

SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund

Annual Report

for the year ended 31 March 2021

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SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund Report of the Manager

St Vincent St Fund Administration (trading name of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited), as Manager, presents herewith the Annual Report for SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund for the year ended 31 March 2021.

SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund ('the Trust' or 'the Fund') is an authorised unit trust scheme further to an authorisation order dated 10 May 2000 and is a UCITS scheme complying with the investment and borrowing powers rules in the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL'), as published by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').

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

The EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement concluded between the EU and the UK sets out preferential arrangements in areas such as trade in goods and in services, digital trade, intellectual property, public procurement, aviation and road transport, energy, fisheries, social security coordination, law enforcement and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, thematic cooperation and participation in Union programmes. It is underpinned by provisions ensuring a level playing field and respect for fundamental rights.

The Trade and Cooperation Agreement is provisionally applicable from 1 January 2021, after having been agreed by EU and UK negotiators on 24 December 2020. As at the date of this report, the economic impacts of Brexit and of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement remain uncertain.

The base currency of the Fund is UK sterling.

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

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

Investment objective and policy - from 10 July 2020

The aim of the Fund is to provide capital growth over the long term (at least five years).

The Fund is actively managed. At least 80% of the Fund's assets are invested in shares of UK companies (those incorporated or domiciled in the UK). The focus of the Fund is on larger capitalisation companies, which the Manager defines as those with a market capitalisation of at least £1bn at the time of purchase. Up to 20% of the Fund may be invested in other assets: the shares of companies with a smaller capitalisation, the shares of overseas companies, fixed interest securities (including floating rate notes, index linked or convertible fixed interest securities), money market instruments and cash.

Investment objective and policy - to 9 July 2020

The objective of the Fund is to provide investors with medium to long-term capital growth through an investment in a portfolio of UK equities. The Fund also seeks to manage growth with the option of investing a proportion of the portfolio in fixed interest securities, preference shares, listed investment funds and overseas securities.

Important Note from the Manager

The outbreak of Covid-19, declared by the World Health Organisation as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020, has caused disruption to businesses and economic activity. The Manager is coordinating its operational response based on existing business continuity plans and on guidance from global health organisations, UK government and general pandemic response best practice.

Report of the Manager (continued)

Changes affecting the Fund in the year

KPMG LLP resigned as auditor and Mazars LLP were appointed on 9 July 2020.

On 2 July 2020, Z units income were launched and on 2 September 2020 Z units accumulation were launched.

On 10 July 2020 the objective wording of the Fund was updated.

Further information in relation to the Fund is illustrated on page 43.

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

Brian McLean
Directors
Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited
30 July 2021

James Gordon

Statement of the Manager's responsibilities

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

In preparing the financial statements the Manager is responsible for:

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

COLL also requires the Manager to carry out an Assessment of Value on the Trust and publish this assessment within the Annual report.

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

Assessment of Value - SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund

In line with the provisions contained within COLL 6.6.20R, the Board of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited ('SWFAL') as Authorised Fund Manager ('AFM'), has carried out an Assessment of Value for SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund ('the Fund'). Furthermore, the rules require that SWFAL publishes these assessments.

A high-level summary of the outcome of SWFAL's rigorous review of the Fund, at unit class level for the year ending 31 March 2021, using the seven criteria set by the FCA is set out below:

Criteria	A Units	B Units	Z Units
1. Quality of Service			
2. Performance			
3. AFM Costs			
4. Economies of Scale			
5. Comparable Market Rates			
6. Comparable Services			
7. Classes of Units			
Overall Rating			

SWFAL has adopted a traffic light system to show how it rated the funds:

-  On balance, the Board believes the fund is delivering value to unitholders, with no material issues noted.
-  On balance, the Board believes the fund is delivering value to unitholders, but may require some action.
-  On balance, the Board believes the fund has not delivered value to unitholders and significant remedial action is now being undertaken by the Board.

How SWFAL assessed each of the seven criteria and the rating arrived at are discussed in greater detail on the following pages.

SWFAL has created an Assessment of Value Committee ('AVC'), for the review, challenge and approval of all the funds' Assessments of Value. Ultimately the assessment will be subject to scrutiny by the Board (which includes independent directors) to ensure the outcomes of the assessments are clear and fair, before final sign-off by the chair of the Board prior to communicating to investors if the fund has delivered value, and if not, where improvements need to be made.

In carrying out the assessment, the SWFAL AVC has separately considered the following seven criteria stipulated by the FCA. The Committee may also have considered other issues where it was deemed appropriate.

SWFAL believes the Assessment of Value can make it easier for investors to both evaluate whether the fund is providing them with value for money and make more informed decisions when choosing investments.

The seven criteria are:

- (1) Quality of service - the quality of every aspect of the service provided, including, for example, accounting, administration, customer services and communications;
- (2) Performance - how the fund performed, including whether it met targets and objectives, kept to relevant policy, followed relevant principles, kept to reasonable timescales;
- (3) AFM costs - the fairness and value of the fund's costs, including entry and exit fees, early redemption fees, administration charges;
- (4) Economies of scale - how costs have been or can be reduced as a result of increased Assets under Management ('AUM'), and whether or not those savings have been passed on to investors;
- (5) Comparable market rates - how the costs of the fund compare with others in the marketplace;
- (6) Comparable services - how the charges applied to the fund compare with those of other funds administered by SWFAL;
- (7) Classes of units - the appropriateness of the classes of units in the fund for investors.

Assessment of Value - SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund (continued)

1. Quality of Service

What was assessed in this section?

Internal Factors

SWFAL, as AFM, has overall responsibility for the Fund. The Board assessed, amongst other things: the day-to-day administration of the Fund; the maintenance of scheme documentation (such as prospectuses and key investor information documents ('KIIDs')); the pricing and valuation of units; the calculation of income and distribution payments; the maintenance of accounting and other records; the preparation of annual audited and half-yearly Report & Accounts; the review of tax provisions and submission of tax computations to HMRC; the maintenance of the register of unitholders; and the dealing and settlement arrangements. SWFAL delegates the investment management of the Fund to an Investment Management firm.

The Board reviewed information provided by SWFAL's control functions on the adequacy of its internal services, including governance, operations and monitoring. Elements important to the client experience such as the timely payment of settlement and distribution monies were also reviewed. Over the past year, SWFAL has been audited by, internal and external auditors, the Trustee and various SWFAL delegated investment managers.

External Factors

The Board assessed the delegate's skills, processes, experience, level of breaches and complaints. Also taken into account were any results from service review meetings as well as the annual due diligence performed by SWFAL on the delegated Investment Manager, Church House Investments Limited ('Church House'), where consideration was given to, amongst other things, the delegate's controls around the Fund's liquidity management.

