective investment schemes, or derivatives.
- 21.6 Any forward transaction must be with an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank.

- 21.7 A derivative includes an investment which fulfils the following criteria:
- 21.7.1 it allows transfer of the credit risk of the underlying independently from the other risks associated with that underlying;
  - 21.7.2 it does not result in the delivery or the transfer of assets other than those referred to in COLL 5.2.6AR, including cash;
  - 21.7.3 in the case of an OTC derivative, it complies with the requirements in paragraph 25; and
  - 21.7.4 its risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the ACD and by its internal control mechanisms in the case of risk asymmetry of information between the ACD and the counterparty to the derivative resulting from the potential access of the counterparty to non-public information on persons whose assets are used as the underlying by that derivative.

21.8 A Sub-fund may not undertake transactions in derivatives on commodities.

## 22. **Financial Indices underlying derivatives**

22.1 The financial indices referred to in 21.2 are those which satisfy the following criteria:

- 22.1.1 the index is sufficiently diversified;
- 22.1.2 the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers; and
- 22.1.3 the index is published in an appropriate manner.

22.2 A financial index is sufficiently diversified if:

- 22.2.1 it is composed in such a way that price movements or trading activities regarding one component do not unduly influence the performance of the whole index;
- 22.2.2 where it is composed of assets in which a Sub-fund is permitted to invest, its composition is at least diversified in accordance with the requirements with respect to spread and concentration set out in this section; and
- 22.2.3 where it is composed of assets in which a Sub-fund cannot invest, it is diversified in a way which is equivalent to the diversification achieved by the requirements with respect to spread and concentration set out in this section.

22.3 A financial index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers if:

- 22.3.1 it measures the performance of a representative group of underlyings in a relevant and appropriate way;
  - 22.3.2 it is revised or rebalanced periodically to ensure that it continues to reflect the markets to which it refers, following criteria which are publicly available; and
  - 22.3.3 the underlyings are sufficiently liquid, allowing users to replicate it if necessary.
- 22.4 A financial index is published in an appropriate manner if:
- 22.4.1 its publication process relies on sound procedures to collect prices, and calculate and subsequently publish the index value, including pricing procedures for components where a market price is not available; and
  - 22.4.2 material information on matters such as index calculation, rebalancing methodologies, index changes or any operational difficulties in providing timely or accurate information is provided on a wide and timely basis.
- 22.5 Where the composition of underlyings of a transaction in a derivative does not satisfy the requirements for a financial index, the underlyings for that transaction shall where they satisfy the requirements with respect to other underlyings pursuant to 21.2, be regarded as a combination of those underlyings.

## 23. **Transactions for the purchase of property**

A derivative or forward transaction which will or could lead to the delivery of property for the account of a Sub-fund may be entered into only if that property can be held for the account of that Sub-fund, and the ACD having taken reasonable care determines that delivery of the property under the transaction will not occur or will not lead to a breach of the COLL Sourcebook.

## 24. **Requirement to cover sales**

No agreement by or on behalf of a Sub-fund to dispose of property or rights may be made unless:

- 24.1 the obligation to make the disposal and any other similar obligation could immediately be honoured by that Sub-fund by delivery of property or the assignment of rights, and
- 24.2 the property and rights above are owned by a Sub-fund at the time of the agreement.

This requirement does not apply to a deposit.

## 25. **OTC transactions in derivatives**

- 25.1 Any transaction in an OTC derivative under paragraph 21.1 must be:

- 25.1.1 in a future or an option or a contract for differences;
- 25.1.2 with an approved counterparty; a counterparty to a transaction in derivatives is approved only if the counterparty is an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank; or a person whose permission (including any requirements or limitations), as published in the Financial Services Register or whose Home State authorisation, permits it to enter into the transaction as principal off-exchange;
- 25.1.3 on approved terms; the terms of the transaction in derivatives are approved only if, the ACD carries out, at least daily, a reliable and verifiable valuation in respect of that transaction corresponding to its fair value and which does not rely only on market quotations by the counterparty and can enter into one or more further transaction to sell, liquidate or close out that transaction at any time, at a fair value; and
- 25.1.4 capable of reliable valuation; a transaction in derivatives is capable of reliable valuation only if the ACD having taken reasonable care determines that, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into), it will be able to value the investment concerned with reasonable accuracy:
  - 25.1.4.1 on the basis of an up-to-date market value which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed is reliable; or
  - 25.1.4.2 if the value referred to in 25.1.4.1 is not available, on the basis of a pricing model which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed uses an adequate recognised methodology; and
- 25.1.5 subject to verifiable valuation: a transaction in derivatives is subject to verifiable valuation only if, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into) verification of the valuation is carried out by:
  - 25.1.5.1 an appropriate third party which is independent from the counterparty of the derivative at an adequate frequency and in such a way that the ACD is able to check it; or
  - 25.1.5.2 a department within the ACD which is independent from the department in charge of managing a Sub-fund and which is adequately equipped for such a purpose.
- 25.2 For the purposes of paragraph 25.1.3, "fair value" is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

