

SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund

Annual Report

for the year ended 28 February 2021

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## SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & 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 BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund for the year ended 28 February 2021.

SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund ('the Trust' or 'the Fund') is an authorised unit trust scheme further to an authorisation order dated 2 March 1989 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

The objective of the Fund is to achieve both an income yield and long term growth of capital, primarily through investment in the Far East and Pacific Basin region, including Japan, Australia and India. This will be achieved by investing, almost exclusively, in companies that are incorporated in or listed on exchanges in these regions.

The Manager may also, from time to time, invest in transferable securities, money market instruments, warrants, collective investment schemes, deposits, cash and near cash, smaller companies and new issues, when market conditions dictate. In light of extreme market conditions, the Manager may raise or reduce the liquidity of the Trust from normal working levels. The Manager may use derivatives for Efficient Portfolio Management.

### 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.

### Changes affecting the Fund in the year

KPMG LLP resigned as auditor and Johnston Carmichael LLP were appointed on 6 July 2020.

On 16 November 2020, SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund A class Annual Management Charge was reduced from 1.50% to 0.65%. With this change the A and B class will have the same annual management charge. On 31 July 2021 A class will close and the shareholders will be given the opportunity to convert their holding to the B class. All unitholders were notified of the change.

Further information in relation to the Fund is illustrated on page 37.

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  
28 June 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- following UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland;
- complying with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds published by The Investment Association in May 2014;
- keeping proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the financial statements as prepared comply with the above requirements;
- assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so;
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- 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 BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund

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

A high-level summary of the outcome of SWFAL's rigorous review of the Trust, at unit class level, for the year ending 28 February 2021, using the seven criteria set by the FCA is set out below:

Criteria	A Class	B Class
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 Trust is delivering value to unitholders, with no material issues noted.
-  On balance, the Board believes the Trust is delivering value to unitholders, but may require some actions.
-  On balance, the Board believes the Trust 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 SWFAL 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 SWFAL 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 Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust'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 Trust compare with others in the marketplace;
- (6) Comparable services - how the charges applied to the Trust compare with those of other funds administered by SWFAL;
- (7) Classes of units - the appropriateness of the classes of units in the Trust for investors.

## Assessment of Value - SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund (continued)

### 1. Quality of Service

What was assessed in this section?

#### Internal Factors

SWFAL, as AFM, has overall responsibility for the Trust. The Board assessed amongst other things: the day-to-day administration of the Trust; 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; the dealing and settlement arrangements. SWFAL delegates the investment management of the Trust 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 skills, processes, experience, level of breaches and complaints. Also considered were any results from service review meetings as well as the annual due diligence performed by SWFAL on the delegated Investment Manager, BennBridge Limited, where consideration was given to, amongst other things, the delegate's controls around the Trust'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 performs its own independent analysis, using automated systems, of the Trust'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 benefited and should continue to benefit the Trust 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 Trust, after the deduction of all payments out of the scheme property as set out in the Prospectus. Performance, against its benchmark, is considered over appropriate timescales having regard to the Trust's investment objective, policy and strategy. The Board also considered whether an appropriate level of market risk had been taken.

#### Investment Objective

The objective of the Trust is to achieve both an income yield and long term growth of capital, primarily through investment in the Far East and Pacific Basin region, including Japan, Australia and India.

#### 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 benchmark for the Trust is the MSCI AC Pacific Index, which is a comparator. 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 Trust has performed against its comparator benchmark over various timescales can be found on the next page.

## Assessment of Value - SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund (continued)

### 2. Performance (continued)

#### Benchmark (continued)



SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund  
(31 January 2011 to 29 January 2021)



15 February 2021



#### Cumulative Performance (%)

Cumulative Performance as at 31/01/2021\*

Instrument	Currency	3m	6m	1y	3yrs	5yrs	31/01/2011 to 29/01/2021
A ■ MSCI AC Pacific TR in GB	GBP	12.15	19.40	21.33	23.90	96.98	125.05
B ■ SVS - BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth A Inc TR in GB	GBX	7.06	17.43	31.69	27.97	115.28	157.59
C ■ SVS - BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth B Inc TR in GB	GBX	7.13	17.72	32.61	31.05	124.21	178.61

\*excluding chart selection

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

Performance is calculated net of fees.

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

#### What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board observed that both classes of units had outperformed the comparator benchmark over 1, 3, 5 and 10 year periods and that a consistent income yield of approximately 2% had also been delivered, in line with the objective. The Board were therefore satisfied that the Trust had provided value to unitholders.

Consideration was given to the risk metrics associated with the Trust which focus on, amongst other things volatility and risk adjusted returns where SWFAL were comfortable that the outcomes were in line with expectations.

