

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

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

PROSPECTUS
OF
FP Foresight OEIC
(An open-ended investment company incorporated with limited liability and
registered in England and Wales under registered number IC001100)
(A UK UCITS)

This document constitutes the Prospectus for FP Foresight OEIC which has been prepared in accordance with the FCA Rules.

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

Copies of this Prospectus have been sent to the FCA and the Depositary.

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THIS PROSPECTUS IS IMPORTANT. IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT AS TO THE MEANING OF ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS, YOU SHOULD CONSULT THE ACD OR YOUR PROFESSIONAL ADVISER.

THIS PROSPECTUS IS BASED ON INFORMATION, UK LAWS AND PRACTICE AS AT THE "VALID AS AT DATE" WHICH APPEARS ON THE FRONT COVER AND BELOW. THE ACD CANNOT BE BOUND BY AN OUT OF DATE PROSPECTUS WHEN IT HAS ISSUED A NEW PROSPECTUS. INVESTORS SHOULD CHECK WITH THE ACD THAT THIS IS THE LATEST VERSION OF THE PROSPECTUS AND THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO REVISIONS OR UPDATES BEFORE DECIDING TO PURCHASE SHARES IN THE COMPANY.

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

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

Distributors and other intermediaries which offer, recommend or sell Shares in the Funds must comply with all laws, regulations and regulatory requirements as may be applicable to them. Also, such distributors and other intermediaries must consider such information about the Funds and its Share Classes as is made available by the ACD for the purposes of the relevant product governance regime. Distributors and intermediaries may obtain further information by contacting the ACD.

The Shares have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended. They may not be offered or sold in the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any state of the United States of America and the District of Columbia or offered or sold to US Persons. The Company has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The ACD has not been registered under the United States Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

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

The provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation are binding on each of the Shareholders

and a copy of the Instrument of Incorporation is available on request.

This Prospectus has been issued for the purpose of section 21 and section 238 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 by FundRock Partners Limited.

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

This Prospectus is based on information, law and practice at the date hereof. The Company cannot be bound by an out-of-date prospectus when it has issued a new prospectus and investors should check with FundRock Partners Limited that this is the most recently published prospectus.

The Depositary and the Investment Manager are not responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus and accordingly do not accept any responsibility therefore under the Regulations or otherwise.

International Tax Reporting

In order to fulfil our legal obligations in accordance with the requirements of FATCA and other intergovernmental arrangements such as the OECD Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information ("**CRS**") including pursuant to the International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015, the Company is required to obtain confirmation of the tax residency of Shareholders and certain other information to comply with certain reporting requirements. We may ask for evidence of the tax identification number, and country and date of birth of individual Shareholders, or for the Global Intermediary Identification number ("**GIIN**") of other Shareholders. If certain conditions apply, information about your shareholding may be passed to HM Revenue & Customs ("**HMRC**") in order to be passed on to other tax authorities, where the UK has an agreement with that country. Any shareholder that fails to provide the required information may be subject to a compulsory redemption of their Shares and/or monetary penalties.

Data Protection

The way in which we may use personal information of individuals ("**personal data**") is governed by the "**Data Protection Requirements**" which means all applicable data protection laws and regulations including, without limitation, (a) the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 ("**GDPR**"), (b) UK GDPR (as that term is defined by the Data Protection, Privacy and Electronic Communications (Amendments etc) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019) and the Data Protection Act 2018, and (c) any legislation that supplements or replaces the foregoing in the UK. The Data Protection Requirements are designed to strengthen data protection for all individuals. Further details on our privacy policy and your rights under the Data Protection Requirements can be found on our website: <https://www.fundrock.com/policies-and-compliance/privacy-policy/>. Changes to our privacy policy will be published on our website.

For the purposes of the Data Protection Requirements, the “data controller” of your personal data is us, FundRock Partners Limited.

Information we collect from you or from other sources and what we do with it:

We will collect and process the following data about you depending on how or why you interact or communicate with us (e.g., filling in an application form, subscribing for or redeeming Shares or when you communicate with us by email, telephone or otherwise):

- (1) Your name and title, address, date of birth, e-mail address and phone number or other contact information; your signature, your tax number or “national insurance number”; your banking details, credit or debit card information or other payment or financial information; information about transactions you make in relation to a Fund including your holding in a Fund or the reference number in relation to your holding; your personal description and your photograph.

We will use this information to open your account, maintain the Register; process subscriptions, redemptions and exchanges of Shares and payments of dividends; perform controls on excessive trading and market timing; comply with applicable anti-money laundering rules or anti-terrorist financing rules; or comply with our reporting obligations to regulatory bodies or tax authorities as well as our obligations under other applicable laws and regulations, monitor calls and electronic communications to process and verify instructions, or for investigation and fraud prevention purposes.

The legal basis for this processing of your personal data is our legitimate interests, namely the proper administration of your investment, the operation of the Company by us, our delegates and the service providers in relation to a Fund or the Company; the performance of the contractual obligations between you as a Shareholder and us; to provide you with information, products and services that you request from us; to notify you about changes to our services or to a Fund or the Company; and to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

You have the right to refuse to give us your personal data in which case we may at our discretion, and where your refusal necessarily prevents us from completing our checks, diligence or other legal, regulatory or confirmatory matters, refuse to issue Shares to you; refuse to pay the proceeds of a redemption of Shares; refuse to pay income on Shares; or compulsorily redeem your holding.

- (2) With regard to each of your visits to our website, we will automatically collect technical information about your computer, including where available your Internet protocol or “IP” address, operating system and browser type and version, time zone setting, operating system and platform; information about your visit, including the full Uniform Resources Locators (“URLs”), clickstream to, through and from our website (including date and time); time on page, page response times, download errors, lengths of visits to certain pages, page interaction information (such as scrolling, clicks and mouse-overs); location, device and demographic information.

We will do so for administration purposes and to analyse the use of our website and services.

Our website uses “cookies” to distinguish you from other users of our website (very broadly, the website identifies a user and customises web pages for that user on subsequent visits to the website). This helps us to provide you with a good experience when you browse our website and also allows us to improve our site. For detailed information on the cookies we use and the purposes for which we use them please see our Cookie policy on our website.

The legal basis for this processing is our legitimate interests, namely monitoring and improving our website and services.

We will combine the information that you give us with information that we receive from other sources and use this for the purposes set out above (depending on the types of information we receive).

We may also use your personal data to establish, exercise or defend claims in order to protect or assert our legal rights, your legal rights or the legal rights of others, obtain or maintain insurance coverage, manage risks, or obtain professional advice in order to protect our business.

Disclosure of your information

We may disclose your personal data to any member of our group of companies; our insurers or professional advisers; service providers to the Funds or Company; our service providers, delegates, suppliers, contractors, sub-contractors or business partners and third parties with whom we contract; our auditors, our bank, competent authorities including the FCA, tax authorities, courts and other bodies for reporting or as otherwise required by law; technical advisers or analytics and search engine providers that assist us in the improvement and optimisation of our website; credit reference agencies or other risk management agencies; third parties that provide security, email security, data governance, archiving and other information technology support services; any third party that you ask us to share your personal data with.

We may disclose your personal data to third parties in the event we sell or purchase a business or assets; if we are acquired by a third party; in the event that we propose to retire as ACD of the Company, in which case we may disclose your personal data to the intended new ACD prior to, and at the time of, the transfer in order for the new ACD and their delegates to make certain preparations; or where we are under a duty to disclose or share your personal data in order to comply with any legal or regulatory obligation; or in order to enforce or apply the terms of use of our website (which can be found on our website) and other agreements; or to protect our rights, property, or safety, or that of our customers, or others.

International transfers of your personal data

Your personal data may be transferred to the auditor, registrar, transfer agent,

administrator, depositary, custodian, investment adviser or investment manager of a Fund or the Company; or to the sponsor, distributor, or third party data providers in relation to a Fund; or to a third party with whom we contract; any of whom may be located outside the UK or the EEA.

The Data Protection Requirements place restrictions on transferring data outside of the UK or the EEA. Transfers to a third country or to an international organisation may only take place if the data being transferred is subject to an adequate level of protection. If we or our service providers need to share your personal data with a recipient outside the UK or the EEA, we will ensure that appropriate safeguards are in place including: model clauses that have been approved by the European Commission or the Secretary of State; a code of conduct or other certified mechanisms such as binding contractual rules. Your personal data may be transferred to third parties that we or our service providers use including certain banks that we or our service providers use or certain companies that provide certain services to our service providers such as the registrar of the Company. Such third parties include: a company located in India that provides operational support services, a company based in the USA that provides information technology security services, and a company based in the USA (but which has affiliates in multiple locations) that provides customer services software.

Retention and deletion of your personal data

We will not keep your personal data longer than is necessary for the purpose that we process it or for any purpose. We will generally retain your personal data for a minimum of 7 years, or for such period as is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which we are subject, or in order to protect your vital interests or the vital interests of another natural person.

Rights of an individual

As an individual, you have certain rights under the Data Protection Requirements. These include: (a) the right of access (b) the right to rectification (c) the right to erasure (d) the right to restrict processing (e) the right to object to processing (f) the right to data portability (g) the right to complain to a supervisory authority, and (h) the right to withdraw consent. Some of the rights are complex and only apply in specific circumstances. Further details are set out in the privacy policy published on our website at <https://www.fundrock.com/policies-and-compliance/privacy-policy/>.

Our details

You can contact us or our Data Protection Officer regarding the Data Protection Requirements or our privacy policy:

- a) by post, to FundRock Partners Limited – Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, England, CM1 3BY; or
- b) by telephone (via the Administrator and Registrar), on +44 (0) 330 123 3721 or the contact number published on our website from time to time; or

- c) by email, to FP_Compliance@FundRock.com or the email address published on our website from time to time.

Further information is available on our website.

1. DEFINITIONS

"ACD"	FundRock Partners Limited, the authorised corporate director of the Company;
"ACD Agreement"	an agreement effective from 4th December 2017 between the Company and the ACD;
"Administrator"	SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited, or such other entity as is appointed to act as administrator to the Company from time to time;
"Annual Management Charge"	the annual charge levied for the management of a Fund;
"Approved Bank"	as defined in the FCA Glossary;
"Auditor"	Deloitte LLP, or such other entity as is appointed to act as auditor to the Company from time to time;
"Benchmark Regulation"	Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as it applies in the UK from time to time including as retained, amended, extended, re-enacted or otherwise given effect on or after 11pm on 31 December 2020;
"Class" or "Classes"	in relation to Shares, means (according to the context) all of the Shares related to a single Fund or a particular class or classes of Share related to a single Fund;
"COLL"	refers to the appropriate chapter or rule in the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook which forms part of the FCA Rules;
"Company"	FP Foresight OEIC;
"Conversion"	the conversion of Shares in one Class in a Fund to Shares of another Class in the same Fund and "Convert" shall be construed accordingly;
"Custodian"	Citibank N.A., London Branch or such other entity as is appointed to act as custodian;
"Cut Off Point"	the point prior to which orders to buy, sell, Convert or Switch shares must be received by the Administrator in order for them to be actioned at the

next Valuation Point and details of which are set out for each Fund (if relevant) in APPENDIX I;

“Dealing Day”

Monday to Friday (except for (unless the ACD otherwise decides) a bank holiday in England and Wales, any day on which the London Stock Exchange is not open for the normal duration of its trading hours and any other days declared by the ACD to be a company holiday). The ACD, with the agreement of the Depositary, may also select to make a Saturday, Sunday or a bank holiday a dealing day, at its discretion. Notification of such a change would be communicated via the ACD’s website;

“Depositary”

Citibank UK Limited, or such other entity as is appointed to act as depositary of the Company;

“Direct Debit”

an arrangement made with a bank that allows a third party to transfer money from a person's account on agreed dates;

“EEA”

the European Economic Area;

“EEA State”

a member state of the European Union and any other state which is within the EEA;

“Efficient Portfolio Management” or “EPM”

as defined in Paragraph 18 of APPENDIX IV;

“Eligible Institution”

one of certain eligible institutions as defined in the FCA Glossary;

“FATCA”

means the United States Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act;

“the FCA”

the Financial Conduct Authority or any other regulatory body which may assume its regulatory responsibilities from time to time;

“the FCA Glossary”

the glossary giving the meanings of the defined expressions used in the FCA Rules as amended from time to time;

“the FCA Rules”	the FCA Handbook of Rules and Guidance, as amended from time to time;
“FCA PRN”	the FCA’s product reference number for the Company or one of its sub funds;
“Fund” or “Funds”	a sub-fund of the Company (being part of the Scheme Property of the Company which is pooled separately) to which specific assets and liabilities of the Company may be allocated and which is invested in accordance with the investment objective applicable to such sub-fund;
“Fund Accountant”	Apex Fund Services Limited or such other entity as is appointed to act as fund accountant;
“Home State”	as defined in the FCA Glossary;
“Instrument of Incorporation”	the instrument of incorporation of the Company as amended from time to time;
“Investment Manager”	Foresight Group LLP, the investment manager to the ACD in respect of the Company;
“ISA”	an individual savings account under The Individual Savings Account Regulations 1998 (as amended);
“KIID”	the key investor information document prepared in accordance with COLL;
“Net Asset Value” or “NAV”	the value of the Scheme Property of the Company or of any Fund (as the context may require) less the liabilities of the Company (or of the Fund concerned) as calculated in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation;
“OECD”	the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;
“OEIC Regulations”	the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 as amended or replaced from time to time;
“Register”	the register of Shareholders of the Company;

“Registrar”	SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited, or such other entity as is appointed to act as registrar to the Company from time to time;
“Regulated Activities Order”	the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (SI 2001/544) as amended from time to time;
“Regular Savings Plan”	an optional savings plan which facilitates regular monthly investments for an investor via Direct Debit (see 3.1.3);
“Regulations”	the OEIC Regulations and the FCA Rules (including COLL);
“Scheme Property”	the scheme property of the Company required under the FCA Rules to be given for safekeeping to the Depositary;
“SDRT”	stamp duty reserve tax;
“Share” or “Shares”	a share or shares in the Company (including larger denomination shares, and smaller denomination shares equivalent to one ten thousandth of a larger denomination share);
“Shareholder”	a holder of registered Shares in the Company;
“Sponsor”	Foresight Group LLP, or such other entity as is appointed to act as sponsor of the Company from time to time;
“STP”	Straight Through Processing, meaning a process that allows transactions to occur electronically without re-entering information manually. This is, STP would permit all information on a transaction to transfer electronically to the Registrar without any manual intervention in the settlement process;
“Switch”	the exchange where permissible of Shares of one Class in a Fund for Shares of the same or different Class in another Fund;

"UCITS"	an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities as defined in the FCA Glossary;
"UCITS Directive"	the European Parliament and Council Directive of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (No. 2009/65/EC) (as amended from time to time) as it forms part of the laws of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland by virtue of section 3 of the EU Withdrawal Act 2018 (the "EUWA"), and any statutory instruments that the UK government makes to amend deficiencies in retained European Union law by virtue of section 8 of the EUWA (as may be amended from time to time) (including, without limitation, the Collective Investment Schemes (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 SI 2019/325 incorporating European directives or other European legislation relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities into UK domestic law following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union);
"UCITS Remuneration Code"	the UCITS Remuneration Code as set out in SYSC 19E in the FCA Handbook;
"UK"	the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
"UK UCITS"	as defined in the FCA Glossary;
"US Persons"	a person who falls within the definition of "US Person" as defined in rule 902 of regulation S of the United States Securities Act 1933;

“Valuation Point”

the point, whether on a periodic basis or for a particular valuation, at which the ACD carries out a valuation of the Scheme Property for the Company or a Fund (as the case may be) for the purpose of determining the price at which Shares of a Class may be issued, cancelled or redeemed. For details of the Valuation Point of a Fund please see APPENDIX I; and

“VAT”

UK value added tax.

2. DETAILS OF THE COMPANY

2.1 General

2.1.1 FP Foresight OEIC (the Company) is an investment company with variable capital incorporated in England and Wales under registered number IC001100 and authorised by the FCA with effect from 6 October 2017. The FCA PRN for the Company is 786273. The Company has an unlimited duration. The Company launched on 4 December 2017.

The FCA PRN for each Fund is set out in Appendix I below.

Shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company. All communications in relation to this Prospectus shall be in English.

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

2.1.2 Head office

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

2.1.3 Address for service

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

2.1.4 Base currency

The base currency of the Company and each Fund is Pounds Sterling.

2.1.5 Share capital

Maximum £100,000,000,000

Minimum £1

Shares have no par value. The Share capital of the Company at all times equals the sum of the Net Asset Values of each of the Funds.

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

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

2.2 The Structure of the Company

2.2.1 The Funds

The Company is structured as an umbrella company under which different Funds may be established from time to time by the ACD with the approval of the FCA. On the introduction of any new Fund or Class, a revised prospectus will be prepared setting out the relevant details of each Fund or Class. Please note that approval by the FCA in this context refers only to approval under the Regulations and does not in any way indicate or suggest endorsement or approval of the Funds as an investment.

The Company is a UK UCITS.

The assets of each Fund will be treated as separate from those of every other Fund and will be invested in accordance with the investment objective and investment policy applicable to that Fund. Investment of the assets of each of the Funds must comply with the FCA Rules and the investment objective and policy of the relevant Fund. **Details of the Funds, including their investment objectives and policies, are set out in APPENDIX I.**

The eligible securities markets and eligible derivatives markets on

which the Funds may invest are set out in APPENDIX II.

A detailed statement of the general investment and borrowing restrictions in respect of each type of Fund is set out in APPENDIX IV.

In accordance with the FCA Handbook, this Prospectus sets out in Appendix I in respect of each Fund, a description of the profile of the typical investor for whom each Fund has been designed. Please note however that this description is not the ACD's assessment of the target market for the Funds for the purposes of the EU's Product Governance regime which may be obtained separately by distributors and other intermediaries from the ACD.

Investors and potential investors should note that neither the description of the typical investor profile as set out in Appendix I in respect of each Fund nor any other information contained in this Prospectus constitutes investment advice and investors and potential investors should consult their own professional advisers concerning the acquisition, holding or disposal of any shares in any of the Funds. Neither the Company, the ACD nor the Investment Manager makes any statement or representation in relation to the suitability, appropriateness or otherwise of any transaction in shares in any of the Funds.

Segregated Liability

Each Fund has a specific portfolio to which that Fund's assets and liabilities are attributable. So far as the Shareholders are concerned, each Fund is treated as a separate entity.

Investors should note that the Funds are segregated portfolios of assets and, accordingly, the assets of a Fund belong exclusively to that Fund, and shall not be used or made available to discharge (directly or indirectly) the liabilities of, or claims against, any other person or body, including the Company and any other Fund, and shall not be available for any such purpose.

While the provisions of the OEIC Regulations provide for segregated liability between the Funds, the concept of segregated liability is relatively new. Accordingly, where claims are brought by local creditors in foreign courts or under foreign law contracts, it is not yet known how those foreign courts will react to the OEIC Regulations. It is therefore not free from doubt that the assets of a Fund will always be "ring-fenced" from the liabilities of other Funds of the Company.

In certain circumstances the Company may sue and be sued in respect of a particular Fund and may exercise rights of set-off in relation to that Fund.

Subject to the above, each Fund will be charged with the liabilities, expenses, costs and charges of the Company attributable to that Fund, and within each Fund charges will be allocated between Classes in accordance with the terms of issue of Shares of those Classes. Any assets, liabilities, expenses, costs or charges not attributable to a particular Fund may be allocated by the ACD in a manner which it believes is fair to the Shareholders generally. This will normally be pro rata to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Funds.

Where any changes are proposed to be made to the Company or a Fund, the ACD will assess whether the change is fundamental, significant or notifiable in accordance with COLL 4.3.

Fundamental event	<p>An event that will change the purpose or nature of the Fund or the basis on which the investor invested, for example, changes to an investment objective, its risk profile or something that will cause material prejudice to investors would require investor approval.</p> <p>Fundamental changes require approval at a meeting of Shareholders. The procedure for Shareholder meetings is described below at paragraph 8.</p>
Significant event	<p>An event that would materially affect a Shareholder's investment, affect a Shareholder's ability to exercise their rights in relation to this investment, result in materially increased payments out of the Company, or could reasonably be expected to cause a Shareholder to reconsider their participation in the Company.</p> <p>If the change is regarded as significant, not less than 60 days' prior written notice will be given to Shareholders.</p>
Notifiable event	<p>An event that is not fundamental or significant and for which the ACD would decide when and how Shareholders would be notified.</p> <p>If the change is regarded as notifiable, Shareholders will receive suitable pre or post event notice of the change. This</p>

	may take the form of sending an immediate notification to Shareholders or the information being included in the next long report of the Fund.
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Changes to a Fund's investment objective, policy or strategy will usually be treated by the ACD (with the agreement of the Depositary) as significant or fundamental, unless those changes are only for clarification purposes and do not result in any change in how the Funds are managed.

2.2.2 **Shares**

Classes of Shares within the Funds

Shares will be issued in larger and smaller denominations. There are 10,000 smaller denomination Shares to each larger denomination Share. Smaller denomination Shares represent what, in other terms, might be called fractions of a larger denomination Share and have proportionate rights.

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

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

The base currency for each new Class of Shares will be determined at the date of creation and set out in the prospectus issued in respect of the new Class of Shares.

The net proceeds from subscriptions to a Fund will be invested in the specific pool of assets constituting that Fund. The Company will maintain for each current Fund, a separate pool of assets each invested for the exclusive benefit of the relevant Fund.

To the extent that any Scheme Property of the Company, or any assets to be received as part of the Scheme Property, or any costs, charges or expenses to be paid out of the Scheme Property, are not attributable to one Fund only, the ACD will allocate such Scheme Property, assets, costs, charges or expenses between Funds in a manner which is fair to all

Shareholders of the Company.

Shares in the Company are not currently listed on any investment exchange.

Details of which of the Share Classes are presently available in each Fund, and their requirements and criteria for subscription are set out in APPENDIX I.

Shares may be made available as either income or accumulation Shares.

Income Shares	<p>Holders of income Shares are entitled to be paid the distributable income attributed to those Shares on any relevant interim and annual allocation dates.</p> <p>Holders of income Shares will receive a tax voucher giving details of the amount distributed during the relevant period.</p>
Accumulation Shares	<p>Holders of accumulation Shares are not entitled to be paid the income attributed to such Shares, but that income is automatically transferred to (and retained as part of) the capital assets of the relevant Fund on the relevant interim and/or annual accounting dates. This is reflected in the price of an accumulation Share.</p> <p>Holders of accumulation Shares will receive an accumulation statement giving details of the amount accumulated during the relevant period.</p>

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

Shareholders are entitled (subject to certain restrictions) to (i) Convert all or part of their Shares in one Class for Shares of another Class within the same Fund or to (ii) Switch all or part of their Shares in a Fund for Shares of the same or another Class of another Fund. Details of this Conversion and Switching facility and any applicable restrictions are set out in paragraph 3.4 "Conversion and Switching".

2.3 Key Investor Information and Available Share Classes

Each Class of Shares that is available for subscription will have a KIID issued in accordance with the requirements of the FCA. Prospective investors should consider the KIID for the relevant Class of Shares prior to subscribing for Shares in that Class in order to assist them in making an informed investment decision. Each KIID is available from www.fundrock.com. Some Share Classes may not currently be offered for subscription, and in the event that a KIID is not available from the aforementioned source, prospective investors should contact us on 0330 123 3721 on any Dealing Day between 9am and 5pm (UK time) to determine whether the relevant share class is available for subscription. Prospective investors must ensure that they have read the most up to date KIID for the relevant share class in which they intend to invest before doing so.

A Regular Savings Plan is available for certain Funds. Details of the relevant Funds are set out in Appendix I.

3. BUYING, REDEEMING, CONVERTING AND SWITCHING SHARES

The dealing office of the Administrator is normally open from 9am to 5pm (UK time) on each Dealing Day to receive requests by post or fax on +44 (0) 330 123 3684 for the purchase, sale, Conversion and Switching of Shares. Please send any requests by post to the Administrator at FundRock Partners Limited – Foresight, PO Box 12766, Chelmsford, CM99 2FG. The Administrator may vary these times with the consent of the ACD. Requests to deal in Shares may also be made by telephone on 0330 123 3721 on each Dealing Day (at the ACD's discretion) between 9am and 5pm (UK time) or through such other number as published from time to time.

The initial investment must, at the discretion of the ACD, be accompanied by a completed application form. Please contact the ACD on 0330 123 3721 for any queries.

In addition, the ACD may from time to time make arrangements to allow Shares to be bought or sold online or through other communication media. Where the buyer has access to electronic dealing (such as EMX or Calastone), the ACD has the facility to accept electronic transactions via STP directly to the Registrar.

Telephone calls and electronic communications will be recorded. The ACD will keep a copy of telephone calls and electronic communications. A copy of the record is

available from the ACD on request. The records will be kept for up to five years and where requested by the FCA, for up to seven years. The ACD may also, at its discretion, introduce further methods of dealing in Shares in the future. At present, transfer of title by electronic communication is not accepted.

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

For details of the Valuation Point and Cut Off Point of a Fund, please see APPENDIX I.

In the event that the ACD is required to correct any dealing errors which result in the profits arising, the ACD is not accountable to Shareholders for any such profit.

3.1 Buying Shares

3.1.1 Procedure

Shares may be bought directly from the ACD or through a professional adviser or other intermediary. For details of dealing charges see paragraph 3.8 below. Application forms may be obtained from the ACD.

Valid applications to purchase Shares in a Fund (received before the Cut Off Point) will be processed at the Share price calculated, based on the Net Asset Value per Share, at the next Valuation Point following receipt of the application, except in the case where dealing in a Fund has been suspended as set out in paragraph 3.15.

The ACD, at its discretion, has the right to cancel a purchase deal if settlement is materially overdue and any loss arising on such cancellation shall be the liability of the applicant. For postal applications payment in full must accompany the instruction. At the ACD's discretion, payment for large purchases of Shares may be made by telegraphic transfer.

A purchase of Shares in writing or by telephone or any other communication media made available is a legally binding contract. Applications to purchase, once made are, except in the case where cancellation rights are applied, irrevocable. However, subject to its obligations under the FCA Rules, the ACD has the right to reject, on reasonable grounds, relating to the circumstances of the applicant, any application for Shares in whole or part, and in this event the ACD will return any money sent, or the balance of such monies, at the risk of the applicant.

Any subscription monies remaining after a whole number of Shares has

been issued will not be returned to the applicant. Instead, smaller denomination Shares will be issued. A smaller denomination Share is equivalent to ten thousandth of a larger denomination Share.

Applicants who have received advice may have the right to cancel their application to buy Shares at any time during the 14 days after the date on which they receive a cancellation notice from the ACD. If an applicant decides to cancel the contract, and the value of the investment has fallen at the time the ACD receives the completed cancellation notice, they will not receive a full refund as an amount equal to any fall in value will be deducted from the sum originally invested. The ACD may extend cancellation rights to other investors but is under no obligation to do so.

Settlement is due within four business days of the Valuation Point. An order for the purchase of Shares will only be deemed to have been accepted by the ACD once it is in receipt of cleared funds for the application. If settlement is not made within a reasonable period, then the ACD has the right to cancel any Shares issued in respect of the application.

The UK has implemented FATCA and CRS pursuant to the International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015. As a result of UK legislation, the Company may be required to obtain confirmation of certain information from shareholders and (where applicable) their beneficial owners, such as where you are resident for tax purposes, your tax identification number, and your place and date of birth, and your tax status classification and place of incorporation if you are a corporate body. Under certain circumstances (including where you do not supply us with the information we request), we will be obliged to report your personal details as well as the details of your Investment to HMRC. This information may then be passed to other tax authorities. Any shareholder that fails to provide the required information may be subject to a compulsory redemption of their Shares and/or monetary penalties.

The extent to which the Company is able to report to HMRC will depend on each affected Shareholder in the Company providing the Company or its delegate with any information that the Company determines is necessary to satisfy such obligations.

By signing the application form to subscribe for Shares in the Company, each Shareholder is agreeing to provide such information upon request from the Company or its delegate.

Please note that the Company may treat Shareholders as a Specified US Person where the Administrator is unable to establish that this is not the case.

Shareholders are encouraged to consult with their own professional tax advisers regarding the possible implications of FATCA or CRS (or UK law on information reporting) on their interest in the Company.

3.1.2 Documents the buyer will receive

A confirmation giving details of the number and price of Shares bought together with, where appropriate, a notice of the applicant's right to cancel, will be issued no later than the end of the business day following the later of (i) the receipt of the application to buy Shares and (ii) the Valuation Point by reference to which the price is determined.

Unless otherwise agreed with the ACD, payment in respect of any transaction in Shares must be received in cleared funds on or before the Settlement Day. The Company shall be entitled without giving prior notice to the buyer, to cancel, in whole or part, any transaction in respect of which the amount due remains unpaid after Settlement Day. This provision shall not be affected by any requirement to serve a cancellation notice in respect of the transaction in question.

The Company reserves the right to charge interest (calculated on a daily basis) on monies overdue in respect of a purchase of Shares at a rate of 2 per cent. per annum above the base rate from time to time of Royal Bank of Scotland plc.