The Board also considered the nature, extent and quality of administrative and unitholder services performed under separate agreements covering trustee services, custodians, as well as services provided with regard to both audit and legal functions.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

Internal Factors

The Board recognised that all distribution and settlement monies were paid in a timely manner and that there were no significant findings as a result of the various audits performed on SWFAL during the year. In addition, SWFAL has performed its own independent analysis, using automated software, of the Fund's liquidity. The Board concluded that SWFAL had carried out its duties diligently.

External Factors

The Board concluded that the nature, extent and quality of the services provided by the external parties have benefitted and should continue to benefit the Fund and its unitholders.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

2. Performance

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the performance of the Fund, after the deduction of all payments out of the scheme property as set out in the Prospectus. Performance, against benchmarks, were considered over appropriate timescales having regard to the Fund's investment objective, policy and strategy. The Board also considered whether an appropriate level of market risk had been taken.

Investment Objectives

The aim of the Fund is to provide capital growth over the long term (at least five years).

Benchmark

As AFM, SWFAL is required to explain in a fund's scheme documentation why a benchmark is being used or alternatively explain how investors should assess performance of a fund in the absence of a benchmark.

The benchmarks for the Fund are the IA UK All Companies Sector and the FTSE 100 Index, both of which are 'comparators'. A 'comparator' benchmark is an index or similar factor against which an investment manager invites investors to compare a fund's performance. Details of how the Fund has performed against its comparator benchmarks over various timescales can be found below.

Assessment of Value - SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund (continued)

2. Performance (continued)

Benchmark (continued)



SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund



Instrument	Currency	Cumulative Performance as at 28/02/2021					28/02/2011 to 28/02/2021
		6m	1y	3yrs	5yrs		
FTSE 100 TR in GB	GBP	10.00	1.35	0.77	29.41	58.18	
IA UK All Companies TR in GB	GBP	15.53	8.46	8.05	36.96	85.63	
SVS Church House - UK Equity Growth A Acc in GB	GBX	9.94	11.32	12.22	42.96	92.60	
SVS Church House - UK Equity Growth B Acc in GB*	GBX	10.32	12.08	14.41	47.51	-	
SVS Church House - UK Equity Growth Z Acc in GB**	GBX	10.41	-	-	-	-	

Fund data provided by FE fundinfo. Care has been taken to ensure that the information is correct but FE fundinfo neither warrants, represents nor guarantees the contents of the information, nor does FE fundinfo accept any responsibility for errors, inaccuracies, omissions or any inconsistencies herein.

Performance is calculated net of fees.

Performance shown is representative of all unit classes.

You should be aware that past performance is not a guide to future performance.

*The 'B' unit class was launched 18 June 2014.

**The 'Z' unit class was launched 1 September 2020.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board noted the existence of the Fund's two comparator benchmarks. Consideration was initially given to the performance of the Fund's A class and B class against the IA UK All Companies Index where both had performed well over the one year period and beyond.

Next, the Board observed that both classes had also performed well against the FTSE 100 Index, again over one year and beyond, however they were mindful that the Fund had a certain exposure to companies with a smaller market capitalisation which weren't represented within the FTSE 100 Index.

Additionally, SWFAL sought to establish a composite index that accounted for the Fund's holdings in smaller companies. On completion of this exercise, it was evident to the Board that the Fund had performed well against this index which further allowed them to come to the conclusion that it was meeting its objective of capital growth over the longer term.

The Z class was only launched in September 2020 and it is therefore too early to draw any conclusions on the performance of this class.

The Board found that the Fund is investing in the asset classes permitted by the investment policy and that there have been no breaches of the policy in the last twelve months.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

3. AFM Costs

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed each separate charge to ensure that they were reasonable and reflected the services provided. This includes investment management fees, annual management charge, Trustee/Custodian fees and audit fees.

The charges should be transparent and understandable to the investor, with no hidden costs.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board observed that Church House do not charge a separate in-house portfolio management fee or internal platform fee for clients invested in their own trusts. Instead, the cost of these services is included within the trusts themselves which SWFAL have then taken into consideration when comparing them on a like-for-like basis with other similarly run funds. Once this had been done it was the Board's opinion that each of the Fund's costs were fair, reasonable and provided on a competitive basis.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

Assessment of Value - SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund (continued)

4. Economies of Scale

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed each separate fee structure and the AUM of the Fund to examine the effect on the Fund to potential and existing investors should the Fund increase or decrease in value.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

All three classes have a fixed AMC with an embedded AFM tier within them, meaning that if the Fund was to grow, the result would be that the delegated investment manager would receive a greater proportion of the Fund's OCF. This mechanism therefore prevents investors from participating in any possible savings that could be achieved if the Fund was to grow in the future.

Accordingly, the Board were of the opinion that the current fee structure within the Fund was not in investors' best interests and as such they concluded that further action should be taken along with Church House in order to establish a model that was better suited to achieving a more favourable investor outcome.

This section has therefore been marked as Amber in respect of all three classes.

Were there any follow up actions?

SWFAL will enter into discussion with Church House with a view to establishing a more satisfactory outcome for investors.

5. Comparable Market Rates

What was assessed in this section?

The OCF for the 'A' units is 1.55%, 'B' units 0.93% and 'Z' units 0.66%¹.

The Board reviewed the ongoing charges of the Fund, and how those charges affected the returns of the Fund. Funds with lower fees may offer better value than those with higher fees.

The OCFs within the Fund were compared against the 'market rate' of similar external funds.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

Once an allowance had been made for the fact that Church House do not charge a separate in-house portfolio management fee or internal platform fee for clients invested in their own funds, the analysis showed that the cost of the A shares was considerably below that of their external peer group. The Board were therefore comfortable that the A shares were priced at a level not out of line with similar externally managed funds.

The B and Z shares, on the other hand, are not offered to Church House's in-house clients and as such do not attract the same portfolio management fee that the A shares do. No adjustment is therefore made when comparing them against similar externally managed funds. Again, SWFAL found these to compare favourably with the peer group and as such the Board were comfortable that both classes were aligned with equivalent externally managed funds.

Note that SWFAL has not charged an entry fee, exit fee or any other event-based fees on this Fund.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

6. Comparable Services

What was assessed in this section?

The Board compared the Fund's OCF with those of other funds administered by SWFAL having regard to size, investment objectives and policies.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

There were too few SWFAL administered funds displaying the same characteristics as SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund with which to make a meaningful comparison.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

¹ Figures at interim report 30 September 2021.

Assessment of Value - SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund (continued)

7. Classes of Units

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the Fund's set-up to ensure that where there are multiple unit classes, unitholders are in the correct unit class given the size of their holding.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

There are three unit classes within the Fund. SWFAL conducted a review of all unitholders on the registers to ensure they were invested in the correct unit class. On completion of the review it was found that all unitholders were indeed invested in the appropriate unit class.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

Overall Assessment of Value

The SWFAL Board concluded that, notwithstanding the issue surrounding the fee structure on all three classes, SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund had nevertheless provided value to the unitholders.