## 26. Valuation of OTC derivatives

- 26.1 For the purposes of paragraph 25.1.3 the ACD must:

- 26.1.1 establish, implement and maintain arrangements and procedures which ensure appropriate, transparent and fair valuation of the exposures of a Sub-fund to OTC derivatives; and
  - 26.1.2 ensure that the fair value of OTC derivatives is subject to adequate, accurate and independent assessment.
- 26.2 Where the arrangements and procedures referred to in paragraph 24.1 above involve the performance of certain activities by third parties, the ACD must comply with the requirements in SYSC 8.1.13 R (Additional requirements for a management company) and COLL 6.6A.4 R (4) to (6) (Due diligence requirements of AFMs of UCITS schemes).
- 26.3 The arrangements and procedures referred to in 24.1 must be:
- 26.3.1 adequate and proportionate to the nature and complexity of the OTC derivative concerned; and
  - 26.3.2 adequately documented.

## 27. **Risk management**

- 27.1 The ACD uses a risk management process (including a risk management policy) in accordance with COLL 6.12, as reviewed by the Depositary and filed with the FCA, enabling it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of a Fund's positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Fund. The following details of the risk management process- must be regularly notified to the FCA and at least on an annual basis:
- 27.1.1 a true and fair view of the types of derivatives and forward transactions to be used within the Fund together with their underlying risks and any relevant quantitative limits.
  - 27.1.2 the methods for estimating risks in derivative and forward transactions.

- 27.2 The ACD must notify the FCA in advance of any material alteration to the details above.

## 28. **Investment in deposits**

- 28.1 A Sub-fund may invest in deposits only with an Approved Bank and which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months.

## 29. **Significant influence**

- 29.1 The Company must not acquire transferable securities issued by a body corporate and carrying rights to vote (whether or not on substantially all matters) at a general meeting of that body corporate if:

29.1.1 immediately before the acquisition, the aggregate of any such securities held by the Company gives the Company power significantly to influence the conduct of business of that body corporate; or

29.1.2 the acquisition gives the Company that power.

29.2 For the purposes of paragraph 29.1, the Company is to be taken to have power significantly to influence the conduct of business of a body corporate if it can, because of the transferable securities held by it, exercise or control the exercise of 20% or more of the voting rights in that body corporate (disregarding for this purpose any temporary suspension of voting rights in respect of the transferable securities of that body corporate).

### 30. **Concentration**

30.1 The Company must not hold more than:

30.1.1 10% of the transferable securities (other than debt securities) issued by a body corporate which do not carry rights to vote on any matter at a general meeting of that body; or

30.1.2 10% of the debt securities issued by any single body\*; or

30.1.3 10% of the approved money market instruments issued by any single body\*; or

30.1.4 25% of the units in a collective investment scheme\*.

\*The Company need not comply with these limits if, at the time of acquisition, the net amount in issue of the relevant investment cannot be calculated.

### 31. **Derivative exposure**

31.1 The Sub-funds may invest in derivatives and forward transactions as long as the exposure to which a Sub-fund is committed by that transaction itself is suitably covered from within its Scheme Property. Exposure will include any initial outlay in respect of that transaction.

31.2 Cover ensures that a Sub-fund is not exposed to the risk of loss of property, including money, to an extent greater than the net value of the Scheme Property. Therefore, a Sub-fund must hold Scheme Property sufficient in value or amount to match the exposure arising from a derivative obligation to which that Sub-fund is committed. Paragraph 33 (Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions) below sets out detailed requirements for cover of that Sub-fund.