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

3.1.3 Regular Savings Plan

The ACD may make certain Classes of Shares of any Fund available through the Regular Savings Plan details of current Classes of Shares and Funds which are available are shown in APPENDIX I. To invest via Regular Savings Plan, applicants must complete and return to the Administrator the relevant plan application form and Direct Debit form before contributions may begin. Monthly contributions may be increased, decreased (subject to maintaining the minimum level of contribution) or stopped at any time by notifying such party as the ACD may direct. If, however, payments are not made into the Regular Savings Plan for more than six months and the Shareholder holds less than the minimum holding for that Class, then the ACD reserves the right to redeem that Shareholder's entire holding in that Class. Confirmations will not be issued to Shareholders investing through a Regular Savings Plan.

Contributions to the Regular Savings Plan will normally be collected on a monthly basis usually on the first Dealing Day of each month with Shares being allocated at the Share price ruling at the Valuation Point (subject to any applicable initial charge) on the same day.

For Shares purchased through the Regular Savings Plan, the minimum monthly investment is stated in APPENDIX I.

Statements detailing all Share transactions will be sent out to all monthly savers at least on a six monthly basis.

3.1.4 Minimum subscriptions and holdings

The minimum initial subscription, subsequent subscription and holding levels for each Class of Share in a Fund are set out in APPENDIX I.

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

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

3.2 Redeeming Shares

3.2.1 Procedure

Subject to the minimum holding requirements set out for each Fund in Appendix I, every Shareholder is entitled on any Dealing Day to redeem its Shares, which shall be purchased by the ACD dealing as principal.

Valid instructions to the ACD to redeem Shares in a Fund (received before the Cut Off Point, if appropriate) will be processed at the Share price calculated, based on the Net Asset Value per Share, at the next Valuation Point following receipt of the instruction, except in the case where dealing in a Fund has been suspended as set out in paragraph 3.15.

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

documentation or anti- money laundering information has been received by the ACD.

For details of dealing charges associated with redemptions, see paragraph 3.8 below.

3.2.2 Documents a redeeming Shareholder will receive

A confirmation giving details of the number and price of Shares redeemed will be sent to the redeeming Shareholder (or the first named Shareholder, in the case of joint Shareholders) together with (if sufficient written instructions have not already been given) a form of renunciation for completion and execution by the Shareholder (or, in the case of a joint holding, by all the joint Shareholders) no later than the end of the business day following the later of (i) the request to redeem Shares or (ii) the Valuation Point by reference to which the price is determined.

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

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

3.2.3 Minimum redemption

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

3.3 Method of delivery of applications or other instructions to deal in shares

Instructions (including applications and redemptions) sent to the ACD by fax (the ACD's fax no is +44 (0) 330 123 3684) are only valid and binding on the ACD if the applicant or the applicant's authorised agent obtains separate confirmation from the ACD that the ACD has received the fax. After sending the fax, the applicant or the applicant's authorised agent is required to telephone the ACD on 0330 123 3721 promptly to obtain confirmation from a named representative of the

ACD that the ACD has received the fax. Without procuring such verbal confirmation from the ACD, the applicant and the applicant's authorised representative acknowledge that the ACD shall not be under any liability in relation to any and all fax messages not received by the ACD.

3.4 Conversion and Switching

Subject to any restrictions on the eligibility of investors for a particular Share Class, a Shareholder in a Fund may:

- (i) Convert all or some of their Shares in one Class in a Fund for another Class of Shares in the same Fund; and/or
- (ii) Switch all or some of their Shares in one Class in a Fund (the "**Original Shares**") for Shares in another Fund (the "**New Shares**") including another Fund in the Company.

3.5 Conversions

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

If a Shareholder wishes to Convert Shares they should apply to the ACD in the same manner as for a redemption as set out at 3.2 above.

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

Conversions will generally not be treated as a disposal for capital gains tax purposes if certain requirements are met.

The ACD may at its discretion make a charge on Conversion of Shares between Classes in a Fund. There is currently no charge on Conversions.

The number of Shares to be issued in the new Class will be calculated relative to the price of the Shares being Converted from.

3.6 Switches

Subject to the qualifications below, a Shareholder may at any time Switch Original Shares for New Shares.

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

The ACD may at its discretion make a charge on the Switching of Shares. Any such charge on Switching does not constitute a separate charge payable by a

Shareholder, but is rather the application of any redemption charge on the Original Shares and any initial charge on the New Shares, subject to certain waivers. For details of the charges on Switching currently payable, please see paragraph 3.8.3 "Charges on Switching and Conversion". There is currently no charge for Switching.

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

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

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

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

3.7 Mandatory Conversion

The ACD may also, in its sole discretion, Convert all of an existing class of Shares (the "**Old Class Shares**") in a Fund to new class of Shares (the "**New Class Shares**") in the same Fund (so that there is a reorganisation of the Shares in the Fund in which all Shareholders holding Old Class Shares exchange their Shares for New Class Shares in the Fund), provided that the conversion is reasonably expected to be in the best interests of the Shareholders of the Old Class Shares. The ACD will provide all of the Shareholders of the Old Class Shares with 60 days' prior notice of any such conversion.

Please note that, under current tax law, a reorganisation of the Shares in the Fund (in which all the Shareholders holding Shares in a class of Shares in the Fund

exchange all their Shares for Shares of a different class in the same Fund) will generally not be treated as a disposal for capital gains tax purposes. Shareholders who are in any doubt as to their tax treatment in respect of any conversion of Shares should seek their own professional advice.

3.8 Dealing Charges

The price per Share at which Shares are bought, redeemed, Converted or Switched is the Net Asset Value per Share. Any initial charge, redemption charge, Switching charge or SDRT on a specific deal (if applicable) is deducted from the gross subscription or the proceeds of the redemption monies.

3.8.1 Initial Charge

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

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

A Fund may invest in collective investment schemes managed by either the Investment Manager or one of its associates. In such cases, to avoid a double charge, the Investment Manager or its associate, at its discretion, may waive any initial charge payable by the Fund.

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

Subject to applicable rules and regulations (including, without limitation, the FCA Rules), from the initial charge received, or out of other of its own resources, the ACD may pay a commission to relevant intermediaries.

3.8.2 Redemption Charge

The ACD may make a charge on the redemption of Shares in each Class. Please see APPENDIX I for details of which Funds apply a redemption charge.

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

There is currently no charge for redeeming Shares in any of the Classes.

3.8.3 Charges on Switching and Conversion

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

There is currently no charge for Switching or Conversion.

3.8.4 Dilution Adjustment

The actual cost of purchasing, selling or switching underlying investments in a Fund may deviate from the mid-market value used in calculating its Share price, due to dealing charges, taxes, and any spread between buying and selling prices of the Fund's underlying investments. These costs could have an adverse effect on the value of a Fund, known as "dilution". In order to mitigate the effect of dilution the Regulations allow the ACD to adjust the sale and purchase price of Shares in the Funds to take into account the possible effects of dilution. This practise is known as making a "dilution adjustment" or operating swinging single pricing. The power to make a dilution adjustment may only be exercised for the purpose of reducing dilution in the Funds.

The price of each Class of Share in each Fund will be calculated separately but any dilution adjustment will in percentage terms affect the price of Shares of each Class identically.

The ACD reserves the right to make a dilution adjustment every day. The dilution adjustment is calculated using the estimated dealing costs of a Fund's underlying investments and taking into consideration any dealing spreads, commission and transfer taxes. The need to make a dilution adjustment will depend on the difference between the value of Shares being acquired and the value of Shares being redeemed as a proportion of the total value of that Fund. The measurement period will typically be a single day but, where a trend develops so that for a number of days in a row there is a surplus of acquisitions or redemptions on each and every day, the aggregate effect of such acquisitions or redemptions as a proportion of the total relevant Fund value will be considered.

Where a Fund is experiencing net acquisitions of its Shares the dilution adjustment would increase the price of Shares above their mid-market value. Where a Fund is experiencing net redemptions the dilution adjustment would decrease the price of Shares to below their mid-market value.

It is the ACD's policy to reserve the right to impose a dilution adjustment on purchases, sales and Switches of Shares of whatever size and whenever made. In the event that a dilution adjustment is made it will be applied to all transactions in a Fund during the relevant measurement period and all transactions during the relevant measurement period will be dealt on the same price inclusive of the dilution adjustment.

The ACD's decision on whether or not to make this adjustment, and at what level this adjustment might be made in a particular case or generally, will not prevent it from making a different decision on future similar transactions.

On the occasions when a dilution adjustment is not applied if a Fund is experiencing net acquisitions of Shares or net redemptions there may be an adverse impact on the assets of that Fund attributable to each underlying Share, although the ACD does not consider this to be likely to be material in relation to the potential future growth in value of a Share. As dilution is directly related to the inflows and outflows of monies from the Fund it is not possible to accurately predict whether dilution will occur at any future point in time. Consequently it is also not possible to accurately predict how frequently the ACD will need to make a dilution adjustment.

The dilution adjustment will be applied to the mid price for the Shares resulting in a figure calculated up to six decimal places. The final digit in this figure will then be rounded either up or down in accordance with standard mathematical principles resulting in the final price for the Shares.

It is envisaged (based on future projections) that a dilution adjustment will be applied from time to time.

The dilution adjustment for any one Fund may vary over time because the dilution adjustment for each Fund will be calculated by reference to the costs of dealing in the underlying investments of that Fund, including any dealing spreads, and these can vary with market conditions. A typical dilution adjustment may range from 0% to 0.8% when buying or selling Shares.

3.9 Money laundering

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

reserves the right to sell the Shares purchased and return the proceeds to the account from which the subscription was made. These proceeds may be less than the original investment.

The ACD is responsible for all matters relating to compliance with Money Laundering Regulations pertaining to the Company and investments in the Company, Fund or Funds.

3.10 Transfers

Subject to the appropriate anti-money laundering checks having been successfully carried out, Shareholders are entitled to transfer their Shares to another person or body. All transfers must be requested in writing by completing a stock transfer form approved by the ACD for this purpose. The relevant stock transfer form to be completed is available from the ACD on request.

Completed stock transfer forms must be returned to the ACD via post in order for the transfer to be registered by the ACD.

Transfers of Shares from one Shareholder to another may be exempt from SDRT, depending on the circumstances. The ACD may refuse to register a transfer unless any provision for SDRT (where applicable) due has been paid.

3.11 Restrictions and Compulsory Transfer and Redemption

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

If it comes to the notice of the ACD that any Shares ("**affected Shares**"):

- (a) are owned directly or beneficially in breach of any law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory; or
- (b) would result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation which the Company would not be able to recoup itself or suffering any other adverse consequence (including a requirement to register under any securities or investment or similar laws or governmental regulation of any country or territory); or
- (c) are held in any manner by virtue of which the Shareholder or Shareholders

in question is/are not qualified to hold such Shares or if it reasonably believes this to be the case; or

- (d) are owned by a Shareholder who is registered in a jurisdiction (where the Fund is not registered or recognised by the relevant competent authority) whereby communication with that Shareholder by the ACD, on behalf of the Fund, might constitute a breach of the regulations in that jurisdiction (unless specific action is taken by the ACD to prevent such a communication constituting a breach); or
- (e) are held in a manner which constitutes a breach of the Instrument of Incorporation or this Prospectus as to the eligibility or entitlement to hold any Shares; or
- (f) if the ACD is not satisfied that any Shares may not give rise to a situation discussed in (a) to (e) above,

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

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

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

Subject to the FCA Rules and the Instrument of Incorporation, the ACD may defer redemptions on a particular Dealing Day to the next Dealing Day where the total value of requested redemptions exceeds 10% of the Fund's value. The ACD will ensure the consistent treatment of all shareholders who have sought to redeem shares on any Dealing Day on which redemptions have been deferred. The ACD will pro rate all such redemption requests to the stated level (i.e. 10% of the Fund's value) and will defer the remainder to the next Dealing Day (subject to sufficient liquidity being raised).

The ACD will ensure that all redemption requests relating to an earlier Dealing Day are completed before those relating to a later Dealing Day are considered.

3.12 Issue of Shares in exchange for in specie assets

The ACD may, at its discretion, arrange for the Company to issue Shares in exchange for assets other than cash, but will only do so where the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that the Company's acquisition of those assets in exchange for the Shares concerned is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders. Where the ACD considers the deal to be substantial in relation to the total size of the Fund it may require the investor to contribute in specie. The ACD may consider a deal in this context to be substantial if the relevant Shares constitute 5% (or a lesser or higher percentage if considered appropriate) of those in issue in the relevant Fund. The ACD will ensure that the beneficial interest in the assets is transferred to the Company with effect from the issue of the Shares.

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

3.13 Liquidity Management

The ACD has a liquidity management policy and maintains tools and methods of monitoring the liquidity of the Funds, so that the ACD can attempt to ensure that the ACD can carry out investment requests. The liquidity risk management policies and procedures include the management, implementation and maintaining of appropriate liquidity limits for the Funds. In normal circumstances, dealing requests will be processed as set out above. In exceptional circumstances, other procedures such as suspending dealing in a Fund, borrowing cash or applying in-specie redemptions may be used.

3.14 In specie redemptions

If a Shareholder requests the redemption of Shares the ACD may, at its discretion and where it considers the deal to be substantial in relation to the total size of the Fund concerned or in some way detrimental to the Fund, arrange, having given prior notice in writing to the Shareholder, that, in place of payment for the Shares in cash, the Company transfers property or, if required by the Shareholder, and agreed to by the ACD, the net proceeds of sale of the relevant property, to the Shareholder. Before the redemption proceeds of the Shares become payable, the ACD will give written notice to the Shareholder that the relevant property or the proceeds of sale of the relevant property will be transferred to that Shareholder so that the Shareholder can require the net proceeds of redemption rather than the relevant property if he so desires.

The ACD will select the property to be transferred or sold in consultation with the Depositary. The ACD and Depositary must ensure that the selection is made with

a view to achieving no more advantage or disadvantage to the Shareholder requesting the redemption than to the continuing Shareholders.

For this purpose, the ACD may consider a deal to be substantial if the relevant Shares constitute 5% (or a lesser or higher percentage if considered appropriate) of those in issue in the relevant Fund.

3.15 Suspension of dealings in the Company or a Fund

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

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

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

The ACD will notify Shareholders as soon as is practicable after the commencement of the suspension, including details of the exceptional circumstances which have led to the suspension, in a clear, fair and not misleading way and giving Shareholders details of how to find further information about the suspension. Where such suspension takes place, the ACD will publish details on its website or by other appropriate means, sufficient details to keep Shareholders appropriately informed about the suspension, including, if known, its possible duration. During the suspension none of the obligations in COLL 6.2 (Dealing) will apply but the ACD will comply with as much of COLL 6.3 (Valuation and Pricing) during the period of suspension as is practicable in light of the suspension.

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

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

3.16 Legal implications of investing in the Funds

The main legal implications of the contractual relationship entered into for the purpose of investment in each of the Funds are as follows:

- (a) By submitting an application for the purchase of Shares in accordance with section 3.1.1, the investor makes an offer for Shares which, once accepted, has the effect of a binding contract to subscribe for Shares.
- (b) Upon the issue of Shares, the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation (a copy of which is available on request) become binding on each of the Shareholders. The rights of Shareholders under the Instrument of Incorporation are in addition to their rights under applicable law.
- (c) The Shareholder's liability to the Fund in relation to its investment will, subject to the terms of the application form, generally be limited to the value of its investment.

3.17 Governing law

The Company, the Instrument of Incorporation, this Prospectus and any matters arising out of or in connection with a Shareholder's investment in the Company and the establishment, management and administration of the Company shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England and Wales. The rights of the Shareholders and the construction and effect of the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation and this Prospectus shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of England and Wales.

Recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in England

A number of legal instruments provide for the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in England. The following list (which is not, and does not purport to be, an exhaustive list of all the relevant legal instruments) sets out some of the principal legal instruments:

- a) the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Acts 1982 – this act provides for the recognition and enforcement in England, in accordance with the terms of the act, of judgments from Scotland or Northern Ireland; this act (as amended by the Private International Law (Implementation of Agreements) Act 2020) also provides for the Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements to have the force of law in England and as a result provides for the recognition and enforcement in England, in accordance with the terms of the act, of judgments given in a foreign state that is a contracting party to that Convention; and
- b) the Administration of Justice Act 1920 and the Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act 1933 – these acts provide for the recognition and enforcement in England, in accordance with the terms of the acts, of

judgments given in certain foreign states specified in statutory instruments made under the acts, including Australia, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Canada, Jersey, Kenya, India, New Zealand, Nigeria and Pakistan.

If a foreign judgment does not fall within the scope of one of these instruments (or any other instrument not listed above), it may nevertheless be enforceable under the common law of England.

3.18 Client money

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

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

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

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

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

The ACD will not be responsible for any loss or damages suffered by Shareholders because of any error or action taken or not taken by any third parties holding client money in accordance with the Client Money Rules, unless the loss arises because the ACD has been negligent or acted fraudulently or in bad faith. However, if the Approved Bank or Banks cannot repay all the persons to whom it owes money,

any shortfall may have to be shared proportionally between all its creditors including Shareholders.

Delivery versus payment exemption

The ACD is required to comply with the FCA's client money rules, as set out in Chapter 7 of the FCA's Client Assets sourcebook (CASS) (the 'Client Money Rules'). Making use of the DVP exemption available under the Client Money Rules when handling money for you in connection with the buying or selling of Shares in our funds. Under the DVP exemption your money need not be treated by us as client money for the purposes of the Client Money Rules in the following two scenarios:

- (1) where money is received from you that relates to your subscription to Shares in one of our funds; and
- (2) where money is held by the ACD that relates to the redemption of your Shares in one of our funds.

However, where the ACD have not paid any money belonging to you to the Depositary or to you, as the case may be, by close of business on the business day following receipt, the ACD will stop operating under the DVP exemption for that transaction and will treat the relevant sum of money as client money for the purposes of the Client Money Rules.

While operating under the DVP exemption, your money will not be subject to the protections conferred by the Client Money Rules and, if the ACD was to fail, the FCA's client money distribution rules as set out in Chapter 7A of CASS (the 'Client Money Distribution Rules') will not apply to these sums and you will not be entitled to share in any distribution under the Client Money Distribution Rules in respect of these sums.

Any redemption proceeds paid to you by cheque will be held as client money under the Client Money Rules until such time as the cheque is presented.

You will be required to provide your written agreement to the use of the DVP exemption as set out above as part of your application to buy Shares in one of our funds through the ACD. Should the ACD cease at any time to make use of the DVP exemption, you will be notified in advance in writing.

Transfer of business

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

person, client money balances, provided that:

- (a) the sums transferred will be held for the relevant Shareholder by the person to whom they are transferred in accordance with the Client Money Rules; or
- (b) if not held in accordance with (a), the ACD will exercise all due skill, care and diligence in assessing whether the person to whom the client money is transferred will apply adequate measure to protect these sums.

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

Unclaimed balances

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

4. VALUATION OF THE COMPANY

4.1 General

There is only a single price for each Class of Shares. The price of a Share is calculated by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Fund to which it relates. The Net Asset Value per Share of a Fund is currently calculated on each Dealing Day at the Valuation Point of the Fund. For details of the Valuation Point of a Fund please see APPENDIX I. The price of a Share may, in certain circumstances be affected by a dilution adjustment (see "Dilution Adjustment" at paragraph 3.8.4)

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

The ACD will, upon completion of each valuation, notify the Depositary of the price

of Shares, of each Class of each Fund and the amount of any dilution adjustment made in respect of any purchase or redemption of Shares.

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

4.2 Calculation of the Net Asset Value

The value of the property of the Company or of a Fund (as the case may be) shall be the value of its assets less the value of its liabilities determined in accordance with the following provisions:

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

4.2.2 Property which is not cash (or other assets dealt with in paragraph 4.2.2.6 or below) shall be valued as follows and the prices used shall (subject as follows) be the most recent prices which it is practicable to obtain:

4.2.2.1 units or shares in a collective investment scheme:

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

4.2.2.2 exchange-traded derivative contracts:

- (a) if a single price for buying and selling the exchange-traded derivative contract is quoted, at that price; or
- (b) if separate buying and selling prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices;

- 4.2.2.3 over-the-counter derivative contracts shall be valued in accordance with the method of valuation as shall have been agreed between the ACD and the Depositary;
- 4.2.2.4 Any other investment:
- (a) if a single price for buying and redeeming the security is quoted, at that price; or
 - (b) if separate buying and redemption prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices; or
 - (c) if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists or if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the security, at a value which in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;
- 4.2.2.5 Scheme Property other than that described in paragraphs 4.2.2.1 to 4.2.2.4, above, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;
- 4.2.2.6 cash and amounts held in current and deposit accounts and in other time related deposits shall be valued at their nominal values.

4.2.3 In determining the value of the Scheme Property, all instructions given to issue or cancel Shares shall be assumed (unless the contrary is shown) to have been carried out and any cash payment made or received and all consequential action required by the Regulations or the Instrument of Incorporation shall be assumed (unless the contrary has been shown) to have been taken.

4.2.4 Subject to paragraphs 4.2.5 and 4.2.6 below, agreements for the unconditional sale or purchase of Scheme Property which are in existence but uncompleted shall be assumed to have been completed and all consequential action required to have been taken. Such unconditional agreements need not be taken into account if made shortly before the valuation takes place and if, in the opinion of the ACD, their omission will not materially affect the final net asset amount.

4.2.5 Futures or contracts for differences which are not yet due to be performed and unexpired and unexercised written or purchased options shall not be included under paragraph 4.2.4.

4.2.6 All agreements are to be included under paragraph 4.2.4 which are, or ought

reasonably to have been, known to the person valuing the property assuming that all other persons in the ACD's employment take all reasonable steps to inform it immediately of the making of any agreement.

- 4.2.7 Deduct an estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities at that point in time including (as applicable and without limitation) capital gains tax, income tax, corporation tax, VAT, stamp duty, SDRT and any foreign taxes or duties.
- 4.2.8 Deduct an estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities (on unrealised capital gains where the liabilities have accrued and are payable out of the Scheme Property; on realised capital gains in respect of previously completed and current accounting periods; and on income where liabilities have accrued) including (as applicable and without limitation) capital gains tax, income tax, corporation tax, VAT, stamp duty, SDRT and any foreign taxes or duty.
- 4.2.9 Deduct the principal amount of any outstanding borrowings whenever repayable and any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowings.
- 4.2.10 Add an estimated amount for accrued claims for tax of whatever nature which may be recoverable.
- 4.2.11 Add any other credits or amounts due to be paid into the Scheme Property.
- 4.2.12 Currencies or values in currencies other than Sterling shall be converted at the relevant Valuation Point at a rate of exchange that is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders or potential Shareholders.
- 4.2.13 Add a sum representing any interest or any income accrued due or deemed to have accrued but not received and any SDRT provision anticipated to be received.

4.3 Price per Class of Share in each Fund

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

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

4.4 **Fair Value Pricing**

4.4.1 Where the ACD has reasonable grounds to believe that:

- 4.4.1.1 no reliable price exists for a security (including a unit/share in a collective investment scheme) at a Valuation Point; or
- 4.4.1.2 the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the security (including a unit/share in a collective investment scheme) at the Valuation Point;

it can value an investment at a price which, in its opinion, reflects a fair and reasonable price for that investment (the fair value price).

4.4.2 The circumstances which may give rise to a fair value price being used include:

- 4.4.2.1 no recent trade in the security concerned; or
- 4.4.2.2 suspension of dealings in an underlying collective investment scheme; or
- 4.4.2.3 the occurrence of a significant event since the most recent closure of the market where the price of the security is taken.

4.4.3 In determining whether to use such a fair value price, the ACD will include in their consideration but need not be limited to:

- 4.4.3.1 the type of authorised fund concerned;
- 4.4.3.2 the securities involved;
- 4.4.3.3 whether the underlying collective investment schemes may already have applied fair value pricing;
- 4.4.3.4 the basis and reliability of the alternative price used; and
- 4.4.3.5 the ACD's policy on the valuation of Scheme Property as disclosed in this Prospectus.

4.5 **Pricing basis**

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

4.6 **Publication of Prices**

The prices of all Share Classes are available daily at www.trustnet.com. The prices

of Shares may also be obtained by calling 0330 123 3721 during the ACD's normal business hours. As the Funds deal on a forward pricing basis, the price that appears in these sources will not necessarily be the same as the one at which investors can currently deal. The ACD may also, at its sole discretion, decide to publish certain Share prices on third party websites or publications but the ACD does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of the prices published in, or for the non-publication of prices by, these sources for reasons beyond the control of the ACD.

5. RISK FACTORS

Potential investors should consider the below risk factors before investing in the Company (or, in the case of specific risks applying to specific Funds, in those Funds). This list must not be taken to be comprehensive as there may be new risks that arise in the future which could not have been anticipated in advance. Also, the risk factors listed will apply to different Funds to different degrees, and for a given Fund this degree could increase or reduce through time.

5.1 General

The investments of the Company are subject to normal market fluctuations and other factors affecting the overall performance of the financial markets (market risk). There can be no assurance that any appreciation in the value of investments will occur; and the value of investments and the income derived from them may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount they invest in the Company (investment risk). There is no certainty that the investment objective of any Fund will actually be achieved and no warranty or representation is given to this effect. Past performance is no guide to the future.

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

5.2 Market Risk

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

5.3 Effect of initial charge or redemption charge

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

In particular, where a redemption charge is payable, investors should note that the percentage rate at which the redemption charge is calculated is based on the market value rather than the initial value of the Shares. If the market value of the Shares has increased the redemption charge will show a corresponding increase.

The Shares therefore should be viewed as investments to be made over a period of 5 years or greater.

5.4 Dilution adjustment

A Fund may suffer a reduction in the value of its Scheme Property due to dealing costs incurred when buying and selling investments. To offset this dilution effect the ACD may apply a dilution adjustment to the price payable on the purchase or redemption of their Shares (see “Dilution Adjustment” at paragraph 3.8.4), or a provision for SDRT may be charged on the purchase redemption or transfer of Shares. Where a dilution adjustment is not applied, the Fund in question may incur dilution which may constrain capital growth.

5.5 Charges to capital

Where the investment objective of a Fund is to treat the generation of income as a higher priority than capital growth, or the generation of income and capital growth have equal priority, all or part of the ACD’s fee and other expenses may be charged against capital instead of against income. This treatment of the ACD’s fee and other expenses will increase the amount of income (which may be taxable) available for distribution to Shareholders in the Fund concerned but may constrain capital growth. Currently, the Fund deducts expenses from capital.

5.6 Suspension of dealings in Shares

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem Shares (including a redemption by way of Switching) may be suspended (see “Suspension of dealings in the Company or a Fund” at Paragraph 3.15).

5.7 Pricing and liquidity

Where a Fund has exposure to alternative asset classes there is a risk that the price at which an asset is valued may not be realisable in the event of sale. This could be due to a mis-estimation of the asset’s value or due to a lack of liquidity in the relevant market. As a result, at times, the ACD may have to delay acting on instructions to sell investments, and the proceeds on redemption may be materially less than the value implied by the Fund’s price.

5.8 Currency exchange rates

A Fund’s investments may be acquired in a wide range of currencies and changes in exchange rates between currencies may cause the value of an investment in a Fund to fluctuate.

A Fund may invest in assets that are denominated in a currency other than the base currency of that Fund.

Accordingly, the value of a Shareholder's investment may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in the rates of the different currencies.

The Fund may hedge the currency exposure due to investing in assets denominated in a currency other than the Fund's base currency. In such cases the relevant currency of the Share Class may be hedged and, whilst it is not the intention, over-hedged or under-hedged positions may arise due to factors outside the control of the Fund.

5.9 Liabilities of the Company and the Funds

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

5.10 Infrastructure Company risk

Infrastructure companies may be subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programmes, high leverage, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown, surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other factors. Infrastructure companies also may be affected by or subject to:

- regulation by various government authorities, including rate regulation
- service interruption due to environmental, operational or other factors
- the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards; and
- general changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and utilities assets.

5.11 Liquidity

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

5.12 Custody

There may be a risk of loss where the assets of a Fund are held in custody that could result from the insolvency, negligence or fraudulent action of a custodian or sub-custodian.

5.13 Counterparty and Settlement

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

5.14 Inflation and Interest Rates

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

5.15 Derivatives and volatility

The COLL Sourcebook permits the ACD to use certain techniques when investing in derivatives in order to manage a Fund's exposure to particular counterparties and in relation to the use of collateral to reduce overall exposure to over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives; for example a Fund may take collateral from counterparties with whom they have an OTC derivative position and use that collateral to net off against the exposure they have to the counterparty under that OTC derivative position, for the purposes of complying with counterparty spread limits. The COLL Sourcebook also permits a Fund to use derivatives to effectively short sell (agree to deliver the relevant asset without holding it in the scheme) under certain conditions.

Derivatives will be used in the Funds for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging) only. The use of derivatives for efficient portfolio management should not lead to an increase in risk to the Funds.

On giving 60 days' notice to shareholders, the FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund may, in addition to its other investment powers, use derivatives and forward transaction for investment purposes and borrowing under the terms of the Regulations. Use of derivatives may change the risk profile of the relevant Fund.

5.16 Credit and Fixed Interest Securities

Fixed interest securities are particularly affected by trends in interest rates. If interest rates go up, the value of the capital may fall, and vice versa. The value of a fixed interest security will fall in the event of the default or reduced credit rating

of the issue. Generally, the higher the rate of interest, the higher the perceived credit risk of the issuer. High yield bonds with lower credit rating (also known as sub-investment grade bonds) are potentially more risky (higher credit risk) than investment grade bonds. A sub-investment grade bond has a Standard and Poor's credit rating of below BBB or equivalent.

