

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

Waystone Management (UK) 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 Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook to be included in it. Waystone Management (UK) Limited accepts responsibility accordingly.

PROSPECTUS
OF
WS GENERAL GLOBAL INVESTMENT FUNDS
(An open-ended investment company
incorporated with limited liability and
registered in England and Wales
under registered number IC000176)

This document constitutes the Prospectus for WS General Global Investment Funds which has been prepared in accordance with the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook.

This Prospectus is dated, and is valid as at, 06 February 2026.

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

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Important information

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

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

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

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

The provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation are binding on each of the Shareholders and a copy of the Instrument of Incorporation is available on request from Waystone Management (UK) Limited.

This Prospectus has been issued for the purpose of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 by Waystone Management (UK) 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 describes the constitution and operation of the Company at the date of this Prospectus. In the event of any fundamental or significant change in the matters stated herein or other change notifiable in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook or any materially significant new matter arising which ought to be stated herein this Prospectus will be revised.

Investors should check with the ACD that this is the latest version and that there have been no revisions or updates. Issued by Waystone Management (UK) Limited, authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority."

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

1. DEFINITIONS

“ACD”	Waystone Management (UK) Limited, the authorised corporate director of the Company.
“ACD Agreement”	an agreement between the Company and the ACD.
“Approved Bank”	one of certain approved banks as defined in the glossary of definitions to the FCA Handbook.
“Associate”	any other person whose business or domestic relationship with the ACD or the ACD’s associate might reasonably be expected to give rise to a community of interest between them which may involve a conflict of interest in dealings with third parties.
“Auditor”	Ernst & Young LLP, or such other entity as is appointed to act as auditor to the Company from time to time.
“Business Day”	a day on which the London Stock Exchange is open. If the London Stock Exchange is closed as a result of a holiday or for any other reason, or there is a holiday elsewhere or other reason which impedes the calculation of the fair market value of the Sub-fund’s portfolio of securities or a significant portion thereof, the ACD may decide that any Business Day shall not be construed as such.
“CCP”	a legal person that interposes itself between the counterparties to the contracts traded on one or more financial markets, becoming the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer, as defined in article 2(1) of EMIR.
“China A-Shares”	the shares of the mainland China-incorporated companies which are accepted for listing and admitted to trading on the stock exchanges of mainland China from time to time.
“ChinaClear”	the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited.
“ChiNext Board”	the CHiNext market operated by SZSE.
“Class” or “Classes”	in relation to Shares, means (according to the context) all of the Shares related to a single Sub-fund or a particular class or classes of Share related to a single Sub-fund.
“COLL”	refers to the appropriate chapter or rule in the COLL Sourcebook.
“Conversion”	the exchange of Shares in one Class for Shares (other than Hedged Shares) of another Class in the same Sub-fund and the act of so exchanging and “Convert” shall be construed accordingly.
“the COLL Sourcebook”	the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook issued by the FCA as amended from time to time.
“Company”	WS General Global Investment Funds
“Dealing Day”	Monday to Friday where these days are Business Days.
“Depositary”	The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited, or such other entity as is appointed to act as Depositary.
“Director” or “Directors”	the directors of the Company from time to time (including the ACD).
“EEA State”	a member state of the European Union and any other state which is within the European Economic Area.

“EEA UCITS Scheme”	a collective investment scheme established in accordance with the UCITS Directive in an EEA State.
“Efficient Portfolio Management” or “EPM”	for the purposes of this Prospectus means an investment technique where derivatives are used for one or more of the following purposes: reduction of risk, reduction of cost or generation of additional capital or income for the Company and the risk diversification rules laid down in COLL.
“Eligible Institution”	one of certain eligible institutions as defined in the glossary of definitions to the FCA Handbook.
“Emerging Markets”	unless defined differently for a Sub-fund or other requirement in this Prospectus; an Emerging Market is a country with a less established financial market and investor protections, including many countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.
“EMIR”	the UK version of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories, which is part of UK law by virtue of the EUWA, sometimes referred to as the "European Markets Infrastructure Regulation" as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/834 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019.
“EUWA”	the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.
“the FCA”	the Financial Conduct Authority or any other regulatory body which may assume its regulatory responsibilities from time to time.
“the FCA Handbook”	the FCA Handbook of Rules and Guidance, as amended from time to time.
“the Financial Services Register”	the public record, as required by section 347 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (The public record) of every: (a) authorised person; (b) AUT; (c) ICVC; (d) ACS; (e) recognised scheme; (f) recognised investment exchange; (g) individual to whom a prohibition order relates; (h) approved person; and (i) person within such other class (if any) as the FCA may determine; except as provided by any transitional provisions
“Fund Accountant”	The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited, or such other entity as is appointed to provide fund accounting services.
“HKex”	the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited.
“HKSCC”	the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited.
“Home State”	as defined in the glossary of definitions to the FCA Handbook.
“ICVC”	Investment Company with Variable Capital.
“Instrument of Incorporation”	the instrument of incorporation of the Company as amended from time to time.

“Investment Manager”	the Investment Manager to the ACD in respect of the Company.
“IOSCO”	the International Organisation of Securities Commissions.
“Key Investor Information Document”	the Company publishes a Key Investor Information Document (a “KIID”) for each Share Class of each Sub-fund which contains information to help investors understand the nature and the risks of investing in the Sub-fund. A KIID must be provided to investors prior to subscribing for Shares so they can make an informed decision about whether to invest.
“Net Asset Value” or “NAV”	the value of the Scheme Property of the Company or of any Sub-fund (as the context may require) less the liabilities of the Company (or of the Sub-fund concerned) (including any accrual for Performance Fees) as calculated in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation.
“OEIC Regulations”	the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 as amended or re-enacted from time to time.
“OTC”	over-the-counter derivative: a derivative transaction which is not traded on an investment exchange.
“PRC/China”	the People’s Republic of China.
“Register”	the register of Shareholders of the Company.
“Registrar”	Waystone Management (UK) 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).
“Regulations”	the OEIC Regulations and the FCA Handbook (including the COLL Sourcebook).
“RMB/Renminbi”	the lawful currency of the PRC.
“Scheme Property”	the Scheme Property of the Company or a Sub-fund (as appropriate) required under the COLL Sourcebook to be given for safekeeping to the Depositary.
“SEHK”	the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong.
“Share” or “Shares”	a Share or Shares in the Company (including larger denomination Shares, and smaller denomination Shares equivalent to one thousandth of a larger denomination Share).
“Shareholder”	a holder of registered Shares in the Company.
“SSE Securities”	the China A-Shares listed in the Shanghai Stock Exchange.
“Stock Connect”	the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect Programme and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect Programme.
“Sub-fund” or “Sub-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.
“Switch”	the exchange of Shares of one Class in a Sub-fund for Shares in a Class of a different Sub-fund or for Hedged Shares of another Class in the same or a different Sub-fund and the act of so exchanging and “Switching” shall be construed accordingly.
“SZSE Securities”	the China A-Shares listed in the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

“The International Tax Compliance Regulations”	2015 (SI 878/2015) implementing obligations arising under the following agreements and arrangements: the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on the Automatic exchange of Financial Account Information signed by the government of the UK on 29th October 2014 in relation to agreements with various jurisdictions to improve international tax compliance based on the standard for automatic exchange of financial account information developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (sometimes known as “the CRS”); and the agreement reached between the government of the UK and the government of the USA to improve tax compliance (sometimes known as “the Intergovernmental Agreement” or “the FATCA Agreement”).
“UCITS Directive”	refers to Directive 2009/65/EC on the co-ordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, as amended by Directive 2014/91/EU and which applies to EEA UCITS.
“UK”	the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
“UK UCITS”	as defined in the glossary of definitions to the FCA Handbook.
“UK UCITS Rules”	the COLL Sourcebook and the Collective Investment Schemes (Amendment etc) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 No.325.
“US” or “United States”	the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia) and any of its territories, possessions and other areas subject to its jurisdiction.
“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 and shall include additionally any person that is not a "Non-United States Person" within the meaning of United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulation 4.7.
“Valuation Point”	the point on a Dealing Day whether on a periodic basis or for a particular valuation, at which the ACD carries out a valuation of the Scheme Property for the Company or a Sub-fund (as the case may be) for the purpose of determining the price at which Shares of a Class may be issued, cancelled or redeemed. The current Valuation Point of the WS Odey Portfolio Fund and WS Ardtur Continental European Fund is 12.00 noon London time on each Dealing Day, and for WS Lancaster Global Equity Fund only is 10:30p.m. London time on each Dealing Day, with the exception of a bank holiday in England and Wales, or the last Business Day prior to those days annually where the valuation may be carried out at a time agreed in advance between the ACD and the Depositary.
“VAT”	Value Added Tax.

2. DETAILS OF THE COMPANY

2.1 General Information

2.1.1 General

WS General Global Investment Funds (the Company) is an investment company with variable capital incorporated in England and Wales under registered number IC000176 and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority with effect from 17 May 2002. Please note that approval by the FCA in this context does not in any way indicate or suggest endorsement or approval of the Company as an investment. The FCA's Product Reference Number ("PRN") for the Company is 407765. The product reference number of each Sub-fund is set out in Appendix I. The Company has an unlimited duration.

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

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

2.1.2 Head Office

The head office of the Company is at 3rd Floor Central Square, 29 Wellington Street, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS1 4DL.

2.1.3 Address for Service

The address for service on the Company of notices or other documents required or authorised to be served on it is 3rd Floor Central Square, 29 Wellington Street, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS1 4DL.

2.1.4 Base Currency

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

2.1.5 Share Capital

Maximum £100,000,000,000

Minimum £1,000,000

Shares have no par value. The share capital of the Company at all times equals the sum of the Net Asset Values of each of the Sub-funds. Shares in the Company may be marketed outside the United Kingdom, subject to the Regulations, and any regulatory constraints in those countries, if the ACD so decides.

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

2.2 The structure of the Company

2.2.1 The Sub-funds

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

The Company is a UK UCITS for the purposes of the Regulations.

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

Each Sub-fund will generally invest in "approved securities", which are transferable securities which are admitted to, or dealt in, on an eligible market as defined for the purposes of the COLL Sourcebook. The eligible securities markets (in addition to those established in the UK or in EEA States) and eligible derivatives markets for the Sub-funds are as set out in Appendix II. A detailed statement of the general investment and borrowing restrictions in respect of each type of Sub-fund is set out in Appendix III.

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

Subject to the above, each Sub-fund will be charged with the liabilities, expenses, costs and charges of the Company attributable to that Sub-fund, and within each Sub-fund charges will be allocated between Classes in

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

Please also see paragraph 5.5 below “Liabilities of the Company and the Sub-funds”.

Classes of Share within the Sub-funds

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

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

Further Classes of Share may be established from time to time by the ACD with the agreement of the Depositary and in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and the Regulations.