The Board found that the Trust 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.

## Assessment of Value - SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund (continued)

### 3. AFM Costs

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed each separate charge to ensure that they were reasonable and reflect the services provided. This includes investment management fees, annual management charge ('AMC'), Trustee/Custodian fees, legal 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 the imbalance in AMC between the A class and the B class, deemed it in excess of what would ordinarily be expected given the characteristics of both classes, and sought to take the necessary action that would bring them more into line with each other. As a result, the A class was given an Amber rating with the B class given a Green rating.

Were there any follow up actions?

The AMC of the A class was reduced from 1.50% to 0.65%, on 16 November 2020 to be in line with the cheaper B unit class. Holders of the A class will convert to the B class on 31 July 2021 and the A class will close.

### 4. Economies of Scale

What was assessed in this section?

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

What was the outcome of the assessment?

As the Trust's AUM grows, investors pay proportionally less for the fixed costs of running the Trust as SWFAL is able to negotiate better terms with its service providers. Similarly, as SWFAL's business grows and costs are distributed across more investors, the costs to each investor reduces. The Board continues to review the ongoing charges figure ('OCF') of all funds to ensure they are appropriate.

The AFM fee is on a fixed percentage charge meaning that there are minimal opportunities for savings going forward should the Trust increase in size.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

### 5. Comparable Market Rates

What was assessed in this section?

The Fund's OCF is 1.60%<sup>1</sup> for the A Class and 0.75%<sup>1</sup> for the B Class. The Board reviewed the ongoing charges of the Fund, and how those charges affect the returns. Funds with lower fees may offer better value than those with higher fees.

The OCF of the fund was compared against the 'market rate' of similar external funds.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

There were too few similar externally managed funds with which to make a meaningful comparison.

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 no other SWFAL administered funds displaying the same characteristics as the SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund with which to make a comparison.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

<sup>[1]</sup> Figure as at the interim period to 28 August 2020

## Assessment of Value - SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund (continued)

### 7. Classes of Units

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the Trust'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. Also considered was the price of one unit class against that of other unit classes within the same fund, as well as the points of differentiation between the unit classes.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

There are two unit classes in existence. The Board took the view that the treatment afforded to unitholders of the A class compared to the unitholders of the B class failed to justify the AMC differential between the two. This was addressed by the AMC reduction from 1.50% to 0.65% on 16 November 2020 to be in line with the cheaper 'B' unit class. Consequently, both the A class and B class were given a Green rating.

Were there any follow up actions?

Holders of the A class will convert to the B class on 31 July 2021 and the A class will close.

### Overall Assessment of Value

The A class assessment has resulted in one Amber rating. The Board acknowledged that this was associated with the higher cost of the A class compared with the B class, which was addressed by way of an AMC decrease in November 2020, close to the Trust's year-end.

The Board were keen not to overlook the performance which had been of particular benefit to the unitholders and was sufficient to make the assertion that the SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund A class had provided value to the unitholders. An overall Green rating was awarded for the A class.

The SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund B class had been all Green rated and therefore the Board were of the opinion that this class had also been of value to unitholders.

Kevin Stopps

Chairman of the Board of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited

12 May 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 BambuBlack Asia Income & 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  
28 June 2021

## Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund ('the Trust')

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund for the year ended 28 February 2021 which comprise the Statement of Total Return, Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders, Balance Sheet, the related Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the Distribution Table. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust at 28 February 2021 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the property of the Trust for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Trust Deed, the Statement of Recommended Practice relating to UK Authorised Funds and the COLL Rules.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described further 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 12 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. 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 COLL Regulations

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

- Proper accounting records for the Trust have been kept and the accounts are in agreement with those records;
- We have received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit; and
- The information given in the Manager's report for the year is consistent with the financial statements.

## Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund (continued)

### Responsibilities of the Manager

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Manager's responsibilities set out on page 3, 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 these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Manager.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Manager's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

## Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund (continued)

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide the basis for our opinion. We planned and conducted our audit so as to obtain reasonable assurance of detecting any material misstatements in the financial statements resulting from irregularities or fraud.

We evaluated management's incentives for fraudulent activity and determined the key risk of fraud to be management override of controls in order to manipulate the financial statements. We determined that the principal risks in this regard were in relation inappropriate journal entries to increase net revenue or to increase the net asset value.

We considered the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. The most significant risk in relation to non-compliance with laws and regulations was deemed to be compliance with the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and the Trust's Prospectus.