5.17 Efficient Portfolio Management

The Funds may make use of efficient portfolio management techniques to reduce risk and/or costs in the Fund and to produce additional capital or income in the Fund. Techniques used by the Fund may include using derivatives for hedging, borrowing, holding cash and stock lending. Further details on all of these techniques can be found in APPENDIX IV (Investment and Borrowing Powers of the Company).

It is not intended that using derivatives for efficient portfolio management ("EPM") will increase the volatility of the Funds and indeed EPM is intended to reduce volatility. In adverse situations, however, a Fund's use of derivatives may become ineffective in hedging or EPM and a Fund may suffer significant loss as a result. A Fund's ability to use EPM strategies may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations.

Any income or capital generated by efficient portfolio management techniques will be paid to the Fund net of direct and indirect operational costs.

Use of one or more separate counterparties will be made to undertake derivative transactions on behalf of the Funds and the Funds may be required to pledge or transfer collateral paid from within the assets of the relevant Fund to secure such contracts. Collateral is also posted in relation to stock lending.

There may be a risk that a counterparty will wholly or partially fail to honour their contractual arrangements under the arrangement with regards to the return of collateral and any other payments due to the relevant Fund. The ACD or the Investment Manager measures the creditworthiness of counterparties as part of the risk management process. The counterparties of these transactions will be highly rated financial institutions specialising in these types of transactions and approved by the Investment Manager.

The stock lending documentation provides for compensation to be paid to the ACD in certain circumstances where the counterparty has failed to satisfy its liabilities under the contract. This compensation does, however, have some limitations and will not operate in all circumstances or where the counterparty is insolvent.

A counterparty may be an associate of the ACD or the Investment Manager which may give rise to a conflict of interest. For further details on the ACD's conflicts of interest policy please contact the ACD.

5.18 Investing in other collective investment schemes

The FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund may invest in other regulated collective investment schemes. As an investor in another collective investment scheme, the FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund will bear, along with the other investors, its portion of the expenses of the other collective investment scheme, including management, performance and/or other fees. These fees will be in addition to the management fees and other expenses which the FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund bears directly with its own operations.

5.19 Focused portfolio

An average OEIC sub-fund will invest in 80 to 150 different companies that may be spread across multiple market sectors. By comparison, the FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund's portfolio will be focused only on UK infrastructure equities and collective investment schemes. The FP Foresight Global Real Infrastructure Fund's portfolio will be focused only on global infrastructure equities. The FP Foresight Sustainable Future Themes Fund's portfolio will be focused on equities in companies that pursue sustainable outcomes. By focusing on one specific investment theme, the Funds referred to above will have a less diverse portfolio than the average OEIC sub-fund with approximately 25-40 investments. Whilst increasing the potential reward, the nature of a more focused portfolio can increase risk. As such, the returns may be more volatile and will be impacted more by fluctuations in the value of underlying stocks within the relevant investment theme.

5.20 Brexit

On 31 January 2020, the UK formally withdrew from the EU and entered into a transition period which ended at 11 pm on 31 December 2020. An EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement (the "**TCA**") was concluded on 30 December 2020. Although the TCA was ratified by the European Parliament on 28 April 2021, the process to implement the new political, economic and regulatory framework between the UK and EU remains uncertain and therefore such implementation may still have a detrimental impact on the Funds' ability to fulfil their investment objective or on the value of a Fund's assets, and may increase the Company's costs.

5.21 Global pandemics

Global pandemics have the potential to cause major disruption to economies and markets around the world. In the event of a global pandemic, financial markets may experience extreme volatility and severe losses, and trading in certain instruments may be disrupted. Such circumstances may continue for an extended period of time and have an adverse impact on the value and liquidity of equities and securities in which the Fund invests. The ultimate economic fallout and long-term impact of a global pandemic may not be known for some time after the pandemic has arisen. Similarly, government and central bank measures may be

taken to support economies and financial markets, however, the impact and effectiveness of these may not be known for some time after they are implemented.

5.22 Regular Savings Plan

If a Shareholder is making regular monthly investments in a Fund with a view to saving for a specific objective, they should regularly review whether these savings will be sufficient to achieve their objective. Shareholders may not achieve their objective if they do not continue to invest regularly with a sufficient amount or if the investment does not appreciate sufficiently.

5.23 Cancellation Rights

Where cancellation rights are applicable, if Shareholders choose to exercise their cancellation rights and the value of the investment falls before notice of cancellation is received by the ACD in writing, a full refund of the original investment may not be provided but rather the original amount less the fall in value.

5.24 Tax risk

The rates of, and any relief from, taxation may change over time. Further information is set out later in the document. The tax treatment will depend on the individual circumstances of each investor and may be subject to change in the future. See the section headed "Taxation" for further details about taxation of the Company and Funds. If you have any doubts about your tax position, you should seek professional advice.

5.25 Legal and regulatory

Legal and regulatory changes could adversely affect the Company or a Fund. Regulation of investment vehicles such as the Company is subject to change, the effects of which are impossible to determine.

5.26 Insolvency

If a third party becomes insolvent the ACD will not be liable. Investors may claim through the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (the "**FSCS**"). The FSCS offers compensation when an authorised firm is unable to pay claims against it, usually because the firm has gone out of business. The ACD is covered by the FSCS. You may be entitled to compensation from the scheme if we cannot meet our obligations. Details of the Scheme are included in a leaflet that you can request from us. Further information is available from the FCA and the FSCS.

6. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

6.1 Regulatory Status

The ACD, the Depositary, the Investment Manager and the Administrator are authorised and regulated by the FCA of 12 Endeavour Square, London E20 1JN.

6.2 Authorised Corporate Director

6.2.1 General

The ACD is FundRock Partners Limited which is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales on 19 February 2001.

The directors of the ACD are: -

Charles Deptford
Jonathan Thompson (non-executive director)
Simon Gunson
Eric Personne (non-executive director)
Lisa Poynter
David Phillips (non-executive director)
Patric Foley-Brickley

No director (other than the non-executive directors) is engaged in any significant business activity not connected with the business of the ACD or other associates of the ACD.

The Company has no other directors.

Registered office and head office:	Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, England, CM1 3BY.
Share capital:	An issued share capital of £9,022,135 represented by 9,022,135 ordinary shares of 100 pence fully paid.
Ultimate holding company:	Apex Group Ltd is the ultimate holding company of the ACD.

The ACD is responsible for managing and administering the Company's affairs in compliance with the FCA Rules. The ACD may delegate its management and administration functions, but not responsibility, to third parties, including associates subject to the rules in the FCA Rules.

The ACD has delegated to the Investment Manager the function of managing and acting as the investment manager for the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Funds (as further explained in paragraph 6.4 below). It has also delegated to the Administrator and the Registrar certain functions relating to administration and the Company's register (as further explained in paragraphs 6.5 and 6.6 below). The ACD has delegated various operational and fund accounting functions to Apex Fund Services Limited.

6.2.2 Terms of Appointment

The appointment of the ACD has been made under an agreement effective from the 4 December 2017 between the Company and the ACD, as amended from time to time, (the “**ACD Agreement**”).

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

The ACD Agreement contains detailed provisions relating to the responsibilities of the ACD. It also excludes the ACD from any liability to the Company or any Shareholder. It also excludes the ACD from liability to the Company or any Shareholder for any error of judgment or loss suffered in connection with the subject matter of the ACD Agreement, unless arising as a direct consequence of fraud, wilful default or negligence in the performance or non-performance of its obligations and functions under the ACD Agreement. Any liability for defaults of a person to whom it has delegated certain functions is also limited to the extent permitted by the Regulations.

The Company has agreed to indemnify the ACD to the extent permitted by the FCA Rules (for itself and its delegates) against claims and expenses that arise in respect of their duties, except where there is fault on its or their part of the kind referred to above.

In accordance with the Regulations, the ACD has in place a number of policies which set out how it operates and manages the Funds in a number of key areas. The ACD’s (and the Investment Manager’s) voting policy (which sets out how and when voting rights attached to the Funds’ investments are to be exercised) and Level One Disclosure policy (which outlines our policies and procedures relating to our broker relationships and commission arrangements) are available on the following website: www.fundrock.com. Further information on how the ACD’s policies are reviewed are also available on request.

The Investment Manager’s Best Execution policy (which sets out how the Investment Manager complies with these rules) can be obtained by contacting the Investment Manager.

Note that investors in the Funds may request from the ACD information about entities where trade orders are transmitted or placed for execution.

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

The ACD Agreement is for an initial period of five years, and will continue

after then unless and until terminated by resolution of the Company in general meeting on not less than 12 months' prior notice to the ACD, or earlier on certain types of breaches or the insolvency of a party.

The Company has no directors other than the ACD. The ACD is the authorised fund manager of certain other funds, details of which are set out in APPENDIX IV.

6.3 The Depositary

6.3.1 General

The Depositary is a private limited company with registered number 11283101 incorporated in England whose registered office is at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB. The Depositary is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority ("**PRA**") and regulated by the FCA and the PRA.

The ultimate holding company of the Depositary is Citigroup Inc., incorporated in New York, USA.

The key duties of the Depositary consist of:

- cash monitoring and verifying the Company's cash flows;
- safekeeping of the Scheme Property;
- ensuring that the sale, issue, re-purchase, redemption, cancellation and valuation of Shares are carried out in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation constituting the Company, the Prospectus, and applicable law, rules and regulations;
- ensuring that, in transactions involving Scheme Property, any consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits;
- ensuring that the Company's income is applied in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation constituting the Company, the Prospectus, applicable law, rules and regulations; and
- carrying out instructions from the ACD unless they conflict with the Instrument of Incorporation the Prospectus, or applicable law, rules and regulations.

6.3.2 Terms of Appointment

The Company, the ACD and the Depositary are all parties to a legal agreement appointing the depositary dated 22 October 2021 (the “**Depositary Agreement**”).

The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by not less than 180 days’ written notice provided that no such notice shall take effect until the appointment of a successor to the Depositary.

The Depositary Agreement provides indemnities to the Depositary from the Company against costs, charges, losses and liabilities incurred by it (or its associates) in the proper execution, or in the purported proper execution, or exercise (reasonably and in good faith) of its duties, powers, authorities and discretions to the Company, except where it has failed to exercise due care and diligence).

The Depositary is entitled to receive remuneration out of the Scheme Property for its services, as explained below.

6.3.3 Delegation

Under the terms of the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary has the power to delegate its safekeeping functions.

As a general rule, whenever the Depositary delegates any of its custody functions to a delegate, the Depositary will remain liable for any losses suffered as a result of an act or omission of the delegate as if such loss had arisen as a result of an act or omission of the Depositary. The use of securities settlement systems or order routing systems, does not constitute a delegation by the Depositary of its functions.

As at the date of this Prospectus, the Depositary has entered into a written agreement delegating the performance of its safekeeping function in respect of certain of the Company’s assets to Citibank N.A, London Branch. Details of any sub-delegates are set out in APPENDIX III.

6.3.4 Liability of the Depositary

As a general rule the Depositary is liable for any losses suffered as a result of the Depositary’s negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations except that it will not be liable for any loss where:

- the event which has led to the loss is not the result of any act or omission of the Depositary (or a third party to whom safe custody has been delegated);
- the Depositary could not have reasonably prevented the occurrence of the event which led to the loss despite adopting all precautions

incumbent on a diligent depositary as reflected in common industry practice; and

- despite rigorous and comprehensive due diligence, the Depositary could not have prevented the loss.

However, in the case of loss of a financial instrument by the Depositary, or by a third party to whom safe custody has been delegated, the Depositary is under an obligation to return a financial instrument of identical type or corresponding amount without undue delay unless it can prove that the loss arose as a result of an external event beyond the Depositary's reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

6.3.5 **Conflicts of Interest**

Actual or potential conflicts of interest may also arise between Company, the Shareholders or the ACD on the one hand and the Depositary on the other hand.

Non-exclusive services

The Depositary may act as the depositary of other investment funds. The Depositary may have other clients whose interests may conflict with those of Company, the Shareholders or the ACD.

Affiliates

From time to time conflicts may arise from the appointment by the Depositary of any of its delegates. For example, Citibank N.A., London Branch which has been appointed by the Depositary to act as Custodian of the Scheme Property, also performs certain investment operations and functions and derivatives collateral management functions.

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

Conflicting commercial interests

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

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

Management of conflicts

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

Up-to-date information on the Depositary, its duties, any conflicts that may arise, the safe-keeping functions delegated by the depositary, the list of delegates and sub-delegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such a delegation will be made available to Shareholders on request.

6.3.6 Depositary's Data Protection Policy

The Depositary's Markets and Securities Services Privacy Statement details the collection, use and sharing of Shareholders' personal information by the Depositary in connection with Shareholders' investment in the Company.

The Depositary's Markets and Securities Services Privacy Statement may be updated from time to time and readers should confirm that they hold the latest version.

Any Shareholder who provides the ACD and its agents with personal information about another individual (such as a joint investor), must show the Depositary's Markets and Securities Services Privacy Statement to those individuals.

Details of the fees payable to the Depositary are set out in Paragraph 7.3 below.

6.4 The Investment Manager

6.4.1 General

The ACD has appointed Foresight Group LLP, to provide investment management services to the ACD on behalf the Company. The Investment Manager is authorised and regulated by the FCA.

The Investment Manager's registered office is at The Shard, 32 London Bridge Street, London, SE1 9SG.

The principal activity of the Investment Manager is the provision of investment management services.

6.4.2 Terms of Appointment

The Investment Manager was appointed by an agreement effective from 4 December 2017 between the ACD and the Investment Manager.

In the exercise of the ACD's investment functions, the Investment Manager shall (subject to the overall policy and supervision of the ACD) have full power, authority and right to exercise the functions, duties, powers and discretions exercisable by the ACD under the Instrument of Incorporation or the Regulations to manage the investment of the Scheme Property of the Company. The Investment Manager has full power to delegate under the Investment Management Agreement.

The Investment Manager may also direct the exercise of rights (including voting rights) attaching to the ownership of the Company's Scheme Property.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party giving no less than one 1 year's written notice, such notice not to be given prior to the expiry of 4 years following the launch date of the then most recently added sub-fund of the Fund. The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated immediately if it is in the best interests of investors or by written notice given by either party on the happening of certain events involving any material breach or insolvency. It will also terminate automatically if the agreement appointing the ACD is terminated or if the ACD or the Investment Manager cease to be authorised to act as such.

The Investment Manager is entitled to a fee paid from the property of the Fund.

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

The Investment Manager may use central securities depositories (CSDs) to settle certain transactions on behalf of a Fund. If a settlement fails on a CSD which is governed by the Central Securities Depositories Regulation, a Fund may be required to pay a penalty if that Fund causes the settlement failure. If this occurs, the penalty will be treated as a capital expense of the Fund and the Investment Manager will reimburse the Fund in full, so that the Fund does not suffer a loss. If a third party (i.e. the counterparty to the transaction) causes the settlement failure, the Fund will receive the benefit of the penalty paid by the third party and this will be treated as capital income of the Fund.

The charges and expenses payable to the Investment Manager are payable from the ACD's annual management charge as set out in Paragraph 7.4 below.

6.5 The Administrator

6.5.1 General

The ACD has appointed the Administrator, SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited, to provide certain administration services for the Company. The Administrator's registered office is SS&C House, St Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex SS15 5FS.

Details of the fees payable to the Administrator are set out in Paragraph 7.6 below.

6.6 The Registrar

6.6.1 General

On behalf of the Company, the ACD has also appointed SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited to act as registrar to the Company. The registered office of the Registrar is SS&C House, St Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex SS15 5FS.

6.6.2 Register of Shareholders

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

The Register of Shareholders shall be conclusive evidence as to the persons entitled to the Shares entered in the Register. No notice of any trust, express, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the Register of Shareholders in any respect of any Share and the ACD and the Depositary shall not be bound by any such notice.

The plan register (being a record of persons who subscribe for Shares through ISA plans) can also be inspected at the office of the Administrator.

6.7 The Auditor

The auditor of the Company is Deloitte LLP, whose address is 2 New Street Square, London EC4A 3BZ. The Auditor is responsible for auditing the annual accounts of the Company and expressing an opinion on certain matters relating to the Company in the annual report including whether its accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable standards, the Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation.

6.8 Conflicts of Interest

The ACD and other companies within its group and the Investment Manager's group may, from time to time, act as manager or investment adviser to other funds or sub-funds which follow similar investment objectives to those of the Funds. It is therefore possible that the ACD and/or Investment Manager may in the course of their business have potential conflicts of interest with the Company or a particular Fund. The ACD and/or the Investment Manager will, however, have regard in such event to their obligations under the ACD Agreement, the FCA Rules and Investment Management Agreement (respectively) and, in particular, to their obligation to act in the best interests of the Company so far as practicable, having regard to their obligations to other clients, when undertaking any investment business where potential conflicts of interest may arise. Where a conflict of interest cannot be avoided, the ACD will ensure that the Company and any other collective investment schemes it manages are fairly treated.

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

As outlined above, the ACD delegates certain of its functions in relation to the management of the Company, including to the Administrator and Registrar. In the context of delegation generally, conflicts of interest may arise because:

- (a) of a contractual or other relationship between the ACD and the delegate that creates an ability for the delegate to control or influence the ACD;
- (b) an investor in the Fund and a delegate are in the same group, or have any other contractual relationship which may create a situation that the investor has the ability to control or influence the delegate;

- (c) the likelihood of the delegate (i) making a financial gain or avoiding a loss at the expense of the ACD or the investors; (ii) having an interest in the outcome of a service or activity provided to the ACD or the Fund; (iii) having a financial or other incentive to favour another client over the ACD or the Funds; (iv) receiving inducements (other than standard commissions or fees) from third parties relating to the provision of collective portfolio management services to the ACD and the Funds.

The ACD may also use group companies as delegates or service providers. The ACD will ensure that any such delegates or service providers who are its affiliates are appointed on terms which are not materially less favourable to the Company than if the conflict or potential conflict had not existed.

The Depositary may act as the depositary of other open-ended investment companies and as trustee or custodian of other collective investment schemes. The Investment Manager may manage other accounts/portfolios with similar investment objectives to the Funds.

The ACD has written policies and procedures in place to monitor and prevent or manage conflicts of interest in the context of delegations of certain of its functions. To the extent any actual conflicts of interest are determined to have arisen, the ACD will effectively prevent or manage such conflicts to minimise any potential detrimental impact on the Funds and will take steps to prevent such conflicts from reoccurring. The ACD acknowledges that there may be some situations where the organisational or administrative arrangements in place for the management of conflicts of interest are not sufficient to ensure, with reasonable confidence, that risks of damage to the interests of the Company or its Shareholders will be prevented. Should any such situations arise the ACD will, as a last resort, if the conflict cannot be avoided, disclose these to Shareholders in an appropriate format.

7. FEES AND EXPENSES

7.1 General

All the costs, charges, fees or expenses, other than the charges made in connection with the subscription and redemption of Shares (see paragraph 3.8) payable by a Shareholder or out of Scheme Property are set out in this section.

Each Fund formed after this Prospectus is superseded may bear its own direct establishment costs.

The Company or each Fund (as the case may be) may, so far as the FCA Rules allow, also pay out of the property of the Company or each Fund (as the case may be) all relevant fees, costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company or each Fund (as the case may be), which will include the following:

- 7.1.1 the fees and expenses payable to the ACD (which currently include the

- fees and expenses payable to the Investment Manager, Depositary (and, indirectly the Custodian), Administrator, Fund Accountant, Auditor, the fees of the FCA, and printing and stationary costs);
- 7.1.2 transaction costs (including, without limitation, fees and/or expenses incurred in acquiring, registering and disposing of investments);
 - 7.1.3 fees and expenses in respect of establishing and maintaining the Register of Shareholders (and any plan sub-register) and related functions; *
 - 7.1.4 fees and expenses in respect of third party system providers to enable STP with the Registrar;
 - 7.1.5 expenses incurred in producing, distributing and dispatching income and other payments to Shareholders;
 - 7.1.6 fees in respect of the publication and circulation of details of the Net Asset Value and prices;
 - 7.1.7 fees and expenses payable to any other services provider to the Company or any particular Fund;
 - 7.1.8 the fees and expenses of any professional advisers of the Company, the Investment Manager or the ACD in relation to the Company, including tax, legal counsel, foreign registration and translators;
 - 7.1.9 the costs of convening and holding Shareholder meetings (including meetings of Shareholders in any particular Fund, or any particular Class within a Fund);
 - 7.1.10 costs incurred in taking out and maintaining any insurance policy in relation to the Company and/the ACD;
 - 7.1.11 expenses incurred in company secretarial duties, including the cost of minute books and other documentation required to be maintained by the Company;
 - 7.1.12 payments, costs or any other administrative expenses in relation to the preparation of and dissemination of literature required or necessary for the purpose of complying with the Regulations or any other law or regulation (excluding the cost of disseminating the KIID or equivalent successor documentation);
 - 7.1.13 tax and duties payable by the Company;
 - 7.1.14 interest on borrowings, and charges and expenses incurred in effecting, arising out of or terminating such borrowings, or in negotiating or varying

the terms of such borrowings;

- 7.1.15 any amount payable by the Company under any indemnity provisions contained in the Instrument of Incorporation or any agreement with any functionary of the Company;
- 7.1.16 fees of the FCA under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and the corresponding periodic fees of any regulatory authority in a country, territory or jurisdiction outside the UK in which Shares of a Fund are registered for distribution or may lawfully be marketed;
- 7.1.17 any costs incurred in the preparation, translation (where necessary) and production of reports required by regulation (in relation to taxation or for any other reason) in the UK and in any overseas territory in which the Funds are or may be lawfully marketed, to include SolvV, VAG, GroMiKV and any other reporting which may be required;
- 7.1.18 fees and expenses associated with administration of the Funds and pricing of the Shares;
- 7.1.19 the costs of publication of Share prices in the Financial Times, Trustnet or other publications as determined by the ACD;
- 7.1.20 any payments and proper expenses otherwise due by virtue of changes to the Regulations including mandatory industry-wide directives;
- 7.1.21 costs (apart from promotional payments) in respect of communications with actual or potential investors;
- 7.1.22 fees of any paying, representative or other agents of the Company or the ACD;
- 7.1.23 additional fees charged in relation to clearing system arrangements in any jurisdiction where the Shares of a Fund are registered for distribution;
- 7.1.24 any costs in modifying the ACD Agreement and any other relevant document required under the Regulations;
- 7.1.25 the fees of any stock lending agent and the fees of the ACD for arranging any stock lending, subject to giving Shareholders 60 days' prior written notice of the details of these fees;
- 7.1.26 royalties, licensing fees and other like payments in relation to the use of intellectual property;
- 7.1.27 any costs and expenses related to reporting of data in relation to any

requirement under the Regulations or where the ACD or the Company has an obligation to submit data under International law and agreement (e.g. in relation to UCITS V, FATCA, MiFID etc.); and

- 7.1.28 all fees and expenses incurred in relation to the addition and initial organisation of any new Funds, the listing of Shares on any stock exchange, any offer of Shares (including the preparation, translation, printing and distribution of any relevant scheme documents) and the creation, Conversion and cancellation of Shares in a new or existing Fund and any costs and expenses incurred in registering, having recognised or going through any other process in relation to the company or any Fund in any territory outside the UK for the purpose of marketing the Shares in such territory, including any translation costs.

VAT may be payable on the charges listed in this paragraph 7.1.

It is not currently proposed to seek a listing for the Shares on any stock exchange, but if a listing is sought in the future the fees connected with the listing will be payable by the Company.

Expenses are allocated between capital and income in accordance with the FCA Rules. Currently, the Fund charges the ACD fee and other expenses against capital.

7.2 Charges payable to the ACD

7.2.1 Annual Management Charge

In payment for carrying out its duties and responsibilities, the ACD is entitled to take an annual fee out of the Fund. The Annual Management Charge will accrue on a daily basis in arrears by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Fund on the immediately preceding Dealing Day and the amount due for each month is payable in respect of each calendar month as soon as practicable after the month end. ***The current Annual Management Charge for each Fund (expressed as a percentage per annum of the Net Asset Value of each Fund) is displayed below and in Appendix I.***

The fees of the Investment Manager are also taken from the Annual Management Charge.

Fund	Share Class	Rate
FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund	Class A Accumulation Shares and Class A Income Shares	0.65%
FP Foresight Global Real Infrastructure Fund	Class A Accumulation Shares and Class A Income Shares	0.85%
FP Foresight Sustainable Real Estate Securities Fund	Class A Accumulation Shares and Class A Income Shares	0.85%
FP Foresight Sustainable Future Themes Fund	Class A Accumulation Shares and Class A Income Shares	0.85%
FP Foresight Sustainable Future Themes Fund	Class B Accumulation Shares and Class B Income Shares	0.65%

7.2.2 Increase in the charges payable to the ACD

Any increase in the Annual Management Charge by the ACD will be carried out in accordance with the FCA Rules.

7.2.3 Expenses

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

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

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

result in capital erosion or constrain capital growth.

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

7.3 Depositary's fee and expenses*

The Depositary is entitled to receive out of Scheme Property of the relevant Fund by way of remuneration, a periodic charge, which will be calculated and accrue daily and be paid monthly as soon as practicable after the end of each month, and certain additional charges and expenses. The rate of the Depositary's periodic charge in respect of each Fund will be such rate or rates as agreed from time to time between the ACD and the Depositary in accordance with the FCA Rules.

The current rate of the Depositary's periodic charge (expressed as a percentage per annum of the Net Asset Value of each Fund and subject to a minimum charge) is set out below. It is calculated daily on the Net Asset Value of each Fund on the previous Business Day. The valuation used for each day which is not a Business Day will be the value calculated on the previous Business Day. In addition VAT on the amount of the periodic charge will be paid out of the Fund.

Net Asset Value (NAV)	Rates
Greater than £0 and up to and including £100 million.	0.025%
Greater than £100 million and up to and including £200 million.	0.020%
Greater than £200 million and up to and including £1 billion.	0.017%
Greater than £1 billion.	0.010%
Subject to a minimum fee of £12,000 per annum per Fund (excluding VAT).	

In the event of the termination of a Fund, the Depositary shall continue to be entitled to a periodic charge in respect of that Fund for the period up to and including the day on which the final distribution in the termination of the Fund shall be made or, in the case of a termination following the passing of an extraordinary resolution approving a scheme of arrangement, up to and including the final day on which the

Depository is responsible for the safekeeping of the Scheme Property. Such periodic charge will be calculated, be subject to the same terms and accrue and be paid as described above, except that for the purpose of calculating the periodic charge in respect of any day falling after the day on which the termination of the Fund commences, the value of the Scheme Property shall be the Net Asset Value determined at the beginning of each such day.

The Depository Agreement between the Company and the Depository provides that in addition to a periodic charge the Depository may also be paid by way of remuneration, out of Scheme Property, custody fees where it acts as Custodian and other transaction and bank charges.

The remuneration for acting as Custodian is calculated at such rate and/or amount as the ACD, the Depository and the Custodian may agree from time to time.

The current remuneration for acting as Custodian ranges from between 0.0025% to 0.6% per annum of the value of the Scheme Property, plus VAT (if any) calculated at an ad valorem rate determined by the territory or country in which the assets of the Funds are held. The current range of transaction charges is between £1.60 and £107.10 per transaction plus VAT (if any).

Custody and transaction charges will be payable monthly in arrears.

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

- (i) delivery of stock to the Depository or Custodian;
- (ii) custody of assets;
- (iii) collection of income and capital;
- (iv) submission of tax returns;
- (v) handling tax claims;
- (vi) preparation of the Depository's annual report;
- (vii) arranging insurance;
- (viii) calling Shareholder meetings and otherwise communicating with Shareholders;
- (ix) dealing with distribution warrants;
- (x) taking professional advice;
- (xi) conducting legal proceedings; and

- (xii) such other duties as the Depositary is permitted or required by law to perform.

Such expenses shall be paid as soon as practicable after such expenses have arisen.

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

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

7.4 Investment Manager's Fees*

The Investment Manager is entitled to receive a fee of 0.5% per annum of the value of Scheme Property of the relevant Fund (plus VAT thereon), by way of remuneration for its services for providing investment management services under the ACD Agreement.

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

7.5 Fund Accountant's Fees*

The Fund Accountant is entitled to receive out of the Scheme Property of the relevant Fund, by way of remuneration for its services, an annual fee (plus any VAT thereon) which will accrue and be calculated daily and will be payable monthly based on month end values. The fees currently charged by the Fund Accountant for each Fund (expressed as a percentage per annum of the Net Asset Value of each Share Class and subject to a minimum fee) are set out below.

Net Asset Value (NAV)	Rates
Greater than £0 and up to and including £300 million.	0.015%
Greater than £300 million and up to and including £600 million.	0.010%
Greater than £600 million and up to £1.1 billion.	0.005%

Excess over £1.1 billion.	0.001%
Subject to a minimum fee of £22,660 per annum per Fund.	