Dean Buckley

Chairman of the Board of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited

30 July 2021

On reviewing this Assessment of Value report, we would welcome invaluable feedback from investors via our short questionnaire which can be found online:

<https://smithandwilliamson.com/en/services/fund-administration/assessment-of-value/>

Investors views are invaluable to the development and delivery of this report.

Should you be unable to access the questionnaire online please contact us directly on 0141 222 1151 and we will provide you with a paper copy of the questionnaire.

Report of the Trustee to the unitholders of SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund

Trustee's responsibilities

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

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

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

The Trustee must ensure that:

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

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

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

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

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited

30 July 2021

Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund ('the Trust')

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Statement of total return, Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders, Balance sheet and notes to the financial statements including the Distribution table and a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Financial Statements of Authorised Funds' issued by the Investment Association (the 'Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds'), the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook and the Trust Deed.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Trust's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds, the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and the Trust Deed.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Manager's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Manager with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Manager is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Manager for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Manager has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Trust and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Manager.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of the Manager

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Manager's responsibilities set out on page 4, the Manager is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Manager is responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Manager either intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Based on our understanding of the Fund and its industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the UK tax legislation, anti-bribery, corruption and fraud, money laundering, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Financial Statements of Authorised Funds' issued by the Investment Association.

We evaluated the Manager's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to the potential for manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance and bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to valuation of investments.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) and fraud that are material to the financial statements. Our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- Discussing with the Manager their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the Trust which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the Manager on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of the audit report

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

Stephen Eames (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Mazars LLP
Tower Bridge House
St Katharine's Way
London E1W 1DD
30 July 2021

Accounting policies of SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund for the year ended 31 March 2021

a Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investments. They have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds ('the SORP') published by The Investment Association in May 2014.

The Manager has considered the impact of the emergence and spread of Covid-19 and potential implications on future operations of the Fund of reasonably possible downside scenarios. The Manager has considered a detailed assessment of the Fund's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, including liquidity, declines in global capital markets and investor redemption levels. Based on this assessment, the Fund continues to be open for trading and the Manager is satisfied the Fund has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for at least the next 12 months and accordingly it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

b Valuation of investments

The purchase and sale of investments are included up to close of business on 31 March 2021.

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

Investments are stated at their fair value at the balance sheet date. In determining fair value, the valuation point is global close of business on 31 March 2021 with reference to quoted bid prices from reliable external sources.

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

c Foreign exchange

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

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

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

d Revenue

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

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

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

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

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

e Expenses

All expenses, other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments, are charged to revenue on an accrual basis.

Bank interest paid is charged to revenue.

f Allocation of revenue and expenses to multiple unit classes

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

g Taxation

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

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

Accounting policies of SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2021

g *Taxation (continued)*

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at 31 March 2021 to pay more or less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current rates and tax laws. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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

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

h *Efficient Portfolio Management*

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

i *Distribution policies*

i Basis of distribution

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

ii Unclaimed distributions

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

iii Revenue

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

iv Expenses

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

v Equalisation

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

vi Revenue deficit

As expenses exceed the revenue of the A units Income and A units Accumulation no distribution will be made and the revenue deficit will be met by the capital property of the Fund.

Investment Manager's report

Investment performance*

Capital performance	One Year	3 Years	5 Years
SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund	+29.6%	+15.2%	+37.1%

*Percentage change in bid price of 'A' income units at 12pm on 31 March 2021.

Sources: Bloomberg and Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited.

Investment activities

We reported in October on activity in the first half of the year so these comments cover the latter six months of the Fund's year.

The portfolio has a high 'active share' (it does not copy/mirror market weightings), with our primary exposure being to the pharmaceutical, consumer, technology and industrial sectors. This is where we see the best combination of quality, growth, and currently some attractive value opportunities. We have minimal exposure to the large-cap banks, miners and oil majors that led the market in the first quarter of 2021 and so are not surprised to have lagged the market over that period.

Over the last quarter of 2020, we added to our investments in Greggs, Trainline, InterContinental Hotels Group and Beazley. We felt that these businesses were being unfairly discounted on the basis of short-term concerns, with investors overlooking their long-term resilience and growth opportunity. The rally in the wake of the Covid-19 vaccines announcement was led by more cyclical businesses and a number of companies that we consider to be low quality. In the excitement of this 'rotation into value', many of the higher quality names that we favour (and have been reliable performers this year), were left behind. One such is Halma, which we had a rare opportunity to add to on weakness. Halma has been a top ten position in the portfolio for many years and we are more than happy to have topped-up our investment. Another long-term holding that has had a challenging year is Shaftesbury, the owner of West End 'villages', including Chinatown, Carnaby Street and Seven Dials. We have been investors here since 2006, their prime London assets are unique and irreplaceable. Nonetheless, Covid-19 has been a perfect storm for the retail landlord and Shaftesbury has been forced to raise equity twice this year. We supported both raisings at deep discounts to their asset value and believe that we will be rewarded for persevering in time.

On the other hand, we sold out of our holding in Prudential and reduced the holding in Rio Tinto, which is shrugging-off the Juukan Gorge caves scandal and moving ahead under their new Chief Executive. Prudential has always had an enticing investment case, leveraging off the growth in demand for insurance in the Far East. But this attractive opportunity is not being reflected in business that they are receiving or share price performance. We suspect that the politics of a British-listed business operating in China might be behind this. The under-performance relative to China's Ping An Insurance is striking.

Into the first quarter of 2021, we used the strong run in mining stocks to further reduce Rio Tinto, our last remaining position in the mining sector. The consumer discretionary names that we added to the Fund last year, namely Greggs, JD Sports Fashion, Trainline, InterContinental Hotels and Compass Group, have all enjoyed an excellent few months as a recovery nears.

Top 15 Holdings - 31 March 2021	
Diploma	4.58%
RELX	4.41%
Diageo	3.98%
Unilever	3.93%
Halma	3.88%
Roche Holding	3.42%
Spirax-Sarco Engineering	3.24%
Smith & Nephew	3.00%
Croda International	2.96%
Greggs	2.83%
Schroders	2.65%
Investor 'B'	2.63%
Microsoft	2.48%
InterContinental Hotels Group	2.26%
AstraZeneca	2.19%

Investment Manager's report (continued)

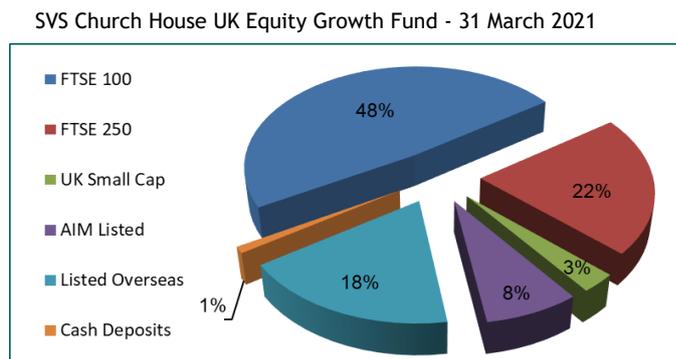
Investment activities (continued)

We took the opportunity of share price weakness in AstraZeneca, Experian and London Stock Exchange Group during the period, to initiate new investments in these businesses. These are high quality names and well placed to deliver steady growth for years to come.