Audit procedures performed in response to these risks included:

- Evaluation of the control environment designed to prevent and detect irregularities which the Manager has in place;
- Discussions with the Manager, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Assessed the susceptibility of the Trust's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur around the key risks of valuation and ownership of investments, and revenue recognition;
- Review of material journal entries during the year;
- Review of a pre sign-off Net Asset Valuation (NAV) statement for any unexpected activity that may indicate management override in the Trust's financial statements; and
- Assessing the Trust's compliance with the key requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and its Prospectus.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

### Use of Our Report

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

Johnston Carmichael LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor  
Bishop's Court  
29 Albyn Place  
Aberdeen AB10 1YL  
28 June 2021

## Accounting policies of SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund for the year ended 28 February 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 26 February 2021, being the last business day.

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

Investments are stated at their fair value at the balance sheet date. In determining fair value, the valuation point is global close of business on 26 February 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.

Ordinary scrip dividends are recognised wholly as revenue on the basis of the market values of the shares on the date that they are quoted ex-dividend. Where an enhancement is offered the amount by which the market value of the shares on the date they are quoted ex-dividend exceeds the cash dividend is taken to capital. The ordinary element of scrip dividends is treated as revenue and forms part of the Fund's distributions.

### *e Expenses*

All expenses, with the exception of those expenses directly related to the purchase and sale of securities, which are charged to the capital property of the Fund, are charged to the revenue of the Fund and the annual management charge is reallocated to capital, net of any tax effect, on an accruals basis.

Bank interest paid is charged to revenue.

### *f Allocation of revenue and expenses across different types of classes*

All revenue and expenses which are directly attributable to a particular unit type are allocated to that type. 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.

## Accounting policies of SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund (continued) for the year ended 28 February 2021

### g *Taxation*

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

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

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at 28 February 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 *Dilution levy*

The need to charge a dilution levy will depend on the volume of sales or redemptions. The Manager may charge a discretionary dilution levy on the sale and redemption of units if, in its opinion, the existing unitholders (for sales) or remaining unitholders (for redemptions) might otherwise be adversely affected, and if charging a dilution levy is, so far as practicable, fair to all unitholders and potential unitholders. Please refer to the Prospectus for further information.

### j *Distribution policies*

#### i *Basis of distribution*

The distribution policy is to distribute all available revenue after deduction of expenses payable from revenue. Distributions attributable to income units are paid to unitholders.

#### ii *Unclaimed distributions*

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

#### iii *Revenue*

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

#### iv *Expenses*

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

#### v *Equalisation*

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

## Investment Manager's report

### Investment performance<sup>^</sup>

Over the period under review the Fund gained 32.94% (B class income on a mid basis) significantly outperforming the MSCI AC Pacific Index that rose 23.96% sterling adjusted. Over the last six months there has been profit taking in many of the winners of the first half, resulting in the Fund giving up part of the gains made earlier in the year, gaining 10.41% versus 15.37% for the benchmark. The Fund has outperformed the index over the longer term, 3 and 5 years.

At the stock level the major contributors to performance were tech with Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing being the standout, closely followed by Freee KK and Giftee, both beneficiaries of Japan's digitalisation strategy.

	B class income	MSCI AC Pacific Index benchmark
6 months to 26 February 2021	10.41%	15.37%
1 year to 26 February 2021	32.94%	23.96%
3 years to 26 February 2021	28.38%	23.30%
5 years to 26 February 2021	113.07%	94.58%

### Investment activities

Over the last year the focus continued to be on companies benefitting from mega trends such as demographic shifts, urbanisation, and innovation. We believe the themes riding on these mega trends offer long-term structural growth and an attractive risk reward profile.

At the country level, Japan and Taiwan increased at the expense of Australia. Exposure to more defensive companies in healthcare and consumer staples was reduced and the proceeds invested in industrials and IT. New holdings included WealthNavi, Hon Hai Precision Industry and MediaTek.

### Investment strategy and outlook

MSCI Asia ex Japan earnings are forecast to stage a sharp rebound in 2021. There has been a significant turnaround in North Asia notably China, South Korea, and Taiwan, who all seem to have dealt well with the Covid-19 pandemic. Since March 2020, most Central banks have underwritten markets providing ample liquidity and this seems unlikely to change in the near future. However, the recent rotation to financials and deep value coupled with a contraction in liquidity in China has led to a sharp sell-off in many quality companies.

In the short-term markets could continue to be volatile but looking forward we believe our companies are well positioned and aligned to future growth. Healthcare has a long-term positive tailwind along with digitalisation, automation, software and ecommerce. The sell-off is likely to provide opportunities to add to existing holdings.

<sup>^</sup>Source for all data: Bloomberg.