7.6 Administrator's Fees (including Registrar Fees) *

The Administrator is entitled to receive out of the Scheme Property of the relevant Fund, by way of remuneration for its services, the fees set out below (plus any VAT thereon):

Net Asset Value (NAV)	Rates
Greater than £0 up to and including £500 million.	0.045%
Greater than £500 million up to and including £1 billion.	0.035%
Excess over £1bn	0.025%

The Registrar's fee is included in the Administrator's fees outlined above.

7.7 Fee increases

All fixed fees may be subject to a statutory annual increase.

7.8 Rebate of Fees; commission

In certain limited circumstances and subject at all times to the provisions of the FCA Rules, the ACD may at its sole discretion rebate its initial or Annual Management Charges in respect of any application for, or holding of, Shares. Similarly the Company may rebate or waive its charges in relation to any exchange of Shares. A proportion of the initial charge may be rebated to the introducer (the investor's financial intermediary) in the form of commission payment. The investor should check with the intermediary the amount of commission they have received and further details of such arrangements are available on request from the ACD.

7.9 Allocation of fees and expenses between Funds

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

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

Fees and expenses are currently deducted from capital.

***Currently these fees are paid by the ACD from the ACD fee (7.1.1) however the ACD has discretion to vary this practice at any time upon giving Shareholders 60 days' notice in line with the Regulations.**

8. SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS AND VOTING RIGHTS

8.1 Class and Fund Meetings

The Company does not hold Annual General Meetings. A copy of the ACD Agreement will be provided to a Shareholder on request.

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

8.2 Requisitions of Meetings

The ACD may requisition a general meeting at any time.

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

8.3 Virtual Shareholder Meetings

Where in the reasonable opinion of the ACD, it is either not possible or it is otherwise highly impractical to hold a physical meeting of Shareholders for legal or health and safety reasons, the ACD may opt to hold a meeting of Shareholders on a fully or semi-virtual basis in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation of the Company. Where the ACD opts to hold a fully or semi-virtual meeting then physical attendance at such meeting may not be permitted.

Subject to the Regulations, where a meeting is held on a fully virtual basis, a Shareholder does not have a right to attend the meeting in person and may only vote in accordance with the means determined by the ACD for that meeting. The ACD will notify Shareholders of the means for voting in advance of the meeting.

8.4 Notice and Quorum

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

8.5 FCA Compensation Scheme

Shareholders may be entitled to compensation from the FSCS if the Company cannot meet its obligations. This depends on the type of business and

circumstances of the claim. In respect of most types of investment business, the first £85,000 is protected in full.

Further information about compensation arrangements is available from the FSCS website at www.fscs.org.uk.

8.6 Voting Rights

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Shareholders" in this context means Shareholders entered on the register at a

time to be determined by the ACD and stated in the notice of the meeting which must not be more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting.

9. TAXATION

9.1 General

The information below is a general guide based on current UK law and HMRC published practice, all of which are subject to change. It summarises the tax position of the Funds and of individual and corporate investors who are resident (and, in the case of individuals, domiciled) solely in the UK and who hold Shares as investments and as absolute beneficial owners. The relevant tax treatment will depend upon the particular circumstances of each investor. In particular, the statements may not apply to certain classes of investors to whom special rules may apply. The summary is not exhaustive or definitive and should not be treated as legal or tax advice and no action should be taken or omitted to be taken in reliance upon it. This summary also does not address the taxation consequences for investors who may be subject to taxation or exchange control in any jurisdiction outside the UK. Levels and bases of, and reliefs from, taxation are subject to change.

Any Shareholder or prospective Shareholder who is in any doubt as to the taxation implications of making an investment in the Company (including as regards the acquisition, holding or disposal of any Shares), or who may be subject to taxation or exchange control provisions in any jurisdiction other than the UK should consult their own professional advisers immediately.

9.2 The Funds

9.2.1 Income

Each Fund is treated as a separate entity for certain UK tax purposes and will be subject to corporation tax at the basic rate of income tax, currently 20%, on its taxable income (after deducting allowable expenses).

Dividends received by the Funds from most UK and non-UK companies are generally exempt from corporation tax.

Certain Double Tax Agreements between the UK and other territories make provision for withholding taxes, or higher withholding taxes, to apply to dividends paid in circumstances where a resident of the state receiving the dividend is not charged to tax in respect of it. Chapter 4 of Part 9A Corporation Tax Act 2009 therefore provides for the making of an election that a dividend is not exempt, in order to ensure that it is subject to no, or lower rates of, withholding taxes. The Company

therefore reserves the right to make such an election if it results in a greater net receipt for the Company. Where an election is made the dividend received will be subject to corporation tax but credit will be given against that tax in respect of withholding taxes suffered, up to the level of the UK tax charged on that income.

9.2.2 **Capital gains**

Capital gains accruing to the Funds will generally be exempt from UK corporation tax on chargeable gains. Any gains made from certain trading transactions will, however, be treated as income and will be subject to corporation tax. Offshore income gains arising from the disposal of interests in non-reporting offshore funds may also be subject to corporation tax.

Part 2B of the Authorised Investment Funds (Tax) Regulations 2006 provides certainty that specified transactions carried out by an authorised fund, such as the Company, will not be treated as trading transactions for funds that meet a genuine diversity of ownership condition. For these purposes, the ACD confirms that all Classes of the Company are primarily intended for and marketed to the category of retail and institutional investors. The ACD intends that Shares in the Company should be widely available and will be marketed and made available sufficiently widely to reach the intended categories of investors and in a manner appropriate to attract those kinds of investors.

Foreign Taxes

The Company may be subject to foreign tax on its investments, subject to any relief (if **available**) including under any applicable double taxation agreement or otherwise under UK law.

Stamp Taxes

The Company may be required to pay UK stamp duty or SDRT or other similar taxes in other jurisdictions in connection with the acquisition or transfer of underlying investments.

9.3 **Shareholders**

9.3.1 **Income – Distributions and Accumulation**

Distributions may be either dividend distributions or interest distributions, depending on the nature of the investments of the Fund concerned. Interest distributions can be made only where (very broadly) the market value of the Fund's qualifying investments in debt and debt-

like securities exceeds 60% of the market value of all its assets throughout the accounting period to which it relates (these Funds are referred to as “**Bond Funds**”). Where a Fund does not have that level of debt or debt-like assets throughout its accounting period then it must pay dividend distributions (these Funds are referred to as “**Equity Funds**”).

In the case of accumulation Shares, accumulated income (that is automatically retained in the Fund) is deemed to have been distributed to the Shareholder for tax purposes.

9.3.2 **Income - Equity Funds**

Funds which are so called Equity Funds for the purposes of tax will pay any distributable income as dividend distributions, (which will be automatically retained in the Fund in the case of accumulation Shares). Details of whether a particular Fund is an Equity Fund or a Bond Fund for tax purposes are set out in APPENDIX I.

UK resident individual Shareholders

When the Company makes a dividend distribution a UK resident individual Shareholder may be liable to tax on such distribution.

For UK resident individuals, no income tax is payable in respect of dividend income received from all sources in the tax year to the extent it falls within the annual dividend allowance (although such income will still count towards the basic, higher and additional rate thresholds). For dividends received above the annual dividend allowance in a tax year, the dividend income would be taxable at 8.75%, 33.75% and 39.35% for income falling within the basic rate, higher rate and additional rate bands respectively¹. The annual dividend allowance is £500 for the 2024/25 tax year.

Individuals should note that if the receipt of dividend income takes them from one band/tier of UK personal taxation to another, the tax due on the excess dividend income over the annual allowance will be at the rates applicable to the new band/tier. A UK resident individual Shareholder who holds their Shares in an ISA will be exempt from income tax on dividend distributions in respect of such Shares.

¹ The dividend trust rate of income tax is currently 39.35% in line with the additional rate.

Corporate Shareholders within the scope of corporation tax

A dividend distribution made by the Company in respect of Income Shares (or deemed to be made in respect of Accumulation Shares) to a corporate Shareholder within the charge to corporation tax in respect of its investment in the Company will be split into franked and unfranked parts according to the underlying gross income of the Company. Very broadly, the unfranked part corresponds to such part of the Company's gross income as does not derive from franked investment income. The franked part will be treated in the same way as exempt dividend income received by a UK resident corporate Shareholder. The unfranked part will be treated as an annual payment received after deduction of income tax at the basic rate (currently 20%) from a corresponding gross amount and the corporate Shareholder will be liable to corporation tax on it accordingly, but with the benefit of credit for, or (subject to any applicable restrictions) repayment of, the income tax deducted at source.

Non-UK resident Shareholders

Dividend distributions will be made gross to Shareholders who are not UK resident. Non-resident Shareholders who are individuals are not liable to UK income tax on the dividend distribution. Non-UK resident Shareholders are recommended to seek professional advice as to the tax consequences of receiving a dividend distribution under the law of the jurisdiction of their residence.

Non-resident trusts may be chargeable to UK income tax on distributions made by the Company and are recommended to seek professional advice.

9.3.3 Income - Bond Funds

Funds which are so called Bond Funds for the purposes of tax currently pay interest distributions (which will automatically be retained in the case of accumulation Shares, although for tax purposes the accumulation of income will be treated as a distribution). Details of whether a particular Fund is an Equity Fund or a Bond Fund for tax purposes are set out in Appendix I.

UK resident individual Shareholders will (subject to any available allowance) be subject to income tax at the relevant rate on any interest distributions (or deemed distribution from accumulation Shares) from any Fund of the Company.

A UK resident individual Shareholder may be entitled to a personal

savings allowance in each tax year (the amount of the allowance, if any, depends on whether the taxpayer is a basic, higher or additional rate taxpayer).

A UK resident individual Shareholder who holds their Shares in an ISA will be exempt from income tax on interest distributions in respect of such Shares.

A corporate Shareholder within the charge to UK corporation tax in respect of a shareholding will be subject to corporation tax on any interest distributions (or deemed distribution from accumulation Shares) from any Fund of the Company.

Currently no Bond Funds are available within the Company.

9.3.4 Income equalisation

The first income allocation received by an investor after buying Shares may include an amount of income equalisation. This is effectively a repayment of an amount reflecting accrued income included in the purchase price paid by the investor. It is treated as a return of capital for tax purposes and is not subject to tax as income. Rather it should be deducted from the acquisition cost of the Shares in computing any capital gains realised on a subsequent disposal of the Shares. Equalisation will be applied on all of the Funds.

9.3.5 Capital Gains

UK resident individual Shareholders

An individual Shareholder will be liable to capital gains tax on any chargeable gain accruing on the disposal or deemed disposal (including redemption, Switches and certain Conversions) of Shares in the Company. Capital gains tax is generally charged at rates of 10% and 20%, dependent on an individual's total amount of taxable income and gains within the tax year. An individual Shareholder may also be entitled to set all or part of any gains against their annual capital gains tax exemption.

A UK resident individual Shareholder who holds their Shares in an ISA will be exempt from capital gains tax on any gain accruing on the disposal or deemed disposal of Shares.

Individual Shareholders will find further information in HMRC Help Sheets for the capital gains tax pages of their tax returns.

Corporate Shareholders within the scope of corporation tax

Subject to the possible application of the rules treating a shareholding in the Company as a loan relationship, a corporate Shareholder within the charge to corporation tax in respect of its investment in the Company will be liable to corporation tax on any chargeable gain accruing to it on the disposal or deemed disposal (including redemption, Switches and certain Conversions) of its Shares in the Company. An indexation allowance may be available to reduce or eliminate such a gain but not to create or increase an allowable loss (although it should be noted that indexation allowance was frozen with effect from 31 December 2017).

9.4 Withholding Tax

Unless required by law at the time of the payment, dividend distributions and interest distributions (if any) paid to Shareholders, and any payments made on redemption of the Shares, will be paid with no income tax deducted from the payment.

9.5 Inheritance Tax

A gift by an individual Shareholder who is domiciled (or deemed domiciled) in the UK for inheritance tax purposes of their Shares in the Company or the death of such a Shareholder may give rise to a liability to inheritance tax. For these purposes, a transfer of Shares at less than the full market value may be treated as a gift.

9.6 Stamp Duty and SDRT

There is generally no charge to UK stamp duty or SDRT on the surrender (i.e. the redemption or Switch) of Shares.

Investors will, however, be liable to SDRT at 0.5% on acquiring Shares from a third party (that is other than on an issue of Shares by the Company). SDRT may also apply in cases where an investor redeems Shares in consideration of a transfer of assets of the Company other than cash (i.e. an in specie redemption) where that consideration is non-pro rata (i.e. not in proportion to the total assets of the Company).

9.7 ISAs

Shares held in the Funds are qualifying investments for the purposes of the stocks and shares component of an ISA.

9.8 Information reporting

Shareholders should be aware that pursuant to various laws and regulations, including to implement agreements for the automatic exchange of information

between tax authorities, information about certain Shareholders and their investments (including any interest distributions) may be required to be reported to HMRC. If applicable, such information may be exchanged with tax authorities in another jurisdiction. In order to comply with such laws and regulations, Shareholders may be required to provide or certify certain information, including as regards their status and the jurisdiction in which they are resident for tax purposes.

In particular, the UK has implemented FATCA and CRS.

9.8.1 **OECD Common Reporting Standard (CRS)**

To facilitate the automatic exchange of financial information between tax authorities in applicable jurisdictions, CRS countries must obtain information from relevant clients and exchange that information with the tax authorities of other CRS countries. In the UK the CRS system has been implemented pursuant to 'The International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015' (as amended)

9.8.2 **FATCA**

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) is a piece of legislation introduced by the United States Government to help counter US tax evasion by encouraging more effective reporting of information.

In the UK, the principles of FATCA have been brought into local law. This means the ACD will need to provide information on US accounts to HMRC. For further information on CRS and FATCA as implemented in UK law, please refer to the International Tax Reporting paragraph of this Prospectus which precedes the Definitions section and to paragraph 3.1.1 above.

9.8.3 **DAC6**

Council Directive (EU) 2018/822 ("**DAC6**") as it applies in the EU Member States, imposes mandatory disclosure requirements on intermediaries and, in certain circumstances, taxpayers effective from 1 July 2020 in respect of reportable cross-border arrangements implemented on or after 25 June 2018. The ACD, the Investment Manager, investors in the Fund, or any person that has advised or assisted could be legally obliged to file information in relation to the Fund and its activities with the competent authorities with a view to an automatic exchange of such information with EU Member States. Following the UK's exit from the EU on 31 January 2020 and cessation of the subsequent "transition period" on 31 December 2020 the International Tax Enforcement (Disclosable Arrangements) (Amendment) (No. 2) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 were introduced, pursuant to which the UK disapplied the majority of the DAC6 hallmarks,

although in certain circumstances DAC6 disclosures are still needed to be made to HMRC

The United Kingdom revoked the DAC6 legislation that was previously in place in March 2023 and instead implemented the OECD's Model Mandatory Disclosure Rules ("**MDR**"). These rules reflect CRS avoidance arrangements and the use of opaque offshore structures (effectively, the scope of DAC6 hallmarks D1 and D2) with much of HMRC's DAC6 guidance continuing to have application under UK MDR.

10. WINDING UP OF THE COMPANY OR TERMINATION OF A FUND

The Company will not be wound up except as an unregistered company under Part V of the Insolvency Act 1986 or under the Regulations. A Fund otherwise may only be terminated under the Regulations.

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

The Company may be wound up or a Fund must be terminated under the Regulations:

- 10.1** if an extraordinary resolution to that effect is passed by Shareholders; or
- 10.2** when the period (if any) fixed for the duration of the Company or a particular Fund by the Instrument of Incorporation expires, or any event occurs on the occurrence of which the Instrument of Incorporation provides that the Company or a particular Fund is to be wound up or terminated (as appropriate) (for example, if the share capital of the Company or (in relation to any Fund) the Net Asset Value of the Fund is below £10 million, or if a change in the laws or regulations of any country means that, in the ACD's opinion, it is desirable to terminate the Fund); or
- 10.3** on the date stated in any agreement by the FCA to a request by the ACD for the revocation of the authorisation order in respect of the Company or for the termination of the relevant Fund; or
- 10.4** on the effective date of a duly approved scheme of arrangement which is to result in the Company ceasing to hold any Scheme Property; or
- 10.5** in the case of a Fund, on the effective date of a duly approved scheme of arrangement which is to result in the Fund ceasing to hold any Scheme Property; or

- 10.6** on the date on which all of the Funds fall within 10.5 above or have otherwise ceased to hold any Scheme Property, notwithstanding that the Company may have assets and liabilities that are not attributable to any particular Fund.

On the occurrence of any of the above:

- 10.7** 10.7 COLL 6.2 (Dealing), COLL 6.3 (Valuation and Pricing) COLL 6.6.20R to COLL 6.6.24G (Assessment of Value) (with effect from 30th September 2019) and COLL 5 (Investment and borrowing powers) will cease to apply to the Company or the relevant Fund;
- 10.8** the Company will cease to issue and cancel Shares in the Company or the relevant Fund and the ACD shall cease to sell or redeem Shares or arrange for the Company to issue or cancel them for the Company or the relevant Fund;
- 10.9** no transfer of a Share shall be registered and no other change to the Register of Shareholders shall be made without the sanction of the ACD;
- 10.10** where the Company is being wound up or the Fund terminated, the Company or the Fund shall cease to carry on its business except in so far as it is beneficial for the winding up of the Company or termination of the Fund; and
- 10.11** the corporate status and powers of the Company and subject to 10.7 to 10.10 above, the powers of the Depositary shall continue until the Company is dissolved.

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

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

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

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

11. GENERAL INFORMATION

11.1 Accounting Periods

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

11.2 Income Allocations

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

In relation to income Shares, for each Fund which income Shares are issued, distributions of income are paid by BACS directly into a Shareholder's bank account on or before the relevant income allocation date in each year as set out in APPENDIX I.

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

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

The amount available for distribution in any accounting period is calculated by taking the aggregate of the income received or receivable for the account of the relevant Fund in respect of that period, and deducting the charges and expenses of the relevant Fund paid or payable out of income in respect of that accounting

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

With the agreement of the Depositary individual amounts of income of £10 or less may not be paid.

The Company will operate grouping for equalisation. Each Class will operate its own equalisation account. Shares purchased during a distribution period are called Group 2 Shares. Shares purchased during any previous distribution period are called Group

1 Shares. Group 2 Shares contain in their purchase price an amount called equalisation which represents a proportion of the net income of the Fund that has accrued up to the date of purchase. The amount of equalisation is averaged across all the Shareholders of Group 2 Shares and is refunded to them as part of their first distribution and is treated as a return of capital for tax purposes. Being capital, this is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of Shares for capital gains tax purposes.

The amount of income equalisation in respect of any Share applies shall be either the actual amount of income included in the issue price of that Share, or, an amount arrived at by taking the aggregate of the amounts of income included in the price in respect of Shares of that Class issued or sold to Shareholders in the annual or interim accounting period in question and dividing that aggregate amount by the number of such Shares and applying the resultant average to each of the Shares in question.

11.3 Annual Reports

The annual report of the Company will normally be published within two months of each annual accounting period although the ACD reserves the right to publish the annual report at a later date but not later than four months from the end of each annual accounting period and the half yearly report will be published within two months of each interim accounting period. A long report containing the full accounts is available to any person free of charge at www.fundrock.com and upon request to the ACD directly.

11.4 Documents of the Company

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

- 11.4.1 the most recent annual and half yearly reports of the Company;
- 11.4.2 the Prospectus;
- 11.4.3 the Instrument of Incorporation (and any amending documents); and
- 11.4.4 the material contracts referred to below.

Shareholders may obtain copies of the above documents from the ACD. The ACD may make a charge at its discretion for copies of documents (apart from the most recent annual and half yearly reports of the Company, the Instrument of Incorporation and the Prospectus are available free of charge to any person on request).

11.5 Material Contracts

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

- 11.5.1 the ACD Agreement effective from 4 December 2017 between the Company and the ACD; and
- 11.5.2 the Depositary Agreement effective from 23 October 2021 between the Company the Depositary and the ACD.
- 11.5.3 the Investment Management Agreement effective from 4 December 2017 between the Investment Manager and the ACD.

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

11.6 ACD not able to give Investment Advice

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

11.7 Telephone Recordings

Please note that the ACD, its delegates, their duly appointed agents and any of their respective related associated or affiliated companies may record telephone calls for record keeping, security, training and monitoring purposes and to confirm investors' instructions. Telephone recordings will be stored for up to 7 years. Recordings will be provided on request for a period of at least five years from the date of such recording, or, where requested by a competent regulatory authority, for a period of seven years, where we can identify the call coming from you. If you ask us to send you a

recording of a particular call, we may ask for further information to help us identify the exact call to which your request relates.

11.8 Complaints

Complaints concerning the operation or marketing of the Company may be referred to the Complaints Officer of the ACD at Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, England, CM1 3BY. If your complaint is not resolved by us to your satisfaction, you may be entitled to refer it to the Financial Ombudsman Service at Exchange Tower, Harbour Exchange Square, London E14 9SR. We will inform you of your rights when answering your complaint. A summary of our internal process for dealing with complaints is available upon request.

The FSCS offers compensation when an authorised firm is unable to pay claims against it, usually because the firm has gone out of business. The ACD is covered by the FSCS. You may be entitled to compensation from the scheme if we cannot meet our obligations. Details of the Scheme are included in a leaflet that you can request from us. Further information is available from the FCA and the FSCS.

11.9 Indemnity

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

11.10 Notices

All notices or documents required to be served on Shareholders shall be served by post to the address of the Shareholder as evidenced on the register. All documents and remittances are sent at the risk of the Shareholder.

11.11 Shareholder's rights

Shareholders are entitled to participate in the Funds of the Company on the basis set out in this prospectus (as amended from time to time). Paragraphs 11.8 ("Complaints"), 8 ("Shareholder Meetings and Voting Rights"), 11.3 ("Annual Reports") and 11.4 ("Documents of the Company") of this prospectus set out important rights about Shareholders' participation in the Company.

Shareholders may have no direct rights against the service providers to the Company set out in paragraph 6 ("Management and Administration").

Shareholders may be able to take action if the contents of this document are inaccurate or incomplete. The ACD must ensure that this Prospectus does not

contain any untrue or misleading statement or omit any matter required to be disclosed in the Prospectus by the FCA Rules. To the extent that a Shareholder incurs loss as a consequence of an untrue or misleading statement or omission, the ACD may be liable to compensate that Shareholder subject to the ACD having failed to exercise reasonable care to determine that the statement was true and not misleading or that the omission was appropriate, in accordance with the FCA Rules.

Shareholders have statutory and other legal rights which include the right to complain and may include the right to cancel an order or seek compensation.

Shareholders who are concerned about their rights in respect of the Company (or any Fund) should seek legal advice.

11.12 Information available to Shareholders

The following information will be made available to Shareholders as part of the Company's periodic reporting and, as a minimum, in the annual report:

(a) the percentage of each Fund's assets which will be subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature, including an overview of any special arrangements in place, the valuation methodology applied to assets which are subject to such arrangements and how management and performance fees will apply to these assets;

(b) the current risk profile of each Fund, and information on the risk management systems used by the ACD to manage those risks;

(c) the total amount of leverage employed by each Fund calculated in accordance with the gross and commitment methods; and

(d) any material changes to the information above.

Shareholders will be notified appropriately of any material changes to the liquidity management systems and procedures such as the suspension of redemptions, the deferral of redemptions or similar special liquidity arrangements. It is intended that any changes to the maximum level of leverage which a Fund may employ will be provided to Shareholders without undue delay.

11.13 Fair Treatment of Investors

The ACD must treat all Shareholders fairly. The ACD has a number of policies and procedures in place to ensure that it will act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interest of the Company and its investors. For example, the ACD ensures the fair treatment of Shareholders through an organisational structure which employs robust review and oversight procedures.

Furthermore, the ACD adheres to its **“Conflicts of Interest Policy”**, which establishes requirements to identify and manage conflicts of interest in line with regulatory requirements, including potential conflicts of interest that could arise between investors. The ACD will endeavour to avoid situations whereby its own interests, or its duty to any persons on behalf of whom it acts, conflicts with its duty to clients.

In addition, the ACD adheres to its **“Treating Customers Fairly Policy”**, the purpose of which is to ensure that Shareholders understand the risks inherent in the markets and securities in which they invest and clearly understand the nature of the services the ACD provides, including terms, conditions and charges.

The From time to time the ACD may afford preferential terms of investment to certain groups of investors. In assessing whether such terms are afforded to an investor, the ACD will ensure that any such concession is not inconsistent with its obligation to act in the overall best interests of the relevant fund and its investors.

In particular, the ACD will typically exercise its discretion to waive the initial charge (where applicable) or investment for investment in a Class for investors that are investing sufficiently large amounts, either initially or are anticipated to do so over time, such as platform service providers and institutional investors including fund of fund investors. The ACD may also have agreements in place with such groups of investors which result in them paying a reduced annual management charge.

11.14 Remuneration Disclosure

FundRock Partners, as the ACD of a UK UCITS (**“UCITS Manager”**), has established and applies remuneration policies and practices for its staff that have a material impact on the risk profile of FundRock Partners or the Fund.

These practices must be consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management, not encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the Fund as detailed in the Instrument of Incorporation or the Prospectus, and does not impair FundRock Partners’ compliance with its duty to act in the best interest of the Fund it manages. Under the UCITS Remuneration Code, FundRock Partners is required to disclose how those individuals whose actions have a material impact on the Fund are remunerated.

FundRock Partners considers its activities as non complex due to the fact that regulation limits the UCITS strategies conducted and the scope of investment is in such a way that investor risk is mitigated. The discretion of FundRock Partners and the portfolio manager is strictly controlled within certain pre-defined parameters as determined in the prospectus of each UCITS. In its role as UCITS Manager, FundRock Partners deems itself as lower risk due to the nature of the activities it conducts and the size of the firm. Therefore the remuneration strategy across FundRock Partners is governed by the FundRock Partners Board and

FundRock Partners has chosen not to have a Remuneration Committee. The FundRock Partners Board has established a Remuneration Policy designed to ensure the UCITS Remuneration Code in the FCA Rules are met proportionally for all UCITS Remuneration Code Staff.

The annual report of the Company and an up to date version of the ACD's remuneration policy including but not limited to, (i) a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, and (ii) the identities of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits may be obtained free of charge from the ACD at FundRock Partners Limited, Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, England, CM1 3BY or during normal business hours 0330 123 3721. These documents are available in English.

11.15 Benchmarks

Unless otherwise disclosed in this Prospectus, the indices or benchmarks utilised by the Funds are, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by an administrator that is listed on the register of benchmarks and administrators maintained by the FCA, as required by the Benchmark Regulation.

The ACD has adopted a written plan setting out actions, which it will take with respect to the Funds in the event that an index or benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided (the "**Contingency Plan**"), as required by article 28(2) of the Benchmark Regulation. Unitholders may access the Contingency Plan, free of charge, upon request, from the ACD.

APPENDIX I

FUND DETAILS

Name:	FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund
Type of Fund:	UK UCITS
Launch Date:	4 December 2017
FCA PRN:	790795
Investment objective:	<p>The investment objective of the Fund is to generate income (money paid out by an investment) and preserve capital with potential for capital growth (the increase in value of an investment) over an investment term of 5 years.</p>
Investment policy:	<p>The Fund will invest a minimum of 70% in GBP denominated, London Stock Exchange listed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• closed-ended investment trusts (a type of public listed company which invests in the shares of companies),• real estate investment trusts (a type of company that owns, operates or finances income-generating real estate) and• exchange traded funds (a type of fund traded on a stock exchange) <p>which, in each case, are invested in UK companies and assets domiciled, incorporated or which have a significant proportion of their business in the UK.</p> <p>The Fund may also invest in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• collective investment schemes,• shares,• bonds (loans, usually to a company or government, that pays interest),• money market instruments (investments usually issued by banks or governments that are a short term loan to the issuer by the buyer. The buyer receives interest and the return of the original amount at the end of a certain period),• other transferable securities, deposits,

- cash and near cash.

The Fund will comprise of a number of investments in listed owners or operators of infrastructure assets with a focus on the stability and security of quarterly distributions. The Investment Manager will use its expertise to pick investments to achieve the Fund's objective (i.e. the Fund will be actively managed).

The portfolio will be constructed to achieve diversification (i.e. it will hold a variety of investments that typically perform differently from one another) across a broad range of UK infrastructure sectors but may also have up to 20% global exposure.

On giving 60 days' notice to shareholders, the Fund may, in addition to its other investment powers, use

- derivatives (investments whose value is linked to another investment, or the performance of a stock exchange or to some other variable factor, such as interest rates), and
- forward transactions (contracts to buy or sell an asset where the date for settlement is agreed as a particular date in the future). The Fund will invest in derivatives and forward transactions

for investment purposes and borrow in accordance with the FCA rules and regulatory requirements. Use of derivatives may change the risk profile of the Fund.

The Fund will be managed in a manner that maintains eligibility for ISAs.

Benchmark

Given the specialist mandate of the Fund, the ACD does not consider that there is a representative index or sector that can be used as a benchmark.

Investors should assess performance by comparing the annual yield of the Fund against an expected annual yield of 5%. The expected annual yield is not a target and does not constrain the make-up of the

portfolio of the Fund. It is only used to assess the performance of the Fund.