31.3 A future is to be regarded as an obligation to which a Sub-fund is committed (in that, unless closed out, the future will require something to be delivered, or accepted and paid for); a written option as an obligation to which a Sub-fund is committed (in that

it gives the right of potential exercise to another thereby creating exposure); and a bought option as a right (in that the purchaser can, but need not, exercise the right to require the writer to deliver and accept and pay for something).

31.4 Cover used in respect of one transaction in derivatives or forward transaction must not be used for cover in respect of another transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction.

## 32. **Schemes replicating an index**

32.1 Notwithstanding paragraph 13 (Spread: general), a Sub-fund may invest up to 20% in value of the Scheme Property in shares and debentures which are issued by the same body where the stated investment policy is to replicate the composition of a relevant index as defined below.

32.2 Replication of the composition of a relevant index shall be understood to be a reference to a replication of the composition of the underlying assets of that index, including the use of techniques and instruments permitted for the purpose of efficient portfolio management.

32.3 The 20% limit can be raised for a particular Sub-fund up to 35% in value of the Scheme Property, but only in respect of one body and where justified by exceptional market conditions.

32.4 In the case of a Sub-fund replicating an index the Scheme Property need not consist of the exact composition and weighting of the underlying in the relevant index in cases where a Sub-fund's investment objective is to achieve a result consistent with the replication of an index rather than an exact replication.

32.5 The indices referred to above are those which satisfy the following criteria:

32.5.1 the composition is sufficiently diversified;

32.5.2 the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers; and

32.5.3 the index is published in an appropriate manner.

32.6 The composition of an index is sufficiently diversified if its components adhere to the spread and concentration requirements in this section.

32.7 An index represents an adequate benchmark if its provider uses a recognised methodology which generally does not result in the exclusion of a major issuer of the market to which it refers.

32.8 An index is published in an appropriate manner if:

32.8.1 it is accessible to the public;

32.8.2 the index provider is independent from the index-replicating UCITS scheme; this does not preclude index providers and the UCITS scheme from forming part of the same group, provided that effective arrangements for the management of conflicts of interest are in place.

### 33. **Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions**

33.1 A Sub-fund may invest in derivatives and forward transactions as part of its investment policy provided:

33.1.1 its global exposure relating to derivatives and forward transactions held in the Sub-fund does not exceed the net value of the Scheme Property; and

33.1.2 its global exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in paragraph 13 above.

### 34. **Cover and Borrowing**

34.1 Cash obtained from borrowing, and borrowing which the ACD reasonably regards an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank to be committed to provide, is not available for cover under paragraph 33 (Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions) except where 34.2 below applies.

34.2 Where, for the purposes of this paragraph a Sub-fund borrows an amount of currency from an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank; and keeps an amount in another currency, at least equal to such borrowing for the time being in 34.1 on deposit with the lender (or his agent or nominee), then this paragraph 34.2 applies as if the borrowed currency, and not the deposited currency, were part of the Scheme Property.

### 35. **Calculation of global exposure**

35.1 The ACD must calculate the global exposure of a Sub-fund on at least a daily basis.

35.2 The ACD must calculate the global exposure of any Sub-fund it manages either as:

35.2.1 the incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions (including embedded derivatives as referred to in paragraph 17 (Derivatives: general)), which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the Scheme Property; or

35.2.2 the market risk of the Scheme Property.