We observe that our holdings in Diageo and Heineken have just started to pick-up again, reflecting optimism for a better second half of 2021 and (let's hope) a booming 2022 for the industry.

Meanwhile, some of the great companies, such as Unilever, RELX and Smith & Nephew, remain unloved, despite what we view as plenty of potential for these businesses as the world begins to open up again. All three of these names are core holdings in the portfolio and we are confident in their outlook for the year ahead.

The pie chart below illustrates the disposition of the Fund at the end of March 2021:



Source: Church House Investments Limited.

Investment strategy and outlook

One year on and the picture is looking so much better. The UK economy is picking-up well, thanks to the success of the vaccine roll out, Europe shouldn't be far behind with an economic recovery despite their rather dismal showing on vaccinations. America has managed to accelerate its roll out most effectively and is (generally) making good progress.

The first quarter of 2021 has been positive for stock markets, but really quite choppy. While the headline indices are ahead, there has been a lot of unseemly pushing and shoving among the various sectors. US technology stocks have not led the markets this time, it has been the turn of the more cyclical and (formerly) depressed areas to shine. We have seen shenanigans in a number of American smaller companies (and some quite large European companies), driven by social media, the blow-up of a 'Family Office' (hedge fund), seriously damaging a number of banks, notably Credit Suisse, and the demise of Greensill Capital, to the embarrassment of a former Prime Minister. Meanwhile, China has commenced a serious rein-in of its technology companies. Definitely time for everyone to get out and back to work.

The real reason behind the choppyness, and the most important market event of this first quarter, is the rise in longer-term interest rates, which, though overdue, appeared to come as a shock. Base rates are firmly anchored at next-to-nothing by the Bank of England and the world's other leading central banks but, as economies recover, expectations will grow for increases to come and, along with it, a possible increase in inflation.

Church House Investments Limited
30 April 2021

Summary of portfolio changes

for the year ended 31 March 2021

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

	Cost
	£
Purchases:	
AstraZeneca	1,891,390
Experian	1,888,913
Greggs	1,587,361
Hargreaves Lansdown	1,401,653
RWS Holdings	1,175,734
IntegraFin Holdings	1,117,028
RELX	1,100,616
JD Sports Fashion	1,068,075
Alphabet 'A'	1,064,321
London Stock Exchange Group	1,059,278
Unilever	1,044,317
Derwent London	901,866
Close Brothers Group	887,214
Diageo	834,069
Trainline	806,133
Smith & Nephew	774,872
Bioventix	756,898
Berkeley Group Holdings	707,345
Roche Holding	644,765
Auto Trader Group	622,196
	Proceeds
	£
Sales:	
BHP Group	1,940,802
Royal Dutch Shell 'B'	1,357,823
Rio Tinto	1,320,350
Prudential	1,278,683
Odyssean Investment Trust	1,239,076
Phoenix Group Holdings	1,208,902
Wm Morrison Supermarkets	1,107,198
SAP	943,916
Standard Chartered	870,502
SVS Church House UK Smaller Companies Fund	855,215
Reckitt Benckiser Group	808,843
HSBC Holdings	787,288
Experian	708,394
BP	641,017
Porvair	605,604
Lloyds Banking Group	589,386
Clinigen Group	468,518
Barclays	277,435
Arix Bioscience	200,959

Portfolio statement
as at 31 March 2021

	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Investment			
Equities 96.96% (91.42%)			
Equities - United Kingdom 80.95% (75.93%)			
Equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom 78.83% (74.93%)			
Energy 0.00% (3.66%)		-	-
Materials 4.30% (8.04%)			
Croda International	38,500	2,443,980	2.96
Rio Tinto	20,000	1,110,000	1.34
		<u>3,553,980</u>	<u>4.30</u>
Industrials 17.48% (13.41%)			
Diploma	148,500	3,783,780	4.58
Judges Scientific	22,500	1,417,500	1.72
Melrose Industries	979,705	1,634,638	1.98
RELX	200,000	3,638,000	4.41
RWS Holdings	210,000	1,278,900	1.55
Spirax-Sarco Engineering	23,500	2,679,000	3.24
		<u>14,431,818</u>	<u>17.48</u>
Consumer Discretionary 12.46% (4.82%)			
Berkeley Group Holdings	25,000	1,109,250	1.34
Compass Group	115,000	1,680,725	2.04
Greggs	104,231	2,338,944	2.83
InterContinental Hotels Group	37,500	1,865,250	2.26
JD Sports Fashion	182,676	1,505,981	1.82
Trainline	390,000	1,789,320	2.17
		<u>10,289,470</u>	<u>12.46</u>
Consumer Staples 11.03% (13.66%)			
A.G. Barr	220,000	1,078,000	1.31
Diageo	110,000	3,288,450	3.98
Fevertree Drinks	70,000	1,497,300	1.81
Unilever	80,000	3,244,800	3.93
		<u>9,108,550</u>	<u>11.03</u>
Health Care 9.78% (7.40%)			
AstraZeneca	25,000	1,811,750	2.19
Bioventix	18,150	744,150	0.90
Clinigen Group	100,000	775,000	0.94
Craneware	35,000	724,500	0.88
Dechra Pharmaceuticals	45,000	1,543,500	1.87
Smith & Nephew	180,000	2,480,400	3.00
		<u>8,079,300</u>	<u>9.78</u>

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 March 2021

	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Investment			
Equities - United Kingdom (continued)			
Equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom (continued)			
Financials 12.96% (14.24%)			
Arix Bioscience	500,000	940,000	1.14
Barclays	850,000	1,580,320	1.91
Beazley	319,722	1,124,143	1.36
Close Brothers Group	85,000	1,318,350	1.60
Hargreaves Lansdown	90,000	1,387,350	1.68
IntegraFin Holdings	225,000	1,138,500	1.38
London Stock Exchange Group	14,775	1,025,089	1.24
Schroders	62,500	2,187,500	2.65
		<u>10,701,252</u>	<u>12.96</u>
Information Technology 6.64% (7.15%)			
Avast	275,000	1,254,000	1.52
Halma	135,000	3,204,900	3.88
TT Electronics	445,000	1,023,500	1.24
		<u>5,482,400</u>	<u>6.64</u>
Communication Services 1.34% (0.42%)			
Auto Trader Group	200,000	1,108,800	1.34
Real Estate 2.84% (2.13%)			
Derwent London	30,000	968,400	1.17
Shaftesbury	214,500	1,376,017	1.67
		<u>2,344,417</u>	<u>2.84</u>
Total equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom		<u>65,099,987</u>	<u>78.83</u>
Equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom 2.12% (1.00%)			
Industrials 2.12% (1.00%)			
Experian	70,000	1,747,900	2.12
Total equities - United Kingdom		<u>66,847,887</u>	<u>80.95</u>
Equities - Europe 9.81% (10.67%)			
Equities - France 1.43% (1.10%)			
L'Oréal	4,250	1,183,149	1.43
Equities - Germany 0.00% (1.57%)		-	-
Equities - Netherlands 1.49% (1.28%)			
Heineken	16,500	1,231,561	1.49
Equities - Sweden 2.63% (2.41%)			
Investor 'B'	37,500	2,173,443	2.63