BennBridge Ltd  
17 March 2021

## Summary of portfolio changes for the year ended 28 February 2021

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

	Cost
	£
Purchases:	
NWS Holdings	1,616,309
Li Auto	903,300
MediaTek	844,228
DBS Group Holdings	809,352
AIA Group	799,750
E Ink Holdings	797,027
Makuake	791,923
BASE	791,844
Frontier Management	785,881
Vision	771,044
Axxzia	721,548
BHP Group	704,608
Toyota Motor	693,048
Reliance Industries	691,932
NAVER	689,705
JCR Pharmaceuticals	688,041
Zhejiang Expressway	664,479
Medley	664,199
Hon Hai Precision Industry	662,503
Xinyi Energy Holdings	645,184
	Proceeds
	£
Sales:	
Daiichi Sankyo	1,397,845
Daifuku	1,379,192
Vision	887,443
NetLink NBN Trust	840,927
CSL	828,227
Ping An Insurance Group Co of China	795,513
Li Auto	771,375
DBS Group Holdings	758,755
HDFC Bank	718,867
China Feihe	704,558
JD.com	687,205
Alibaba Group Holding	673,464
Hangzhou Tigermed Consulting	661,570
Freee KK	658,133
Cybozu	635,527
Regis Resources	616,986
ICICI Bank	597,547
CSPC Pharmaceutical Group	595,130
Giftee	566,762
Ping An Healthcare and Technology	565,207

**Portfolio statement**  
as at 28 February 2021

	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Investment			
Equities 98.53% (97.46%)			
Equities - Australia 3.83% (6.78%)			
Appen	39,000	360,445	0.64
BHP Group	25,000	679,735	1.21
Megaport	83,000	569,926	1.02
Northern Star Resources	95,000	536,589	0.96
Total equities - Australia		<u>2,146,695</u>	<u>3.83</u>
Equities - Bermuda 3.75% (1.91%)			
Alibaba Health Information Technology	204,000	488,106	0.87
NWS Holdings	2,000,000	1,617,246	2.88
		<u>2,105,352</u>	<u>3.75</u>
Equities - British Virgin Islands 1.25% (0.00%)			
Xinyi Energy Holdings	1,700,000	699,085	1.25
Equities - Cayman Islands 15.52% (16.40%)			
Alibaba Group Holding	24,400	522,394	0.93
Bilibili	7,000	630,656	1.12
China Mengniu Dairy	170,000	664,601	1.19
GDS Holdings	10,000	729,490	1.30
JD.com	28,000	928,892	1.66
Meituan	21,000	658,331	1.17
Mint Group	330,000	1,036,042	1.85
Ping An Healthcare and Technology	78,000	806,207	1.44
Sea	3,600	606,008	1.08
Shenzhou International Group Holdings	40,000	594,158	1.06
Tencent Holdings	25,000	1,527,117	2.72
Total equities - Cayman Islands		<u>8,703,896</u>	<u>15.52</u>
Equities - China 2.56% (1.38%)			
Shenzhen Mindray Bio-Medical Electronics	11,979	554,392	0.99
Weichai Power	420,000	879,066	1.57
Total equities - China		<u>1,433,458</u>	<u>2.56</u>
Equities - Hong Kong 3.63% (6.94%)			
AIA Group	150,000	1,342,249	2.39
Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing	16,000	698,090	1.24
Total equities - Hong Kong		<u>2,040,339</u>	<u>3.63</u>
Equities - India 6.68% (8.74%)			
Hindustan Unilever	23,000	476,155	0.85
Housing Development Finance	49,000	1,209,984	2.16
Info Edge India	18,000	855,872	1.53
Nestle India	3,800	594,378	1.06
Reliance Industries	30,000	607,216	1.08
Total equities - India		<u>3,743,605</u>	<u>6.68</u>
Equities - Indonesia 0.00% (0.97%)		-	-