Final accounting date:

31 May

Interim accounting dates:

30 November

Income accumulation/distribution dates*:	31 July (final); 31 October (interim); 31 January (interim); and 30 April (interim),
Valuation Point:	12 noon
Dealing frequency:	Daily on each Dealing Day
Classes of Shares and type of Shares:	Class A Accumulation; and Class A Income
Currency of denomination:	Pounds sterling
Initial charge:	0%
Redemption charge:	Nil
Annual Management Charge:	0.65%
Minimum initial investment:	£1,000
Minimum subsequent investment:	£500
Minimum holding:	£1,000
Minimum redemption:	£500
Minimum collection amount for regular savings:	£100 per month if you are investing in one Fund only. If you are investing in multiple Funds, the minimum investment per month is £50 per Fund and £100 per month overall (i.e. across all Funds)).
ISA status:	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares component
Charges taken from income or capital:	Capital
Past performance:	Past performance information is set out in APPENDIX VI
Typical investor profile:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investors with some basic investment knowledge. • Investors who are able to bear capital losses. • Investors wanting a return (growth) over 5 years or more.

- Investors not wishing to pay performance fees.
- Retail and professional investors through all distribution channels with or without professional advice.

Status of Fund for tax purposes: The Fund is an Equity Fund for the purposes of tax.

Whether Shares will be issued in any other currency: No

*Income will normally be accumulated within two months of the final accounting date but the ACD reserves the right to accumulate at a later date but not later than four months after the accounting date as permitted by the Regulations.

Name: FP Foresight Global Real Infrastructure Fund

Type of Fund: UK UCITS

Launch Date: 3 June 2019

FCA PRN: 843309

SDR Label Focus

Investment objective and sustainability: The Fund aims to grow, over any 5-year period, by more than 3% per annum above the rate of UK inflation (as measured by the UK Consumer Prices Index) by investing in companies that have both infrastructure characteristics and provide environmental and/or social benefits. For these purposes, positive environmental and social benefits include increasing low-carbon energy capacity, generating low-carbon energy, or providing assets that facilitate essential services including transport, healthcare, education, and digital connectivity. These environmental and/or social benefits are provided by companies which have a good 'footprint' (which is the environmental and social impact of their day-to-day operations) and a good 'handprint' (which is the scope of the individual holding's goods and services to actively decarbonise an economic sector or provide a positive social outcome). There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a positive return over this, or any other, period and you may not get back the original amount you invested.

Investment policy: The Fund will invest directly in the shares of companies (including listed Investment Trusts, Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), and other investment company structures depending on the relevant jurisdictions) or units of Master Limited Partnerships that, in each case, are publicly traded (listed) on stock exchanges in developed markets (meaning North America, Western Europe and Asia Pacific); and that own or operate real infrastructure or renewable energy assets anywhere in the world. Such companies' revenue streams are typically directly or indirectly supported by long term government or public sector contracts and government supported initiatives.

The companies that the Fund invests in will typically own or operate assets in the following infrastructure subsectors: low-carbon energy generation (e.g. offshore wind, onshore wind, solar energy, and hydro-

electricity), core infrastructure (e.g. schools, hospitals and transport), property with infrastructure characteristics (e.g. social housing and medical facilities), and digital infrastructure (e.g. data centres and communications towers). These subsectors have been identified as the Fund's 'Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors' against which each prospective security's revenues will be assessed.

At all times, at least 70% of the total Fund's assets will be invested in accordance with its sustainability objective.

No more than 50% of the Fund by value will be invested in shares that have a primary listing in a single country. All securities will be selected in accordance with the sustainability objective, however, the Fund may hold up to 10% in cash or money market instruments. This cash or money market holding will be to maintain liquidity, manage risk, and ensure flexibility for meeting redemptions or seizing new investment opportunities. **The Fund may invest in certain financial contracts (derivatives or forward transactions) for efficient portfolio management (including hedging).** These investments will not be made in pursuit of the sustainability objective; however, they will also not be in conflict with the sustainability objective. The investment manager will not invest in any other type of asset class not in the investment policy.

The Fund will not invest in securities that derive more than 10% of their revenues from:

- The extraction or production of shale gas or oil sands.
- The extraction, refinement, or energy generation of thermal coal or oil.
- The extraction or refinement of natural gas.

The Fund's investment universe and sustainability objective mean that in practical terms the Investment Manager expects to invest in companies which have negligible revenue exposure to these areas. Further detailed information on exclusions including definitions of sectors and activities can be found on the Investment Manager's website at: <https://www.foresight.group/>

The Investment Manager aims to manage the Fund in

a manner that maintains the Fund's eligibility for ISAs.

Benchmark:

The Fund aims to grow, over any 5 year period, by more than 3% per annum above the rate of UK inflation (as measured by the UK Consumer Prices Index). The UK Consumer Prices Index is therefore a target benchmark against which the performance of the Fund has been set ("**Target Benchmark**"). The Target Benchmark was chosen by the Investment Manager because the Fund will invest in investments that are inflation-linked (infrastructure and renewable energy assets are typically inflation-linked as a result of benefitting from government or public sector subsidies, concessions or service provision contracts which are themselves normally inflation-linked). Investors may use the Fund's performance against the Target Benchmark to assess the risks of investing in the Fund.

Sustainable Investment Process

The Investment Manager assesses all securities against the Foresight Capital Management Sustainable Investment Standard ("the Standard"). Only securities which meet the Standard will be considered for investment in the Fund. The Investment Manager has determined that alignment with the robust Standard set out below will ensure securities consistently deliver in line with the Fund's sustainability objective.

The asset selection process for investment trusts, REITs, other investment company structures, and Master Limited Partnerships combines proprietary research with external reporting to assess if a company's assets meet the Fund's sustainability criteria. The Investment Manager applies a "look-through" analysis, examining the underlying assets within each investment vehicle. This is supported by detailed, asset-level data provided by the management teams of these investment vehicles, facilitating thorough sustainable investment analysis. Ongoing review involves three key practices: a 'material item watchlist' to monitor considerations raised during the pre-investment process, 'regular reviews' using both internal and public reports for continued oversight, and 'engagement' to ensure transparency and influence strategy.

Asset Selection: Narrowing the Sustainable Investment Universe

To narrow the Fund's investment universe to securities that reach a baseline standard of sustainability, the Investment Manager has identified that all potential

investments must:

1. Pass the 'negative' screen.

- a. Each security must not breach requirements under the Investment Manager's exclusion policies.

2. Pass the 'norms-based' screen.

- a. Each security must align with at least 2 out of 4 of the Fund's 'footprint' Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs"). 'Alignment' with each 'footprint' KPI is defined as the following:
 - i. At least one of the following: a formal net-zero emissions target, formal climate change policies, or formal emissions reductions initiatives.
 - ii. An Investment Manager-assessed UN Global Compact ("UNGC") compliance score of at least 70/100. The security will be given a score of 10 for every policy it has in place that aligns with one of the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact. It will be given a score of 0 for each principle that does not have a policy and initiative in place. Top score is 100, bottom score is 0. The UNGC is appropriate as it is a globally accepted framework which promotes fundamental standards that align with the Fund's sustainability objective.
 - iii. A formal remuneration-linked incentivisation of senior management to implement sustainability objectives.
 - iv. A minimum 30:70 split of board gender diversity (female to male).

3. Meet Do No Significant Harm ("DNSH") requirements.

- a. The products, services, and processes of each security must not conflict with a separate aspect of the Fund's sustainability objective. More detail on the Investment Manager's DNSH assessment is provided in the section 'Potential material negative environmental/social outcomes'.

Asset Selection: Meeting the Robust, Evidence-Based Standard of Sustainability

To contribute to the Fund's sustainability objective and meet the Standard required for eligibility for the Fund, each security must meet the following requirement:

1. Pass the 'positive' screen.

- a. The alignment of 60% or more of the security's revenues with one or more of the Fund's Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors.

Only securities which meet the Standard will be considered for investment in the Fund.

Avoiding Investments That Conflict With The Sustainability Objective

The Investment Manager follows the Standard, as well as the negative and norms-based screens and DNSH requirements, to prevent Fund investments from conflicting with the sustainability objective and will divest from investments which it no longer believes are delivering the sustainability objective. Please see 'Potential material negative environmental/social outcomes' for further details.

Independent Assessment of Standard of Sustainability:

The Investment Manager's Global Head of Sustainability and Sustainable Finance undertook an independent assessment of the Standard. This internal function is independent of the investment process and appropriately skilled. The Standard was considered appropriate on the basis that it was systematic, evidence-based, and robust.

Key Performance Indicators

The Investment Manager monitors a range of KPIs to assess whether the Fund is achieving its sustainability objective.

To provide KPIs appropriate for a diversified infrastructure portfolio, the Investment Manager has created KPIs which assess the 'footprint' of an individual security, which is to say the environmental and social impact of their day-to-day operations, and the 'handprint' of an individual security which is to say the scope of the individual security's goods and services to actively decarbonise an economic sector or provide a positive social outcome. The KPIs have been based on the metrics recommended by a broad range of established international frameworks to ensure a comprehensive, multi-dimensional assessment of

whether the Fund's sustainability objective is being achieved.

As a consequence of the Fund investing across multiple infrastructure sub-sectors, the Fund portfolio is likely to hold a diversified range of companies that will not individually align with each 'footprint' or 'handprint' KPI. For example, the level of low-carbon energy generated across a reporting period is unlikely to be a material factor for a portfolio holding company which owns medical facilities.

The split between 'handprint' and 'footprint' KPIs is outlined below.

At security level, the KPIs will assess:

Footprint KPIs:

- Whether the security has net-zero emissions targets, climate change policies, or emission reduction initiatives.
- UNGC compliance through an FCM assessed score of between 0 and 100 deriving from company policies.
- Management's remuneration-linked incentivisation to implement sustainability initiatives.
- The board gender diversity measured through the proportion of female board members.

Handprint KPIs:

- The proportion of revenues aligned with the Fund's identified Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors.
- The level of additional low-carbon energy generating capacity installed (GWs) and the level of low-carbon energy generated (GWh) in a reporting period.
- The level of carbon dioxide equivalent ("CO₂e") emissions avoided due to products sold or services provided in a reporting period (Million MtCO₂e).
- The number of assets providing access to transport, healthcare, education, and digital connectivity services.

The Investment Manager will have considered the Fund

to have delivered against its sustainability objective where all of the Fund's investments adhere to the Standard and deliver positive outcomes against the Fund's defined environmental and social benefits.

The Investment Manager will report annually on the Fund's delivery of its sustainability objective, including progress against the KPIs, which will be available at: <https://www.foresight.group/>.

Why has the Investment Manager assessed the KPI and screening thresholds necessary to achieve the sustainability objective as appropriate? The Investment Manager's assessment of the appropriateness of the KPIs and screening thresholds is detailed below.

1. Norms-based Screen:

Alignment with 2 of 4 Footprint KPIs

Securities implement sustainability best practices through a diverse range of approaches. It is unrealistic to expect all securities to meet every KPI in the framework, given the varied pathways to achieving sustainability outcomes. Meeting 2 of the 4 'footprint' KPIs demonstrates a security's strategic commitment to integrating sustainability considerations into its day-to-day operations.

'70/100' – UNGC Compliance Score

The UNGC compliance score process evaluates a company's alignment with the Ten Principles of the UNGC. A mandated minimum score of 70/100 has been chosen as it allows for flexibility while ensuring securities still meet a majority of principles satisfactorily. This minimum score enables companies to progressively strengthen their policies and actions in alignment with the Ten Principles of the UNGC.

'30:70 Split' – Board Gender Diversity

The Investment Manager has assessed a 30:70 female-to-male split on boards to be current industry best practice. The 30:70 split is seen as a practical and implementable target without overwhelming current board structures. Research indicates that securities with more gender-diverse boards are more likely to engage in proactive environmental practices. This, in turn, improves alignment with the Fund's sustainability objective.

2. Positive Screen/Sustainability Standard

'60% Revenues' – Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors

The Investment Manager has followed the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") methodology for identifying a primary business activity. The methodology states that, in order to provide an accurate, complete, and long-term view of an investment universe, a security's revenues often provide a more stable and precise reflection of its activities than earnings. The Guidelines for GICS Classification outlines that a security should be classified into a pre-defined sector where business activities generate 60% or more of a security's revenues. Following this robust standard, the Investment Manager has assessed that for 60% of a security's revenues to align with one or more of the Fund's Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors it will need to embed sustainability considerations into its core business operations and will be strategically committed to sustaining and scaling its operations. This criterion ensures that securities align with the Fund's sustainability objective, including low-carbon energy installation and generation, and supporting essential social infrastructure.

3. Fund-level KPIs

Clean Energy and Avoided Emissions

These KPIs evidence the Fund's contributions to global decarbonisation efforts by adding new low-carbon energy capacity, displacing non-renewable energy sources, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Even modest contributions are meaningful, as they represent real and measurable environmental benefits. Further, the Fund maintains the flexibility to invest in early-stage or smaller-scale projects that, while not large in scale, still play an important role in advancing sustainability goals.

Transport, Healthcare, Education, and Digital Connectivity Assets

This KPI reflects the Fund's commitment to supporting the infrastructure necessary for the delivery of essential social services. Infrastructure is a prerequisite for effective service provision, as the absence of adequate physical facilities would impede or

render impossible the delivery of such services. A Fund's number of assets thus serves as a metric for assessing the Fund's success in supporting the foundational infrastructure that enable the provision of transport, healthcare, education, and digital connectivity services. By supporting these assets, the Fund facilitates broader access to necessary resources, thereby supporting social benefits such as improved health outcomes, educational attainment, and digital inclusion.

Link between sustainability objective and positive environmental/social outcome The Fund's sustainability objective contributes to a positive environmental and social benefits in the following ways:

GHG Emission Reduction:

The Fund's sustainability objective targets investment in securities that install and generate low-carbon energy sources such as solar and wind power and that replace other forms of carbon intensive power generation. Furthermore, investing in securities that manage and operate public transportation systems help replace high carbon forms of transport.

Improving Access to Essential Services:

The Fund's sustainability objective targets investment in securities that provide infrastructure critical to public well-being and productivity. This includes assets that expand affordable, reliable transport networks, improve healthcare infrastructure and accessibility, enhance educational facilities, and increase digital connectivity. By investing in these areas, the sustainability objective improves the accessibility of essential services.

Actual/expected material effect of the pursuit of the sustainability objective on financial risk and return The range of potential investments available to the Fund is limited to companies that meet the Standard which may lead to narrower portfolio diversification compared to broader market indices. Any reduction in the investment universe, based on factors unrelated to financial considerations, could potentially limit financial returns or increase financial risks.

Potential material negative environmental/social outcomes The Investment Manager cannot guarantee that there will not be any negative impacts associated with investing in the underlying securities, and there is always the possibility of unintended impacts resulting from pursuing the sustainability objective. Low-carbon energy projects, core infrastructure, and digital assets

can disrupt ecosystems, increase resource strain, and cause community tensions.

To ensure that these do not conflict with the Fund's sustainability objective, the Investment Manager applies a DNSH principle as part of its investment process. DNSH considerations are integrated during the negative, norms-based, and positive screen. During the negative screen, any security that violates the Fund's exclusion policy is removed from the investment universe. This filters out companies that conflict with the Fund's sustainability objective. The norms-based screen and assessment of 'footprint' KPIs ensures that securities comply with globally accepted environmental and social practices to reinforce robust environmental and social goals and mitigate the risk of investing in securities that conflict with the Fund's sustainability objective. The positive screen assesses company revenues to ensure that they are actively contributing towards the Fund's sustainability objective. The Investment Manager also undertakes sector-specific risk reviews to analyse risks associated with their investment universe such as ecosystem disruption. If a security's conflict with the sustainability objective is identified pre-investment the Investment Manager will not invest in the security. Where portfolio securities are considered to be at risk of conflicting with the sustainability objective, the Investment Manager will engage with the security to seek a change in performance or where changes are considered to be insufficient, the security will be divested.

Policies and procedures for monitoring KPIs and alignment with the sustainability objective The Investment Manager is responsible for monitoring alignment with the Fund's sustainability objective, and identification, tracking and measurement of KPIs. As part of the tracking and measurement processes, the Investment Manager has assessed 'good' alignment to constitute all investments made by the Fund aligning with the Standard. The Investment Manager sources data from third party vendors and from investee companies to assess whether an investee company aligns with the Standard. Where the Investment Manager has assessed that an investee company can improve its alignment with 'footprint' and 'handprint' KPIs, the Investment Manager will engage with the investee company's management on the issue.

The Investment Manager will regularly monitor the companies in which the Fund invests against the sustainability objective. If it is the Investment

Manager's opinion that an investee company, even after detailed engagement with its management team, no longer meets the Fund's sustainability objective, the Investment Manager will not make any further investments in the company and will seek to realise in an orderly fashion its investment in such a company.

The Investment Manager will produce an annual KPI report, displaying the latest data, highlighting any material changes in the Fund-level results.

Stewardship

The Investment Manager is committed to integrating stewardship into the investment process to support the Fund's sustainability objective. The Investment Manager is not a signatory to the UK Stewardship Code 2020 but has developed a comprehensive Stewardship Framework aligned with the principles of the Financial Reporting Council's Code. This framework, available on the Investment Manager's website, emphasizes active ownership and engagement with investee companies to enhance sustainability standards. The Investment Manager actively monitors and engages with investee companies to protect long-term shareholder interests. Engagements with investee companies are split across environmental, social, and governance factors and often focus on recurring themes related to the investment objectives of the Fund. For example, environmental engagements will cover topics such as energy reduction initiatives, social engagements will cover topics such as social supply chain management processes, and governance engagements will cover topics such as UNGC compliance. More detail on the engagements that take place with investee companies can be found in the Investment Manager's annual Stewardship Report which is available at <https://www.foresight.group/capital-management>. The Investment Manager utilises its shareholder rights to vote on all resolutions at company meetings.

Escalation is an integrated part of the Investment Manager's stewardship processes. Investment Trusts, REITs, other investment company structures, and Master Limited Partnerships are usually managed by an investment management team that is overseen by a board of directors. As a shareholder in the investment vehicle, the Investment Manager has the right to vote on issues and meet the manager and the Board. The Investment Manager will escalate through actions such as meeting with management or the Board, voting on or submitting resolutions, collaborating with other

institutions, or ultimately divesting if necessary.

The Investment Manager maintains quarterly voting records, which are published on the Investment Manager's website, and will provide disclosure on every single ballot that has been voted on. An annual Stewardship Report is published, detailing the Investment Manager's stewardship activities and their impact in achieving the Fund's sustainability objective.

Final accounting date:	31 May
Interim accounting dates:	30 November
Income accumulation/distribution dates*:	31 July (final); 31 October (interim); 31 January (interim); and 30 April (interim),
Valuation Point:	12 noon
Dealing frequency:	Daily on each Dealing Day
Classes of Shares and type of Shares:	Class A Accumulation; and Class A Income
Currency of denomination:	Pounds sterling
Initial charge:	0%
Redemption charge:	Nil
Annual Management Charge:	0.85%
Minimum initial investment:	£1,000
Minimum subsequent investment:	£500
Minimum holding:	£1,000
Minimum redemption:	£500
Minimum collection amount for regular savings:	£100 per month if you are investing in one Fund only. If you are investing in multiple Funds, the minimum investment per month is £50 per Fund and £100 per month overall (i.e. across all Funds).
ISA status:	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares component

Charges taken from income or capital:

Capital

Past performance:

Past performance information is set out in APPENDIX VI

Typical investor profile:

- Investors with some basic investment knowledge.
- Investors who are able to bear capital losses.
- Investors wanting a return (growth) over 5 years or more.
- Investors not wishing to pay performance fees.
- Investors seeking a fund with sustainable themes.
- Retail and professional investors through all distribution channels with or without professional advice.

Status of Fund for tax purposes: The Fund is an Equity Fund for the purposes of tax.

Whether Shares will be issued in any other currency: No

* Income will normally be accumulated within two months of the final accounting date but the ACD reserves the right to accumulate at a later date but not later than four months after the accounting date as permitted by the Regulations.

Name:	FP Foresight Sustainable Real Estate Securities Fund
Type of Fund:	UK UCITS
Launch Date:	15 June 2020
FCA PRN:	927949
SDR label	Focus
Investment objective:	<p>and sustainability The Fund aims to provide an income yield of 4% net of fees with a secondary objective to achieve capital growth over a rolling 5-year period by investing in companies whose primary business interest is in physical real estate and which provide environmental and/or social benefits. For these purposes, positive environmental and social benefits are defined through alignment with the Fund's pre-defined Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"): 'Good Health and Wellbeing' (SDG 3), 'Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure' (SDG 9), 'Sustainable Cities and Communities' (SDG 11), 'Responsible Consumption and Production' (SDG 12), 'Climate Action' (SDG 13), and 'Life on Land' (SDG 15). These environmental and/or social benefits are provided by companies which have a good 'footprint' (which is the environmental and social impact of operating their real estate) and a good 'handprint' (which is the scope of the company's real estate to facilitate the decarbonisation of an economic sector or a positive social outcome).</p>

Investment policy:

The Fund will invest in global real estate via publicly traded securities (listed) on stock exchanges in developed markets (meaning North America, Western Europe and Asia Pacific), primarily Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), Investment Trusts and Closed-Ended Funds.

The Fund's holdings will be diversified across geographies and sub-sectors of the real estate market however, concentrations may emerge naturally from time to time as part of the ongoing stock selection by the Investment Manager as detailed below. Portfolio companies will operate in sub-sectors such as social housing, healthcare, office space, logistics, data centres and communications infrastructure. These sub-sectors may change over time.

At all times, at least 70% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in accordance with its sustainability objective. All securities will be selected in accordance with the sustainability objective; however, the Fund may hold up to 10% in cash or money market instruments. This cash or money market holding will be to maintain liquidity, manage risk, and ensure flexibility for meeting redemptions or seizing new investment opportunities. Cash and money market investments will not be made in pursuit of the sustainability objective; however, they will also not be in conflict with the sustainability objective. The Fund will be managed in a manner that maintains the Fund's eligibility for ISAs.

Additionally, the Fund will not invest in securities that derive more than 10% of their revenues from:

- Tenants that extract or distribute fossil fuels including coal, oil, or natural gas.
- Tenants that own or operate gambling facilities.

The Fund's investment universe and sustainability objective mean that in practical terms the Investment Manager expects to invest in companies which have negligible revenue exposure to these areas. Further detailed information on exclusions including definitions of sectors and activities can be found on the Investment Manager's website at: <https://www.foresight.group/>

Benchmark:

Given the specialist mandate of the Fund, the ACD does not consider that there is a representative index or sector that can be used as a benchmark. Investors

should assess performance by comparing the annual yield of the Fund against an expected annual yield of 4%.

Sustainable investment process

The Investment Manager assesses all securities against the Foresight Capital Management Sustainable Investment Standard ("the Standard"). Only securities which meet the Standard will be considered for investment in the Fund. The Investment Manager has determined that alignment with the robust Standard set out below will ensure securities consistently deliver in line with the Fund's sustainability objective.

The asset selection process for REITs, Investment Trusts and other Closed-Ended Funds combines proprietary research with external reporting to assess if a company's assets meet the Fund's sustainability criteria. The Investment Manager applies a "look-through" analysis, examining the underlying assets within each investment vehicle. This is supported by detailed, asset-level data provided by the management teams of these investment vehicles, facilitating thorough sustainable investment analysis. Ongoing review involves three key practices: a 'material item watchlist' to monitor considerations raised during the pre-investment process, 'regular reviews' using both internal and public reports for continued oversight, and 'engagement' to ensure transparency and influence strategy.

Asset Selection: Narrowing the Sustainable Investment Universe

To narrow the Fund's investment universe to securities that reach a baseline standard of sustainability, the Investment Manager has identified that all potential investments must:

1. Pass the 'negative' screen.

- a. Each security must not breach requirements under the Investment Manager's exclusion policies.

2. Pass the 'norms-based' screen.

- a. Each security must align with at least 2 out of 4 of the Fund's 'footprint' Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs"). 'Alignment' with each 'footprint' KPI is defined as the following:
 - i. At least one of the following: a formal net-zero emissions target, formal emissions reductions initiatives, a formal energy

efficiency policy, a formal green building policy, or green lease initiatives.

- ii. An Investment Manager-assessed UN Global Compact ("UNGC") compliance score of at least 70/100. The security will be given a score of 10 for every policy it has in place that aligns with one of the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact. It will be given a score of 0 for each principle that does not have a policy and initiative in place. Top score is 100, bottom score is 0. The UNGC is appropriate as it is a globally accepted framework which promotes fundamental standards that align with the Fund's sustainability objective.
- iii. A formal remuneration-linked incentivisation of senior management to implement sustainability objectives.
- iv. A minimum 30:70 split of board gender diversity (female to male).

3. Meet Do No Significant Harm ("DNSH") requirements.

- a. The products, services, and processes of each security must not conflict with a separate aspect of the Fund's sustainability objective. More detail on the Investment Manager's DNSH assessment is provided in the section 'Potential material negative environmental/social outcomes'.

Asset Selection: Meeting the Robust, Evidence-Based Standard of Sustainability

To contribute to the Fund's sustainability objective and meet the Standard required for eligibility for the Fund, each security must meet the following requirement:

1. Pass the 'positive' screen.

- i. The alignment of 60% or more of the security's revenues with one or more of the sub-targets of one or more of the following UN Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"):

1. Good Health and Wellbeing (SDG 3).
2. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (SDG 9).
3. Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11).
4. Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12).
5. Climate Action (SDG 13).
6. Life on Land (SDG 15).

Only securities which meet the Standard will be considered for investment in the Fund.

Relevance of the Fund's SDGs

The Investment Manager has assessed the following SDGs to be appropriate benchmarks through which to align with the Fund's sustainability objective for the following reasons:

1. Good Health and Wellbeing (SDG 3)

Real estate developments can enhance health outcomes through better air quality, green spaces, and access to healthcare facilities.

2. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (SDG 9)

Modern, sustainably designed real estate creates resilient infrastructure and innovation in building design and construction, improving efficiency, durability, and community utility.

3. Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11)

Real estate directly impacts urban planning and can help facilitate safe and sustainable communities through efficient land use, affordable housing, and high-quality public spaces.

4. Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12)

By adopting sustainable building practices, real estate projects can minimize resource use, reduce waste, and

promote circular economy principles.

5. Climate Action (SDG 13)

Real estate is a significant contributor to carbon emissions. Implementing energy-efficient designs and renewable energy in buildings reduces carbon footprints and mitigates climate impact.

6. Life on Land (SDG 15)

Sustainable land management practices protect biodiversity and ecosystems, helping to restore and conserve natural habitats.

Avoiding Investments That Conflict with the Sustainability Objective

The Investment Manager follows the Standard, as well as the negative and norms-based screens and DNSH requirements, to prevent Fund investments from conflicting with the sustainability objective and will divest from investments which it no longer believes are delivering the sustainability objective. Please see 'Potential material negative environmental/social outcomes' for further details.

Independent Assessment of Standard of Sustainability

The Investment Manager's Global Head of Sustainability and Sustainable Finance undertook an independent assessment of the Standard. This internal function is independent of the investment process and appropriately skilled. The Standard was considered appropriate on the basis that it was systematic, evidence-based, and robust.

Key Performance Indicators

The Investment Manager monitors a range of KPIs to assess whether the Fund is achieving its sustainability objective.

To provide KPIs appropriate for a diversified portfolio that invests across a range of real estate sub-sectors, the Investment Manager has created KPIs which assess the 'footprint' of an individual security, which is to say the environmental and social impact of operating their assets, and the 'handprint' of an individual security which is to say the scope of the individual security's assets to facilitate the decarbonisation of an economic sector or provide a positive social outcome. The KPIs have been based on the metrics recommended by a broad range of established international frameworks to

ensure a comprehensive, multi-dimensional assessment of whether the Fund's sustainability objective is being achieved.

As a consequence of the Fund investing across multiple real estate sub-sectors, the Fund portfolio is likely to hold a diversified range of companies that will not individually align with each 'footprint' or 'handprint' KPI. For example, the level of low-carbon energy generated across a reporting period is unlikely to be a material factor for a portfolio holding company which owns timberlands.

The split between 'handprint' and 'footprint' KPIs is outlined below.

At security level, the KPIs will assess:

Footprint KPIs:

- Whether the security has net-zero emissions targets, formal emissions reduction initiatives, a formal energy efficiency policy, a formal green building policy, or green lease initiatives.
- UNGC compliance through an Investment Manager assessed score of between 0 and 100 deriving from company policies.
- Management's remuneration-linked incentivisation to implement sustainability initiatives.
- The board gender diversity measured through the proportion of female board members.

Handprint KPIs

- The proportion of revenues aligned with the Fund's identified SDGs.
- The level of additional low-carbon energy generating capacity installed (MWs) and the level of low-carbon energy generated (MWhs) in a reporting period.
- The level of carbon dioxide equivalent ("CO₂e") emissions avoided due to products sold or services provided in a reporting period (Million MtCO₂e).
- The number of assets providing access to healthcare, education, digital connectivity, and community amenity services.

The Investment Manager will have considered the Fund to have delivered against its sustainability objective where all of the Fund's investments adhere to the

Standard and deliver positive outcomes against the Fund's defined environmental and social benefits.

The Investment Manager will report annually on the Fund's delivery of its sustainability objective, including progress against the KPIs, which will be available at: <https://www.foresight.group/>.

Why has the Investment Manager assessed the KPI and screening thresholds necessary to achieve the sustainability objective as appropriate? The Investment Manager's assessment for the appropriateness of the KPIs and screening thresholds is detailed below.