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 March 2021

	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Investment			
Equities - Switzerland 4.26% (4.31%)			
Coca-Cola HBC	30,000	693,000	0.84
Roche Holding	12,000	2,822,796	3.42
Total equities - Switzerland		<u>3,515,796</u>	<u>4.26</u>
Total equities - Europe		<u>8,103,949</u>	<u>9.81</u>
Equities - United States 6.20% (4.82%)			
Alphabet 'A'	1,000	1,494,992	1.81
Berkshire Hathaway	8,500	1,574,690	1.91
Microsoft	12,000	2,050,533	2.48
Total equities - United States		<u>5,120,215</u>	<u>6.20</u>
Total equities		<u>80,072,051</u>	<u>96.96</u>
Closed-Ended Funds - incorporated in the United Kingdom 2.16% (3.56%)			
BB Healthcare Trust	700,000	1,319,500	1.60
Odyssean Investment Trust	370,000	466,200	0.56
Total closed-ended funds - incorporated in the United Kingdom		<u>1,785,700</u>	<u>2.16</u>
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 0.00% (1.34%)		-	-
Portfolio of investments		81,857,751	99.12
Other net assets		722,773	0.88
Total net assets		<u>82,580,524</u>	<u>100.00</u>

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

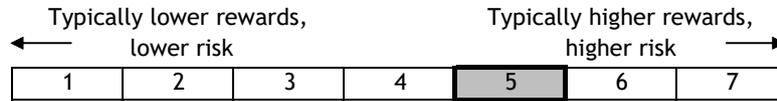
The comparative figures in brackets are as at 31 March 2020.

United Kingdom equities are grouped in accordance with Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS).

The Global Industry Classification Standard ('GICS') was developed by and is the exclusive property and a service mark of MSCI Inc. ('MSCI') and Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ('S&P') and is licensed for use by Smith & Williamson Services Ltd. Neither MSCI, S&P nor any third party involved in making or compiling the GICS or any GICS classifications makes any express or implied warranties or representations with respect to such standard or classification (or the results to be obtained by the use thereof), and all such parties hereby expressly disclaim all warranties of originality, accuracy, completeness, merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose with respect to any of such standard or classification. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall MSCI, S&P, any of their affiliates or any third party involved in making or compiling the GICS or any GICS classifications have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Risk and reward profile

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



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

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

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

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

The Fund may invest in securities not denominated in sterling, the value of your investments may be affected by changes in currency exchange rates.

For further information please refer to the KIID.

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

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

Comparative table

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

	A units income			A units accumulation		
	2021 p	2020 p	2019 p	2021 p	2020 p	2019 p
Change in net assets per unit						
Opening net asset value per unit	145.48	176.19	162.87	176.53	211.41	193.20
Return before operating charges	44.41	(26.00)	18.06	53.97	(31.55)	21.39
Operating charges	(2.62)	(2.77)	(2.67)	(3.19)	(3.33)	(3.18)
Return after operating charges *	41.79	(28.77)	15.39	50.78	(34.88)	18.21
Distributions [^]	(0.26)	(1.94)	(2.07)	(0.32)	(2.33)	(2.46)
Retained distributions on accumulation units [^]	-	-	-	0.32	2.33	2.46
Closing net asset value per unit	187.01	145.48	176.19	227.31	176.53	211.41
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.31	0.28	0.37	0.37	0.33	0.43
Performance						
Return after charges	28.73%	(16.33%)	9.45%	28.77%	(16.50%)	9.43%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£)	51,566,564	45,917,559	55,289,046	5,453,795	4,975,206	5,986,867
Closing number of units	27,573,648	31,562,145	31,380,603	2,399,235	2,818,411	2,831,905
Operating charges ^{^^}	1.56%	1.54%	1.54%	1.56%	1.54%	1.54%
Direct transaction costs	0.18%	0.15%	0.21%	0.18%	0.15%	0.21%
Prices						
Highest unit price (p)	191.6	188.6	185.9	232.8	228.3	221.2
Lowest unit price (p)	139.2	129.3	160.0	169.2	156.5	190.4

[^] Rounded to 2 decimal places.

^{^^} The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure ('OCF'). The OCF consists principally of the Manager's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which the unit classes may incur in a year as it is calculated on historical data.

Please be advised that the investment objective and policy of the Fund was amended on 10 July 2020, which is disclosed within the Report of the Manager on page 2.

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

Comparative table (continued)

	B units income			B units accumulation		
	2021 p	2020 p	2019 p	2021 p	2020 p	2019 p
Change in net assets per unit						
Opening net asset value per unit	146.83	177.93	164.44	183.18	218.00	197.98
Return before operating charges	44.88	(26.34)	18.28	56.19	(32.78)	21.95
Operating charges	(1.61)	(1.67)	(1.62)	(1.97)	(2.04)	(1.93)
Return after operating charges*	43.27	(28.01)	16.66	54.22	(34.82)	20.02
Distributions [^]	(1.21)	(3.09)	(3.17)	(1.53)	(3.81)	(3.87)
Retained distributions on accumulation units [^]	-	-	-	1.53	3.81	3.87
Closing net asset value per unit	188.89	146.83	177.93	237.40	183.18	218.00
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.19	0.28	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.46
Performance						
Return after charges	29.47%	(15.74%)	10.13%	29.60%	(15.97%)	10.11%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£)	10,324,612	1,659,899	1,914,551	8,843,405	5,188,852	5,279,359
Closing number of units	5,465,923	1,130,459	1,076,018	3,725,110	2,832,575	2,421,688
Operating charges ^{^^}	0.93%	0.92%	0.92%	0.93%	0.92%	0.92%
Direct transaction costs	0.18%	0.15%	0.21%	0.18%	0.15%	0.21%
Prices						
Highest unit price (p)	193.8	190.7	188.2	243.0	236.5	227.3
Lowest unit price (p)	140.5	131.0	161.8	175.6	162.4	195.1

[^] Rounded to 2 decimal places.

^{^^} The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure ('OCF'). The OCF consists principally of the Manager's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which the unit classes may incur in a year as it is calculated on historical data.

Please be advised that the investment objective and policy of the Fund was amended on 10 July 2020, which is disclosed within the Report of the Manager on page 2.