Portfolio statement (continued)  
as at 28 February 2021

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Equities - Japan 34.64% (33.03%)			
AI inside	1,200	330,707	0.59
Axxzia	54,000	589,472	1.05
BASE	11,500	816,832	1.46
BeNEXT Group	70,000	682,360	1.22
FANUC	3,200	564,793	1.01
Freee KK	9,000	661,011	1.18
Frontier Management	37,000	433,706	0.77
Fujitsu	5,600	575,965	1.03
Giftee	20,000	602,872	1.08
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment	460	564,834	1.01
Information Services International-Dentsu	44,000	1,106,251	1.97
Japan Steel Works	33,000	602,161	1.07
JCR Pharmaceuticals	28,000	672,021	1.20
JMDC	18,000	612,674	1.09
Keyence	3,400	1,153,849	2.06
Kobe Bussan	22,000	403,804	0.72
Makuake	10,000	526,338	0.94
Medley	13,000	373,976	0.67
NEC	20,000	777,423	1.39
Nihon M&A Center	20,000	778,766	1.39
Poppins Holdings	30,000	679,742	1.21
SBI Holdings	53,000	1,052,502	1.88
SRE Holdings	31,000	978,157	1.74
TechnoPro Holdings	12,000	623,550	1.11
Toyota Motor	15,000	792,025	1.41
Ushio	50,000	445,441	0.79
VisasQ	17,000	438,257	0.78
WealthNavi	30,000	608,243	1.08
Yushin Precision Equipment	66,000	412,075	0.73
Z Holdings	130,000	565,196	1.01
Total equities - Japan		<u>19,425,003</u>	<u>34.64</u>
Equities - New Zealand 2.09% (0.00%)			
Contact Energy	145,000	516,564	0.92
Spark New Zealand	275,000	655,749	1.17
Total equities - New Zealand		<u>1,172,313</u>	<u>2.09</u>
Equities - Philippines 1.39% (1.16%)			
Ayala	35,000	385,932	0.69
Ayala Land Preferred Shares*	800,000	-	-
Wilcon Depot	1,500,000	394,482	0.70
Total equities - Philippines		<u>780,414</u>	<u>1.39</u>

\* Ayala Land shareholders received one new preference share for every right held on 21 June 2012. The new shares will allow existing shareholders to hold a debt-like instrument with voting powers in Ayala on top of their equity interest. Ayala Land Preferred Shares are not traded and are included in the portfolio statement with no value. The voting preference shares are given preference over common stocks in the distribution of dividends.

Portfolio statement (continued)  
as at 28 February 2021

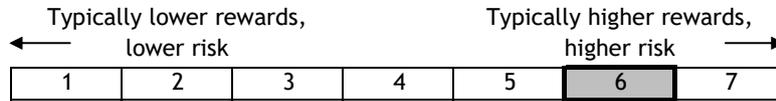
Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Equities - Singapore 7.00% (5.86%)			
iFAST Corp	170,000	520,320	0.93
Jardine Cycle & Carriage	50,000	565,880	1.01
Keppel DC REIT	771,689	1,129,068	2.01
Parkway Life Real Estate Investment Trust	533,100	1,178,581	2.10
UMS Holdings	860,000	531,992	0.95
Total equities - Singapore		<u>3,925,841</u>	<u>7.00</u>
Equities - South Korea 6.52% (7.30%)			
LG Household & Health Care	600	577,935	1.03
NAVER	3,300	787,833	1.41
Samsung Electronics	33,000	1,733,232	3.09
Samsung SDI	1,300	557,817	0.99
Total equities - South Korea		<u>3,656,817</u>	<u>6.52</u>
Equities - Taiwan 9.67% (4.92%)			
E Ink Holdings	500,000	647,140	1.15
Hon Hai Precision Industry	210,000	603,998	1.08
MediaTek	43,000	989,406	1.76
Sinbon Electronics	100,000	686,945	1.23
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	159,874	2,487,989	4.45
Total equities - Taiwan		<u>5,415,478</u>	<u>9.67</u>
Equities - Thailand 0.00% (2.07%)		-	-
Total equities		<u>55,248,296</u>	<u>98.53</u>
Portfolio of investments		55,248,296	98.53
Other net assets		824,654	1.47
Total net assets		<u>56,072,950</u>	<u>100.00</u>

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

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 28 February 2020.

## 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 invests primarily in one geographic region and will have greater exposure to market, political, legal, economic and social risks of that region than if it diversifies risk across a number of geographic regions.

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.

During the year, the risk and reward indicator changed from 5 to 6.

## 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 Class Income			B Class Income		
	2021 p	2020 p	2019 p	2021 p	2020 p	2019 p
Change in net assets per unit						
Opening net asset value per unit	601.44	561.13	661.27	177.57	164.27	191.92
Return before operating charges	189.42	64.23	(76.01)	56.11	18.79	(22.14)
Operating charges	(9.59)	(10.19)	(9.92)	(1.64)	(1.46)	(1.37)
Return after operating charges *	179.83	54.04	(85.93)	54.47	17.33	(23.51)
Distributions <sup>^</sup>	(10.55)	(13.73)	(14.21)	(3.13)	(4.03)	(4.14)
Closing net asset value per unit	770.72	601.44	561.13	228.91	177.57	164.27
* after direct transaction costs of:	1.55	1.37	1.55	0.46	0.40	0.45
Performance						
Return after charges	29.90%	9.63%	(12.99%)	30.68%	10.55%	(12.25%)
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£)	546,322	433,785	553,659	55,526,628	35,551,503	36,642,805
Closing number of units	70,885	72,125	98,668	24,256,661	20,020,783	22,306,759
Operating charges <sup>^^</sup>	1.33%	1.66%	1.62%	0.76%	0.81%	0.77%
Direct transaction costs	0.21%	0.22%	0.25%	0.21%	0.22%	0.25%
Prices						
Highest unit price (p)	867.4	672.5	667.9	257.6	198.5	193.9
Lowest unit price (p)	529.5	564.1	541.1	156.4	165.2	157.9

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

<sup>^^</sup> 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.