On the introduction of any new Sub-fund or Class, either a revised prospectus or a supplemental prospectus will be prepared, setting out the details of each Sub-fund or Class.

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

The net proceeds from subscriptions to a Sub-fund will be invested in the specific pool of assets constituting that Sub-fund. The Company will

maintain for each current Sub-fund a separate pool of assets, each invested for the exclusive benefit of the relevant Sub-fund.

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

The Company may issue Institutional Shares, Retail Shares and Management Shares. Each of these Shares may be available as both income and accumulation Shares in respect of each Sub-fund. Further details of the

Shares presently available for each Sub-fund, including details of their criteria for subscription and fee structure, are set out in Appendix I. The Management Shares may only be issued to employees and partners of the Investment Manager and related entities, and at the discretion of the ACD, other persons. Upon an employee leaving the employment of, or a partner leaving the partnership of the Investment Manager or a related entity, they will be entitled to retain their existing investment in the Management Shares but will not be eligible to make further investment in the Management Shares. The criteria for the subscription of the Institutional Shares and Retail Shares relate to investment minima and are set out in Appendix I.

The Instrument of Incorporation allows income and accumulation Shares to be issued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The dealing office of the ACD is normally open from 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (London time) on each Business Day to receive postal requests for the purchase, sale and switching of Shares. The ACD may vary these times at its discretion. Requests to deal in Shares may also be made by telephone on each Business Day (at the ACD's discretion) between 8.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. (London time) directly to the office of the ACD (telephone: +44 (0)345 922 0044 or such other number as published from time to time).

In addition, the ACD may from time to time make arrangements to allow Shares to be bought or sold on-line or through other communication media. The ACD will accept instructions to transfer or renunciation of title to shares on the basis of an authority communicated by electronic means and sent by the investor or delivered on their behalf by a person that is authorised by the FCA or regulated in another jurisdiction by an equivalent supervisory authority, subject to:

- (a) prior agreement between the ACD and the person making the communication as to:
 - (i) the electronic media by which such communications may be delivered; and
 - (ii) how such communications will be identified as conveying the necessary authority; and
- (b) assurance from any person who may give such authority on behalf of the investor that they will have obtained the required appointment in writing from the investor.

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

In its dealings in Shares of the Sub-funds the ACD is dealing as principal. The ACD deals in Shares as principal in order to facilitate the efficient management of the Company. Any profits made where the ACD's capital is not at risk will be returned to the Company. The ACD is not accountable to Shareholders for any profit it makes from dealing in Shares as principal where its own capital is at risk.

3.1 **Money Laundering**

As a result of legislation in force in the UK to prevent money laundering, the ACD is responsible for compliance with anti-money laundering regulations. In order to implement these regulations, in certain circumstances investors may be asked to provide proof of identity when buying or redeeming Shares. Until satisfactory proof of identity is provided, the ACD reserves the right to refuse to enter into any transaction to issue Shares, pay the proceeds of a redemption of Shares, or pay income on Shares to the investor. In the case of a purchase of Shares where the applicant is not willing or is unable to provide the information requested (i) in the event that the investor or the investor's duly authorised agent instructs a sale of those shares the ACD may refuse to pay the proceeds of sale until satisfactory proof of identity has been provided or (ii) the ACD may sell the Shares purchased and at the ACD's sole discretion return the proceeds to the account from which the subscription was made or withhold the proceeds of sale until satisfactory

evidence of identity has been provided. These proceeds may be less than the original investment.

3.2 Buying Shares

3.2.1 Procedure

Shares may be bought directly from the ACD or through a professional adviser or other intermediary. For details of dealing charges see paragraph 3.5 below. Application forms may be obtained from the ACD.

The initial purchase (including setting up a Regular Savings Plan) must, at the discretion of the ACD, be accompanied by an application form.

Any subsequent application to purchase shares must confirm that the investor has received, read and understood the Key Investor Information Document for the share class of the Sub-fund to be invested in. (Note: this does not apply to subsequent purchases to a Regular Savings Plan, unless re-commencing regular savings).

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

For the WS Lancaster Global Equity Fund only, due to the nature and policy of that Sub-fund, it is necessary to impose an earlier cut-off for instructions to purchase Shares.

Valid applications to purchase Shares in the Sub-fund received before 2:00p.m. (London time) on a Dealing Day will be processed at the Valuation Point on that Dealing Day, except where dealing in the Sub-fund has been suspended as set out in paragraph 3.10.

For the WS Lancaster Global Equity Fund only, settlement is due by no later than the third Business Day following 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. Investors will not receive title to Shares until cleared funds have been received from the investor, allocated to the investor's account and received by the Sub-fund.

The ACD, at its discretion, has the right to cancel a purchase deal if settlement is materially overdue (being more than one Business Day post contractual settlement date) and any loss arising on such cancellation shall be the liability of the investor. In the event of such a sale or realisation, the ACD shall be entitled to transfer such investments to such persons as it shall specify and,

recover any shortfall from that investor. The ACD is not obliged to issue Shares unless it has received cleared funds from an investor. You agree to reimburse any costs, losses, claims and expenses suffered or incurred by the Sub-fund or us as a result of the non-payment of the subscription monies by the agreed settlement date.

The ACD reserves the right to charge interest at 4% above the prevailing Bank of England base rate, on the value of any settlement received later than the third Business Day following the Valuation Point. No interest will be paid on funds held prior to investment. Shares that have not been paid for cannot be redeemed.

A purchase of Shares in writing or by telephone or any other communication media made available is a legally binding contract. Applications to purchase, once made are, except in the case where cancellation rights apply, irrevocable. An order for the purchase of Shares will only be deemed to have been accepted by the ACD once it is in receipt of cleared funds for the application.

Settlement should be made by electronic bank transfer to the bank account detailed on the application form. Alternatively, for amounts less than £50,000 a cheque, which should accompany the application form, can be sent for the full amount, made payable to "Waystone Management (UK) Limited", to: PO Box 389, Unit 1, Roundhouse Road, Darlington, DL1 9UF.

However, subject to its obligations under the Regulations, the ACD has the right to reject, on reasonable grounds relating to the circumstances of the investor, 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 investor.

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

Investors 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 investor (except for those investors who subscribe through the Regular Savings Plan) decides to cancel the contract, and the value of the investment has fallen at the time the ACD receives the completed cancellation notice, they will not receive a full refund as an amount equal to any fall in value will be deducted from the sum originally invested. Investors who invest through the Regular Savings Plan will be entitled to cancel their first subscription only. If a Regular Saver decides to cancel their contract within 14 days after the date on which they receive the cancellation notice then they will receive back the full amount of

their initial subscription. The ACD may extend cancellation rights to other investors but is under no obligation to do so.

3.2.2 Documents the Buyer will Receive

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

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

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

3.2.3 Regular Savings Plan

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

3.2.4 Minimum Subscriptions and Holdings

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

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

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

3.3 Redeeming Shares

3.3.1 Procedure

Every Shareholder is entitled on any Dealing Day to redeem their Shares, which shall be purchased by the ACD dealing as principal.

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

For the WS Lancaster Global Equity Fund only, due to the nature and policy of that Sub-fund, it is necessary to impose an earlier cut-off for instructions to purchase Shares.

Valid applications to purchase Shares in the WS Lancaster Global Equity Fund received before 2:00p.m. (London time) on a Dealing Day will be processed at the Valuation Point on that Dealing Day, except where dealing in the WS Lancaster Global Equity Fund has suspended as set out in paragraph 3.10.

A redemption instruction in respect of Shares in writing or by telephone or any other communication media made available is a legally binding contract. However, an instruction to the ACD to redeem Shares, although irrevocable, may not be accepted by either the Company or the ACD if the redemption represents Shares where the investor has not received title (see section 3.2.1) or if documentation or anti-money laundering information which the ACD considers is sufficient for the ACD to meet and discharge its obligations under the regulatory system has not been received by the ACD.

For details of dealing charges see paragraph 3.5 below.

3.3.2 Documents a Redeeming Shareholder will Receive

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

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

Such payment will be made within three Business Days of the later of (a) receipt by the ACD of the form of renunciation (or other sufficient written instructions) duly signed and completed by all the relevant Shareholders together with any other documentation and appropriate evidence of title, any

required anti-money laundering related documentation, and (b) the Valuation Point following receipt by the ACD of the request to redeem.

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

The ACD shall not be liable for any costs or losses whatsoever in the event that documentation provided is not sufficient to enable the ACD to discharge all applicable obligations under the regulatory system including, but not limited to, The Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017 (as amended).

3.3.3 Minimum Redemption

The ACD reserves the right to refuse a redemption request if the remaining value of the Shares of any Sub-fund held is less than the minimum holding stated in respect of the appropriate Class in the Sub-fund in question (see Appendix I).

3.4 Conversion and Switching

Subject to any restrictions on the eligibility of investors in relation to a particular Share Class, a Shareholder in a Sub-fund may at any time Convert or Switch all or some of their Shares ("Original Shares") for Shares in a different Class or Sub-fund ("New Shares").

A Conversion is an exchange of Shares in one Class for Shares of another Class in the same Sub-fund.

A Switch is an exchange of Shares of one Class for Shares in a Class of another Sub-fund.

Conversions and Switches will be effected by the ACD recording the change of Class (and, in the case of Switches the change of Sub-fund) on the Register of the Company at the next Valuation Point following receipt of instructions by the ACD.

The number of New Shares issued to a Shareholder following a Conversion or a Switch will be determined by reference to the price of the Original Shares relative to the price of the New Shares at the relevant Valuation Point.

If a Shareholder wishes to Convert or Switch Shares they should contact the ACD for further information. Instructions may be given by telephone but Shareholders are required to provide written instructions to the ACD (which, in the case of joint Shareholders, must be signed by all the joint Shareholders) before the Switch or Conversion is effected.

The ACD may at its discretion make a charge on the Switching of Shares (but does not currently do so). 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

Shares originally held and any initial charge on the Shares into which the Shareholder has Switched. For details of the charges on Switching currently payable, please see the “Charges on Switching and Conversion” paragraph below. There is no charge payable on a Conversion.

If a partial Conversion or 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, exchange the whole of the Shareholder’s holding of Original Shares to New Shares (and make a charge for this) or refuse to effect any Conversion or Switch of the Original Shares.

Save as otherwise specifically set out, the general provisions on procedures relating to redemption will apply equally to a Conversion or a Switch. Written instructions must be received by the ACD before the Valuation Point on a Dealing Day in the Sub-funds concerned to be dealt with at the prices at the Valuation Point on that Dealing Day or at such other Valuation Point as the ACD at the request of the Shareholder giving the relevant instruction may agree. Requests to Switch or Convert received after a Valuation Point will be held over until the next day which is a Dealing Day for the relevant Sub-fund or Sub-funds.

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

On completion of a Switch or a Conversion, subsequent Share dealing instructions may be limited, restricted or denied where the ACD’s identity evidence requirements have not been complied with. In such circumstance, the ACD shall not be liable for any costs or losses whatsoever.