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

Comparative table (continued)

Z units income launched on 1 July 2020 at 166.2p per unit.

Z units accumulation launched on 1 September 2020 at 208.0p per unit.

	Z units income	Z units accumulation
	2021	2021
	p	p
Change in net assets per unit		
Opening net asset value per unit	166.20	208.02
Return before operating charges	26.20	30.25
Operating charges	(0.64)	(0.44)
Return after operating charges *	25.56	29.81
Distributions [^]	(0.98)	(0.96)
Retained distributions on accumulation units [^]	-	0.96
Closing net asset value per unit	190.78	237.83
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.14	0.08
Performance		
Return after charges	15.38%	14.33%
Other information		
Closing net asset value (£)	1,907,814	4,484,334
Closing number of units	1,000,000	1,885,486
Operating charges ^{^^}	^{^^^} 0.66%	^{^^^} 0.66%
Direct transaction costs	0.18%	0.18%
Prices		
Highest unit price (p)	195.9	243.4
Lowest unit price (p)	162.9	202.3

[^] Rounded to 2 decimal places.

^{^^} The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure ('OCF'). The OCF consists principally of the Manager's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which the unit classes may incur in a year as it is calculated on historical data.

Please be advised that the investment objective and policy of the Fund was amended on 10 July 2020, which is disclosed within the Report of the Manager on page 2.

^{^^^} Annualised based on the expenses incurred during the period 2 July 2020 to 31 March 2021.

^{^^^} Annualised based on the expenses incurred during the period 2 September 2020 to 31 March 2021.

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

Financial statements - SVS Church House UK Equity Growth Fund

Statement of total return for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021		2020	
		£	£	£	£
Income:					
Net capital gains / (losses)	2		17,041,291		(12,188,815)
Revenue	3	1,182,910		1,848,354	
Expenses	4	<u>(982,790)</u>		<u>(1,025,858)</u>	
Net revenue before taxation		200,120		822,496	
Taxation	5	<u>(33,690)</u>		<u>(17,172)</u>	
Net revenue after taxation			<u>166,430</u>		<u>805,324</u>
Total return before distributions			17,207,721		(11,383,491)
Distributions	6		(202,793)		(805,344)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			<u>17,004,928</u>		<u>(12,188,835)</u>

Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders for the year ended 31 March 2021

		2021		2020	
		£	£	£	£
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders			57,741,516		68,469,823
Amounts receivable on issue of units		11,738,455		4,994,461	
Amounts payable on cancellation of units		<u>(3,984,263)</u>		<u>(3,704,476)</u>	
			7,754,192		1,289,985
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			17,004,928		(12,188,835)
Retained distributions on accumulation units			79,888		170,543
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders			<u>82,580,524</u>		<u>57,741,516</u>

Balance sheet
as at 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		81,857,751	55,616,675
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	469,013	1,420,501
Cash and bank balances	8	459,195	1,718,467
Total assets		<u>82,785,959</u>	<u>58,755,643</u>
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Bank overdrafts	8	(3)	(63,316)
Distribution payable		(30,726)	(115,817)
Other creditors	9	(174,706)	(834,994)
Total liabilities		<u>(205,435)</u>	<u>(1,014,127)</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders		<u><u>82,580,524</u></u>	<u><u>57,741,516</u></u>

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2021

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 14 and 15.

2. Net capital gains / (losses)	2021	2020
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised losses	(1,148,581)	(1,094,692)
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised gains / (losses)	18,195,352	(11,074,549)
Currency losses	(1,501)	(9,631)
Forward currency contracts	(1,092)	(5,408)
Capital special dividend	3,280	-
Transaction charges	(6,167)	(4,535)
Total net capital gains / (losses)	<u>17,041,291</u>	<u>(12,188,815)</u>
3. Revenue	2021	2020
	£	£
UK revenue	1,003,358	1,624,536
Unfranked revenue	8,945	73,898
Overseas revenue	170,465	145,350
Bank and deposit interest	142	4,570
Total revenue	<u>1,182,910</u>	<u>1,848,354</u>
4. Expenses	2021	2020
	£	£
Payable to the Manager and associates		
Annual management charge	940,163	990,442
Registration fees	463	400
	<u>940,626</u>	<u>990,842</u>
Payable to the Trustee		
Trustee fees	<u>22,503</u>	<u>22,595</u>
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	11,430	6,570
Non-executive directors' fees	626	596
Safe custody fees	2,904	2,587
Bank interest	607	781
FCA fee	1,002	745
KIID production fee	1,142	1,142
Publication fee	1,950	-
	<u>19,661</u>	<u>12,421</u>
Total expenses	<u>982,790</u>	<u>1,025,858</u>
5. Taxation	2021	2020
	£	£
<i>a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year</i>		
Overseas tax withheld	<u>33,690</u>	<u>17,172</u>
Total taxation (note 5b)	<u>33,690</u>	<u>17,172</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

5. Taxation (continued)

b. Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2020: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2020: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Net revenue before taxation	<u>200,120</u>	<u>822,496</u>
Corporation tax @ 20%	40,024	164,499
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(200,672)	(324,907)
Overseas revenue	(34,093)	(29,070)
Overseas tax withheld	33,690	17,172
Excess management expenses	194,741	189,478
Total taxation (note 5a)	<u>33,690</u>	<u>17,172</u>

c. Provision for deferred taxation

At the year end, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to excess management expenses as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of asset not recognised is £2,424,158 (2020: £2,229,417).

6. Distributions

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Interim income distribution	113,671	524,207
Interim accumulation distribution	41,790	127,715
Final income distribution	30,726	115,817
Final accumulation distribution	<u>38,098</u>	<u>42,828</u>
	224,285	810,567
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of units	5,534	9,859
Amounts added on issue of units	(11,559)	(14,874)
Net equalisation on conversions	<u>(15,467)</u>	<u>(208)</u>
Total net distributions	<u>202,793</u>	<u>805,344</u>
Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:		
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	166,430	805,324
Undistributed revenue brought forward	291	311
Revenue shortfall to be transferred from capital	36,130	-
Undistributed revenue carried forward	<u>(58)</u>	<u>(291)</u>
Distributions	<u>202,793</u>	<u>805,344</u>

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2021

7. Debtors	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts receivable on issue of units	253,284	33,987
Sales awaiting settlement	-	1,152,938
Accrued revenue	190,507	202,147
Recoverable overseas withholding tax	25,222	31,429
Total debtors	<u>469,013</u>	<u>1,420,501</u>

8. Cash and bank balances	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank balances	<u>459,195</u>	<u>1,718,467</u>
Bank overdraft	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(63,316)</u>
Total cash and bank balances	<u>459,192</u>	<u>1,655,151</u>