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

## Financial statements - SVS BambuBlack Asia Income & Growth Fund

### Statement of total return

for the year ended 28 February 2021

	Notes	2021		2020	
		£	£	£	£
Income:					
Net capital gains	2		11,076,485		3,208,164
Revenue	3	797,754		1,009,613	
Expenses	4	<u>(356,417)</u>		<u>(310,355)</u>	
Net revenue before taxation		441,337		699,258	
Taxation	5	<u>(168,690)</u>		<u>(34,485)</u>	
Net revenue after taxation			<u>272,647</u>		<u>664,773</u>
Total return before distributions			11,349,132		3,872,937
Distributions	6		(671,164)		(874,532)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			<u>10,677,968</u>		<u>2,998,405</u>

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

for the year ended 28 February 2021

		2021		2020	
		£	£	£	£
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders			35,985,288		37,196,464
Amounts receivable on issue of units		11,701,267		615,284	
Amounts payable on cancellation of units		<u>(2,291,573)</u>		<u>(4,824,865)</u>	
			9,409,694		(4,209,581)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			10,677,968		2,998,405
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders			<u>56,072,950</u>		<u>35,985,288</u>

**Balance sheet**  
*as at 28 February 2021*

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		55,248,296	35,070,772
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	1,832,706	732,186
Cash and bank balances	8	977,669	1,516,003
Total assets		<u>58,058,671</u>	<u>37,318,961</u>
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(765,500)	(816,537)
Other creditors	9	(1,220,221)	(517,136)
Total liabilities		<u>(1,985,721)</u>	<u>(1,333,673)</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders		<u><u>56,072,950</u></u>	<u><u>35,985,288</u></u>

Notes to the financial statements  
for the year ended 28 February 2021

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 13 and 14.

2. Net capital gains

	2021	2020
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised gains	5,798,815	582,501
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised gains	5,393,625	2,651,181
Currency losses	(104,084)	(27,208)
Forward currency contracts	(4,315)	5,677
Capital special dividend	1,325	2,219
Transaction charges	(8,881)	(6,206)
Total net capital gains	<u>11,076,485</u>	<u>3,208,164</u>

3. Revenue

	2021	2020
	£	£
UK revenue	-	5,127
Overseas revenue	797,496	931,516
Bank and deposit interest	258	3,895
Stock dividends	-	69,075
Total revenue	<u>797,754</u>	<u>1,009,613</u>

4. Expenses

	2021	2020
	£	£
Payable to the Manager and associates		
Annual management charge	310,783	255,192
Registration fees	532	553
	<u>311,315</u>	<u>255,745</u>
Payable to the Trustee		
Trustee fees	<u>15,550</u>	<u>12,728</u>
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	6,300	5,700
Non-executive directors' fees	625	896
Safe custody fees	9,519	8,199
Bank interest	490	740
FCA fee	545	654
KIID production fee	1,332	-
Listing fee	2,577	1,117
Administration fee	8,164	17,719
Legal & professional fees	-	6,857
	<u>29,552</u>	<u>41,882</u>
Total expenses	<u>356,417</u>	<u>310,355</u>

5. Taxation

	2021	2020
	£	£
<i>a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year</i>		
Overseas tax withheld	78,545	69,526
Deferred tax - Indian Capital Gains Tax (note 5c)	90,145	(35,041)
Total taxation (note 5b)	<u>168,690</u>	<u>34,485</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)  
for the year ended 28 February 2021

5. Taxation (continued)

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

The tax assessed for the year is higher (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>441,337</u>	<u>699,258</u>
Corporation tax @ 20%	88,267	139,852
Effects of:		
UK revenue	-	(1,025)
Overseas revenue	(148,115)	(179,589)
Overseas tax withheld	78,545	69,526
Excess management expenses	59,848	40,762
Deferred taxation - Indian Capital Gains Tax	90,145	(35,041)
Total taxation (note 5a)	<u>168,690</u>	<u>34,485</u>

*c. Provision for deferred taxation*

	2021 £	2020 £
Opening provision	-	35,041
Deferred tax - Indian Capital Gains Tax (note 5a)	90,145	(35,041)
Closing provision	<u>90,145</u>	<u>-</u>

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 £662,872 (2020: £603,024).