35.3 For the purposes of this section exposure must be calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

35.4 The ACD must calculate the global exposure of a Sub-fund by using:



- 35.4.1 commitment approach; or
  - 35.4.2 the value at risk approach.
- 35.5 The ACD must ensure that the method selected above is appropriate, taking into account:
- 35.5.1 the investment strategy pursued by the Sub-fund;
  - 35.5.2 types and complexities of the derivatives and forward transactions used; and
  - 35.5.3 the proportion of the Scheme Property comprising derivatives and forward transactions.
- 35.6 Where a Sub-fund employs techniques and instruments including repo contracts or stock lending transactions in accordance with paragraph 44 (Stock lending) in order to generate additional leverage or exposure to market risk, the authorised fund manager must take those transactions into consideration when calculating global exposure.
- 36. Cash and near cash**
- 36.1 Cash and near cash must not be retained in the Scheme Property of the Sub-funds except to the extent that, where this may reasonably be regarded as necessary in order to enable:
- 36.1.1 redemption of Shares; or
  - 36.1.2 efficient management of a Sub-fund in accordance with its investment objectives; or
  - 36.1.3 other purposes which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of a Sub-fund.
- 36.2 During the period of the initial offer the Scheme Property of the Sub-funds may consist of cash and near cash without limitation.
- 37. General**
- 37.1 It is envisaged that a Sub-fund will normally be fully invested but there may be times that it is appropriate not to be fully invested when the ACD reasonably regards this as necessary in pursuit of the investment objective and policy, redemption of Shares, efficient management of a Sub-fund or any one purpose which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of a Sub-fund.
- 37.2 Where a Sub-fund invests in or disposes of units or shares in another collective investment scheme which is managed or operated by the ACD or an associate of the ACD, the ACD must pay to a Sub-fund by the close of business on the fourth Business

Day the amount of any preliminary charge in respect of a purchase, and in the case of a sale, any charge made for the disposal.

- 37.3 A potential breach of any of these limits does not prevent the exercise of rights conferred by investments held by a Sub-fund but, in the event of a consequent breach, the ACD must then take such steps as are necessary to restore compliance with the investment limits as soon as practicable having regard to the interests of Shareholders.
- 37.4 The COLL Sourcebook permits the ACD to use certain techniques when investing in derivatives in order to manage a Sub-fund's exposure to particular counterparties and in relation to the use of collateral to reduce overall exposure with respect to over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives; for example a Sub-fund may take collateral from counterparties with whom they have an OTC derivative position and use that collateral to net off against the exposure they have to the counterparty under that OTC derivative position, for the purposes of complying with counterparty spread limits. The COLL Sourcebook also permits a Sub-fund to use derivatives to effectively short sell (agree to deliver the relevant asset without holding it in a Sub-fund) under certain conditions.

### 38. **Underwriting**

Underwriting and sub underwriting contracts and placings may also, subject to certain conditions set out in the COLL Sourcebook, be entered into for the account of a Sub-fund.

### 39. **General power to borrow**

- 39.1 The Company or the ACD may, on the instructions of the Company and subject to the COLL Sourcebook, borrow money from an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank for the use of a Sub-fund on terms that the borrowing is to be repayable out of the Scheme Property.
- 39.2 Borrowing must be on a temporary basis, must not be persistent, and in any event must not exceed three months without the prior consent of the Depositary, which may be given only on such conditions as appear appropriate to the Depositary to ensure that the borrowing does not cease to be on a temporary basis.
- 39.3 The ACD must ensure that borrowing does not, on any Business Day, exceed 10% of the value of a Sub-fund.
- 39.4 These borrowing restrictions do not apply to "back to back" borrowing for currency hedging purposes (i.e. borrowing permitted in order to reduce or eliminate risk arising by reason of fluctuations in exchange rates).

#### 40. **Restrictions on lending of money**

- 40.1 None of the money in the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund may be lent and, for the purposes of this paragraph, money is lent by a Sub-fund if it is paid to a person ("the payee") on the basis that it should be repaid, whether or not by the payee.
- 40.2 Acquiring a debenture is not lending for the purposes of paragraph 40.1, nor is the placing of money on deposit or in a current account.
- 40.3 Nothing in paragraph 40.1 prevents the Company from providing an officer of the Company with funds to meet expenditure to be incurred by him for the purposes of the Company (or for the purposes of enabling him properly to perform his duties as an officer of the Company) or from doing anything to enable an officer to avoid incurring such expenditure.

#### 41. **Restrictions on lending of property other than money**

- 41.1 Scheme Property of the Sub-funds other than money must not be lent by way of deposit or otherwise.
- 41.2 Transactions permitted by paragraph 44 (Stock lending) are not to be regarded as lending for the purposes of paragraph 40.1.
- 41.3 The Scheme Property of the Sub-funds must not be mortgaged.
- 41.4 Where transactions in derivatives or forward transactions are used for the account of the Company in accordance with COLL 5, nothing in this paragraph prevents the Company or the Depositary at the request of the Company: from lending, depositing, pledging or charging its Scheme Property for margin requirements; or transferring Scheme Property under the terms of an agreement in relation to margin requirements, provided that the ACD reasonably considers that both the agreement and the margin arrangements made under it (including in relation to the level of margin) provide appropriate protection to Shareholders.