Please note that under UK tax law a Switch of Shares is treated as a redemption of the Original Shares and a purchase of New Shares and will, for persons subject to taxation, be a realisation of the Original Shares for UK tax purposes. It may give rise to a liability to tax, depending upon the Shareholder’s circumstances. Conversions will not generally be treated as a disposal for capital gains tax purposes. A Shareholder who Switches Shares in one Sub-fund for Shares in any other Sub-fund or who Converts between Classes of Shares will not be given a right by law to withdraw from or cancel the transaction.

3.5 Dealing Charges

The price per Share at which Shares are bought, redeemed or switched is the Net Asset Value per Share. Any initial charge or redemption charge is payable in addition to the price or deducted from the proceeds and is taken from the gross subscription or redemption monies.

3.5.1 Initial Charge

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

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

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

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

3.5.2 Redemption Charge

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

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

3.5.3 Charges on Switching and Conversion

The ACD is permitted to impose a charge where a Shareholder Switches or Converts their Shares.

The charge on Switching and Conversions is payable by the Shareholder to the ACD. The charge will be no more than the excess of the initial charge applicable to New Shares over the initial charge applicable to the Original Shares as specified in Appendix I.

The ACD's current policy is to allow Switches free of any initial charge. There is currently no charge for Conversions of Shares in one Class of a Sub-fund for Shares in another Class of the same Sub-fund.

3.5.4 Dilution Adjustment

The actual cost of purchasing or selling assets and investments in a Sub-fund may vary due to dealing charges, taxes, and any spread between buying and selling prices of the underlying investments of that Sub-fund. These costs could have an adverse effect on the value of a Sub-fund, known as "dilution". In order to mitigate the effect of dilution the ACD may at its discretion adjust the sale and purchase price of Shares to take into account the possible effects of dilution to arrive at the price of the Shares. This practise is known as making a "dilution adjustment" or "swing pricing". The power to make a dilution adjustment may only be exercised for the purpose of reducing dilution in a Sub-fund. If the price of the Shares does contain a dilution adjustment, such dilution adjustment will be paid into the relevant Sub-fund and will become

part of the property of that Sub-fund thus mitigating the effects of dilution that would otherwise constrain the future growth of the Sub-fund.

The ACD reserves the right to make a dilution adjustment every Dealing Day. The dilution adjustment is calculated using the estimated dealing costs of a Sub-fund's underlying investments and taking into consideration any dealing spreads, commission and transfer taxes. The discount or premium to NAV per Share (i.e. the rate of dilution adjustment) will depend on the volume of subscriptions or redemptions of Shares and the ACD is not currently able to predict the likely frequency of such events. The ACD may in its discretion make a dilution adjustment if, in its opinion, the existing Shareholders, in the case of subscriptions, or remaining Shareholders, in the case of redemptions, might otherwise be adversely affected, and making a dilution adjustment is, so far as practicable, fair to all Shareholders and potential Shareholders.

In particular, the dilution adjustment may be made in relation to a Sub-fund in the following circumstances: (i) where the Sub-fund is expanding or contracting; (ii) where the Sub-fund is experiencing a large net subscription position or a large net redemption position relative to its size on any Dealing Day; and (iii) in any other case where the ACD is of the opinion that the interests of Shareholders requires the imposition of a dilution adjustment. A Sub-fund is regarded as expanding where, based on the daily movements in and out of the Sub-fund, the Sub-fund has experienced a net inflow of money over a period of time. A Sub-fund is regarded as contracting where, over a period of time, the Sub-fund has experienced a net outflow. A Sub-fund is regarded as level where it is considered to be neither expanding nor contracting based on the above criteria.

Where a Sub-fund is expanding, the ACD will normally swing the price to "offer" (i.e. increase the price by the adjustment rate referred to above), however in the event of net outflows on a given Dealing Day the ACD may leave the price at "mid" (i.e. the price without any adjustment applied) or swing the price to "bid" (i.e. reduce the price by the adjustment rate referred above) if the outflows are of significant size relative to the size of the Sub-fund.

Where a Sub-fund is contracting, the ACD will normally swing the price to "bid", however in the event of net inflows on a given Dealing Day the ACD may leave the price at "mid" or swing the price to "offer" if the inflows are of significant size relative to the size of the Sub-fund.

The dilution adjustment will be applied to the Net Asset Value per Share in each Class resulting in a figure calculated up to four 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.

On the occasions when a dilution adjustment is not applied if a Sub-fund is in a net subscription position or a net redemption position, there may be an adverse impact on the assets of that Sub-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 a Sub-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. In normal market conditions and under the tax and exchange fee regimes currently in operation in the relevant markets, the dilution adjustment is, based on historic data, likely to be in the range of NAV -2% to NAV +2% and applied from time to time.

3.6 Transfers

Shareholders are entitled to transfer their Shares to another person or body. All transfers must be in writing in the form of an instrument of transfer approved by the ACD for this purpose. However, the ACD in its discretion, may also accept electronic transfers in a format specified by the ACD. Completed instruments of transfer, together with such documentary evidence of proof of identity as may have been requested by the ACD, must be returned to the ACD in order for the transfer to be registered. The ACD shall not be liable for any costs or losses that may be incurred as a result of any failure to or delay in providing satisfactory evidence of identity to the ACD.

3.7 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 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;

- (d) are owned by a Shareholder who is registered in a jurisdiction (where the Company is not registered or recognised by the relevant competent authority) whereby communication with that Shareholder by the ACD, on behalf of the Company, might constitute a breach of the regulations in that jurisdiction (unless specific action is taken by the ACD to prevent such a communication constituting a breach);

the ACD may give notice to the Shareholder(s) of the affected Shares requiring the transfer of such Shares to a person who is qualified or entitled to own them or that a request in writing be given for the redemption of such Shares in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook. If any Shareholder upon whom such a notice is served does not within 30 days after the date of such notice transfer the 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 own affected Shares shall immediately, unless they have already received a notice as set out above, either transfer all their 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 COLL Sourcebook.

Upon giving reasonable notice to Shareholders in accordance with the Regulations, the ACD may compulsorily Convert Shares where to do so is considered by the ACD to be in the best interests of Shareholders.

3.8 Issue of Shares in Exchange for In Specie Assets

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

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

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

3.9 In Specie Redemptions

If a Shareholder requests the redemption of Shares the ACD may, where it considers that deal to be substantial in relation to the total size of a Sub-fund or in some way detrimental to the Sub-fund, arrange for Scheme Property having the appropriate value

to be transferred to the Shareholder (an 'in specie transfer'), in place of payment for the Shares in cash. Before the redemption is effected, the ACD must give written notice to the Shareholder of the intention to make an in specie transfer, so that the Shareholder can require the net proceeds from the sale of the relevant Scheme Property (rather than the Scheme Property itself) if the Shareholder so desires.

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

Under the current policy, as noted above, an investor may request the ACD to sell the in specie assets and pay the proceeds to the investor. With effect from 26 December 2013 this right is removed.

If a Shareholder redeems Shares in specie in return for an appropriate value of assets out of the Company, there will be no Stamp Duty Reserve Tax 'SDRT' on UK equities provided the Shareholder receives a proportionate part of each holding. Otherwise the Shareholder will be liable to SDRT at 0.5% on the value of any UK equities transferred.

3.10 Suspension of Dealings in the Company

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

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

The ACD 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 any jurisdiction where the Company is offered for sale and required to do so.

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.

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

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

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

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

3.11 Governing Law

All deals in Shares are governed by the law of England and Wales.

4. VALUATION OF THE COMPANY

4.1 General

The price of a Share is calculated by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund to which it relates. The Net Asset Value per Share of a Sub-fund is currently calculated at the Valuation Point on each Dealing Day.

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

The ACD will, upon completion of each valuation, notify the Depositary of the price of Shares, of each Class of each Sub-fund.

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

4.2 Calculation of the Net Asset Value

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

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

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

4.2.2.1 Units or shares in a collective investment scheme:

- (a) if a single price for buying and redeeming units or shares is quoted, at that price; or if separate buying and redemption prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices provided the buying price has been reduced by any initial charge included therein and the redemption price has been increased by any exit or redemption charge attributable thereto; or

- (b) If, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists or if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the units or shares, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;

4.2.2.2 Any other transferable security:

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

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

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

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

- 4.2.3.1 if it is a written option (and the premium for writing the option has become part of the Scheme Property), deduct the amount of the net valuation of premium receivable. If the Scheme Property is an off exchange option the method of valuation shall be agreed between the ACD and the Depositary;
- 4.2.3.2 if it is an off exchange future, include it at the net value of closing out in accordance with a valuation method agreed between the ACD and the Depositary;
- 4.2.3.3 if it is any other form of contingent liability transaction, include it at the net value of margin on closing out (whether as a positive or negative value). If the Scheme Property is an off exchange derivative, include it at a valuation method agreed between the ACD and the Depositary.

4.2.4 In determining the value of the Scheme Property, all instructions given to issue or cancel Shares shall be assumed to have been carried out (and any cash paid or received) whether or not this is the case.

- 4.2.5 Subject to paragraphs 4.2.6 and 4.2.7 below, agreements for the unconditional sale or purchase of Scheme Property which are in existence but uncompleted shall be assumed to have been completed and all consequential action required to have been taken. Such unconditional agreements need not be taken into account if made shortly before the valuation takes place and if, in the opinion of the ACD, their omission will not materially affect the final net asset amount.
- 4.2.6 Futures or contracts for differences which are not yet due to be performed and unexpired and unexercised written or purchased options shall not be included under paragraph 4.2.5.
- 4.2.7 All agreements are to be included under paragraph 4.2.5 which are, or ought reasonably to have been, known to the person valuing the Scheme Property.
- 4.2.8 Deduct an estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities at that point in time including (as applicable and without limitation) capital gains tax, income tax, corporation tax, VAT and any foreign taxes or duties.
- 4.2.9 Deduct an estimated amount for any liabilities payable out of the Scheme Property and any tax or duty thereon, treating periodic items as accruing from day to day.
- 4.2.10 Deduct the principal amount of any outstanding borrowings whenever repayable and any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowings.
- 4.2.11 Add an estimated amount for accrued claims for tax of whatever nature which may be recoverable.
- 4.2.12 Add any other credits or amounts due to be paid into the Scheme Property.
- 4.2.13 Add a sum representing any interest or any income accrued due or deemed to have accrued but not received.
- 4.2.14 Currencies or values in currencies other than Sterling shall be converted at the relevant Valuation Point at a rate of exchange that is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders or potential Shareholders.

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

The price per Share at which Shares are bought or are redeemed is the Net Asset Value per Share, subject to any dilution adjustment. Any initial charge or redemption charge, is payable in addition to the price or deducted from the proceeds and is taken from the gross subscription or redemption monies.