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 £
Final income distribution	<u>765,500</u>	<u>816,537</u>
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of units	17,262	65,105
Amounts added on issue of units	(111,598)	(7,113)
Net equalisation on conversions	-	3
Total net distributions	<u>671,164</u>	<u>874,532</u>

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:

Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	272,647	664,773
Undistributed revenue brought forward	157	42
Expenses paid from capital	310,783	255,192
Marginal tax relief	(2,356)	(10,277)
Deferred taxation - Indian Capital Gains Tax	90,145	(35,041)
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(212)	(157)
Distributions	<u>671,164</u>	<u>874,532</u>

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)  
for the year ended 28 February 2021

7. Debtors	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts receivable on issue of units	173,544	43
Sales awaiting settlement	1,573,497	688,647
Accrued revenue	83,957	39,123
Accrued capital special dividend	-	2,219
Recoverable overseas withholding tax	1,662	2,138
Prepaid expenses	46	16
Total debtors	<u>1,832,706</u>	<u>732,186</u>
8. Cash and bank balances	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank balances	977,669	1,025,864
Cash on deposit	-	490,139
Total cash and bank balances	<u>977,669</u>	<u>1,516,003</u>
9. Other creditors	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	93,258	28,213
Purchases awaiting settlement	986,255	459,101
Currency trades outstanding	62	140
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the Manager and associates		
Annual management charge	32,406	19,827
Registration fees	3	-
	<u>32,409</u>	<u>19,827</u>
Other expenses:		
Trustee fees	1,619	990
Safe custody fees	1,919	1,325
Audit fee	6,300	5,700
Non-executive directors' fees	510	498
KIID production fee	190	-
Listing fee	1,325	1,118
Legal fee	5,632	-
Transaction charges	597	224
	<u>18,092</u>	<u>9,855</u>
Total accrued expenses	<u>50,501</u>	<u>29,682</u>
Deferred taxation - Indian Capital Gains Tax	90,145	-
Total other creditors	<u>1,220,221</u>	<u>517,136</u>

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 28 February 2021

### 11. Unit types

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

	A class income
Opening units in issue	72,125
Total units issued in the year	3,885
Total units cancelled in the year	(5,125)
Closing units in issue	<u>70,885</u>

	B class income
Opening units in issue	20,020,783
Total units issued in the year	5,345,446
Total units cancelled in the year	(1,109,568)
Closing units in issue	<u>24,256,661</u>

For the year ended 28 February 2021, the annual management charge is as follows:

A class income:	1.22%
B class income:	0.65%

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 amount due to the Manager and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 9.

### 13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per A class income decreased from 770.7p to 768.2p and the B class income has decreased from 228.9p to 228.1p as at 21 June 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.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 28 February 2021

### 14. Transaction costs (continued)

#### a Direct transaction costs (continued)

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

	Purchases before transaction costs		Commission		Taxes		Purchases after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£	
2021							
Equities	40,517,901	51,761	0.13%	-	-	-	40,569,662
Total	40,517,901	51,761	0.13%	-	-	-	40,569,662

	Purchases before transaction costs		Commission		Taxes		Purchases after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£	
2020							
Equities	24,222,913	36,023	0.15%	-	-	-	24,258,936
Total	24,222,913	36,023	0.15%	-	-	-	24,258,936

Capital events amount of £1,068 (2020: £120,896) is excluded from the total purchases as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

	Sales before transaction costs		Commission		Taxes		Sales after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£	
2021							
Equities	31,635,305	(49,659)	0.16%	-	-	-	31,585,646
Total	31,635,305	(49,659)	0.16%	-	-	-	31,585,646

	Sales before transaction costs		Commission		Taxes		Sales after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£	
2020							
Equities	28,655,368	(49,780)	0.17%	(105)	0.00%	-	28,605,483
Total	28,655,368	(49,780)	0.17%	(105)	0.00%	-	28,605,483

#### 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:

2021	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	101,420	0.21%
2020	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	85,803	0.22%
Taxes	105	0.00%

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 28 February 2021

### 14. Transaction costs (continued)

#### 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 0.38% (2020: 0.31%).

### 15. Risk management policies

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

#### a Market risk

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

#### (i) Other price risk

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

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

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

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

At 28 February 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 £2,762,415 (2020: £1,753,539).