1. Norms-based screen:

Alignment with 2 of 4 Footprint KPIs

Securities implement sustainability best practices through a diverse range of approaches. It is unrealistic to expect all securities to meet every KPI in the framework, given the varied pathways to achieving sustainability outcomes. Meeting 2 of the 4 'footprint' KPIs demonstrates a security's strategic commitment to integrating sustainability considerations into its day-to-day operations.

'70/100' – UNGC Compliance Score

The UNGC compliance score process evaluates a company's alignment with the Ten Principles of the UNGC. A mandated minimum score of 70/100 has been chosen as it allows for flexibility while ensuring securities still meet a majority of principles satisfactorily. This minimum score enables companies to progressively strengthen their policies and actions in alignment with the Ten Principles of the UNGC.

'30:70 Split' – Board Gender Diversity

The Investment Manager has assessed a 30:70 female-to-male split on boards to be current industry best practice. The 30:70 split is seen as a practical and implementable target, without overwhelming current board structures. Research indicates that securities with more gender-diverse boards are more likely to engage in proactive environmental practices. This, in turn, improves alignment with the Fund's sustainability objective.

2. Positive Screen/Sustainability Standard

'60% Revenues' – Pre-defined UN SDGs

The Investment Manager has followed the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") methodology for identifying a primary business activity. The methodology states that, in order to provide an accurate, complete, and long-term view of an investment universe, a security's revenues often provide a more stable and precise reflection of its activities than earnings. The Guidelines for GICS Classification outlines that a security should be classified into a pre-defined sector where business activities generate 60% or more of a security's revenues. Following this robust standard, the Investment Manager has assessed that for 60% of a security's revenues to align with one or more of the Fund's pre-defined UN SDGs it will need to embed sustainability considerations into its core business operations and will be strategically committed to sustaining and scaling its operations. This criterion ensures that securities align with the Fund's sustainability objective, including low-carbon energy installation and generation, and supporting essential social infrastructure.

3. Fund-level KPIs

Clean Energy and Avoided Emissions

These KPIs evidence the Fund's contributions to global decarbonisation efforts by adding new low-carbon energy capacity, displacing non-renewable energy sources, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Even modest contributions are meaningful, as they represent real and measurable environmental benefits. Further, the Fund maintains the flexibility to invest in early-stage or smaller-scale projects that, while not large in scale, still play an important role in advancing sustainability goals.

Healthcare, Education, Digital Connectivity, and Community Amenity Assets

This KPI reflects the Fund's commitment to supporting the infrastructure necessary for the delivery of essential social services. Infrastructure is a prerequisite for effective service provision, as the absence of adequate physical facilities would impede or render impossible the delivery of such services. A security's number of assets thus serves as a metric for

assessing the Fund's success in supporting the foundational infrastructure that enable the provision of healthcare, education, and digital connectivity, and community amenity services. By supporting these assets, the Fund facilitates broader access to necessary resources, thereby supporting social benefits such as improved health outcomes, educational attainment, and digital inclusion.

Link between sustainability objective and positive environmental/social outcomes The Fund's sustainability objective is measured through a comprehensive set of KPIs that collectively drive positive environmental and social outcomes. By focusing on these KPIs, the Fund contributes to a sustainable future in the following ways:

Promoting Environmental Stewardship:

The need to decarbonize the real estate sector is critical as it is a significant contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions. The Fund promotes environmental stewardship by investing in companies with net-zero emissions targets, formal emissions reduction initiatives, green lease initiatives or green building policies. Companies committed to these objectives are more likely to innovate in areas like low-carbon resources and cleaner production processes, thereby reducing harmful emissions and fostering a culture of environmental responsibility across the industry. Further, KPIs such as the installation and generation of low-carbon energy (MWs and MWhs) drive the Fund to invest in companies that adopt practices which reduce their environmental footprint and actively decarbonize their operations, contributing to the broader climate transition.

Facilitating Access to Essential Services:

The Fund aims to create positive social outcomes by investing in companies which provide access to essential services. Through KPIs that measure the number of assets delivering healthcare, education, digital connectivity, and community amenities, the Fund ensures that its investments support real estate that improves quality of life and promotes community wellbeing.

Actual/expected material effect of the pursuit of the sustainability objective on financial risk and return The range of potential investments available to the Fund is limited to companies that meet the Standard which may lead to narrower portfolio diversification compared to broader market indices. Any reduction in

the investment universe, based on factors unrelated to financial considerations, could potentially limit financial returns or increase financial risks.

Potential material negative environmental/social outcomes The Investment Manager cannot guarantee that there will not be any negative impacts associated with investing in the underlying securities, and there is always the possibility of unintended impacts resulting from pursuing the sustainability objective. Investing in real estate can disrupt ecosystems, increase resource strain, and cause community tensions.

To ensure that these do not conflict with the Fund's sustainability objective, the Investment Manager applies a DNSH principle as part of its investment process. DNSH considerations are integrated during the negative, norms-based, and positive screen. During the negative screen, any security that violates the Fund's exclusion policy is removed from the investment universe. This filters out companies that conflict with the Fund's sustainability objective. The norms-based screen and assessment of 'footprint' KPIs ensures that securities comply with globally accepted environmental and social practices to reinforce robust environmental and social goals and mitigate the risk of investing in securities that conflict with the Fund's sustainability objective. The positive screen assesses company revenues to ensure that they are actively contributing towards the Fund's sustainability objective. The Investment Manager also undertakes sector-specific risk reviews to analyse risks associated with their investment universe such as ecosystem disruption. If a security's conflict with the sustainability objective is identified pre-investment the Investment Manager will not invest in the security. Where portfolio securities are considered to be at risk of conflicting with the sustainability objective, the Investment Manager will engage with the security to seek a change in performance or where changes are considered to be insufficient, the security will be divested.

Policies and procedures for monitoring KPIs and alignment with the sustainability objective The Investment Manager is responsible for monitoring alignment with the Fund's sustainability objective, and identification, tracking and measurement of KPIs. As part of the tracking and measurement processes, the Investment Manager has assessed 'good' alignment to constitute all investments made by the Fund aligning with the Standard. The Investment Manager sources data from third party vendors and from investee companies to assess whether an investee company aligns with the Standard. Where the Investment Manager has assessed that an investee company can improve its alignment with 'footprint' and 'handprint' KPIs, the Investment Manager will engage with the investee company's management on the issue.

The Investment Manager will regularly monitor the

companies in which the Fund invests against the sustainability objective. If it is the Investment Manager's opinion that an investee company, even after detailed engagement with its management team, no longer meets the Fund's sustainability objective, the Investment Manager will not make any further investments in the company and will seek to realise in an orderly fashion its investment in such a company.

The Investment Manager will produce an annual KPI report, displaying the latest data, highlighting any material changes in the Fund-level results.

Stewardship

The Investment Manager is committed to integrating stewardship into the investment process to support the Fund's sustainability objective. The Investment Manager is not a signatory to the UK Stewardship Code 2020 but has developed a comprehensive Stewardship Framework aligned with the principles of the Financial Reporting Council's Code. This framework, available on the Investment Manager's website, emphasizes active ownership and engagement with investee companies to enhance sustainability standards. The Investment Manager actively monitors and engages with investee companies to protect long-term shareholder interests. Engagements with investee companies are split across environmental, social, and governance factors and often focus on recurring themes related to the investment objectives of the Fund. For example, environmental engagements will cover topics such as energy reduction initiatives, social engagements will cover topics such as social supply chain management processes, and governance engagements will cover topics such as UNGC compliance. More detail on the engagements that take place with investee companies can be found in the Investment Manager's annual Stewardship Report which is available at <https://www.foresight.group/capital-management>. The Investment Manager utilises its shareholder rights to vote on all resolutions at company meetings.

Escalation is an integrated part of the Investment Manager's stewardship processes. Investment Trusts, REITs, and other Closed-Ended Funds are usually managed by an investment management team that is overseen by a board of directors. As a shareholder in the investment vehicle, the Investment Manager has the right to vote on issues and meet the manager and the Board. The Investment Manager will escalate through actions such as meeting with management or the Board, voting on or submitting resolutions, collaborating with other institutions, or ultimately divesting if necessary.

The Investment Manager maintains quarterly voting records, which are published on the Investment

Manager's website, and will provide disclosure on every single ballot that has been voted on. An annual Stewardship Report is published, detailing the Investment Manager's stewardship activities and their impact in achieving the Fund's sustainability objective.

Final accounting date:	31 May
Interim accounting dates:	30 November
Income accumulation/distribution dates*:	31 July (final); 31 October (interim); 31 January (interim); and 30 April (interim),
Valuation Point:	12 noon
Dealing frequency:	Daily on each Dealing Day
Classes of Shares and type of Shares:	Class A Accumulation; and Class A Income
Currency of denomination:	Pounds sterling
Initial charge:	0%
Redemption charge:	Nil
Annual Management Charge:	0.85%
Minimum initial investment:	£1,000
Minimum subsequent investment:	£500
Minimum holding:	£1,000
Minimum redemption:	£500
Minimum collection amount for regular savings:	£100 per month if you are investing in one Fund only. If you are investing in multiple Funds, the minimum investment per month is £50 per Fund and £100 per month overall (i.e. across all Funds).
ISA status:	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares component
Charges taken from income or	Capital

capital:

Past performance:

Past performance information is set out in APPENDIX VI

Typical investor profile:

- Investors with some basic investment knowledge.
- Investors who are able to bear capital losses.
- Investors wanting a return (growth) over 5 years or more.
- Investors not wishing to pay performance fees.
- Investors seeking a fund with sustainable themes.
- Retail and professional investors through all distribution channels with or without professional advice.

Status of Fund for tax purposes: The Fund is an Equity Fund for the purposes of tax.

Whether Shares will be issued in any other currency: No

*Income will normally be accumulated within two months of the final accounting date but the ACD reserves the right to accumulate at a later date but not later than four months after the accounting date as permitted by the Regulations.

Name: FP Foresight Sustainable Future Themes Fund

Type of Fund: UK UCITS

Launch Date: 28 March 2022

FCA PRN: 973267

SDR Label Focus

Investment and sustainability objective: The objective of the Fund is to achieve capital growth (the increase in the value of investments) over a five-year period by investing in companies that provide a positive environmental and/or social benefit through both the environmental and social impact of their business operations (their 'footprint') and the scope of their products or services to actively decarbonise an economic sector or provide a positive social outcome (their 'handprint'). For these purposes, positive environmental and social benefits are defined through alignment with one or more of the Fund's pre-defined 'Sustainable Investment Pillars': 'Sustainable Energy', 'Sustainable Food, Land, and Forestry', 'Waste, Water, and the Circular Economy', 'Health and Education', and 'Digital World'.

Investment policy: The business activities of the companies that the Fund invests in will align with one or more of the following themes:

1. **Sustainable Energy:** companies actively contributing to global decarbonisation through sustainable energy generation, storage and usage;
2. **Sustainable Food, Land and Forestry:** companies involved in the sustainable production of food, use of land, agriculture or forestry and those focused on the protection of biodiversity;
3. **Waste, Water and the Circular Economy:** companies that are actively involved in delivering sustainable water and waste solutions and companies that meaningfully contribute to sustainable resource management;
4. **Health and Education:** companies that own assets or provide services that contribute towards the delivery of sustainable, high-quality

and inclusive healthcare and education; and/or

5. **Digital World:** companies that support the transition to a digital economy in a sustainable and socially inclusive way.

These themes have been identified as the Fund's 'Sustainable Investment Pillars' against which each prospective security's revenues will be assessed. Please read the section titled 'Key Performance Indicators' for more information.

The Fund will have a concentrated portfolio and will only hold between 25 and 45 holdings. The Fund will be actively managed. The Fund may invest in the shares of companies of all sizes anywhere in the world (with a maximum 20% in emerging markets) that align with the Fund's investment and sustainability objective.

At all times, at least 70% of the total Fund's assets will be invested in accordance with its sustainability objective. All securities will be selected in accordance with the sustainability objective; however, the Fund may hold up to 10% in cash or money market instruments. This cash or money market holding will be to maintain liquidity, manage risk, and ensure flexibility for meeting redemptions or seizing new investment opportunities. Cash and money market investments will not be made in pursuit of the sustainability objective; however, they will also not be in conflict with the sustainability objective.

The Fund may also use derivatives (which are investments whose value is linked to another investment, or the performance of a stock exchange or to some other variable factor, such as interest rates) for the purposes of hedging and/or efficient portfolio management. Efficient portfolio management is where the Fund is managed in a way to reduce risk or cost and/or generate extra income. These investments would not be made in pursuit of the sustainability objective; however, they would also not be in conflict with the sustainability objective. The Fund's use of derivatives is expected to be limited.

The Fund will not invest in securities that derive more than 10% of their revenues from:

- The extraction or production of shale gas or oil

sands.

- The extraction, refinement, or energy generation of thermal coal or oil.
- The extraction or refinement of natural gas.
- Animal testing for purposes other than regulated healthcare.

The Fund's investment universe and sustainability objective mean that in practical terms the Investment Manager expects to invest in companies which have negligible revenue exposure to these areas. Further detailed information on exclusions including definitions of sectors and activities can be found on the Investment Manager's website at: <https://www.foresight.group/>

Benchmark

The Fund performance can be compared to the performance of the FTSE All World GBP index. It is therefore a comparator benchmark against which the performance of the Fund can be compared (the "Comparator Benchmark"). The Comparator Benchmark was chosen by the Investment Manager because it is a widely used indicator of the performance of the global stock-markets, in which the Fund invests. Management of the Fund is not restricted by this benchmark. The deviation from the Comparator Benchmark may be significant and the portfolio of the Fund may at times bear little or no resemblance to the Comparator Benchmark.

Sustainable Investment Process

The Investment Manager assesses all securities against the Foresight Capital Management Sustainable Investment Standard ("the Standard"). Only securities which meet the Standard will be considered for investment in the Fund. The Investment Manager has determined that alignment with the robust Standard set out below will ensure securities consistently deliver in line with the Fund's sustainability objective.

The asset selection process for securities combines proprietary research with external reporting to assess if a company meets the Fund's sustainability criteria. Ongoing review involves three key practices: a 'material item watchlist' to monitor considerations raised during the pre-investment process, 'regular reviews' using both internal and public reports for

continued oversight, and 'engagement' to ensure transparency and influence strategy.

Asset Selection: Narrowing the Sustainable Investment Universe

To narrow the universe of potential securities that reach a baseline standard of sustainability, the Investment Manager has identified that all potential investments must:

1. Pass the 'negative' screen.

- a. Each security must not breach requirements under the Investment Manager's exclusion policies.

2. Pass the 'norms-based' screen.

- a. Each security must align with at least 2 out of 4 of the Fund's 'footprint' Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs"). 'Alignment' with each 'footprint' KPI is defined as the following:
 - i. At least one of the following: a formal net-zero emissions target, formal climate change policies, or formal emissions reductions initiatives.
 - ii. An Investment Manager-assessed UN Global Compact ("UNGC") compliance score of at least 70/100. The security will be given a score of 10 for every policy it has in place that aligns with one of the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact. It will be given a score of 0 for each principle that does not have a policy and initiative in place. Top score is 100, bottom score is 0. The UNGC is appropriate as it is a globally accepted framework which promotes fundamental standards that align with the Fund's sustainability objective.
 - iii. A formal remuneration-linked incentivisation of senior management to implement sustainability objectives.

- iv. A minimum 30:70 split of board gender diversity (female to male).

3. Meet Do No Significant Harm (“DNSH”) requirements.

- a. The products, services, and processes of each security must not conflict with a separate aspect of the Fund’s sustainability objective. More detail on the Investment Manager’s DNSH assessment is provided in the section ‘Potential material negative environmental/social outcomes’.

Asset Selection: Meeting the Robust, Evidence-Based Standard of Sustainability

To contribute to the Fund’s sustainability objective and meet the Standard required for eligibility for the Fund, each security must meet the following requirement:

1. Pass the ‘positive’ screen.

- a. The alignment of more than 60% of the security’s revenues with one or more of the Fund’s Sustainable Investment Pillars.

Only securities which meet the Standard will be considered for investment in the Fund.

Use Of UN Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”) to Guide Alignment with Fund Sustainable Investment Pillars

To meet the Fund’s Standard, 60% of a security’s revenues must align with the Fund’s Sustainable Investment Pillars. The sub-goals of the following SDGs have been identified as an appropriate framework against which to define alignment with the Sustainable Investment Pillars:

1. Sustainable Energy

- a. **Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7):** Supports renewable energy generation and accessibility, driving decarbonization.
- b. **Climate Action (SDG 13):** Addresses climate change by reducing carbon emissions through sustainable energy solutions.

2. Sustainable Food, Land, and Forestry

- a. Zero Hunger (SDG 2):** Promotes sustainable agricultural practices to enhance food security.
- b. Life on Land (SDG 15):** Protects biodiversity and ecosystems through sustainable land and forestry management.

3. Waste, Water, and the Circular Economy

- a. Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6):** Ensures sustainable water management and access to clean water.
- b. Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11):** Drives sustainable urban development through innovative waste solutions.
- c. Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12):** Advocates for resource efficiency and circular economy practices.

4. Health and Education

- a. Good Health and Wellbeing (SDG 3):** Supports inclusive and high-quality healthcare infrastructure and services.
- b. Quality Education (SDG 4):** Supports inclusive and high-quality education infrastructure and services.

5. Digital World

- a. Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8):** Drives job creation and economic opportunities via the digital economy.
- b. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (SDG 9):** Fosters innovation and resilient digital infrastructure.

Avoiding Investments That Conflict with the Sustainability Objective

The Investment Manager follows the Standard, as well as the negative and norms-based screens and DNSH requirements, to prevent Fund investments from conflicting with the sustainability objective and will divest from investments which it no longer believes are delivering the sustainability objective. Please see

‘Potential material negative environmental/social outcomes’ for further details.

Independent Assessment of Standard of Sustainability

The Investment Manager’s Global Head of Sustainability and Sustainable Finance undertook an independent assessment of the Standard. This internal function is independent of the investment process and appropriately skilled. The Standard was considered appropriate on the basis that it was systematic, evidence-based, and robust.

Key Performance Indicators

The Investment Manager monitors a range of KPIs to assess whether the Fund is achieving its sustainability objective. To provide KPIs appropriate for a diversified portfolio, the Investment Manager has created KPIs which assess the ‘footprint’ of an individual security, which is to say the environmental and social impact of their day-to-day operations, and the ‘handprint’ of an individual security which is to say the scope of the individual security’s goods and services to actively decarbonise an economic sector or provide a positive social outcome. The KPIs have been based on the metrics recommended by a broad range of established international frameworks to ensure a comprehensive, multi-dimensional assessment of whether the Fund’s sustainability objective is being achieved.

As a consequence of the Fund investing across multiple Sustainable Investment Pillars, the Fund portfolio is likely to hold a diversified range of securities that will not individually align with each ‘footprint’ or ‘handprint’ KPI. For example, the level of low-carbon energy generated across a reporting period is unlikely to be a material factor for a portfolio holding which manufactures and distributes energy efficient HVAC equipment.

The split between ‘handprint’ and ‘footprint’ KPIs is outlined below.

At security level, the KPIs will assess:

Footprint KPIs:

- Whether the security has net-zero emissions targets, climate change policies, or emission

reduction initiatives.

- UNGC compliance through an Investment-Manager assessed score of between 0 and 100 deriving from company policies.
- Management's remuneration-linked incentivisation to implement sustainability initiatives.
- The board gender diversity measured through the proportion of female board members.

Handprint KPIs

- The proportion of revenues aligned with the Fund's identified Sustainable Investment Pillars.
- The level of additional low-carbon energy generating capacity installed (GWs) and the level of low-carbon energy generated (GWh) in a reporting period.
- The level of carbon dioxide equivalent ("CO₂e") emissions avoided due to products sold or services provided in a reporting period (Million MtCO₂e).
- The number of assets providing access to transport, healthcare, education, and digital connectivity services.

The Investment Manager will have considered the Fund to have delivered against its sustainability objective where all of the Fund's investments adhere to the Standard and deliver positive outcomes against the Fund's defined environmental and social benefits.

The Investment Manager will report annually on the Fund's delivery of its sustainability objective, including progress against the KPIs, which will be available at: <https://www.foresight.group/>.

Why has the Investment Manager assessed the KPI and screening thresholds necessary to achieve the sustainability objective as appropriate? The Investment Manager's assessment of the appropriateness of KPIs and screening thresholds is detailed below.

1. Norms-based screen:

Alignment with 2 of 4 Footprint KPIs

Securities implement sustainability best practices

through a diverse range of approaches. It is unrealistic to expect all securities to meet every KPI in the framework, given the varied pathways to achieving sustainability outcomes. Meeting 2 of the 4 'footprint' KPIs demonstrates a security's strategic commitment to integrating sustainability considerations into its day-to-day operations.

'70/100' – UNGC Compliance Score

The UNGC compliance score process evaluates a company's alignment with the Ten Principles of the UNGC. A mandated minimum score of 70/100 has been chosen as it allows for flexibility while ensuring securities still meet a majority of principles satisfactorily. This minimum score enables companies to progressively strengthen their policies and actions in alignment with the Ten Principles of the UNGC.

'30:70 Split' – Board Gender Diversity

The Investment Manager has assessed a 30:70 female-to-male split on boards to be current industry best practice. The 30:70 split is seen as a practical and implementable target without overwhelming current board structures. Research indicates that securities with more gender-diverse boards are more likely to engage in proactive environmental practices. This, in turn, improves alignment with the Fund's sustainability objective.

2. Positive Screen/Sustainability Standard

'60% Revenues' – Sustainable Investment Pillars

The Investment Manager has followed the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") methodology for identifying a primary business activity. The methodology states that, in order to provide an accurate, complete, and long-term view of an investment universe, a security's revenues often provide a more stable and precise reflection of its activities than earnings. The Guidelines for GICS Classification outlines that a security should be classified into a pre-defined sector where business activities generate 60% or more of a security's revenues. Following this robust standard, the Investment Manager has assessed that for 60% of a security's revenues to align with one or more of the Fund's Sustainable Investment Pillars it will need to embed sustainability considerations into its core

business operations and will be strategically committed to sustaining and scaling its operations. This criterion ensures that securities align with the Fund's sustainability objective, including low-carbon energy installation and generation, and supporting essential infrastructure.

3. Fund-level KPIs

Clean Energy and Avoided Emissions

These KPIs evidence the Fund's contributions to global decarbonisation efforts by adding new low-carbon energy capacity, displacing non-renewable energy sources, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Even modest contributions are meaningful, as they represent real and measurable environmental benefits. Further, the Fund maintains the flexibility to invest in early-stage or smaller-scale projects that, while not large in scale, still play an important role in advancing sustainability goals.

Transport, Healthcare, Education, and Digital Connectivity Assets

This KPI reflects the Fund's commitment to supporting the infrastructure necessary for the delivery of essential services. Infrastructure is a prerequisite for effective service provision, as the absence of adequate physical facilities would impede or render impossible the delivery of such services. A Fund's number of assets thus serves as a metric for assessing the Fund's success in supporting the foundational infrastructure that enable the provision of transport, healthcare, education, and digital connectivity services. By supporting these assets, the Fund facilitates broader access to necessary resources, thereby supporting social benefits such as improved health outcomes, educational attainment, and digital inclusion.

Link between sustainability objective and positive environmental/social outcome The Fund's sustainability objective contributes to positive environmental and social benefits in the following ways:

GHG Emission Reduction:

The Fund's sustainability objective targets investment in securities that install and generate low-carbon energy sources such as solar and wind power and that replace other forms of carbon intensive power generation. Furthermore, investing in securities that

sustainably manage timberland promotes carbon sequestration, as managed forests absorb and store CO

harvesting and replanting reduce emissions by ensuring a continuous carbon sink while supplying wood for low-carbon building materials.

Improving Access to Essential Services:

The Fund's sustainability objective targets investment in securities that provide infrastructure and services critical to public well-being and productivity. This includes assets that expand affordable, reliable transport networks, improve healthcare infrastructure and accessibility, enhance educational facilities, and increase digital connectivity. By investing in these areas, the sustainability objective improves the accessibility of essential services.

Actual/expected material effect of the pursuit of the sustainability objective on financial risk and return The range of potential investments available to the Fund is limited to companies that meet the Standard which may lead to narrower portfolio diversification compared to broader market indices. Any reduction in the investment universe, based on factors unrelated to financial considerations, could potentially limit financial returns or increase financial risks.

Potential material negative environmental/social outcomes The Investment Manager cannot guarantee that there will not be any negative impacts associated with investing in the underlying securities, and there is always the possibility of unintended impacts resulting from pursuing the sustainability objective. Investing across the Fund's 'Sustainable Investment Pillars' can disrupt ecosystems, increase resource strain, and cause community tensions.

To ensure that these do not conflict with the Fund's sustainability objective, the Investment Manager applies a DNSH principle as part of its investment process. DNSH considerations are integrated during the negative, norms-based, and positive screen. During the negative screen, any security that violates the Fund's exclusion policy is removed from the investment universe. This filters out companies that conflict with the Fund's sustainability objective. The norms-based screen and assessment of 'footprint' KPIs ensures that securities comply with globally accepted environmental and social practices to reinforce robust environmental and social goals and mitigate the risk of investing in securities that conflict with the Fund's

sustainability objective. The positive screen assesses company revenues to ensure that they are actively contributing towards the Fund's sustainability objective. The Investment Manager also undertakes sector-specific risk reviews to analyse risks associated with their investment universe such as ecosystem disruption. If a security's conflict with the sustainability objective is identified pre-investment the Investment Manager will not invest in the security. Where portfolio securities are considered to be at risk of conflicting with the sustainability objective, the Investment Manager will engage with the security to seek a change in performance or where changes are considered to be insufficient, the security will be divested.

Policies and procedures for monitoring KPIs and alignment with the sustainability objective The Investment Manager is responsible for monitoring alignment with the Fund's sustainability objective, and identification, tracking and measurement of KPIs. As part of the tracking and measurement processes, the Investment Manager has assessed 'good' alignment to constitute all investments made by the Fund aligning with the Standard. The Investment Manager sources data from third party vendors and from investee companies to assess whether an investee company aligns with the Standard. Where the Investment Manager has assessed that an investee company can improve its alignment with 'footprint' and 'handprint' KPIs, the Investment Manager will engage with the investee company's management on the issue.

The Investment Manager will regularly monitor the companies in which the Fund invests against the sustainability objective. If it is the Investment Manager's opinion that an investee company, even after detailed engagement with its management team, no longer meets the Fund's sustainability objective, the Investment Manager will not make any further investments in the company and will seek to realise in an orderly fashion its investment in such a company.

The Investment Manager will produce an annual KPI report, displaying the latest data, highlighting any material changes in the Fund-level results.

Stewardship

The Investment Manager is committed to integrating stewardship into the investment process to support the Fund's sustainability objective. The Investment Manager is not a signatory to the UK Stewardship Code 2020 but has developed a comprehensive Stewardship Framework aligned with the principles of the Financial

Reporting Council's Code. This framework, available on the Investment Manager's website, emphasizes active ownership and engagement with investee companies to enhance sustainability standards. The Investment Manager actively monitors and engages with investee companies to protect long-term shareholder interests. Engagements with investee companies are split across environmental, social, and governance factors and often focus on recurring themes related to the investment objectives of the Fund. For example, environmental engagements will cover topics such as energy reduction initiatives, social engagements will cover topics such as social supply chain management processes, and governance engagements will cover topics such as UNGC compliance. More detail on the engagements that take place with investee companies can be found in the Investment Manager's annual Stewardship Report which is available at <https://www.foresight.group/capital-management>. The Investment Manager utilises its shareholder rights to vote on all resolutions at company meetings.

Escalation is an integrated part of the Investment Manager's stewardship processes. The Investment Manager will escalate through actions such as meeting with management or the Board, voting on or submitting resolutions, collaborating with other institutions, or ultimately divesting if necessary.

The Investment Manager maintains quarterly voting records, which are published on the Investment Manager's website, and will provide disclosure on every single ballot that has been voted on. An annual Stewardship Report is published, detailing the Investment Manager's stewardship activities and their impact in achieving the Fund's sustainability objective.

Final accounting date:	31 May
Interim accounting dates:	30 November
Income accumulation/distribution dates*:	31 July (final); 31 October (interim); 31 January (interim); and 30 April (interim),
Valuation Point:	12 noon
Dealing frequency:	Daily on each Dealing Day

Classes of Shares and type of Shares:	Class A Accumulation; Class A Income; Class B Accumulation; and Class B Income.
Currency of denomination:	Pounds sterling
Initial charge:	0%
Redemption charge:	Nil
Annual Management Charge:	Class A Shares: 0.85% Class B Shares: 0.65%
Minimum initial investment:	Class A Shares: £1,000 Class B Shares: £10,000,000
Minimum subsequent investment:	Class A Shares: £500 Class B Shares: £1,000,000
Minimum holding:	Class A Shares: £1,000 Class B Shares: £10,000,000
Minimum redemption:	£0
Minimum collection amount for regular savings:	Class A Shares: £100 per month
ISA status:	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares component
Charges taken from income or capital:	Capital
Past performance:	No past performance is available for the Fund is due to launch on 28 March 2022 and does not yet have 12 months performance.
Typical investor profile:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investors with some basic investment knowledge. • Investors who are able to bear capital losses. • Investors wanting a return (growth) over 5 years or more. • Investors not wishing to pay performance fees. • Investors seeking a fund with sustainable themes.