#### 42. **General power to accept or underwrite placings**

- 42.1 Any power in COLL 5 to invest in transferable securities may be used for the purpose of entering into transactions to which this section applies, subject to compliance with any restriction in the Instrument of Incorporation. This section applies, to any agreement or understanding: which is an underwriting or sub-underwriting agreement, or which contemplates that securities will or may be issued or subscribed for or acquired for the account of a Sub-fund.
- 42.2 This ability does not apply to an option, or a purchase of a transferable security which confers a right to subscribe for or acquire a transferable security, or to convert one transferable security into another.

42.3 The exposure of a Sub-fund to agreements and understandings as set out above, on any Business Day be covered and be such that, if all possible obligations arising under them had immediately to be met in full, there would be no breach of any limit in the COLL Sourcebook.

43. **Guarantees and indemnities**

43.1 The Company or the Depositary for the account of the Company must not provide any guarantee or indemnity in respect of the obligation of any person.

43.2 None of the Scheme Property may be used to discharge any obligation arising under a guarantee or indemnity with respect to the obligation of any person.

43.3 Paragraphs 43.1 and 43.2 do not apply to in respect of the Company:

43.3.1 any indemnity or guarantee given for margin requirements where the derivatives or forward transactions are being used in accordance with COLL 5; and

43.3.2 an indemnity falling within the provisions of regulation 62(3) (Exemptions from liability to be void) of the OEIC Regulations;

43.3.3 an indemnity (other than any provision in it which is void under regulation 62 of the OEIC Regulations) given to the Depositary against any liability incurred by it as a consequence of the safekeeping of any of the Scheme Property by it or by anyone retained by it to assist it to perform its function of the safekeeping of the Scheme Property; and

43.3.4 an indemnity given to a person winding up a scheme if the indemnity is given for the purposes of arrangements by which the whole or part of the property of that scheme becomes the first property of the Company and the holders of units in that scheme become the first Shareholders in the Company.

44. **Stock lending**

44.1 In accordance with the Regulations, as an extension of efficient portfolio management techniques explained above, a Sub-fund or the Depositary for the account of a Sub-fund, may enter into certain stock lending arrangements. Under such arrangements the Sub-fund or the Depositary transfers securities to a third party otherwise than by way of sale and it is agreed that those securities or securities of the same type and amount should be redelivered to the Sub-fund or the Depositary at a later date. The Sub-fund or the Depositary at the time of delivery receives collateral to cover against the risk of the future redelivery not being completed.

44.2 There is no limit on the value of the property of the Sub-fund which may be the subject of stock lending arrangements.

- 44.3 Such arrangement must always comply with the requirements of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 and the requirements of the Regulations, as amended from time to time.
- 44.4 However, the Company will not enter into any stock lending arrangements or repo contracts.

**APPENDIX IV - LIST OF OTHER AUTHORISED COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES OPERATED BY THE ACD**

**The ACD acts as Authorised Corporate Director (ACD), Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM) or Manager of the following Investment Funds:**

MI Activus Wealth Funds

MI Bespoke Funds ICVC

MI Brewin Dolphin Investment Funds

MI Brewin Dolphin Voyager Funds

MI Brompton UK Recovery Unit Trust

MI Canaccord Genuity Investment Funds

MI Charles Stanley Investment Funds

MI Charles Stanley Investment Funds II

MI Chelverton Equity Fund

MI Hawksmoor Open-Ended Investment Company

MI Metropolis Valuefund

MI Polen Capital Asia Income Fund

MI Polen Capital Investment Funds

MI Quilter Cheviot Investment Funds

MI Sonoma Partners Funds

MI TwentyFour Investment Funds

## APPENDIX V - PAST PERFORMANCE AND INVESTOR PROFILE

	Year to 31/12/2024	Year to 31/12/2023	Year to 31/12/2022	Year to 31/12/2021	Year to 31/12/2020
MI Thornbridge Global Opportunities Fund Class C Accumulation Shares	17.3	16.4	11.6	30.3	-9.2

Source: Financial Express – Percentage annual performance (total return).

The value of an investment and any income from it can fall as well as rise as a result of market and currency fluctuations. You may not get back the amount you originally invested. Changes in exchange rates will also affect performance.