9. Other creditors	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	6,281	3,638
Purchases awaiting settlement	157,809	823,006
Currency trades outstanding	-	192
Other expenses:		
Safe custody fees	297	426
Audit fee	9,000	6,570
Non-executive directors' fees	561	547
KIID production fee	286	286
Publication fee	390	-
Transaction charges	82	329
	<u>10,616</u>	<u>8,158</u>
Total accrued expenses	<u>10,616</u>	<u>8,158</u>
Total other creditors	<u>174,706</u>	<u>834,994</u>

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

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

11. Unit classes

The following reflects the change in units in issue in the year:

	A units income
Opening units in issue	31,562,145
Total units issued in the year	1,695,416
Total units cancelled in the year	(1,533,442)
Total units converted in the year	(4,150,471)
Closing units in issue	<u>27,573,648</u>

	A units accumulation
Opening units in issue	2,818,411
Total units issued in the year	23,073
Total units cancelled in the year	(126,506)
Total units converted in the year	(315,743)
Closing units in issue	<u>2,399,235</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2021

11. Unit classes (continued)	B units income
Opening units in issue	1,130,459
Total units issued in the year	564,602
Total units cancelled in the year	(182,257)
Total units converted in the year	3,953,119
Closing units in issue	<u>5,465,923</u>
	B units accumulation
Opening units in issue	2,832,575
Total units issued in the year	817,280
Total units cancelled in the year	(347,813)
Total units converted in the year	423,068
Closing units in issue	<u>3,725,110</u>
	Z units Income
Total units issued in the year	1,500,000
Total units converted in the year	(500,000)
Closing units in issue	<u>1,000,000</u>
	Z units accumulation
Total units issued in the year	1,497,017
Total units cancelled in the year	(14,870)
Total units converted in the year	403,339
Closing units in issue	<u>1,885,486</u>

For the year ended 31 March 2021, the annual management charge is as follows:

A units income:	1.50%
A units accumulation:	1.50%
B units income:	0.87%
B units accumulation:	0.87%
Z units income:	0.60%
Z units accumulation:	0.60%

The annual management charge includes the Manager's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fees.

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

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

12. Related party transactions

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

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

Amounts payable to the Manager and its associates are disclosed in note 4.

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

	2021	2020
	Holding	Holding
SVS Church House UK Smaller Companies Fund	-	700,000

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per A unit income has increased from 187.0p to 208.8p, the A unit accumulation unit has increased from 227.3p to 253.8p, B unit income has increased from 188.9p to 211.3p, the B unit accumulation unit has increased from 237.4p to 265.6p, Z unit income has increased from 190.8p to 213.6p and the Z unit accumulation unit has increased from 237.8p to 266.3p as at 28 July 2021. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

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

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

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

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

	Purchases before transaction costs		Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Purchases after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	
2021									
Equities	26,219,381	16,871	0.06%	88,574	0.34%	3,689	0.01%	26,328,515	
Total	26,219,381	16,871	0.06%	88,574	0.34%	3,689	0.01%	26,328,515	
	Purchases before transaction costs		Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Purchases after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	
2020									
Equities	21,271,078	13,520	0.06%	73,975	0.35%	8,049	0.04%	21,366,622	
Bonds*	19,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,140	
Total	21,290,218	13,520	0.06%	73,975	0.35%	8,049	0.04%	21,385,762	

Capital events amount of £82,068 (2020: £nil) is excluded from the total purchases as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

	Sales before transaction costs		Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Sales after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	
2021									
Equities	16,364,901	(10,173)	0.06%	(32)	0.00%	-	-	16,354,696	
Collective Investment Schemes*	855,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	855,215	
Total	17,220,116	(10,173)	0.06%	(32)	0.00%	-	-	17,209,911	

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

14. Transaction costs (continued)

a Direct transaction costs (continued)

	Sales before transaction costs		Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Sales after transaction costs
	£		£	%	£	%	£	%	£
2020									
Equities	18,571,732	(12,634)	0.07%	(73)	0.00%	-	-	-	18,559,025
Total	18,571,732	(12,634)	0.07%	(73)	0.00%	-	-	-	18,559,025

Capital events amount of £9,289 (2020: £184,723) is excluded from the total sales as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

Summary of direct transaction costs

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

	£	% of average net asset value
2021		
Commission	27,044	0.04%
Taxes	88,606	0.13%
Financial transaction tax	3,689	0.01%
2020		
Commission	26,154	0.04%
Taxes	74,048	0.10%
Financial transaction tax	8,049	0.01%

b Average portfolio dealing spread

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

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.22% (2020: 0.49%).

15. Risk management policies

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

a Market risk

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

(i) Other price risk

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

The main elements of the portfolio of investments exposed to this risk are equities and closed-ended funds.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(i) Other price risk (continued)

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

At 31 March 2021, if the price of the investments held by the Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to unitholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £4,092,888 (2020: £2,780,834).

(ii) Currency risk

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

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

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

	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Net debtors and creditors	Total net foreign currency exposure
	£	£	£
2021			
Danish krone	-	7,563	7,563
Euro	2,414,710	17,659	2,432,369
Swedish krona	2,173,443	-	2,173,443
Swiss franc	2,822,793	-	2,822,793
US dollar	5,120,215	-	5,120,215
Total foreign currency exposure	12,531,161	25,222	12,556,383

	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Net debtors and creditors	Total net foreign currency exposure
	£	£	£
2020			
Danish krone	-	7,831	7,831
Euro	2,217,698	23,599	2,241,297
Swedish krona	1,391,930	-	1,391,930
Swiss franc	2,486,849	-	2,486,849
US dollar	2,778,931	22,083	2,801,014
Total foreign currency exposure	8,875,408	53,513	8,928,921

At 31 March 2021, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to unitholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £627,819 (2020: £446,436).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk

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

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

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

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

There is no exposure to interest bearing securities at the balance sheet date.

b Credit risk

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

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

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

c Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

15. Risk management policies (continued)

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

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

Basis of valuation	Investment assets	Investment liabilities
	2021	2021
	£	£
Quoted prices	81,857,751	-
Observable market data	-	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	81,857,751	-

Basis of valuation	Investment assets	Investment liabilities
	2020	2020
	£	£
Quoted prices	54,844,575	-
Observable market data	772,100	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	55,616,675	-

No securities in the portfolio of investments are valued using valuation techniques.