#### (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.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 28 February 2021

### 15. Risk management policies (continued)

#### a Market risk (continued)

#### (ii) Currency risk (continued)

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	£	£	£
Australian dollar	2,146,695	-	2,146,695
Chinese yuan	554,392	-	554,392
Hong Kong dollar	12,461,586	959,832	13,421,418
Indian rupee	3,949,360	(205,757)	3,743,603
Japanese yen	17,796,992	(139,975)	17,657,017
Korean won	2,868,984	38,765	2,907,749
New Zealand dollar	1,172,314	-	1,172,314
Philippine peso	780,414	-	780,414
Taiwan dollar	5,416,841	-	5,416,841
Singapore dollar	3,925,852	18,634	3,944,486
US dollar	4,695,706	6,016	4,701,722
Total foreign currency exposure	<u>55,769,136</u>	<u>677,515</u>	<u>56,446,651</u>

	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Net debtors and creditors	Total net foreign currency exposure
2020	£	£	£
Australian dollar	2,435,593	1,405	2,436,998
Hong Kong dollar	7,772,736	229,406	8,002,142
Indian rupee	3,147,469	-	3,147,469
Indonesian Rupiah	349,229	-	349,229
Japanese yen	11,902,519	17,868	11,920,387
Korean won	2,626,217	16,338	2,642,555
Philippine peso	416,984	-	416,984
Taiwan dollar	1,775,474	-	1,775,474
Thai baht	745,002	-	745,002
Singapore dollar	2,108,503	5,289	2,113,792
US dollar	2,599,942	-	2,599,942
Total foreign currency exposure	<u>35,879,668</u>	<u>270,306</u>	<u>36,149,974</u>

At 28 February 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 £2,822,333 (2020: £1,807,499).

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 28 February 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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 28 February 2021

### 15. Risk management policies (continued)

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

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

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

	Investment assets	Investment liabilities
Basis of valuation	2021	2021
	£	£
Quoted prices	55,248,296	-
Observable market data	-	-
Unobservable data*	-	-
	<u>55,248,296</u>	<u>-</u>
	Investment assets	Investment liabilities
Basis of valuation	2020	2020
	£	£
Quoted prices	35,070,772	-
Observable market data	-	-
Unobservable data*	-	-
	<u>35,070,772</u>	<u>-</u>

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

Ayala Land shareholders received one new preference share for every right held on 21 June 2012. The new shares will allow existing shareholders to hold a debt like instrument with voting powers in Ayala on top of their equity interest. Ayala preference shares are not traded and are included in the portfolio statement with no value. The voting preference shares are given preference over common stocks in the distribution of dividends.

#### 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.

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 28 February 2021

### 15. Risk management policies (continued)

#### f Derivatives (continued)

##### (i) Counterparties

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

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

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

##### (ii) Leverage

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 28 February 2021

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

Payment date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
28.04.21	group 1	final	10.551	-	10.551	13.726
28.04.21	group 2	final	0.707	9.844	10.551	13.726

### Distributions on B Income Class in pence per unit

Payment date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
28.04.21	group 1	final	3.125	-	3.125	4.029
28.04.21	group 2	final	1.065	2.060	3.125	4.029

#### 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.

#### Final distributions:

Group 1                      Units purchased before 1 March 2020  
Group 2                      Units purchased 1 March 2020 to 28 February 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 Cash £'000		Equity £'000	Total £'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 BennBridge Ltd and pays to BennBridge Ltd, 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. BennBridge Ltd are compliant with the Capital Requirements Directive regarding remuneration and therefore BennBridge Ltd staff are covered by remuneration regulatory requirements.

## Further information

### Distributions and reporting dates

Where net revenue is available it will be distributed annually on 28 April. In the event of a distribution, unitholders will receive a tax voucher.

XD date:	1 March	final
Reporting dates:	28 February	annual
	28 August	interim

### Buying and selling units

The valuation point for the Fund is 12 noon London time on every business day, with the exception of any 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. All transactions will be dealt on a forward basis, thus instructions received prior to 12 noon will be dealt at that day's price. All instructions received after 12 noon will be carried out at the price calculated on the next business day.

The minimum initial/retained investment value is £1,000 for A class income units and £250,000 for B class income units. The minimum subsequent investment is £100 for A class income units and £500 for B class income units. The Manager may exceptionally, at its discretion, waive such values from time to time.

The Manager may impose a charge on the sale of units to investors which is based on the amount invested by the prospective investor. The preliminary charge is 5% of the price of A class income units and this may be waived at the discretion of the Manager. There is no preliminary charge for B class income units.

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

### Benchmark

Unitholders may compare the performance of the Trust against the MSCI AC Pacific Index.

The Manager has selected the MSCI AC Pacific Index as a comparator benchmark as the Manager believes it best reflects the asset allocation of the Trust.

The benchmark is not a target for the Trust, nor is the Trust constrained by the benchmark.

## Appointments

### Manager and Registered office

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

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

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

BennBridge Ltd  
C/O Windsor House 5 Station Court  
Station Road  
Great Shelford  
Cambridge CB22 5NE  
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

Johnston Carmichael LLP  
Bishop's Court  
29 Albyn Place  
Aberdeen AB10 1YL