**Past performance should not be taken as a guide to the future. Please see Appendix I for the Sub-funds' objectives and below for an explanation of investor profile.**

### Investor profiles

The Sub-funds are marketable to all eligible investors provided they can meet the minimum age and subscription levels. The Sub-funds may be suitable for investors who see collective investment schemes as a convenient way of participating in investment markets. They may be suitable for investors wishing to seek to achieve defined investment objectives. Such investors must have experience with, or understand, products where the capital is at risk. Investors must be able to accept some risk to their capital, thus the Sub-funds may be suitable for investors who are looking to set aside the capital for at least 5 years. If you are uncertain whether these products are suitable for you, please contact a professional adviser.

MI Thornbridge Global Opportunities Fund may be suitable for those investors wanting to achieve long-term capital growth and a reasonable level of income from a portfolio of equities and fixed interest stocks quoted in global markets.

### Target Market for MiFID II:

Type of clients: retail, professional clients and eligible counterparties (subject to the applicable legal and regulatory requirements in the relevant jurisdiction).

Clients' knowledge and experience: investors with at least basic knowledge and experience of funds which are to be managed in accordance with a specific investment objective and policy.

Clients' financial situation with a focus on ability to bear losses: Investors must be prepared to accept fluctuations in the value of capital including capital loss and accept the risks of investing in equity markets, including having the ability to bear 100% capital loss.

Clients' risk tolerance and compatibility of risk/reward profile of the product with the target market: due to the volatility of markets and specific risks of investing in shares in a fund (including those set out in the risk warnings in this Prospectus), investors should have a high

risk tolerance. They should be willing to accept price fluctuations in exchange for the opportunity of higher returns.

Clients' objectives and needs: investors should be seeking to invest for the medium to long term who wish to gain access to a portfolio managed in accordance with the specific investment objective and policy of the Sub-fund.

Clients' who should not invest: shares in the Company is deemed incompatible for investors which:

- (a) are looking for full capital protection or full repayment of the amount invested and clients who want a guaranteed return (whether income or capital)
- (b) are fully risk averse/have no risk tolerance
- (c) need a fully guaranteed income of fully predictable return profile

Distribution channel: This product is eligible for all distribution channels (e.g. investment advice, portfolio management, non-advised sales and pure execution services).

**Best Execution:**

The ACD's order execution policy sets out the factors which the ACD expects the Investment Manager to consider when effecting transactions and placing orders in relation to the Company.

This policy has been developed in accordance with the ACD's obligations under the Regulations to obtain the best possible result for the Company. Details of the order execution policy are available on the ACD's website at [www.fundrock.com](http://www.fundrock.com).



**APPENDIX VI – DEPOSITARY – SUB CUSTODIAN DELEGATE INFORMATION**

<b>January 2025</b>		
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Sub-custodian</b>	<b>Sub-custodian Delegate</b>
<b>Argentina</b>	Citibank N.A., Buenos Aires Branch	
<b>Australia</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Australia Limited
<b>Austria</b>	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	
<b>Bahrain</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Standard Chartered Bank	
<b>Belgium</b>	The Northern Trust Company	
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina)</b>	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia DD BiH
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republic of Srpska)</b>	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia DD BiH
<b>Botswana</b>	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Limited	
<b>Brazil</b>	Citibank N.A., Brazilian Branch	Citibank Distribuidora de Titulos e Valores Mobiliarios S.A ("DTVM")
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch	
<b>Canada</b>	The Northern Trust Company, Canada Branch	
<b>Canada</b>	Royal Bank of Canada	

<b>Chile</b>	Citibank N.A.	Banco de Chile
<b>China A Share</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
<b>China A Share</b>	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited	
<b>China B Share</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
<b>Clearstream</b>	Clearstream Banking S.A	
<b>Colombia</b>	Cititrust Columbia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	
<b>Costa Rica</b>	Banco Nacional de Costa Rica	
<b>Croatia</b>	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	Zagrebacka Banka d.d.
<b>Cyprus</b>	Citibank Europe PLC	
<b>Czech Republic</b>	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovenia, a.s.	
<b>Denmark</b>	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
<b>Egypt</b>	Citibank N.A., Cairo Branch	
<b>Estonia</b>	Swedbank AS	
<b>Euroclear</b>	Euroclear Bank S.A/N.V	
<b>Finland</b>	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	