Each allocation of income made in respect of any Sub-fund at a time when more than one Class is in issue in respect of that Sub-fund shall be done by reference to the relevant

Shareholder's proportionate interest in the income property of the Sub-fund in question calculated in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation.

4.4 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;
- 4.4.1.3 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 the security concerned; 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 its 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. Shares in the Company are single priced.

4.6 Publication of Prices

The prices of all Shares are published every dealing day on the ACD's website www.waystone.com and available by calling +44 (0)345 922 0044 during the ACD's normal business hours. As the ACD deals on a forward pricing basis, the price that appears in these sources will not necessarily be the same as the one at which investors can deal. The ACD may also, at its sole discretion, allow the publication of Share prices on the Investment Manager's website.

The publication of Share prices of the WS Lancaster Global Equity Fund only will be available at www.lancasterim.co.uk. For the other Sub-funds, the publication of share prices shall be on the ACD's website. The ACD does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of the prices published in, or for the non-publication of prices by, these sources

5. **RISK FACTORS**

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

5.1 **General**

The investments of the Sub-funds 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 Shareholders may not recoup the original amount they invest in the Company. There is no certainty that the investment objective of the Sub-funds will actually be achieved and no warranty or representation is given to this effect. The level of any yield for a Sub-fund may be subject to fluctuations and is not guaranteed.

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

5.2 **Effect of Initial Charge or Redemption Charge**

Where an initial charge or redemption charge is imposed, a Shareholder who realises their Shares 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, Shareholders 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. Currently there is no redemption charge levied on Shares.

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

5.3 **Dilution**

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

5.4 **Suspension of Dealings in Shares**

Shareholders are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem Shares (including a redemption by way of switching) may be suspended. Please see paragraph 3.10 for full details.

5.5 **Liabilities of the Company and the Sub-funds**

As explained in paragraph 2.2.1, under the OEIC Regulations, each Sub-fund is a segregated portfolio of assets and those assets can only be used to meet the liabilities of, or claims against, that Sub-fund. Whilst the provisions of the OEIC Regulations

provide for segregated liability between Sub-funds, the concept of segregated liability has not been tested in many jurisdictions. Accordingly, where claims are brought by local creditors in foreign courts or under foreign law contracts, it is not yet known whether a foreign court would give effect to the segregated liability and cross-investment provisions contained in the OEIC Regulations. Therefore, it is not possible to be certain that the assets of a Sub-fund will always be completely insulated from the liabilities of another Sub-fund of the Company in every circumstance.

5.6 Currency Exchange Rates

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

5.7 Derivatives

The Investment Manager may employ derivatives for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management (including hedging) with the aim of reducing the risk profile

of the Sub-funds, reducing costs or generating additional capital or income.

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

For the WS Odey Portfolio Fund only¹, upon 60 days' written notice to Shareholders, the Investment Manager may also employ derivatives including forward transactions for investment purposes in the pursuit of the investment objectives and in accordance with its risk management policy. Should the ACD and the Investment Manager invest in derivatives and forward transactions for investment purposes, the net asset value of the Sub-fund may at times be moderately volatile (in the absence of compensating investment techniques) and the risk profile of the Sub-fund may change.

For more information in relation to investment in derivatives, please see paragraphs 17 and 18 in Appendix III.

5.8 Emerging Markets

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

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

¹ Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

Lack of liquidity or efficiency in certain stock markets or foreign exchange markets in certain Emerging Markets may mean that from time to time the Investment Manager may experience more difficulty in purchasing or selling securities than it would in a more developed market.

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

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

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

Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements applicable to companies in Emerging Markets differ from those applicable in more developed markets in respect of the nature, quality and timeliness of the information disclosed to Shareholders and, accordingly, investment possibilities may be difficult to properly assess.

5.9 Credit and Fixed Interest Securities

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

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

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

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

Where a Sub-fund invests in fixed income securities, the portfolio composition may change over time, this means the yield on the Sub-fund is not fixed and may go up or down.

5.10 Liquidity

Depending on the types of assets the Sub-funds invest 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.

5.11 Custody

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

5.12 Counterparty and Settlement

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

5.13 Inflation and Interest Rates

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

5.14 Tax Risk

Tax laws currently in place may change in the future which could affect the value of a Shareholder’s investments. See above for further details about taxation of the Sub-funds.

Currently, the Sub-funds rely extensively on tax treaties between the United Kingdom and other countries to reduce domestic rates of withholding tax being applied on income arising where a Sub-fund holds underlying assets in those countries. A risk exists that these treaties may change or that tax authorities may change their position on the application of a relevant tax treaty.

As a consequence, any such change (i.e. the imposition of, or increase in, withholding tax in that foreign jurisdiction) may result in higher rates of tax being applied to income from underlying investments and this may have a negative effect on the returns to the Sub-funds and investors.

In addition, under some treaties the rate of withholding tax applied to a Sub-fund may be affected by the tax profiles of investors in the Sub-fund (or by the tax profiles of investors in other Sub-funds of the Company). This is because such treaties may require a majority of investors in the Sub-fund (or the other Sub-funds of the Company) to be resident in either the UK or another specified jurisdiction as a condition of relief.

Failing to satisfy this test may also result in increased withholding tax and therefore a negative effect on the returns to the Sub-funds and investors.

Statements on taxation are based on the current position in the UK as at the time of publication. The value of investments could alter as a result of future legislation. There can be no guarantee that the tax position prevailing at the time of investment will endure indefinitely. There may also be other taxes applicable to the investment and any shareholder or potential investor in doubt as to their tax position should take professional advice.

5.15 Counterparty Risk in OTC Markets

The ACD on behalf of a Sub-fund may enter into transactions in over-the-counter markets, which will expose the Sub-fund to the credit of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contracts. For example, the ACD on behalf of a Sub-fund may enter into agreements or use other derivative techniques, each of which expose the Sub-fund to the risk that the counterparty may default on its obligations to perform under the relevant contract. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, a Sub-fund could experience delays in liquidating the position and significant losses, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the ACD on behalf of the Sub-fund seeks to enforce its rights, inability to realise any gains on its investment during such period and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights. There is also a possibility that the above agreements and derivative techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those at the time the agreement was originated. In such circumstances, Shareholders may be unable to cover any losses incurred.

5.16 Equity Swaps

An equity swap, often referred to as a contract for difference or 'CFD', is a contract between two parties, buyer and seller, stipulating that the seller will pay to the buyer the positive difference between the current value of an asset (a security, instrument, basket or index) and its value when the contract was first entered into. If the difference is negative, then the buyer pays this amount to the seller. Equity swaps allow investors to take synthetic long or synthetic short positions with a variable margin, which, unlike futures contracts, have no fixed expiry date. Unlike shares, with equity swaps, the buyer is potentially liable for more than the amount they paid on margin. A Sub-fund will therefore employ risk management techniques to ensure it can dispose of the necessary assets at any time in order to pay redemption proceeds resulting from redemption requests and to meet its obligations resulting from equity swaps and other techniques and instruments.

5.17 Short Sales

A short sale involves the sale of a security that the Sub-fund does not physically own in the expectation of purchasing the same security at a later date at a lower price to secure a profit. The COLL Sourcebook prohibits the short selling of physical securities but allow the creation of synthetic-short positions through the use of cash settled derivatives such as equity swaps (CFDs), as long as any exposure created is covered by the assets of the Sub-fund. The establishment and maintenance of a synthetic short position in equities can involve greater risks than would be the case with a long position. These include the possibility of unlimited loss due to potentially unlimited price appreciation in the securities concerned, problems associated with the cost or availability of stock to borrow for the purposes of short selling and possible difficulties in purchasing stock to cover short positions in certain market conditions.

5.18 Property

The Sub-funds may invest in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and other funds which have exposure to property. The value of capital and income will fluctuate as property values and rental incomes rise and fall. These schemes may also invest in other property related securities. Whilst returns from these investments have the potential for attractive returns over the longer term, the short-term volatility of these returns can also be high.

5.19 Investment in Regulated Collective Investment Schemes

A Sub-fund may invest in other regulated collective investment schemes. As an investor in another collective investment scheme, a Sub-fund will bear, along with the other investors, its portion of the expenses of the other collective investment scheme, including the management, performance and/or other fees. These fees will be in addition to the management fees and other expenses which a Sub-fund bears directly with its own operations.

Where the Sub-fund invests in CIS which are managed by the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager will not be paid fees by the underlying CIS.

5.20 Higher Volatility and Concentrated Portfolios

The Sub-funds may hold a limited number of investments. Should one or more of those investments decline or be adversely affected, it may have a greater effect on the Sub-funds' value than if a larger number of investments were held. This may lead to a high turnover of stocks in the Sub-funds.

5.21 Concentration of Portfolio

A Sub-fund may be invested in a concentrated portfolio. A portfolio may be considered concentrated due to the number of stocks it holds and/or due to it being

invested in stocks with a particular industry, sector or geographical focus.

Where a portfolio of a Sub-fund is considered concentrated due to the number of stocks it holds, the possibility of the Sub-fund being adversely impacted from losses in a single investment is higher than if it were invested in a portfolio with a higher number of stocks.

Where a portfolio of a Sub-fund is concentrated on an industry, sector or geographic region, the possibility of the Sub-fund being susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting that industry, sector or geographic region is higher than if it were invested in a more diverse portfolio of stocks.

5.22 Local, Regional and Global Events

Local, regional and global events, such as natural or environmental disasters, including earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena; widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics; and war, acts of terrorism, political and social unrest have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Sub-funds' investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, adverse conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent the Sub-funds from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the Sub-funds' ability to achieve its investment objective. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Sub-funds.

5.23 Stock Connect Risk

Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect

All Sub-funds, which can, in accordance with its investment policy invest in China A-Shares, may do so through Stock Connect and will be subject to any applicable regulatory limits as set out by the securities regulators in Hong Kong and the PRC.

Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing linked programme developed by SEHK, HKEx, Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchange, and ChinaClear with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between mainland China and Hong Kong. Stock Connect allows foreign investors to trade certain Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchanges listed China A-Shares through their Hong Kong based brokers.

In addition to the risks regarding "Risks associated with investing in the PRC market" and other risks applicable to the Sub-funds, the following additional risks apply in relation to Stock Connect:

General risk

The relevant rules and regulations on Stock Connect are untested and subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. There is no certainty as to how they will

be applied which could adversely affect the Sub-fund. Stock Connect requires use of new information technology systems which may be subject to operational risk due to its cross-border nature. If the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in Hong Kong and Shanghai/Shenzhen markets through Stock Connect could be disrupted. Where a suspension in trading through the programme is effected, the Sub-funds ability to invest in China A-Shares or access the PRC market through the programme will be adversely affected. In such event, the Sub-funds ability to achieve their investment objective could be negatively affected.

Legal/beneficial ownership

Where securities are held in custody on a cross-border basis, there are specific legal/beneficial ownership risks linked to compulsory requirements of the local Central Securities Depositories, HKSCC (a wholly owned subsidiary of HKex) and ChinaClear.