- Retail and professional investors through all distribution channels with or without professional advice.

Status of Fund for tax purposes: The Fund is an Equity Fund for the purposes of tax.

Whether Shares will be issued in No
any other currency:

*Income will normally be accumulated within two months of the final accounting date but the ACD reserves the right to accumulate at a later date but not later than four months after the accounting date as permitted by the Regulations.

APPENDIX II

ELIGIBLE SECURITIES MARKETS AND ELIGIBLE DERIVATIVES MARKETS

Each Fund may deal through securities which are traded on regulated markets (as defined in the FCA Rules); and meet the requirements for Eligible Markets as set out in COLL 5.2.10 which includes any market which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public located in the UK or an EEA State*.

*Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

Detailed below are the additional eligible markets on which the Funds are currently permitted to deal. For the avoidance of doubt, all Russian markets are ineligible:

For approved securities	
Country	Stock Exchange
Australia	Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)
CANADA	Toronto Stock Exchange (TMX) NYSE (New York Stock Exchange)
CHINA	Shanghai Stock Exchange, Hong Kong Stock Exchange
GUERNSEY	London
HONG KONG	Hong Kong Stock Exchange
ISRAEL	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE)
JAPAN	Tokyo Stock Exchange
JERSEY	London
MALAYSIA	Bursa Malaysia Berhad
NEW ZEALAND	New Zealand Stock Exchange Ltd. (NZSX)
SINGAPORE	SGX - Singapore Exchange

UNITED STATES	NYSE (New York Stock Exchange) NASDAQ Global Market NASDAQ Global Select Market
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APPENDIX III

SUB-CUSTODIANS

LIST OF DELEGATES AND SUB-DELEGATES

Depository's delegate

Citibank N.A.

Depository's sub-delegates (as of November 2022)

Argentina	The Branch of Citibank, N.A in the Republic of Argentina
Australia	Citigroup Pty. Limited
Austria	Citibank Europe plc
Bahrain	Citibank, N.A., Bahrain Branch
Bangladesh	Citibank, N.A., Bangladesh Branch
Belgium	Citibank Europe plc
Benin	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Bermuda	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited acting through its agent, HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited
Bosnia-Herzegovina (Sarajevo)	UniCredit Bank d.d.
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Srpska (Banja Luka)	UniCredit Bank d.d.
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank of Botswana Limited
Brazil	Citibank, N.A., Brazilian Branch
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc Bulgaria Branch

Burkina Faso	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Canada	Citibank Canada
Chile	Banco de Chile
China	Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch (For China B shares)
China	Citibank (China) Co., Ltd (Except for B Shares)
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria
Costa Rica	Banco Nacional de Costa Rica
Croatia	Privedna Banka Zagreb d.d.
Cyprus	Citibank Europe plc, Greece Branch
Czech Republic	Citibank Europe plc, organizacni slozka
Denmark	Citibank Europe plc
Egypt	Citibank, N.A., Egypt
Estonia	Swedbank AS
Finland	Citibank Europe plc
France	Citibank Europe plc
Georgia	JSC Bank of Georgia
Germany	Citibank Europe plc
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Plc.
Greece	Citibank Europe plc, Greece Branch
Guinea-Bissau	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire

Hong Kong	Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc, Hungarian Branch Office
Iceland	Islandsbanki hf
India	Citibank, N.A. Mumbai Branch
Indonesia	Citibank, N.A., Jakarta Branch
Ireland	N/A – Citibank is a direct member of Euroclear Bank SA/NV, which is an ICSD.
Israel	Citibank, N.A., Israel Branch
Italy	Citibank Europe plc
Ivory Coast	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Jamaica	Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited
Japan	Citibank N.A., Tokyo Branch
Jordan	Standard Chartered Bank Jordan Branch
Kazakhstan	Citibank Kazakhstan JSC
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited
Korea (South)	Citibank Korea Inc.
Kuwait	Citibank N.A., Kuwait Branch
Latvia	Swedbank AS, based in Estonia and acting through its Latvian branch, Swedbank AS
Lebanon	Blominvest Bank S.A.L
Lithuania	Swedbank AS acting through its agent, Swedbank AB

Macedonia (Republic of Northern Macedonia)	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Malaysia	Citibank Berhad
Mali	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Malta	N/A - Citibank is a direct member of Clearstream Banking S.A., which is an ICSD.
Mauritius	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Mexico	Banco Nacional de Mexico, SA
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb S.A
Namibia	Standard Bank of South Africa Limited acting through its agent, Standard Bank Namibia Limited
Netherlands	Citibank Europe plc
New Zealand	Citibank, N.A., New Zealand Branch
Niger	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Nigeria	Citibank Nigeria Limited
Norway	Citibank Europe plc
Oman	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited acting through its agent, HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G
Pakistan	Citibank, N.A., Pakistan Branch
Panama	Citibank N.A., Panama Branch
Peru	Citibank del Peru S.A
Philippines	Citibank, N.A., Philippine Branch

Poland	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie SA
Portugal	Citibank Europe plc
Qatar	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited acting through its agent, HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Romania	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin - Romania Branch
Russia (not available for new or incremental business)	AO Citibank
Saudi Arabia	Citigroup Saudi Arabia
Senegal	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Srbija a.d.
Singapore	Citibank, N.A., Singapore Branch
Slovak Republic	Citibank Europe plc pobočka zahraničnej banky
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenia d.d. Ljubljana
South Africa	Citibank N.A., South Africa Branch
Spain	Citibank Europe plc
Sri Lanka	Citibank, N.A. Sri Lanka Branch
Sweden	Citibank Europe plc, Sweden Branch
Switzerland	Citibank N.A., London Branch
Taiwan	Citibank Taiwan Limited

Tanzania	Standard Bank of South Africa acting through its affiliate Stanbic Bank Tanzania Ltd
Thailand	Citibank, N.A., Bangkok Branch
Togo	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Tunisia	Union Internationale de Banques
Turkey	Citibank, A.S.
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited
Ukraine	JSC "Citibank"
UAE- Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	Citibank N.A., UAE
United Arab Emirates DFM	Citibank N.A., UAE
United Arab Emirates NASDAQ Dubai	Citibank N.A., UAE
United Kingdom	Citibank N.A., London Branch
United States	Citibank N.A., New York offices
Uruguay	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A.
Vietnam	Citibank N.A., Hanoi Branch
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia Plc
Zimbabwe	Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd acting through its affiliate Bank Zimbabwe Ltd

Please note that Citibank N.A. is a direct member of Euroclear Bank SA/NV and Clearstream Banking S.A., which are international central securities depositories ("**ICSDs**") and not sub-delegates.

APPENDIX IV

INVESTMENT AND BORROWING POWERS OF THE COMPANY

1. General

The Scheme Property of each Fund will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective of that Fund, but subject to the limitations set out in the Fund's investment policy, this Prospectus, the Instrument of Incorporation and the limits set out in Chapter 5 of COLL ("**COLL 5**") that are applicable to UK UCITS. These limits apply to each of the Funds as summarised below.

Normally, a Fund will be fully invested save for an amount to enable the pursuit of a Fund's investment objective, redemption of Shares, efficient management of the Fund in relation to its strategic objectives and other purposes which may be reasonably regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of the Fund. This amount will vary depending upon prevailing circumstances and although it would normally not exceed 10% of the total value of each Fund, there may be times when the Investment Manager considers stock markets to be overpriced or that a period of instability exists which presents unusual risks. In such cases or during such periods, a higher level of liquidity may be maintained and, if considered prudent, the amount of fixed interest, cash or near cash instruments held would be increased. Unless market conditions were deemed unusually risky, the increased amount and period would not be expected to exceed 30% and six months respectively.

1.1 Prudent spread of risk

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

1.2 Treatment of obligations

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

1.2.2 Where a rule in the FCA Rules permit an investment transaction to be entered into or an investment to be retained only if that investment transaction, or the retention, or other similar transactions, are covered:

1.2.2.1 it must be assumed that in applying any of those rules, the

Funds must also simultaneously satisfy any other obligation relating to cover; and

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

2. UK UCITS - general

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

2.1.1 transferable securities;

2.1.2 approved money market instruments;

2.1.3 permitted units or shares in permitted collective investment schemes;

2.1.4 permitted derivatives and forward transactions;

2.1.5 permitted deposits. and

2.1.6 moveable and immoveable property that is essential for the direct pursuit of the Company's business in accordance with COLL 5.

2.2 Transferable securities and money market instruments held within a Fund must (subject to paragraph 2.3 of this Appendix) be:

2.2.1 admitted to or dealt on an eligible market as described below; or

2.2.2 dealt in on a market in the UK or an EEA State which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public; or

2.2.3 admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market which has been designated an eligible market by the ACD in consultation with the Depositary (as described below); or

2.2.4 a money-market instrument within COLL 5.2.10 AR(1) (is as described in paragraph 10 of "Investment in approved money market instruments" below); or

2.2.5 recently issued transferable securities provided that:

2.2.5.1 the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made to be admitted to an eligible market; and

2.2.5.2 such admission is secured within a year of issue.

2.3 Not more than 10% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund may consist

of transferable securities, which do not fall within paragraph 2.2 or of approved money market instruments, which do not fall within COLL 5.2.10 AR(1) (i.e. as described in paragraph 10 "Investment in approved money market instruments" below).

- 2.4 The requirements on spread of investments generally and in relation to investment in government and public securities do not apply until the expiry of a period of six months after the date on which the authorisation order takes effect or on which the initial offer commences if later, provided that the requirement to maintain prudent spread of risk in paragraph 1.1 of this Appendix is complied with during such period.

3. Transferable Securities

- 3.1 Up to 100% of Scheme Property may consist of transferable securities. For the purposes of COLL a transferable security is an investment falling within article 76 (Shares etc), article 77 (instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness), article 77A (alternative debentures) article 78 (government and public securities), article 79 (instruments giving entitlement to investments) and article 80 (certificates representing certain securities) of the Regulated Activities Order.
- 3.2 An investment is not a transferable security if the title to it cannot be transferred, or can be transferred only with the consent of a third party.
- 3.3 In applying paragraph 3.2 of this Appendix to an investment which is issued by a body corporate, and which is an investment falling within articles 76 (shares, etc), 77 (instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness) or 77A (alternative debentures) of the Regulated Activities Order, the need for any consent on the part of the body corporate or any members or debenture holders of it may be ignored.
- 3.4 An investment is not a transferable security unless the liability of the holder of it to contribute to the debts of the issuer is limited to any amount for the time being unpaid by the holder of it in respect of the investment.
- 3.5 A Fund may invest in a transferable security only to the extent that the transferable security fulfils the following criteria:
 - 3.5.1 the potential loss which a Fund may incur with respect to holding the transferable security is limited to the amount paid for it;
 - 3.5.2 its liquidity does not compromise the ability of the ACD to comply with its obligation to redeem Shares at the request of any qualifying Shareholder under the FCA Rules;
 - 3.5.3 reliable valuation is available for it as follows:
 - 3.5.3.1 in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there are accurate, reliable and

regular prices which are either market prices or prices made available by valuation systems independent from issuers;

3.5.3.2 in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is a valuation on a periodic basis which is derived from information from the issuer of the transferable security or from competent investment research;

3.5.4 appropriate information is available for it as follows:

3.5.4.1 in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is regular, accurate and comprehensive information available to the market on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;

3.5.4.2 in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is regular and accurate information available to the ACD on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;

3.5.5 it is negotiable; and

3.5.6 its risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the ACD.

3.6 Unless there is information available to the ACD that would lead to a different determination, a transferable security which is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market shall be presumed:

3.6.1 not to compromise the ability of the ACD to comply with its obligation to redeem Shares at the request of any qualifying Shareholder; and

3.6.2 to be negotiable.

3.7 No more than 5% of the Scheme Property of a Fund may be invested in warrants.

4. Closed end funds constituting transferable securities

4.1 A unit in a closed end fund shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by a Fund, provided it fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in paragraph 3.5 and either:

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Transferable securities linked to other assets

5.1 A Fund may invest in any other investment which shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by a Fund provided the investment:

5.1.1 fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in 3.5 above; and

5.1.2 is backed by or linked to the performance of other assets, which may differ from those in which a Fund can invest.

5.2 Where an investment in 5.1 contains an embedded derivative component, the requirements of this section with respect to derivatives and forwards will apply to that component.

6. Approved Money-Market Instruments

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

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

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

6.2.2 has a residual maturity of up to and including 397 days;

6.2.3 undergoes regular yield adjustments in line with money market conditions at least every 397 days; or

6.2.4 has a risk profile, including credit and interest rate risks, corresponding to that of an instrument which has a maturity as set out in 6.2.1 or

6.2.5 or is subject to yield adjustments as set out in 6.2.3.

6.3 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as liquid if it can be sold at limited cost in an adequately short time frame, taking into account the obligation of the

ACD to redeem units at the request of any qualifying Shareholder.

- 6.4 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as having a value which can be accurately determined at any time if accurate and reliable valuations systems, which fulfil the following criteria, are available:

6.4.1 enabling the ACD to calculate a net asset value in accordance with the value at which the instrument held in the portfolio could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction; and

6.4.2 based either on market data or on valuation models including systems based on amortised costs.

- 6.5 A money-market instrument that is normally dealt in on the money market and is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market shall be presumed to be liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time unless there is information available to the ACD that would lead to a different determination.

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

- 7.1 Transferable securities and approved money-market instruments held within a Fund must be:

7.1.1 admitted to or dealt on an eligible market (as described in 8.3.1 or 8.3.2); or

7.1.2 dealt on an eligible market (as described in 8.4); or

7.1.3 a money-market instrument within COLL 5.2.10 AR(1) (is as described in paragraph 9.1 of "Money-market instruments with a regulated issuer" below); or

7.1.4 recently issued transferable securities provided that:

7.1.4.1 the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made to be admitted to an eligible market; and

7.1.4.2 such admission is secured within a year of issue.

- 7.2 However, a Fund may invest no more than 10% of the Scheme Property in transferable securities and approved money-market instruments other than those referred to in 7.1.

8. Eligible markets regime: purpose and requirements

- 8.1 To protect investors the markets on which investments of a Fund are dealt in or traded on should be of an adequate quality ("eligible") at the time of acquisition of

the investment and until it is sold.

8.2 Where a market ceases to be eligible, investments on that market cease to be approved securities. The 10% restriction in 7.2 above on investing in non approved securities applies and exceeding this limit because a market ceases to be eligible will generally be regarded as an inadvertent breach.

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

8.3.1 a regulated market as defined in the FCA Rules; or

8.3.2 a market established in the UK or EEA State which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public.

8.4 A market not falling within paragraph 8.3 of this Appendix is eligible for the purposes of COLL 5 if:

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

8.4.2 the market is included in a list in the Prospectus; and

8.4.3 the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that:

8.4.3.1 adequate custody arrangements can be provided for the investments dealt in on that market; and

8.4.3.2 all reasonable steps have been taken by the ACD in deciding whether that market is eligible.

8.5 In paragraph 8.4.1, a market must not be considered appropriate unless it is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised as a market or exchange or as a self-regulating organisation by an overseas regulator, is open to the public, is adequately liquid and has adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to or for the order of investors.

8.6 The eligible markets for each Fund are set out in APPENDIX II.

9. Money-market instruments with a regulated issuer

9.1 In addition to instruments admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, a Fund may invest in an approved money-market instrument provided it fulfils the following requirements:

9.1.1 the issue or the issuer is regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings; and

9.1.2 the instrument is issued or guaranteed in accordance with paragraph 10

below.

9.2 The issue or the issuer of a money-market instrument, other than one dealt in on an eligible market, shall be regarded as regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings if:

9.2.1 the instrument is an approved money-market instrument;

9.2.2 appropriate information is available for the instrument (including information which allows an appropriate assessment of the credit risks related to investment in it), in accordance with paragraph 11 below; and

9.2.3 the instrument is freely transferable.

10. Issuers and guarantors of money-market instruments

10.1 A Fund may invest in approved money market instruments which are money market instruments normally dealt in on the money market, are liquid and whose value can be accurately determined at any time.

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

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

10.2.2 has a residual maturity of up to and including 397 days;

10.2.3 undergoes regular yield adjustments in line with money market conditions at least every 397 days; or

10.2.4 has a risk profile, including credit and interest rate risks, corresponding to that of an instrument which has a maturity as set out in 10.2(a) or 10.2(b) or is subject to yield adjustments as set out in 10.2(c).

10.3 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as liquid if it can be sold at limited cost in an adequately short time frame, taking into account the obligation of the ACD to redeem Shares at the request of any qualifying Shareholder.

10.4 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as having a value which can be accurately determined at any time if accurate and reliable valuations systems, which fulfil the following criteria, are available:

10.4.1 enabling the ACD to calculate a net asset value in accordance with the value at which the instrument held in the Fund could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction; and

10.4.2 based either on market data or on valuation models including systems based on amortised costs.

10.4.3 a money-market instrument that is normally dealt in on the money market and is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market shall be presumed to be liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time unless there is information available to the

ACD that would lead to a different determination.

10.5 In addition to instruments admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, a Fund may invest in an approved money-market instrument provided it fulfils the following requirements:

10.5.1 the issue or the issuer is regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings; and

10.5.2 the instrument is issued or guaranteed in accordance with paragraph 10.7 below.

10.6 The issue or the issuer of a money-market instrument, other than one dealt in on an eligible market, shall be regarded as regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings if:

10.6.1 the instrument is an approved money-market instrument;

10.6.2 appropriate information is available for the instrument (including information which allows an appropriate assessment of the credit risks related to investment in it), in accordance with paragraphs 10.9, 10.10 and 10.11 below; and

10.6.3 the instrument is freely transferable.

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

10.7.1 issued or guaranteed by any one of the following:

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

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

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

10.7.1.4 the European Union or the European Investment Bank;

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

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

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

10.7.3 issued or guaranteed by an establishment which is:

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

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

10.8 An establishment shall be considered to satisfy the requirement in paragraph 10.7.2.2) if it is subject to and complies with prudential rules, and fulfils one or more of the following criteria:

- 10.8.1 it is located in the UK or EEA;
- 10.8.2 it is located in an OECD country belonging to the Group of Ten;
- 10.8.3 it has at least investment grade rating;
- 10.8.4 on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the issuer, it can be demonstrated that the prudential rules applicable to that issuer are at least as stringent as those laid down by UK or EU law.

10.9 In the case of an approved money-market instrument within paragraphs 10.7 and 10.8 above or issued by a body of the type referred to in COLL 5.2.10EG, or which is issued by an authority within paragraph 10.7.1.2 or a public international body within paragraph 10.7.1.6 but is not guaranteed by a central authority within 10.7.1.1, the following information must be available:

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

10.10 In the case of an approved money-market instrument issued or guaranteed by an establishment within paragraph 10.7.3, the following information must be available:

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

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

- 10.11.1 within paragraphs 10.7.1.1, 10.7.1.4 or 10.7.1.6; or
- 10.11.2 which is issued by an authority within paragraph 10.7.1.2 or a public international body within paragraph 10.7.1.6 and is guaranteed by a central authority within paragraph 10.7.1.1;

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

11. Efficient Portfolio Management

- 11.1 The Funds may utilise property to enter into transactions for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management. There is no limit on the amount or value of the Scheme Property which may be used for EPM but the ACD must ensure that the transaction is economically appropriate in that they are realised in a cost effective way, they are entered into for one or more of the following specific aims: reduction of the relevant risks (whether in the price of investments, interest rates or exchange rates) or to the reduction of the relevant costs and/or to the generation of additional capital or income with a risk level which is consistent with the risk profile of the scheme and the risk diversification rules in COLL. The exposure must be fully “covered” by cash and/or other property sufficient to meet any obligation to pay or deliver that could arise. The use of derivatives for EPM should not lead to an increase in risk to a Fund.
- 11.2 Permitted transactions are those that the Fund reasonably regards as economically appropriate to EPM, that is:
- 11.2.1 Transactions undertaken to reduce risk or cost in terms of fluctuations in prices, interest rates or exchange rates where the ACD reasonably believes that the transaction will diminish a risk or cost of a kind or level which it is sensible to reduce; or
 - 11.2.2 Transactions for the generation of additional capital growth or income for the Fund by taking advantage of gains which the ACD reasonably believes are certain to be made (or certain, barring events which are not reasonably foreseeable) as a result of:
 - 11.2.2.1 pricing imperfections in the market as regards the property which the Fund holds or may hold; or
 - 11.2.2.2 receiving a premium for the writing of a covered call option or a covered put option on property of the Fund which the Fund is willing to buy or sell at the exercise price, or
 - 11.2.2.3 Stock lending arrangements.
- 11.3 A permitted arrangement in this context may at any time be closed out.
- 11.4 Transactions may take the form of “derivatives transactions” (that is, transactions in options, futures or contracts for differences) or forward currency transactions. A derivatives transaction must either be in a derivative which is traded or dealt in on an eligible derivatives market (and effected in accordance with the rules of that market), or be an off-exchange derivative which complies with the relevant conditions set out in the FCA Handbook, or be a “synthetic future” (i.e. a composite derivative created out of two separate options). Forward currency transactions must be entered into with counterparties who satisfy the FCA Handbook. A permitted transaction may at any time be closed out

12. Spread: general

- 12.1 This rule on spread does not apply to government and public securities.
- 12.2 For the purposes of this requirement companies included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts as defined in accordance with s.399 of the Companies Act 2006, Directive 2013/34/EU or in the same group in accordance

with international accounting standards are regarded as a single body.

- 12.3 Not more than 20% in the value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is to consist of deposits with a single body.
- 12.4 Not more than 5% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is to consist of transferable securities (or certificates representing such securities) or approved money market instruments issued by any single body, except that the limit of 5% is raised to 10% in respect of up to 40% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund (covered bonds need not be taken into account for the purposes of applying the limit of 40%). For these purposes certificates representing certain securities are treated as equivalent to the underlying security.
- 12.5 The limit of 5% in paragraph 12.4 is raised to 25% in value of the Scheme Property in respect of covered bonds provided that when a Fund invests more than 5% in covered bonds issued by a single body, the total value of covered bonds held must not exceed 80% in value of the Scheme Property.
- 12.6 The exposure to any one counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction must not exceed 5% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund. This limit is raised to 10% where the counterparty is an Approved Bank.
- 12.7 Not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is to consist of transferable securities and approved money market instruments issued by the same group.
- 12.8 Not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is to consist of the units of any one collective investment scheme. The Fund limits itself to 10% in value of the Scheme Property being invested in other collectives.
- 12.9 The COLL Sourcebook provides that in applying the limits in 12.3, 12.4 and 12.6 and subject to 12.5, not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is to consist of any combination of two or more of the following:
 - 12.9.1 transferable securities (including covered bonds) or approved money market instruments issued by; or
 - 12.9.2 deposits made with; or
 - 12.9.3 exposures from OTC derivatives transactions made with; a single body.

13. Counterparty risk and issuer concentration

- 13.1 The ACD must ensure that counterparty risk arising from an OTC derivative is subject to the limits set out in 12.6 and 12.9 above.
- 13.2 When calculating the exposure of a Fund to a counterparty in accordance with the limits in 12.6 above, the ACD must use the positive mark-to-market value of the

OTC derivative contract with that counterparty.

- 13.3 An ACD may net the OTC derivative positions of a Fund with the same counterparty, provided:
- 13.3.1 they are able legally to enforce netting agreements with the counterparty on behalf of the Fund; and
 - 13.3.2 the netting agreements in 13.3.1 are permissible only with respect to OTC derivatives with the same counterparty and not in relation to any other exposures the Fund may have with that same counterparty.
- 13.4 The ACD may reduce the exposure of Scheme Property to a counterparty of an OTC derivative through the receipt of collateral. Collateral received must be sufficiently liquid so that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation.
- 13.5 The ACD must take collateral into account in calculating exposure to counterparty risk in accordance with the limits in 12.6 when it passes collateral to an OTC counterparty on behalf of a Fund.
- 13.6 Collateral passed in accordance with 13.5 may be taken into account on a net basis only if the ACD is able legally to enforce netting arrangements with this counterparty on behalf of a Fund.
- 13.7 The ACD must calculate the issuer concentration limits referred to in 12 above on the basis of the underlying exposure created through the use of OTC derivatives pursuant to the commitment approach.
- 13.8 In relation to the exposure arising from OTC derivatives as referred to in 12.9.3, the ACD must include any exposure to OTC derivative counterparty risk in the calculation.

14. Spread: government and public securities

- 14.1 The following paragraph applies in respect of a transferable security or an approved money-market instrument that is issued by:
- 14.1.1 the UK or an EEA State;
 - 14.1.2 a local authority of the UK or an EEA State;
 - 14.1.3 a non-EEA State; or
 - 14.1.4 a public international body to which the UK or one or more EEA states belong ("**such securities**").
- 14.2 Where no more than 35% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is invested in such securities issued by any one body, there is no limit on the amount which

may be invested in such securities or in any one issue.

14.3 A Fund may invest more than 35% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund in such securities issued by any one body provided that:

14.3.1 the ACD has before any such investment is made consulted with the Depositary and as a result considers that the issuer of such securities is one which is appropriate in accordance with the investment objectives of the authorised Fund;

14.3.2 no more than 30% in value of the Scheme Property consists of such securities of any one issue;

14.3.3 the Scheme Property of a Fund includes such securities issued by that or another issuer, of at least six different issues;

14.3.4 the disclosures in the Prospectus required by the FCA have been made.

14.4 In giving effect to the foregoing object no Funds currently invest more than 35% of their Scheme Property in such securities issued by any one body.

14.5 Notwithstanding 12.1 and subject to 14.2 and 14.3 above, in applying the 20% limit in 12.9 with respect to a single body, government and public securities issued by that body shall be taken into account.

15. Investment in collective investment schemes

15.1 Up to 10% in value of the Scheme Property of each Fund may be invested, in units or shares in other collective investment schemes ("**Second Scheme**") provided the Second Scheme satisfies all of the following conditions.

15.1.1 The Second Scheme must be:

15.1.1.1 a UK UCITS or satisfy the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive (as defined in the FCA Glossary); or as implemented in the EEA; or

15.1.1.2 a recognised scheme that is authorised by the supervisory authorities of Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man (provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are met); or

15.1.1.3 authorised as a non-UCITS Retail Scheme (provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are met); or

15.1.1.4 authorised in an EEA State (provided the requirements of

COLL 5.2.13AR are met); or

15.1.1.5 be authorised by the competent authority of an OECD member country (other than an EEA State) which has:

- (a) signed the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding; and
- (b) approved the Second Scheme's management company, rules and depositary/custody arrangements;

(provided the requirements of article COLL 5.2.13AR are met).

15.1.2 The Second Scheme has terms which prohibit more than 10% in value of its Scheme Property consisting of units in collective investment schemes. Where the Second Scheme is an umbrella, the provisions in this paragraph 15.1.2, paragraph 15.1.3 and paragraph 12 apply to each Fund as if it were a separate scheme.

15.1.3 Investment may only be made in other collective investment schemes managed by the ACD or an associate of the ACD if a Fund's Prospectus clearly states that it may enter into such investments and the rules on double charging contained in COLL are complied with.

15.2 If a substantial proportion of a Fund's assets are invested in other collective investment schemes, the maximum level of management fees that may be charged by an investee collective investment scheme to a Fund will be 6%.

15.3 The Funds may invest in collective investment schemes managed or operated by, or whose authorised corporate director is, the ACD of the Company or one of its associates (including, but not limited to, companies within the ACD's group).

15.4 The requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR referred to in paragraph 15.1 above are that:

15.4.1 the Second Scheme is an undertaking:

15.4.2 with the sole object of collective investment in transferable securities or in other liquid financial assets, of capital raised from the public and which operates on the principle of risk-spreading;

15.4.3 with the which are, at the request of holders, repurchased or redeemed, directly or indirectly, out of those undertakings' assets (action taken by a scheme to ensure that the price of its units on an investment exchange does not significantly vary from their net asset value shall be regarded as equivalent to such repurchase or redemption);

- 15.5 the Second Scheme is authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the FCA to be equivalent to that laid down in the law of the UK, and that cooperation between the FCA and the supervisory authorities of the Second Scheme is sufficiently ensured;
- 15.6 the level of protection for unitholders in the Second Scheme is equivalent to that provided for unitholders in a UK UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of transferable securities and approved money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of this chapter; and
- 15.7 the business of the Second Scheme is reporting in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period.

16. Investment in nil and partly paid securities

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

17. Derivatives: general

The Investment Manager may employ derivatives solely for the purpose of hedging in accordance with Efficient Portfolio Management.

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

- 17.1 A transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction must not be effected for a Fund unless the transaction is of a kind specified in paragraph 19 (Permitted transactions (derivatives and forwards)) below, and the transaction is covered, as required by paragraph 31 (Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions) of this Appendix.
- 17.2 Where a Fund invests in derivatives, the exposure to the underlying assets must not exceed the limits set out in COLL in relation to spread (COLL 5.2.11R Spread: general, COLL 5.2.12R Spread: government and public securities) except for index based derivatives where the rules below apply.
- 17.3 Where a transferable security or approved money market instrument embeds a derivative, this must be taken into account for the purposes of complying with this paragraph.