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

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

f Derivatives

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

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

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

(i) Counterparties

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

15. Risk management policies (continued)

f Derivatives (continued)

(ii) Leverage

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

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

(iii) Global exposure

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

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

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

Distribution table

for the year ended 31 March 2021

Distributions on A units income in pence per unit

Payment date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.11.20	group 1	interim	0.261	-	0.261	1.607
30.11.20	group 2	interim	-	0.261	0.261	1.607
31.05.21	group 1	final	-	-	-	0.335
31.05.21	group 2	final	-	-	-	0.335

Distributions on A units accumulation in pence per unit

Allocation date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.11.20	group 1	interim	0.318	-	0.318	1.929
30.11.20	group 2	interim	-	0.318	0.318	1.929
31.05.21	group 1	final	-	-	-	0.400
31.05.21	group 2	final	-	-	-	0.400

Equalisation

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

Accumulation distributions

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

Interim distributions:

Group 1 Units purchased before 1 April 2020

Group 2 Units purchased 1 April 2020 to 30 September 2020

Final distributions:

Group 1 Units purchased before 1 October 2020

Group 2 Units purchased 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021

Distribution table (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

Distributions on B units income in pence per unit

Payment date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.11.20	group 1	interim	0.777	-	0.777	2.194
30.11.20	group 2	interim	0.098	0.679	0.777	2.194
31.05.21	group 1	final	0.437	-	0.437	0.892
31.05.21	group 2	final	0.368	0.069	0.437	0.892

Distributions on B units accumulation in pence per unit

Allocation date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.11.20	group 1	interim	0.975	-	0.975	2.695
30.11.20	group 2	interim	0.384	0.591	0.975	2.695
31.05.21	group 1	final	0.552	-	0.552	1.114
31.05.21	group 2	final	0.397	0.155	0.552	1.114

Equalisation

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

Accumulation distributions

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

Interim distributions:

Group 1 Units purchased before 1 April 2020
 Group 2 Units purchased 1 April 2020 to 30 September 2020

Final distributions:

Group 1 Units purchased before 1 October 2020
 Group 2 Units purchased 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021

Distribution table (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

Distributions on Z units income in pence per unit

Payment date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year
30.11.20	group 1	interim	0.297	-	0.297
30.11.20	group 2	interim	0.297	-	0.297
31.05.21	group 1	final	0.684	-	0.684
31.05.21	group 2	final	0.684	-	0.684

Interim distributions:

Group 1 Units purchased 2 July 2020

Group 2 Units purchased 2 July 2020 to 30 September 2020

Distributions on Z units accumulation in pence per unit

Allocation date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year
30.11.20	group 1	interim	0.034	-	0.034
30.11.20	group 2	interim	0.034	-	0.034
31.05.21	group 1	final	0.930	-	0.930
31.05.21	group 2	final	0.596	0.334	0.930

Equalisation

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

Accumulation distributions

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

Interim distributions:

Group 1 Units purchased 2 September 2020

Group 2 Units purchased 2 September 2020 to 30 September 2020

Final distributions:

Group 1 Units purchased before 1 October 2020

Group 2 Units purchased 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021

Remuneration

Remuneration code disclosure

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

Remuneration committee

The remuneration committee report contained in pages 46-49 of the Smith & Williamson Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2020 (available <https://smithandwilliamson.com/en/about-us/financial-reports/>) includes details on the remuneration policy. The remuneration committee comprises five non-executive directors and is governed by formal terms of reference, which are reviewed and agreed by the board. The committee met seven times during 2019-20.

Remuneration policy

The main principles of the remuneration policy are:

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

The policy is designed to reward partners, directors and employees for delivery of both financial and non-financial objectives which are set in line with company strategy. As part of a “balanced scorecard” approach to variable remuneration non-financial criteria including, but not limited to, compliance and risk issues, client management, supervision, leadership and teamwork are considered alongside financial performance.

Remuneration systems

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

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

When setting variable remuneration for the executive directors, the committee considers overall business profit for the group and divisions, achievement of both financial and non-financial objectives (including adherence to the principles of treating customers fairly, conduct risk, compliance and regulatory rules), personal performance and any other relevant policy of the board in respect of the year ended 30 April 2020. The committee agrees the individual allocation of variable remuneration and the proportion of that variable remuneration to be awarded as restricted shares.

Aggregate quantitative information

The total amount of remuneration paid by Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited (SWFAL) is nil as SWFAL has no employees. However, a number of employees have remuneration costs recharged to SWFAL and the annualised remuneration for these 70 employees is £3,099,931 of which £2,863,541 is fixed remuneration. This is based on the annualised salary and benefits for those identified as working in SWFAL as at 30 April 2020. Any variable remuneration is awarded for the year ending 30 April 2020. This information excludes any senior management or other Material Risk Takers (MRTs) whose remuneration information is detailed on the next page.

Remuneration (continued)

Aggregate quantitative information (continued)

Smith & Williamson reviews its MRTs at least annually. These individuals are employed by and provide services to other companies in the Smith & Williamson group. It is difficult to apportion remuneration for these individuals in respect of their duties to SWFAL. For this reason, the aggregate total remuneration awarded for the financial year 2019-20 for senior management and other MRTs detailed below has not been apportioned.

Table to show the aggregate remuneration split by Senior Management and other MRTs for SWFAL	Financial Year ending 30 April 2020				
	Fixed £'000	Variable		Total £'000	No. MRTs
		Cash £'000	Equity £'000		
Senior Management	1,846	2,411	-	4,257	9
Other MRTs	1,222	928	-	2,150	9
Total	3,068	3,339	-	6,407	18

Investment Manager

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

Further information

Distributions and reporting dates

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

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

Buying and selling units

The property of the Fund is valued at 12 noon on each business day, with the exception of Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve or 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 Manager and the Trustee. The price of units are calculated as at that time. Unit dealing is on a forward basis i.e. investors can buy and sell units at the next valuation point following receipt of the order.

A units income and A units accumulation

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

B units income and B units accumulation

The minimum initial investment is £100,000. The minimum subsequent investment is £100,000. The Manager reserves the right to terminate holdings where the value is less than £100,000. The Manager may waive the minimum levels at its discretion.

Z units income and Z units accumulation

The minimum initial investment is £2,500,000. The minimum subsequent investment is £100,000. The Manager reserves the right to terminate holdings where the value is less than £100,000. The Manager may waive the minimum levels at its discretion.

There is no initial charge applied on the purchase of units.

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

Benchmark

Unitholders may compare the performance of the Trust against the FTSE 100 Index and the IA UK All Companies Shares sector.

Comparison of the Trust's performance against IA UK All Companies sector will give unitholders an indication of how the Trust is performing against other similar funds in this peer group sector. The Manager has selected the FTSE 100 Index as a comparator benchmark as the Manager believes it best reflects the asset allocation of the Trust.

The benchmarks are not targets for the Trust, nor is the Trust constrained by the benchmarks.

Appointments

Manager and Registered office

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

Administrator and Registrar

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

Directors of the Manager

Brian McLean
James Gordon
Andrew Baddeley - appointed 12 March 2021
David Cobb - resigned 25 May 2021
Kevin Stopps - resigned 11 May 2021

Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Manager

Dean Buckley
Linda Robinson
Victoria Muir

Non-Executive Directors of the Manager

Paul Wyse
Kevin Stopps - appointed 11 May 2021

Investment Manager

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

Trustee

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
House A, Floor 0
Gogarburn
175 Glasgow Road
Edinburgh EH12 1HQ
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Auditor

Mazars LLP
Tower Bridge House
St Katharine's Way
London E1W 1DD