The China A Shares invested in via Stock Connect will be held by the Depositary in accounts in the Hong Kong Central Clearing and Settlement System (CCASS) maintained by the HKSCC as central securities depository in Hong Kong. HKSCC in turn holds the China A Shares, as the nominee holder, through an omnibus securities account in its name registered with China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("CSDCC"). The precise nature and rights of the Sub-funds as the beneficial owners of the China A Shares through HKSCC as nominee is not well defined under PRC law. The legislative framework in the PRC is only beginning to develop the concept of legal/formal ownership and of beneficial ownership or interest in securities.

There is lack of a clear definition of, and distinction between, "legal ownership" and "beneficial ownership" under PRC law and there have been few cases involving a nominee account structure in the PRC courts. Therefore, the exact nature and methods of enforcement of the rights and interests of the Sub-funds under PRC law is uncertain. In addition, HKSCC, as nominee holder, does not guarantee the title to Stock Connect securities held through it and is under no obligation to enforce title or other rights associated with ownership on behalf of beneficial owners. In the unlikely event that HKSCC becomes subject to winding up proceedings in Hong Kong, it is not clear if the China A Shares will be regarded as held for the beneficial ownership of the Sub-funds or as part of the general assets of HKSCC available for general distribution to its creditors. The courts may consider that any nominee or custodian as registered holder of Stock Connect securities would have full ownership thereof, and that those Stock Connect securities would form part of the pool of assets of such entity available for distribution to creditors of such entities and/or that a beneficial owner may have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof. Consequently the Sub-funds and the Depositary cannot ensure that the Sub-funds' ownership of these securities or title thereto is assured.

To the extent that HKSCC is deemed to be performing safekeeping functions with respect to assets held through it, it should be noted that the Depositary and the Sub-funds will have no legal relationship with HKSCC and no direct legal recourse against HKSCC in the event that the Sub-funds suffer losses resulting from the performance or insolvency of HKSCC.

In the event ChinaClear defaults, HKSCC's liabilities under its market contracts with clearing participants will be limited to assisting clearing participants with claims. HKSCC will act in good faith to seek recovery of the outstanding stocks and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels or the liquidation of ChinaClear. In this event, the Sub-funds may not fully recover its losses or its Stock Connect securities and the process of recovery could also be delayed.

Operational risk

The “connectivity” in Stock Connect requires routing of orders across the border. SEHK has set up an order routing system (“China Stock Connects System”) to capture, consolidate and route the cross-border orders input by exchange participants. Stock Connect is premised on the functioning of the operational systems of the relevant market participants. Market participants are permitted to participate in this program subject to meeting certain information technology capability, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant exchange and/or clearing house.

The securities regimes and legal systems of the SEHK and the Shanghai Stock Exchange differ significantly and market participants may need to address issues arising from the differences on an on-going basis. There is no assurance that the systems of the SEHK and market participants will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both markets. In the event that the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in both markets through the programme could be disrupted. The Sub-funds ability to access the China A-Share market (and hence to pursue its investment strategy) will be adversely affected.

Quota limitations

Trading under Stock Connect will be subject to daily limitations which apply to the Portfolio Manager which may restrict the Sub-funds ability to invest in China A-Shares through Stock Connect. In particular, once the remaining balance of the relevant quota drops to zero or the daily quota is exceeded, buy orders will be rejected (although investors will be permitted to sell their cross-border securities regardless of the quota balance).

Foreign shareholding restrictions

China Securities Regulatory Commission stipulates that, when holding China A-Shares through Stock Connect, Hong Kong and overseas investors are subject to the following shareholding restrictions:

- shares held by a single foreign investor (such as WS Odey Portfolio Fund²) investing in a listed company must not exceed 10% of the total issued shares of such listed company; and

² Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

- total shares held by all foreign investors (i.e. Hong Kong and overseas investors) in a listed company must not exceed 30% of the total issued shares of such listed company.

When the aggregate foreign shareholding of an individual China A-Share reaches 26%, Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchange, as the case may be, will publish a notice on its website (<http://www.sse.com.cn/disclosure/disclosure/qfii> for Shanghai Stock Exchange and <http://www.szse.cn/main/disclosure/news/qfii/> for Shenzhen Stock Exchange). If the aggregate foreign shareholding exceeds the 30% threshold, the foreign investors concerned will be requested to sell the shares on a last-in-first-out basis within five trading days.

Differences in trading days

Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong stock markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. There may be occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC stock market but the Hong Kong and overseas investors (such as WS Odey Portfolio Fund³) cannot carry out any China A-Shares trading. Due to this, the Sub-funds may be subject to risks of price fluctuations in China A-Shares on a day that the PRC stock markets are open for trading but the Hong Kong stock market is closed.

Regulatory risk

Stock Connect will be subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities and implementation rules made by the stock exchanges in the PRC and Hong Kong. The current regulations are untested and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied. Further, new regulations may be promulgated from time to time by the regulators in connection with operations and cross-border legal enforcement in connection with cross-border trades under Stock Connect.

There can be no assurance that Stock Connect will not be abolished. The Sub-funds, which may invest in the PRC markets through Stock Connect, may be adversely affected as a result of such changes.

Suspension Risk

Each of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, Shenzhen Stock Exchange and SEHK reserves the right to suspend trading if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and that risks are managed prudently. Consent from the relevant regulator would be sought before a suspension is triggered. Where a suspension of trading into the PRC through Stock Connect is effected, the Sub-funds ability to access the PRC market will be adversely affected.

Restrictions on selling imposed by front-end monitoring

³ Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

PRC regulations require that before an investor sells any share, there should be sufficient shares in the account otherwise Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchange will reject the sell order concerned. SEHK will carry out pre-trade checking on China A Share sell orders of its participants (i.e. the stock brokers) to ensure there is no over-selling.

If the Sub-fund intends to sell certain China A Shares it holds, it must transfer those

China A Shares to the respective accounts of its broker(s) before the market opens on the day of selling ("trading day"). If it fails to meet this deadline, it will not be able to sell those shares on the trading day. Because of this requirement, the Sub-fund may not be able to dispose of its holdings of China A Shares in a timely manner.

Recalling of eligible stocks

When a stock is recalled from the scope of eligible stocks for trading via Stock Connect, the stock can only be sold, not bought. This may affect the investment portfolio or strategies of the Sub-fund, for example, when the Sub-fund wishes to purchase a stock which is recalled from the scope of eligible stocks.

No Protection by Investor Compensation Fund

Investment in China A Shares via the Stock Connect is conducted through brokers and is subject to the risk of default by such brokers in their obligations. Investments of the Sub-funds are not covered by the Hong Kong's investor compensation fund, which has been established to pay compensation to investors of any nationality who suffer pecuniary losses as a result of default of a licensed intermediary or authorised financial institution in relation to exchange-traded products in Hong Kong. Since default matters in respect of China A Shares invested in via the Stock Connect do not involve products listed or traded on the SEHK, they will not be covered by the investor compensation fund. Therefore the Sub-fund is exposed to the risks of default of the broker(s) it engages in its trading in China A Shares through the Stock Connect.

Risks associated with the SME Board and/or ChiNext Board

The Sub-funds may invest in the SME Board and/or the ChiNext Board of the SZSE via the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the following risks apply:

- *Higher fluctuation on stock prices*

Listed companies on the SME Board and/or ChiNext Board are usually of emerging nature with smaller operating scale. Hence, they are subject to higher fluctuation in stock prices and liquidity and have higher risks and turnover ratios than companies listed on the Main Board.

- *Over-valuation risk*

Stocks listed on SME Board and/or ChiNext Board may be overvalued and such valuation may not be sustainable. Stock price may be more susceptible to manipulation due to fewer circulating shares.

- *Differences in regulation*

The rules and regulations regarding companies listed on ChiNext Board are less stringent in terms of profitability and share capital than those in the Main Board and SME Board.

- *Delisting risk*

It may be more common and faster for companies listed on the SME Board and/or ChiNext Board to delist. This may have an adverse impact on the Sub-fund if the companies that it invests in are delisted. Investments in the SME Board and/or ChiNext Board may result in significant losses for the Sub-fund and its investors.

5.24 **Risks Associated with Investing in PRC Market**

Investing in equities of companies with substantial assets in or revenues derived from the People's Republic of China ("PRC") involves special considerations and certain risks not typically associated with more developed markets or economies. The risks inherent in the PRC can generally be expected to result in increased volatility in the shares of companies in the PRC and portfolios which invest in them when compared to their counterparts in developed markets. Investment companies investing in the PRC generally can be expected to display greater share price and Net Asset Value volatility than those investing in developed markets.

Sub-funds that invest in PRC are subject to the following risks:

Legal risk

The legal system of the PRC is based on the PRC Constitution and is made up of written laws, regulations, circulars and directives which may not afford the Company the same level of certainty in relation to matters such as contracts and disputes as may be available in more developed markets. Accordingly, the returns to the Sub-funds may be materially and adversely affected.

Changes in government policies and the regulatory environment

Certain investments of the Sub-funds may be subject to PRC laws and regulations and policies implemented by the PRC government from time to time. PRC government policies may have a material impact on the industries in which the Sub-funds invest. If any company in which the Sub-funds invest should become subject to any form of negative governmental control, there could be a material adverse effect on the value of the Sub-funds' investments.

Economic considerations

The economy of the PRC differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the amount of governmental involvement, the level of development, the growth rate, the controls on foreign exchange and allocation of resources. The economy of the PRC has experienced significant and consistent growth in the past 20 years but growth has been uneven both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. Economic growth has been accompanied by a period of high inflation. The PRC government has implemented various measures from time to time to control inflation and restrain the rate of economic growth.

Devaluation or appreciation in the value of the Renminbi, restrictions on convertibility of the Renminbi and exchange control restrictions in the PRC

The Renminbi is currently not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and restrictions.

The external value of the Renminbi is subject to changes in policies of the PRC government and to international economic and political developments. There is therefore a risk that fluctuations in the Renminbi exchange rate may be experienced exposing non-Renminbi based investors to foreign exchange risk. There is no guarantee that the value of Renminbi against the investors' base currencies will not depreciate. Any large movement in the value of the Renminbi could have an adverse effect on the Sub-funds' portfolio of Chinese investments and the value of investments investing in the Sub-funds.

Although offshore Renminbi (CNH) and onshore Renminbi (CNY) are the same currency, they trade at different rates. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

High market volatility and potential settlement difficulties in the equity market in the PRC may also result in significant fluctuations in the prices of the securities traded on such markets and thereby may adversely affect the value of the Sub-funds.

Tax uncertainty

Tax laws and regulations in the PRC are under constant development and often subject to change as a result of changing government policy. Such changes may occur without sufficient warning. There is a risk that changes in tax policy and regulations may adversely affect the Sub-funds' return on investments.