<b>France</b>	The Northern Trust Company	
<b>Germany</b>	The Northern Trust Company	
<b>Ghana</b>	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited	
<b>Greece</b>	Citibank Europe PLC	
<b>Hong Kong</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Hong Kong (Stock and Bond Connect)</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Hungary</b>	Citibank Europe plc.	
<b>Iceland</b>	Landsbankinn hf.	
<b>India</b>	Citibank N.A.	
<b>Indonesia</b>	Standard Chartered Bank	
<b>Ireland</b>	The Northern Trust Company, London	
<b>Israel</b>	Citibank, N.A., Israel Branch	
<b>Italy</b>	Citibank Europe plc	
<b>Japan</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Jordan</b>	Bank of Jordan Plc	

<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Citibank Kazakhstan JSC	
<b>Kenya</b>	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited	
<b>Kuwait</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
<b>Latvia</b>	Swedbank AS	
<b>Lithuania</b>	AB SEB bankas	
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	
<b>Malaysia</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad
<b>Mauritius</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Mexico</b>	Banco Citi Mexico S.A.	
<b>Morocco</b>	Citibank Maghreb S.A.	
<b>Namibia</b>	Standard Bank Namibia Ltd	
<b>Netherlands</b>	The Northern Trust Company	
<b>New Zealand</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Nigeria</b>	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc	
<b>Norway</b>	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	

<b>Oman</b>	First Abu Dhabi PJSC, Oman Branch	
<b>Pakistan</b>	Citibank N.A., Karachi Branch	
<b>Panama</b>	Citibank N.A., Panama Branch	
<b>Peru</b>	Citibank del Peru S.A.	
<b>Philippines</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Poland</b>	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.	
<b>Portugal</b>	BNP Paribas SA	
<b>Qatar</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
<b>Romania</b>	Citibank Europe PLC	
<b>Russia</b>	AO Citibank	
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	The Northern Trust Company of Saudi Arabia	
<b>Serbia</b>	UniCredit Bank Austria A.G.	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC
<b>Singapore</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Slovakia</b>	Citibank Europe PLC	
<b>Slovenia</b>	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.	

<b>South Africa</b>	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	
<b>South Korea</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Spain</b>	Citibank Europe plc	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Standard Chartered Bank	
<b>Sweden</b>	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
<b>Switzerland</b>	UBS AG Switzerland	
<b>Taiwan</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited
<b>Tanzania</b>	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Tanzania Limited
<b>Thailand</b>	Citibank N.A., Bangkok Branch	
<b>Tunisia</b>	Union Internationale de Banques	
<b>Turkey</b>	Citibank A.S.	
<b>United Arab Emirates (ADX)</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
<b>United Arab Emirates (DFM)</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
<b>United Arab Emirates (NASDAQ)</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
<b>Uganda</b>	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited	

<b>Ukraine (Market suspended)</b>	JSC "Citibank"	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Euroclear UK & International Limited (Northern Trust self-custody)	
<b>United States</b>	The Northern Trust Company	
<b>Uruguay</b>	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A.	
<b>Vietnam</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd
<b>West Africa (UEMOA)</b>	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire SA
<b>Zambia</b>	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia PLC	
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	The Standard bank of South Africa Limited	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited

**APPENDIX VII - DIRECTORY****The Company and Head Office:**

MI Thornbridge Investment Funds  
Hamilton Centre  
Rodney Way  
Chelmsford  
Essex  
CM1 3BY

**Authorised Corporate Director:**

Apex Fundrock Ltd  
Hamilton Centre  
Rodney Way  
Chelmsford  
Essex  
CM1 3BY

**Depository:**

Northern Trust Investor Services Limited  
50 Bank Street  
Canary Wharf  
London  
E14 5NT

**Custodian:**

The Northern Trust Company, London Branch  
50 Bank Street  
Canary Wharf  
London  
E14 5NT

**Investment Manager:**

Thornbridge Investment Management LLP  
13 Austin Friars  
London  
EC2N 2HE

**Registrar:**

Apex Fundrock Ltd  
Hamilton Centre  
Rodney Way  
Chelmsford  
Essex  
CM1 3BY

**Auditors:**

Grant Thornton UK LLP  
30 Finsbury Square  
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EC2A 1AG