- 17.4 A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument will embed a derivative if it contains a component which fulfils the following criteria:
- 17.4.1 by virtue of that component some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the transferable security or approved money-market instrument which functions as host contract can be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, and therefore vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative;
 - 17.4.2 its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; and
 - 17.4.3 it has a significant impact on the risk profile and pricing of the transferable security or approved money-market instrument.
- 17.5 A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument does not embed a derivative where it contains a component which is contractually transferable independently of the transferable security or the approved money-market instrument. That component shall be deemed to be a separate instrument.
- 17.6 Where a Fund invests in an index based derivative, provided the relevant index falls within paragraph 20 (Financial Indices underlying derivatives), the underlying constituents of the index do not have to be taken into account for the purposes of COLL 5.2.11R and COLL 5.2.12R.
- 17.7 In the context of this Prospectus, "efficient portfolio management" means the use of derivatives (which are reasonably regarded by the ACD as economically appropriate and are fully covered) in order to achieve a reduction in certain relevant risks, a reduction of costs, or to generate additional capital or income for the Funds with no, or an acceptably low level of risk.

The Funds will be able to use derivatives for the purpose of efficient portfolio management purposes.

On giving Shareholders 60 days' notice, the FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund will be able to also use derivatives for investment purposes. Shareholders should note the risk warning at section 5.17 of this Prospectus in relation to the Funds using derivatives for investment purposes following the giving of 60 days' pre-notification.

18. Efficient Portfolio Management

- 18.1 The Company may also utilise the property of each Fund to enter into transactions for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management ("EPM"). Permitted EPM transactions (excluding stock lending arrangements) are transactions in derivatives

e.g. to hedge against price or currency fluctuations, dealt with or traded on an eligible derivatives market; off-exchange options or contracts for differences resembling options; or synthetic futures in certain circumstances. There is no limit on the amount or value of the Scheme Property which may be used for EPM but the ACD must take reasonable care to ensure that the transaction is economically appropriate to the reduction of the relevant risks (whether in the price of investments, interest rates or exchange rates) or to the reduction of the relevant costs and/or to the generation of additional capital or income with a risk level which is consistent with the risk profile of the Company and the risk diversification rules in COLL. The exposure must be fully "covered" by cash and/or other property sufficient to meet any obligation to pay or deliver that could arise. **The use of derivatives for EPM should not lead to an increase in risk to the Funds.**

18.2 Permitted transactions are those that the Company reasonably regards as economically appropriate to EPM, that is:

18.2.1 transactions undertaken to reduce risk or cost in terms of fluctuations in prices, interest rates or exchange rates where the ACD reasonably believes that the transaction will diminish a risk or cost of a kind or level which it is sensible to reduce; or

18.2.2 transactions for the generation of additional capital growth or income for a Fund by taking advantage of gains which the ACD reasonably believes are certain to be made (or certain, barring events which are not reasonably foreseeable) as a result of:

18.2.2.1 pricing imperfections in the market as regards the property which a Fund holds or may hold; or

18.2.2.2 receiving a premium for the writing of a covered call option or a covered put option on property of a Fund which the Company is willing to buy or sell at the exercise price, or

18.2.2.3 stock lending arrangements.

A permitted arrangement in this context may at any time be closed out.

18.3 Transactions may take the form of "derivatives transactions" (that is, transactions in options, futures or contracts for differences) or forward currency transactions. A derivatives transaction must either be in a derivative which is traded or dealt in on an eligible derivatives market (and effected in accordance with the rules of that market), or be an off-exchange derivative which complies with the relevant conditions set out in the FCA Rules, or be a "synthetic future" (i.e. a composite derivative created out of two separate options). Forward currency transactions must be entered into with counterparties who satisfy the FCA Rules. A permitted transaction may at any time be closed out.

- 18.4 A transaction may not be entered into for the purposes of EPM if its purpose could reasonably be regarded as speculative.

19. Permitted transactions (derivatives and forwards)

- 19.1 A transaction in a derivative must be in an approved derivative; or be one which complies with paragraph 24 (OTC transactions in derivatives).
- 19.2 A transaction in a derivative must have the underlying consisting of any one or more of the following to which the scheme is dedicated: transferable securities, approved money market instruments permitted under paragraph 6 (approved money-market instruments), deposits, permitted derivatives under this paragraph, collective investment scheme units permitted under paragraph 15 (Investment in collective investment schemes), financial indices which satisfy the criteria set out in COLL 5.2.20 AR, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and currencies.
- 19.3 A transaction in an approved derivative must be effected on or under the rules of an eligible derivatives market.
- 19.4 A transaction in a derivative must not cause the Company and/or a Fund to diverge from its investment objectives as stated in the Instrument of Incorporation and the most recently published version of this Prospectus.
- 19.5 A transaction in a derivative must not be entered into if the intended effect is to create the potential for an uncovered sale of one or more, transferable securities, approved money market instruments, units in collective investment schemes, or derivatives, provided that a sale is not to be considered as uncovered if the conditions in paragraph 22 are satisfied.
- 19.6 Any forward transaction must be with an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank.

20. Financial indices underlying derivatives

- 20.1 The financial indices referred to in 19.2 are those which satisfy the following criteria:
- 20.1.1 the index is sufficiently diversified;
 - 20.1.2 the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers; and
 - 20.1.3 the index is published in an appropriate manner.
- 20.2 A financial index is sufficiently diversified if:
- 20.2.1 it is composed in such a way that price movements or trading activities regarding one component do not unduly influence the performance of the whole index;
 - 20.2.2 where it is composed of assets in which a Fund is permitted to invest, its

composition is at least diversified in accordance with the requirements with respect to spread and concentration set out in this section; and

20.2.3 where it is composed of assets in which a Fund cannot invest, it is diversified in a way which is equivalent to the diversification achieved by the requirements with respect to spread and concentration set out in this section.

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

20.3.1 it measures the performance of a representative group of underlyings in a relevant and appropriate way;

20.3.2 it is revised or rebalanced periodically to ensure that it continues to reflect the markets to which it refers, following criteria which are publicly available; and

20.3.3 the underlyings are sufficiently liquid, allowing users to replicate it if necessary.

20.4 A financial index is published in an appropriate manner if:

20.4.1 its publication process relies on sound procedures to collect prices, and calculate and subsequently publish the index value, including pricing procedures for components where a market price is not available; and

20.4.2 material information on matters such as index calculation, rebalancing methodologies, index changes or any operational difficulties in providing timely or accurate information is provided on a wide and timely basis.

20.5 Where the composition of underlyings of a transaction in a derivative does not satisfy the requirements for a financial index, the underlyings for that transaction shall where they satisfy the requirements with respect to other underlyings pursuant to 19.2, be regarded as a combination of those underlyings.

21. Transactions for the purchase of property

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

22. Requirement to cover sales

No agreement by or on behalf of a Fund to dispose of property or rights may be made unless the obligation to make the disposal and any other similar obligation

could immediately be honoured by that Fund by delivery of property or the assignment (or, in Scotland, assignation) of rights, and the property and rights above are owned by a Fund at the time of the agreement. This requirement does not apply to a deposit.

23. Valuation of OTC derivatives

23.1 For the purposes of paragraph 24.1, the ACD must:

23.1.1 establish, implement and maintain arrangements and procedures which ensure appropriate, transparent and fair valuation of the exposures of a Fund to OTC derivatives; and

23.1.2 ensure that the fair value of OTC derivatives is subject to adequate, accurate and independent assessment.

23.2 Where the arrangements and procedures referred to in 23.1 involve the performance of certain activities by third parties, the ACD must comply with the requirements in SYSC 8.1.13 R (Additional requirements for a management company) and COLL 6.6A.4 R (5) to (6) (Due diligence requirements of AFMs of UCITS schemes).

23.3 The arrangements and procedures referred to in 23.1 above must be

23.3.1 adequate and proportionate to the nature and complexity of the OTC derivative concerned; and

23.3.2 adequately documented.

24. OTC transactions in derivatives

24.1 Any transaction in an OTC derivative under paragraph 19 must be:

24.1.1 in a future or an option or a contract for differences;

24.1.2 with an approved counterparty; a counterparty to a transaction in derivatives is approved only if the counterparty is an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank; or a person whose permission (including any requirements or limitations), as published in the FCA Register or whose Home State authorisation, permits it to enter into the transaction as principal off-exchange;

24.1.3 on approved terms; the terms of the transaction in derivatives are approved only if, the ACD carries out, at least daily, a reliable and verifiable valuation in respect of that transaction corresponding to its fair value and which does not rely only on market quotations by the counterparty; and can enter into one or more further transactions to sell, liquidate or close out that transaction at any time, at its fair value; and

- 24.1.4 capable of reliable valuation: a transaction in derivatives is capable of reliable valuation only if the ACD having taken reasonable care determines that, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into), it will be able to value the investment concerned with reasonable accuracy:
 - 24.1.4.1 on the basis of an up-to-date market value which has been agreed is reliable; or
 - 24.1.4.2 if the value referred to in 24.1.4.1 is not available, on the basis of a pricing model which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed uses an adequate recognised methodology; and
- 24.1.5 subject to verifiable valuation: a transaction in derivatives is subject to verifiable valuation only if, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into) verification of the valuation is carried out by:
 - 24.1.5.1 an appropriate third party which is independent from the counterparty of the derivative at an adequate frequency and in such a way that the ACD is able to check it; or
 - 24.1.5.2 a department within the ACD which is independent from the department in charge of managing a Fund and which is adequately equipped for such a purpose.

For the purposes of 24.1.3 above, "fair value" is the amount for which an asset could be changed or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

25. Risk management

- 25.1 The ACD uses a risk management process (including a risk management policy) in accordance with COLL 6.12, enabling it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of a Fund's positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of that Fund. Before using the process, the ACD will notify the FCA of the details of the risk management process. The following details of the risk management process must be regularly notified to the FCA and at least on an annual basis:
 - 25.1.1 a true and fair view of the types of derivatives and forward transactions to be used within a Fund together with their underlying risks and any relevant quantitative limits.
 - 25.1.2 the methods for estimating risks in derivative and forward transactions.
- 25.2 The ACD must notify the FCA in advance of any material alteration to the details above.

26. Investment in deposits

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

27. Significant influence

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

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

27.1.2 the acquisition gives the Company that power.

27.2 For the purposes of paragraph 27.1, the Company is to be taken to have power significantly to influence the conduct of business of a body corporate if it can, because of the transferable securities held by it, exercise or control the exercise of 20% or more of the voting rights in that body corporate (disregarding for this purpose any temporary suspension of voting rights in respect of the transferable securities of that body corporate).

28. Concentration

The Company:

28.1 must not acquire transferable securities other than debt securities which:

28.1.1 do not carry a right to vote on any matter at a general meeting of the body corporate that issued them; and

28.1.2 represent more than 10% of these securities issued by that body corporate;

28.2 must not acquire more than 10% of the debt securities issued by any single issuing body;

28.3 must not acquire more than 25% of the units in a collective investment scheme;

28.4 must not acquire more than 10% of the approved money market instruments issued by any single body;

28.5 need not comply with the limits in paragraphs 28.2, 28.3 and 28.4 of this Appendix if, at the time of the acquisition, the net amount in issue of the relevant investment cannot be calculated.

29. Derivative exposure

- 29.1 The Funds may invest in derivatives and forward transactions as long as the exposure to which a Fund is committed by that transaction itself is suitably covered from within its Scheme Property. Exposure will include any initial outlay in respect of that transaction.
- 29.2 Cover ensures that a Fund is not exposed to the risk of loss of property, including money, to an extent greater than the net value of the Scheme Property. Therefore, a Fund must hold Scheme Property sufficient in value or amount to match the exposure arising from a derivative obligation to which that Fund is committed. Paragraph 31 (Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions) below sets out detailed requirements for cover of that Fund.
- 29.3 A future is to be regarded as an obligation to which a Fund is committed (in that, unless closed out, the future will require something to be delivered, or accepted and paid for); a written option as an obligation to which the scheme is committed (in that it gives the right of potential exercise to another thereby creating exposure); and a bought option as a right (in that the purchaser can, but need not, exercise the right to require the writer to deliver and accept and pay for something).
- 29.4 Cover used in respect of one transaction in derivatives or forward transaction must not be used for cover in respect of another transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction.

30. Schemes replicating an index

- 30.1 Notwithstanding paragraph 12 (Spread: general), a Fund may invest up to 20% in value of the Scheme Property in shares and debentures which are issued by the same body where the stated investment policy is to replicate the composition of a relevant index as defined below.
- 30.2 Replication of the composition of a relevant index shall be understood to be a reference to a replication of the composition of the underlying assets of that index, including the use of techniques and instruments permitted for the purpose of efficient portfolio management.
- 30.3 The 20% limit can be raised for a particular Fund up to 35% in value of the Scheme Property, but only in respect of one body and where justified by exceptional market conditions.
- 30.4 In the case of a Fund replicating an index the Scheme Property need not consist of the exact composition and weighting of the underlying in the relevant index in cases where a Fund's investment objective is to achieve a result consistent with the replication of an index rather than an exact replication.
- 30.5 The indices referred to above are those which satisfy the following criteria:

- 30.5.1 the composition is sufficiently diversified;
- 30.5.2 the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers; and
- 30.5.3 the index is published in an appropriate manner.
- 30.6 The composition of an index is sufficiently diversified if its components adhere to the spread and concentration requirements in this section.
- 30.7 An index represents an adequate benchmark if its provider uses a recognised methodology which generally does not result in the exclusion of a major issuer of the market to which it refers.
- 30.8 An index is published in an appropriate manner if:
 - 30.8.1 it is accessible to the public;
 - 30.8.2 the index provider is independent from the Company; this does not preclude index providers and the Company from forming part of the same group, provided that effective arrangements for the management of conflicts of interest are in place.

31. Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions

- 31.1 A Fund may invest in derivatives and forward transactions as part of its investment policy provided:
 - 31.1.1 its global exposure relating to derivatives and forward transactions held in the Fund does not exceed the net value of the Scheme Property; and
 - 31.1.2 its global exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in paragraph 12 above (Spread: general).

32. Daily calculation of global exposure

- 32.1 The ACD must calculate the global exposure of a Fund on at least a daily basis.
- 32.2 For the purposes of this section exposure must be calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

33. Calculation of global exposure

- 33.1 The ACD must calculate the global exposure of any Fund it manages either as:
 - 33.1.1 the incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions (including embedded derivatives as referred to in Paragraph 17 (Derivatives: general), which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the Scheme Property; or

- 33.1.2 the market risk of the Scheme Property.
- 33.2 The ACD must calculate the global exposure of a Fund by using:
 - 33.2.1 the commitment approach; or
 - 33.2.2 the value at risk approach.
- 33.3 The ACD must ensure that the method selected in 33.2 is appropriate, taking into account:
 - 33.3.1 the investment strategy pursued by the Fund;
 - 33.3.2 the types and complexities of the derivatives and forward transactions used; and
 - 33.3.3 the proportion of the Scheme Property comprising derivatives and forward transactions.
- 33.4 Where a Fund employs techniques and instruments including repo contracts or stock lending transactions in accordance with Paragraph 35 (Stock lending) in order to generate additional leverage or exposure to market risk, the ACD must take those transactions into consideration when calculating global exposure.
- 33.5 For the purposes of 33.2, value at risk means a measure of the maximum expected loss at a given confidence level over the specific time period.
- 33.6 Where the ACD uses the commitment approach for the calculation of global exposure, it must:
 - 33.6.1 ensure that it applies this approach to all derivative and forward transactions (including embedded derivatives as referred to in Paragraph 17 (Derivatives: general)), whether used as part of the Fund's general investment policy, for the purposes of risk reduction or for the purposes of efficient portfolio management in accordance with Paragraph 35 (Stock lending); and
 - 33.6.2 convert each derivative or forward transaction into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative or forward (standard commitment approach).
- 33.7 The ACD may apply other calculation methods which are equivalent to the standard commitment approach.
- 33.8 The ACD may take account of netting and hedging arrangements when calculating global exposure of a Fund, where these arrangements do not disregard obvious and material risks and result in a clear reduction in risk exposure.
- 33.9 Where the use of derivatives or forward transactions does not generate incremental

exposure for the Fund, the underlying exposure need not be included in the commitment calculation.

Where the commitment approach is used, temporary borrowing arrangements entered into on behalf of the Fund in accordance with Paragraph 39 (Borrowing powers) need not form part of the global exposure calculation.

34. Cover and Borrowing

- 34.1 Cash obtained from borrowing, and borrowing which the ACD reasonably regards an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank to be committed to provide, is not available for cover under paragraph 31 (Cover for investment in derivatives) except where 34.2 below applies.
- 34.2 Where, for the purposes of this paragraph a Fund borrows an amount of currency from an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank; and keeps an amount in another currency, at least equal to such borrowing for the time being in 34.1 on deposit with the lender (or his agent or nominee), then this paragraph 34.2 applies as if the borrowed currency, and not the deposited currency, were part of the Scheme Property.

35. Stock lending

- 35.1 The ACD is subject to the provisions of the European Regulation on Reporting and Transparency of Securities Financing Transactions, which sets out certain disclosure requirements regarding the use of securities financing transactions ("SFTs"), including stock lending transactions. The entry into stock lending transactions for the account of the Fund is permitted for the generation of additional income for the benefit of the Fund, and hence for its investors.
- 35.2 The specific method of stock lending permitted in this paragraph is in fact not a transaction which is a loan in the normal sense. Rather it is an arrangement of the kind described in section 263B of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, under which the lender transfers securities to the borrower otherwise than by way of sale and the borrower is to transfer those securities, or securities of the same type and amount, back to the lender at a later date. In accordance with good market practice, a separate transaction by way of transfer of assets is also involved for the purpose of providing collateral to the "lender" to cover him against the risk that the future transfer back of the securities may not be satisfactorily completed.
- 35.3 The stock lending permitted by this paragraph may be exercised by the Fund when it reasonably appears to the Fund to be appropriate to do so with a view to generating additional income for the Fund with an acceptable degree of risk.
- 35.4 The Company or the Depositary at the request of Company may enter into a stock lending arrangement of the kind described in section 263B of the Taxation of

Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (without extension by section 263C), but only if:

- 35.4.1 all the terms of the agreement under which securities are to be reacquired by the Depositary for the account of the Fund, are in a form which is acceptable to the Depositary and are in accordance with good market practice;
- 35.4.2 the counterparty is:
 - 35.4.2.1 an authorised person; or
 - 35.4.2.2 a person authorised by a Home State regulator; or
 - 35.4.2.3 a person registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States of America; or
 - 35.4.2.4 a bank, or a branch of a bank, supervised and authorised to deal in investments as principal, with respect to OTC derivatives by at least one of the following federal banking supervisory authorities of the United States of America:
 - a) the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency;
 - b) the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
 - c) the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; and
 - d) the Office of Thrift Supervision, and
- 35.4.3 collateral is obtained to secure the obligation of the counterparty under the terms referred to in paragraph 35.4.1 and the collateral is:
 - 35.4.3.1 acceptable to the depositary;
 - 35.4.3.2 adequate; and
 - 35.4.3.3 sufficiently immediate.
- 35.4.4 The counterparty for the purpose of paragraph 21.4 is the person who is obliged under the agreement referred to in paragraph 21.4.1 to transfer to the depositary the securities transferred by the depositary under the stock lending arrangement or securities of the same kind.

- 35.4.5 21.4.3 does not apply to a stock lending transaction made through Euroclear Bank SA/NV's Securities Lending and Borrowing Programme.
- 35.5 The assets of the Fund that are subject to stock lending transactions and any collateral received are held by the Depositary.
- 35.6 The Depositary must ensure that the value of the collateral at all times is at least equal to the value of the securities transferred by the Depositary. This duty may be regarded as satisfied in respect of collateral the validity of which is about to expire or has expired where the Depositary takes reasonable care to determine that sufficient collateral will again be transferred at the latest by the close of business on the day of expiry.
- 35.7 Any agreement for transfer at a future date of securities or of collateral (or of the equivalent of either) may be regarded, for the purposes of valuation under the FCA Rules, as an unconditional agreement for the sale or transfer of property, whether or not the property is part of the property of the Fund.
- 35.8 Any collateral obtained pursuant to an SFT, including a stock lending transaction, will be valued in accordance with the collateral valuation methodology disclosed in the ACD's collateral management policy.
- 35.9 All of the revenues arising from SFTs (including stock lending transactions), net of direct operational costs and the Depositary's costs as further described in 7.3, will be retained by the Fund.
- 35.10 There is no limit on the value of the Scheme Property of a Fund which maybe the subject of stock lending transactions.
- 35.11 Stock lending may involve additional risks for the Company. Under such arrangements, Funds will have a credit risk exposure to the counterparties to any stock lending and borrowing. The extent of this credit risk can be reduced, or eliminated, by receipt of adequate collateral. The ACD shall ensure that sufficient value and quality of collateral is held throughout the duration of the loans and collect the income earned in connection therewith.
- 35.12 The counterparties of stock transactions will be highly-rated financial institutions specialised in this type of transaction and approved by the Investment Manager. Eligible collateral types are approved by the Investment Manager and may consist of UK gilts, certificates of deposit, treasury bills, sovereign debt, eurosterling bonds and equities. However market volatility increases the risk that collateral received on such transactions may have a market value lower than that of the stock lent. If this scenario coincided with a counterparty default this could result in a reduction in the value of a Fund. Potential investors should refer to the section headed "Risk Factors", and in particular (but without limitation) the sub-sections

“General” and “Pricing and liquidity”, as such risks are applicable to SFTs, including stock lending transactions.

- 35.13 The reuse of collateral obtained pursuant to an SFT, including a stock lending transaction, is limited by the rules in the FCA Handbook to certain asset classes. Such reuse should not result in a change to a Fund’s investment objective nor increase substantially the Fund’s risk profile.

36. Cash and near cash

- 36.1 Cash and near cash must not be retained in the Scheme Property of a Fund except to the extent that, where this may reasonably be regarded as necessary in order to enable:

36.1.1 the pursuit of a Fund’s investment objectives; or

36.1.2 redemption of units; or

36.1.3 efficient management of a Fund in accordance with its investment objectives; or

36.1.4 other purposes which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of a Fund.

37. General

- 37.1 It is not intended that a Fund will have an interest in any immovable property or tangible movable property.

- 37.2 It is envisaged that a Fund will normally be fully invested but there may be times that it is appropriate not to be fully invested when the ACD reasonably regards this as necessary in pursuit of the investment objective and policy, redemption of units, efficient management of a fund or any one purpose which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of a Fund.

- 37.3 Where a Fund invests in or disposes of units or shares in another collective investment scheme which is managed or operated by the ACD or an associate of the ACD, the ACD must pay to a Fund by the close of business on the fourth business day the amount of any preliminary charge in respect of a purchase, and in the case of a sale, any charge made for the disposal.

- 37.4 A potential breach of any of these limits does not prevent the exercise of rights conferred by investments held by a Fund but, in the event of a consequent breach, the ACD must then take such steps as are necessary to restore compliance with the investment limits as soon as practicable having regard to the interests of shareholders.

38. Underwriting

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

39. Borrowing powers

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

40. Restrictions on lending of money

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

41. Restrictions on lending of property other than money

- 41.1 Scheme Property of the Funds other than money must not be lent by way of deposit or otherwise.
- 41.2 Transactions permitted by paragraph 35 (Stock lending) are not to be regarded as lending for the purposes of paragraph 41.1.
- 41.3 The Scheme Property of the Funds must not be mortgaged.
- 41.4 Where transactions in derivatives or forward transactions are used for the account

of the Company in accordance with COLL 5, nothing in this paragraph prevents the Company or the Depositary at the request of the Company: from lending, depositing, pledging or charging Scheme Property for margin requirements; or transferring Scheme Property under the terms of an agreement in relation to margin requirements, provided that the ACD reasonably considers that both the agreement and the margin arrangements made under it (including in relation to the level of margin) provide appropriate protection to Shareholders.

42. General power to accept or underwrite placings

- 42.1 Any power in COLL 5 to invest in transferable securities may be used for the purpose of entering into transactions to which this section applies, subject to compliance with any restriction in the Instrument of Incorporation. This section applies, to any agreement or understanding: which is an underwriting or sub-underwriting agreement, or which contemplates that securities will or may be issued or subscribed for or acquired for the account of a Fund.
- 42.2 This ability does not apply to an option, or a purchase of a transferable security which confers a right to subscribe for or acquire a transferable security, or to convert one transferable security into another.
- 42.3 The exposure of a Fund to agreements and understandings as set out above, on any Business Day be covered and be such that, if all possible obligations arising under them had immediately to be met in full, there would be no breach of any limit in COLL.

43. Guarantees and indemnities

- 43.1 The Company or the Depositary for the account of the Company must not provide any guarantee or indemnity in respect of the obligation of any person.
- 43.2 None of the Scheme Property may be used to discharge any obligation arising under a guarantee or indemnity with respect to the obligation of any person.
- 43.3 In respect of the Company, paragraphs 43.1 and 43.2 do not apply to:
 - 43.3.1 any indemnity or guarantee given for margin requirements where the derivatives or forward transactions are being used in accordance with COLL 5; and
 - 43.3.2 an indemnity falling within the provisions of regulation 62(3) (Exemptions from liability to be void) of the OEIC Regulations;
 - 43.3.3 an indemnity (other than any provision in it which is void under regulation 62 of the Regulations) given to the Depositary against any liability incurred by it as a consequence of the safekeeping of any of the Scheme Property by it or by anyone retained by it to assist it to perform its

function of the safekeeping of the Scheme Property; and

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

APPENDIX V

LIST OF OTHER AUTHORISED COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES OPERATED BY THE ACD

The ACD is also the authorised fund manager of certain other funds:

FP Apollo Multi Asset Management Funds

FP Carmignac ICVC

FP Mattioli Woods Funds ICVC

FP Octopus Investments UCITS Funds

FP Russell Investments ICVC

FP WHEB Asset Management Funds

Volare UCITS Portfolios

Volare Bridge Fund

Volare Balanced Bridge Fund

Volare Phoenix Fund

Volare Falcon Fund

APPENDIX VI

PAST PERFORMANCE

1. Historic performance:

Below we have shown the historical performance, for the period to 31 December 2024. Where possible, we have shown the performance over the last 5 years, for each complete year, to the last quarter end. However, where the Fund has been in existence for less than any of the above periods, we show the performance since the launch of the Fund, plus for each complete year, to last quarter end.

FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund – Class A Accumulation Shares

Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2020	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2021	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2022	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2023	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2024
-0.94%	6.10%	-4.54%	-7.73%	-5.63%

Launch Date: 4 December 2017

FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund – Class A Income Shares

Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2020	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2021	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2022	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2023	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2024
-0.96%	6.06%	-4.53%	-7.71%	-5.70%

Launch Date: 4th December 2017

FP Foresight Global Real Infrastructure Income Fund

Class	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2020	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2021	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2022	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2023	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2024
A Accumulation	27.90%	-1.51%	-9.72%	-7.59%	-3.96%
A Income	27.90%	-1.52%	-9.74%	-7.52%	-4.22%
UK CPI + 3%	3.59%	8.39%	13.53%	6.96%	5.54%

Launch Date: 3 June 2019

FP Foresight Sustainable Real Estate Securities Fund – Class A Income Shares

Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2020	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2021	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2022	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2023	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2024
N.A	26.10%	-26.02%	4.38%	-5.66%

Launch Date: 15 June 2020

FP Foresight Sustainable Real Estate Securities Fund – Class A Accumulation Shares

Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2020	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2021	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2022	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2023	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2024
N/A	26.14%	-25.92%	4.20%	-5.61%

Launch Date: 15 June 2020

FP Foresight Sustainable Future Themes Fund

Class	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2020	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2021	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2022	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2023	Percentage Growth year to 31 December 2024
A Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.61%	-4.48%
A Accumulation	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.62%	-3.28%
B Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.83%	-3.18%
B Accumulation	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.84%	-3.09%
FTSE All World GBP Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.69%	19.81%

Launch Date: 28 March 2022

Investors and potential investors should note the following statements

- The performance is measured on a Net Asset Value (NAV) to NAV.
- In respect of Income shares (where they are available), the performance shown will assume that any income has been distributed (i.e. not reinvested to purchase additional shares).
- The prices of shares, and the income from them, can go down as well as up as a result of changes in the value of the underlying securities and currency movements. An investor may not get back the amount originally invested.
- Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future investment returns.

APPENDIX VII

DIRECTORY

The Company and Head Office:

FP Foresight OEIC
Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, England, CM1 3BY

Authorised Corporate Director:

FundRock Partners Limited
Hamilton Centre, Rodney Way, Chelmsford, England, CM1 3BY

Depository:

Citibank UK Limited
Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB

Custodian:

Citibank N.A, London Branch
Citigroup Centre, Canada Square , Canary Wharf, London, E14 5LB

Investment Manager:

Foresight Group LLP
The Shard, 32 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SG

Administrator:

SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited
SS&C House, St Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex SS15 5FS

Fund Accountant:

Apex Fund Services Ltd
4th Floor Vallis Building, 58 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda

Registrar:

SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited
SS&C House, St Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex SS15 5FS

Auditor:

Deloitte LLP
2 New Street Square, London EC4A 3BZ.