Increased brokerage commissions and transaction charges

Brokerage commissions and other transaction costs and custody fees are generally higher in the PRC than they are in Western securities markets.

5.25 Investment in Commodities

The price of commodities and the returns from investing in commodity markets are sensitive to various factors including but not limited to supply, industrial and consumer demand, interest rates, inflation, tariffs and weather conditions. To the extent that investment in commodity markets is achieved through derivative markets, investment

returns may also be affected by differences between the current market and forward prices of each commodity and the specific terms of the derivative contracts entered into.

In addition, under certain market conditions, there may be a lack of liquidity in commodities making prices more volatile and more difficult to establish, in such circumstances commodity related investments can be difficult to buy or sell resulting in higher costs for the investor. In addition, the difference between the prices for buying and selling commodities can be wide and variable. This makes it increasingly difficult to accurately value such commodity related investments.

6. **MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

6.1 **Regulatory Status**

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

6.2 **Authorised Corporate Director**

6.2.1 **General**

The ACD of the Company is Waystone Management (UK) Limited, a limited company incorporated in England and Wales on 7 January 1999 with registered number 03692681. The head office and registered office of the ACD are at 3rd Floor Central Square, 29 Wellington Street, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS1 4DL. As at the date of this Prospectus, the amount of the ACD's authorised share capital is £1,941,686 of ordinary £1 shares of which £1,941,686 is allotted and fully paid up.

The executive directors of the ACD are as follows:

A M Berry

R E Wheeler

V Karalekas

K Midl

The non- executive directors of the ACD are as follows:

T K Madigan

S White

E Tracey

The ACD is responsible for managing and administering the Company's affairs in compliance with the COLL Sourcebook, including performing certain functions relating to the register (as further explained in paragraph 6.5 below). The ACD may delegate its management and administration functions, but not responsibility, to third parties, including Associates subject to the rules in the COLL Sourcebook.

It has therefore delegated to the Investment Manager the function of managing and acting as the investment adviser for the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Sub-funds (as further explained in paragraph 6.4 below). It has also delegated The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited to provide fund accounting for the Company (as explained in paragraph 6.6).

The ACD may appoint the Investment Manager or a third-party to distribute Shares in the Company and where it does so will pay any relevant fees due to the distributor for distribution services from its own resources.

The FCA's remuneration requirements have been implemented primarily to ensure that relevant members of staff are not incentivised, by way of their remuneration package, to take excessive risks when managing funds. The ACD has approved and adopted a remuneration policy (the "Remuneration Policy") which explains how the ACD complies with such requirements and which staff are covered. Details of the up-to-date Remuneration Policy, including a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated and the identities of the persons responsible for awarding such remuneration and benefits can be accessed from the following website: www.waystone.com. A paper copy of these details is also available free of charge from the ACD upon request.

6.2.2 Terms of Appointment

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

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

The ACD Agreement may be terminated by either party on not less than 12 months written notice or earlier upon the happening of certain specified events. The ACD Agreement contains detailed provisions relating to the responsibilities of the ACD and excludes it from any liability to the Company or any Shareholder for any act or omission except in the case of negligence, wilful default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company on its part. The ACD Agreement provides indemnities to the ACD to the extent allowed by the Regulations and other than for matters arising by reason of its negligence, wilful default, breach of duty or breach of trust in the performance of its duties and obligations. Subject to certain limited exceptions set out in the Regulations, the ACD may retain the services of any person to assist it in the performance of its functions.

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

The ACD is also under no obligation to account to the Depositary, the Company or the Shareholders for any profit it makes on the issue or reissue or cancellation of Shares which it has redeemed.

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

6.3 The Depositary

6.3.1 General

The Depositary of the Company is The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited and, for the avoidance of doubt, acts as the global custodian to the Company.

The Depositary is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales on 9 August 1996. Its ultimate holding company is The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, a public company incorporated in the United States.

The registered office of the Depositary is at 160 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4LA.

The principal business activity of the Depositary is the provision of custodial, banking and related financial services. The Depositary is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is dual-regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority.

6.3.2 Duties of the Depositary

The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of the Scheme Property, monitoring the cash flows of the Company, and must ensure that certain processes carried out by the ACD are performed in accordance with the applicable rules and the constitutive documents of the Company.

6.3.3 Delegation of Safekeeping Functions

The Depositary acts as global custodian and may delegate safekeeping to one or more Global Sub-Custodians (such delegation may include the powers of sub-delegation).

The Depositary has delegated safekeeping of the assets of the Company to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV and The Bank of New York Mellon (the “Global Sub-Custodians”).

The Global Sub-Custodians may sub-delegate safekeeping of assets in certain markets in which the Company may invest to various sub-delegates. A list of Sub-Custodians is given in Appendix VI. Shareholders should note that, except in the event of material changes requiring a prompt update of this Prospectus, the list of Sub-Custodians is updated only at each Prospectus review.

6.3.4 Updated Information

Up-to-date information regarding the Depositary, its duties, the delegation of its safekeeping functions and its conflicts of interest will be made available to Shareholders on request.

6.3.5 Terms of Appointment

The ACD is required to enter into a written contract with the Depositary to evidence its appointment. The Depositary was appointed under an agreement dated 15 December 2017. The ACD and the Depositary agree to carry out various functions in order to comply with, and facilitate compliance with, the requirements of the Regulations.

Details of the Depositary's remuneration are set out in 7.4.

6.4 The Investment Manager

6.4.1 General

The ACD has appointed the Investment Managers, SW Mitchell Capital LLP to act as the investment manager in respect of the WS Ardtur Continental European Fund, Lancaster Investment Managers LLP in respect of the WS Lancaster Global Equity Fund and Odey Asset Management LLP in respect of the WS Odey Portfolio Fund⁴, to provide investment management services to the ACD. The Investment Managers are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

The Investment Managers' registered offices are:

SW Mitchell Capital LLP
Suite 3a Princes House
38 Jermyn Street
London
SW1Y 6DN

Lancaster Investment Management LLP
Yalding House,
152 – 156 Great Portland Street
London
W1W 6AJ

Odey Asset Management LLP
18 Upper Brook Street
London
W1K 7PU.

⁴ Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

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

6.4.2 Terms of Appointment

The terms of the Investment Management Agreement between the ACD and each respective Investment Manager include the provision of investment management within the investment objectives of the respective Sub-funds, the purchase and sale of investments and on the exercise of voting rights relating to such investments. The Investment Managers have authority to make decisions on behalf of the ACD on a discretionary basis in respect of day to day investment management of the Scheme Property of the Sub-funds including authority to place purchase orders and sale orders with regulated dealers. The Agreement may be terminated by either party to them on not less than six months' written notice or earlier upon the happening of certain specified events.

The Investment Managers receive a fee paid by the ACD out of its remuneration received each month from the respective Sub-funds as explained in paragraph 7.5.

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

6.5 The Registrar

6.5.1 General

The ACD acts as registrar and provides administration services to the Company. Fees payable in relation to these registration services are detailed in paragraph 7.3 below.

The registered office of the Registrar is 3rd Floor Central Square, 29 Wellington Street, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS1 4DL.51

The register is kept and maintained at 3rd Floor Central Square, 29 Wellington Street, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS1 4DL.

6.5.2 Register of Shareholders

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

The plan register (being a record of persons who subscribe for Shares through Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs)) may be inspected at the office of the Registrar by any Shareholder or any Shareholder's duly authorised agent.

6.6 The Fund Accountant

The ACD has appointed The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited to provide fund accounting services to the Company.

The Fund Accountant is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales on 9 August 1996. Its ultimate holding company is The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, a public company incorporated in the United States.

The registered and head office of the Fund Accountant is at 160 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4LA. The Fund Accountant is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is dual-regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority.

6.7 The Auditors

The Auditors of the Company are Ernst & Young LLP, whose address is Atria One, 144 Morrison Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8EX.

6.8 Conflicts of Interest

General

The Depositary, the ACD and the Investment Manager (each of which is a “Service Provider”) or any associate of them may (subject to the COLL Sourcebook) hold money on deposit from, lend money to, or engage in stock lending transactions in relation to, the Company, so long as the services concerned are provided on arm’s length terms (as set out in the COLL Sourcebook) and in the case of holding money on deposit or lending money the Service Provider is an eligible institution or approved bank.

The Service Providers or any associate of any of them may sell or deal in the sale of property to the Company or purchase property from the Company provided the applicable provisions of the COLL Sourcebook apply and are observed.

Subject to compliance with the COLL Sourcebook, where relevant, the Service Providers may be party to or interested in any contract, arrangement or transaction to which the Company is a party or in which it is interested.

The Service Providers or any associate of any of them will not be liable to account to the Company or any other person, including the holders of Shares, for any profit or benefit made or derived from or in connection with:

- (a) their acting as agent for the Company in the sale or purchase of property to or from the Funds;
- (b) their part in any transaction or the supply of services permitted by the COLL Sourcebook; or
- (c) their dealing in property equivalent to any owned by (or dealt in for the account of) the Company.

ACD

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

The ACD and the Investment Manager will take all appropriate steps to identify and prevent or manage such conflicts and each of the ACD and the Investment Manager will have regard in such event to its obligations under the ACD Agreement and the Investment Management Agreement respectively and, in particular, to their obligations to act in the best interests of the Company so far as practicable, having regard to their respective obligations to other clients, when undertaking any investment business where potential conflicts of interest may arise. Where a conflict of interest cannot be avoided, the ACD and the Investment Manager will ensure that the Company and other collective investment schemes managed by them are fairly treated.

The ACD acknowledges that there may be some occasions 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(s) cannot be avoided, disclose these to Shareholders in an appropriate format.

The ACD's conflicts of interest policy is available for inspection at the office of the ACD. The Investment Manager's conflicts of interest policy is available on request from the Investment Manager.

Depositary

For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

"BNY Affiliate" means any entity in which The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (a Delaware corporation with registered office at 240 Greenwich St, New York, New York 10286, U.S.A) controls (directly or indirectly) an interest of no less than 30% in the voting stock or interests in such entity.

"Link" means a situation in which two or more natural or legal persons are either linked by a direct or indirect holding in an undertaking which represents 10% or more of the capital or of the voting rights or which makes it possible to exercise a significant influence over the management of the undertaking in which that holding subsists.

"Group Link" means a situation in which two or more undertakings or entities belong to the same group within the meaning of section 399 of the Companies Act 2006, Article 2(11) of Directive 2013/34/EU, as implemented or given direct effect in the UK, or international accounting standards adopted in accordance with Regulation (EC) No.

1606/2002, as it forms part of the law of the UK by virtue of the EU Withdrawal Act 2018, as amended, modified and reinstated from time to time, and any succeeding UK law or regulation which becomes enforceable by law from time to time

Company, ACD and Shareholders

The ACD may delegate certain administrative functions to an entity within the same corporate group as the Depositary.

At present the ACD delegates certain administrative functions to The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited.

The following conflicts of interests may arise between the Depositary, the Company and the ACD:

A Group Link where the ACD has delegated certain administrative functions, including but not limited to Fund Accounting, to The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited or BNY Affiliate.

The Depositary shall ensure that policies and procedures are in place to identify all conflicts of interests arising from such Group Links and shall take all reasonable steps to avoid such conflicts of interests. Where such conflicts of interests cannot be avoided, the Depositary and the ACD will ensure that such conflicts of interests are managed, monitored and disclosed in order to prevent adverse effects on the interests of the Company and its Shareholders.

If a Link exists between the Depositary and any Shareholders in the Company, the Depositary shall take all reasonable steps to avoid conflicts of interests arising from such Link, and ensure that its functions comply with Article 23 of the UCITS V Regulations as applicable.

Delegation

The following conflicts of interests may arise as a result of the delegation arrangements relating to safekeeping outlined above:

A Group Link where the Depositary has delegated, or where any Global Sub-Custodian has sub-delegated, the safekeeping of the Scheme Property to a BNY Mellon Affiliate.

The Depositary shall ensure that policies and procedures are in place to identify all conflicts of interests arising from such Group Link and shall take all reasonable steps to avoid such conflicts of interests. Where such conflicts of interests cannot be avoided, the Depositary will ensure that such conflicts of interests are managed, monitored and disclosed in order to prevent adverse effects on the interests of the Company and its Shareholders.

The Depositary may, from time to time, act as the depositary of other open-ended investment companies with variable capital and as trustee or custodian of other collective investment schemes.

Up-to-date information stated above with regards to the Depositary will be made available to Shareholders on request.

6.9 **Depositary Conflicts of Interest**

The Depositary or any BNY Affiliates may have an interest, relationship or arrangement that is in conflict with or otherwise material in relation to the services it provides to the ACD and the Company. Conflicts of interest may also arise between the Depositary's different clients.

As a global financial services provider, one of the Depositary's fundamental obligations is to manage conflicts of interest fairly and transparently. As a regulated business, the Depositary is required to prevent, manage and, where required, disclose information regarding any actual or potential conflict of interest incidents to relevant clients.

The Depositary is required to and does maintain and operate effective organisational and administrative arrangements with a view to taking all reasonable steps designed to prevent conflicts of interest from adversely affecting the interests of its clients.

The Depositary maintains an EMEA Conflicts of Interest Policy (the "Conflicts Policy"). The Conflicts Policy (in conjunction with associated policies):

- a) identifies the circumstances which constitute or may give rise to a conflict of interest entailing a risk of damage to the interests of one or more clients;
- b) specifies the procedures or measures which should be followed or adopted by the Depositary in order to prevent or manage and report those conflicts of interest;
- c) sets out effective procedures to prevent or control the exchange of information between persons engaged in activities involving a risk of a conflict of interest where the exchange of that information may harm the interests of one or more clients;
- d) includes procedures to ensure the separate supervision of persons whose principal functions involve carrying out activities with or for clients and whose interests may conflict, or who otherwise represent different interests that may conflict, including with the interests of the Depositary;
- e) includes procedures to remove any direct link between the remuneration of individuals principally engaged in one activity and the remuneration of, or revenues generated by, different individuals principally engaged in another activity, where a conflict of interest may arise in relation to those activities;
- f) specifies measures to prevent or limit any person from exercising inappropriate influence over the way in which an individual carries out investment or ancillary services or activities; and

- g) sets out measures to prevent or control the simultaneous or sequential involvement of an individual in separate investment or ancillary services or activities where such involvement may impair the proper management of conflicts of interest.

The Conflicts Policy clarifies that disclosure of conflicts of interest to clients is a measure of last resort to be used by the Depositary to address its regulatory obligations only where the organisational and administrative arrangements established by the Depositary (and any BNY Affiliates where applicable) to prevent or manage its conflicts of interest are not sufficient to ensure, with reasonable confidence, that the risks of damage to the interests of clients will be prevented.

The Depositary must assess and review the Conflicts Policy at least once per year and take all appropriate measures to address any deficiencies.

The Depositary shall make available to its competent authorities, on request, all information which it has obtained while performing its services and which may be required by the competent authorities of the Company.

7. FEES AND EXPENSES ON

7.1 Ongoing

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

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

- 7.1.1 broker's commission, fiscal charges and other disbursements which are necessary to be incurred in effecting transactions for the Sub-funds and normally shown in contract notes, confirmation notes and difference accounts as appropriate;
- 7.1.2 fees and expenses in respect of establishing and maintaining the Register of Shareholders, including any sub-registers kept for the purpose of the administration of (when applicable) Individual Savings Accounts, are payable monthly out of the Scheme Property of the Sub-funds;
- 7.1.3 any costs incurred in or about the listing of Shares in the Company on any Stock Exchange, and the creation, conversion and cancellation of Shares;
- 7.1.4 any costs incurred by the Company in publishing the price of the Shares in a national or other newspaper or any other form of media;
- 7.1.5 any costs incurred in producing and dispatching any payments made by the Company, or the yearly and half-yearly reports of the Company;
- 7.1.6 any fees, expenses or disbursements of any legal or other professional adviser of the Company;
- 7.1.7 any costs incurred in taking out and maintaining an insurance policy in relation to the Company;
- 7.1.8 any costs incurred in respect of meetings of Shareholders convened for any purpose;
- 7.1.9 any payment permitted by clause 6.7.15R of the COLL Sourcebook;
- 7.1.10 interest on borrowings and charges incurred in effecting or terminating such borrowings or in negotiating or varying the terms of such borrowings;
- 7.1.11 taxation and duties payable in respect of the Scheme Property of the Sub-funds or the issue or redemption of Shares;

- 7.1.12 the audit fees of the Auditors (including VAT) and any expenses of the Auditors;
- 7.1.13 the fees of the FCA, in accordance with the FCA's Fee Manual, together with any corresponding periodic fees of any regulatory authority in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom in which shares in the Company are or may be marketed;
- 7.1.14 any expense incurred in relation to company secretarial duties including the cost of maintenance of minute books and other documentation required to be maintained by the Company;
- 7.1.15 the total amount of any cost relating to the authorisation and incorporation of the Company and of its initial offer or issue of shares;
- 7.1.16 any payments otherwise due by virtue of a change to the Regulations; and,
- 7.1.17 any value added or similar tax relating to any change or expense set out herein.
- 7.1.18 In addition to the above, the WS Odey Portfolio Fund⁵ may also respectively pay out of its Scheme Property the following relevant costs, charges, fees and expenses incurred in relation to the WS Odey Portfolio Fund⁶ only:
 - 7.1.18.1 any costs incurred in authorising any share class;
 - 7.1.18.2 any costs incurred in producing, collating, fulfilment, printing, postage and dispatching tax vouchers and any payments made by the Company in relation to the WS Odey Portfolio Fund⁷;
 - 7.1.18.3 any costs incurred in preparing, translating, producing (including fulfilment, printing and postage), distributing and modifying, any instrument of incorporation, any prospectus, any KIID (apart from the cost of distributing the KIID), or reports, accounts, statements, contract notes and other like documentation or any other relevant document required under the Regulations;
 - 7.1.18.4 any costs incurred as a result of periodic updates of or changes to any prospectus. KIID or instrument of incorporation;
 - 7.1.18.5 any expense incurred in conducting risk management Value at Risk (VaR) monitoring and reporting;

⁵ Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

⁶ Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

⁷ Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

7.1.18.6 any other fee, cost, charge or expense permitted to be deducted from Scheme Property under the Regulations.

Each Sub-fund formed after this Prospectus may bear its own direct establishment costs.

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

Expenses are allocated between capital and income in accordance with the Regulations. However, the approach for a given Sub-fund is set out in Appendix I. Where expenses are deducted in the first instance from income if and only if this is insufficient, deductions will be made from capital. If deductions were made from capital, this would result in capital erosion and constrain growth.

7.2 Charges Payable to the ACD

7.2.1 Annual Management Charge (AMC)

The AMC is comprised of the two following charges:

7.2.1.1 Investment Manager's Fee

The Investment Manager's fee and any commission due to intermediaries or AMC rebate is paid by the ACD out of this fee. After any deductions, the ACD may pay the whole of the remainder of this fee to the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager's fee will accrue on a daily basis in arrears by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund on the immediately preceding Dealing Day and the amount due for each month is payable on the last Dealing Day of each month. The current annual management charges (expressed as a percentage per annum of the Net Asset Value) are set out in Appendix I.

7.2.1.2 Operating Charge

As payment for carrying out its duties and responsibilities in relation to the operational services provided (excluding the investment management services which are paid for under paragraph 7.2.1.1 above), the ACD is entitled to take an operating charge.

The operating charge for each Sub-fund will accrue on a daily basis in arrears by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Company on the immediately preceding Valuation Point and (taking into account any subsequent changes to the Sub-fund capital due to the creation or cancellation of shares) the proportion that the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund represents of the Net Asset Value of the Company. The amount due for each month is payable on the last Dealing Day of that month. The current operating charges for the Sub-funds is set out in Appendix I.

The monthly minimum operating charge is calculated and applied in isolation from the calculation of such charge for any other month.

The minimum operating charge will be benchmarked to the Retail Prices Index (RPI) and will be amended on 1 January annually to reflect any rise in the RPI for the previous calendar year.

7.2.2 Expenses

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

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

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

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

7.3 Registration Fees

The Registrar shall receive a fee out of the Scheme Property of each Sub-fund for providing registrations services for each Sub-fund. Such fee is payable monthly and is accrued daily in arrears by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund on the immediately preceding Dealing Day. The registration fee is:

Fund	Fee tariff
WS Ardtur Continental European Fund	an amount equal to 0.03% of the net asset value of each Sub-fund subject to a minimum of £1,500 and a maximum of £100,000 per annum.
WS Lancaster Global Equity Fund	an amount equal to 0.03% of the net asset value of each Sub-fund subject to a minimum of £1,500 and a maximum of £100,000 per annum.
WS Odey Portfolio Fund ⁸	an amount equal to 0.03% of the net asset value of each Sub-fund subject to a minimum of £1,500 and a maximum of £100,000 per annum. In addition, there is a £19.70 charge per transaction. The level of charges for the transaction fees levied by the Registrar will be benchmarked to the Retail Price Index (RPI) and will be amended on 1 January annually to reflect any rise in the RPI for the previous calendar year.

⁸ Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

7.4 Depositary's Fee and Expenses

The Depositary is entitled to receive out of the Scheme Property of each Sub-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 Sub-fund will be such rate or rates as agreed from time to time between the ACD and the Depositary in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook. The current rate of the Depositary's periodic charge in respect of each Sub-fund is:

Value of Sub-fund:	Fee
£0 - £100 million	0.03%
£100 million - £150 million	0.0175%
£150 million - £1 billion	0.01%
£1 billion - £2 billion	0.005%
£2 billion and above	0.0025%

of the value of the Scheme Property of the Sub-fund, subject to a minimum of £12,500 plus VAT.

In addition VAT on the amount of the periodic charge will be paid out of Scheme Property of the Sub-fund.

In the event of the termination of a Sub-fund, the Depositary shall continue to be entitled to a periodic charge in respect of that Sub-fund for the period up to and including the day on which the final distribution in the termination of the Sub-fund shall be made or, in the case of a termination following the passing of an extraordinary resolution approving a scheme of arrangement, up to and including the final day on which the Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of the Scheme Property of the Sub-fund. 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 Sub-fund commences, the value of the Scheme Property of the Sub-fund shall be its Net Asset Value determined at the beginning of each such day.

The Depositary Agreement between the Company and the Depositary provides that in addition to a periodic charge the Depositary may also be paid by way of remuneration custody fees where it acts as custodian and other transaction and bank charges. At present the Depositary acts as global custodian and delegates the function of custody of the Scheme Property to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV and The Bank of New York Mellon.

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

The current remuneration ranges from between 0.002% per annum to 0.41% 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 Sub-funds are held. The current range of transaction charges is between £4 and £67.50 per transaction plus VAT (if any). Charges for principal investment markets are:

	Transaction charge per trade	Custody charge % per annum
UK	£4	0.002
United States	£4	0.002
Germany	£9	0.008
Japan	£9	0.005

Custody and transaction charges will be payable monthly in arrears.

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

- (i) all charges imposed by, and any expenses of, any agents appointed by the Depositary to assist in the discharge of its duties;
- (ii) delivery of stock to the Depositary or custodian;
- (iii) custody of assets;
- (iv) collection and distribution of income and capital;
- (v) submission of tax returns;
- (vi) handling tax claims;
- (vii) preparation of the Depositary's annual report;
- (viii) arranging insurance;
- (ix) calling Shareholder meetings and otherwise communicating with Shareholders;
- (x) dealing with distribution warrants;
- (xi) taking professional advice;
- (xii) conducting legal proceedings;

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

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

Expenses not directly attributable to a particular Sub-fund will be allocated between Sub-funds. In each 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.

7.5 Investment Manager's Fee

The Investment Manager's fees will be paid in accordance with paragraph 7.2.1.1, and any additional expenses (plus VAT thereon) for providing investment management services will be paid by the ACD out of its remuneration under the ACD Agreement.

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

7.6 Research Charge

The Investment Manager makes a charge to each Sub-fund in respect of the cost of research it uses as part of its investment process for the relevant Sub-fund. The research charge is used by the Investment Manager to purchase research which the Investment Manager considers will benefit the relevant Sub-fund by contributing to the investment decision making process.

The research charge is held in a Research Payment Account operated and controlled by the Investment Manager and is only used to purchase research.

7.6.1 Research; definition and use

Research is defined as: research material or services:

- (i) concerning one or several financial instruments or other assets; or
- (ii) concerning the issuers or potential issuers of financial instruments; or
- (iii) closely related to a specific industry or market such that it informs views on financial instruments, assets or issuers within that sector, and which explicitly or implicitly recommends or suggests an investment strategy and provides a substantiated opinion as to the present or future value or price of such instruments or assets, or otherwise contains analysis and original insights and reaches conclusions based on new or existing information that could be used to inform an investment strategy or be capable of adding value to a firm's decisions on behalf of clients.

The Investment Manager considers that the use of investment research benefits each Sub-fund, taking into account each Sub-fund's investment objective, policy and strategy as it will assist it in formulating its investment

strategies and in making better informed decisions regarding the assets held by the Sub-fund.

7.6.2 Research Budget and allocation of costs to each Sub-fund

The Investment Manager operates a centralised research function and considers that the strategies it operates across all its client assets are sufficiently similar to benefit from the investment ideas and themes generated by that research. In addition, the Investment Manager may purchase bespoke research e.g. stock / company specific research, which is not relevant to all clients. These make up the Investment Manager's research budget.

Each Sub-fund will be charged a proportion of the research budget that applies to all clients. The charge applied to a Sub-fund will be calculated on a pro-rata basis by reference to the value of the Sub-fund's assets in proportion to the total value of assets managed by the Investment Manager.

In addition a Sub-fund may be charged a proportion of the cost of bespoke research that is applicable to it. The charge applied to a Sub-fund will be calculated on a pro-rata basis by reference to the value of the Sub-fund's assets in proportion to the total value of the assets benefitting from the relevant bespoke research.

The Investment Manager will regularly assess the quality of the research it purchases based on robust quality criteria, and its ability to contribute to better investment decisions.

The Investment Manager's senior management oversee the purchase of research, the budget setting process and the allocation of the research budget to ensure that the amount and cost of the research purchased is reasonable, appropriate and used in the best interests of their clients. They also ensure that there is a clear audit trail of payments to research providers and records to show how the amounts paid were determined with reference to the firm's policy for using third party research and the quality criteria for assessing the quality of the research purchased.

The ACD must agree the research budget for each Sub-fund. The research budget cannot be exceeded unless the Investment Manager gives advance notice to the ACD. Any increase in the budgeted amount or the estimated amount to be charged to a Sub-fund will be notified to Shareholders before such increases come into effect.

The budgeted amount for the research charge and any increases to the research budget for each Sub-fund are published on the website of the ACD:

www.waystone.com or can be obtained by calling +44 (0)345 922 0044 during the ACD's normal business hours.

7.6.3 Collection of the Research Charge

The research charge can either (i) be collected by third party brokers used by the Investment Manager for executing transactions on behalf of the Sub-funds (the “transaction method”) - the Investment Manager will instruct third party brokers to levy a separate research charge on a transaction in addition to the broker’s commission and other costs charged on the transaction which will have the effect of increasing the costs of transactions or (ii) the Sub-fund will pay the research charge out of its assets, accruing on a daily and payable monthly in arrears (the “accounting method”).

The Investment Manager used the transaction method up to 31 December 2018 and intends to use the accounting method with effect from 1 January 2019.

The Investment Manager will ensure that the total amount of the research charge for each Sub-fund does not exceed the budgeted amount for the relevant period.

7.6.4 Research Payment Account

The research charge will be paid into a Research Payment Account (“RPA”) operated by the Investment Manager.

The Investment Manager is responsible for the day-to-day management of the RPA and the money paid into the RPA will only be used by the Investment Manager to pay for research provided by third parties.

The ACD is responsible for the oversight of the Investment Manager’s operation of the RPA. The ACD will review and assess the Investment Manager’s controls for establishing the budget for each Sub-fund; evaluating research and the value attributed to research and its benefit to the Sub-funds and monitoring expenditure against the budgeted amount. The ACD will also review payments made from the RPA to ensure that they are used only for research provided by third parties and that expenditure from and the research charge to each Sub-fund does not exceed the amount of the Research Budget for the Sub-fund without the prior consent of the ACD.

If there is a surplus in the RPA at the end of the period the Investment Manager will either rebate this to the relevant Sub-funds or carry it forward to set against the budgeted amount for the following period.

7.6.5 Further information

The total amount of the research charge borne by each Sub-fund for each accounting period will be reported in the annual long report for the Company.

On request the ACD will provide a summary of the following information to Shareholders for the most recent annual accounting period in respect of each Sub-fund

- The research providers
- The total amount each provider was paid
- The benefits and services received by the Investment manager
- How the total amount of research charge spent compares to the budget set by the Investment Manager
- Any rebate or carry-over of residual monies

7.7 Allocation of Fees and Expenses between Sub-funds

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

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

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

8. **INSTRUMENT OF INCORPORATION**

The Instrument of Incorporation is available for inspection at the ACD's offices at 3rd Floor Central Square, 29 Wellington Street, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS1 4DL.

9. **SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS AND VOTING RIGHTS**

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

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

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

9.2 **Requisitions of Meetings**

The ACD may requisition a general meeting at any time.

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

9.3 **Notice and Quorum**

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

9.4 **Voting Rights**

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

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

A Shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not, if 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 most senior Shareholder who votes, whether in person or by proxy, must be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint Shareholders. For this purpose seniority must be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register.

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

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

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

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

9.5 Variation of Class or Sub-fund Rights

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

10. TAXATION

10.1 UK Taxation

The information below is a general guide based on current United Kingdom law and HM Revenue & Customs ("HMRC") practice, all of which are subject to change. It summarises the tax position of the Company/its Sub-funds and of Shareholders who are United Kingdom resident individuals or companies, and hold Shares as investments. The information given under this heading does not constitute legal or tax advice and prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers as to the implications of subscribing for, purchasing, holding, converting, or disposing of Shares under the laws of the jurisdiction in which they are resident, or treated as resident, for tax purposes.

The Government is responsible for setting tax rates and allowances, which are subject to change periodically.

Investors should be aware that such changes can impact their tax position. As stated, investors are advised to stay informed about current tax legislation and consult with a tax advisor for bespoke advice on their own particular circumstances.

10.2 The Company and its Sub-funds

The Sub-funds are exempt from UK tax on dividends received from UK companies and overseas companies (subject to certain conditions). The Sub-funds can choose to elect to tax particular overseas dividends they receive and, where they make such an election, these dividends will be included in the taxable income of the Sub-funds. Most other sources of income (e.g. interest income) will also constitute taxable income of the Sub-funds. The Sub-funds will be subject to corporation tax on its taxable income after deducting allowable expenses and interest distributions (see below) and subject to any relief for some or all of any foreign tax suffered in respect of that taxable income.

Capital gains and losses on creditor relationships (e.g. loan stocks, corporate bonds, gilts) will not be taxable if they are included in the accounts as 'net gains/losses on investments' or 'other gains/losses'.

Capital gains realised on the disposal of the investments held by the Sub-funds are not subject to UK corporation tax. However, in certain circumstances, income may be deemed to arise for tax purposes in respect of investments (e.g. interests in limited partnerships and material interests in offshore funds) notwithstanding that the income concerned has not been received as such by the sub-funds

There is no specific exemption from UK stamp taxes (i.e. stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax ("SDRT")) for the Sub-funds. Broadly speaking, stamp duty is paid on transactions involving stock or marketable securities, and the rate is 0.5% of the amount paid for the stock or securities (rounded up to the nearest £5). There is no stamp duty and/or SDRT liability on amounts paid for any Shares redeemed by the Sub-funds. A charge may apply for certain in specie redemptions. The Sub-funds may incur similar taxes in another jurisdiction if it carries out transactions involving that jurisdiction.

10.3 Shareholders

Allocations of income to Shareholders are treated as taxable distributions, regardless of whether the income is retained within the Sub-funds or actually paid to Shareholders.

10.3.1 Income – Dividend Distributions

Any dividend distribution made by the Sub-funds to an individual Shareholder will be treated as if it were a dividend from a UK company. No deduction of UK income tax is made from a dividend distribution. Individual UK resident Shareholders will be subject to UK income tax at their normal rate, subject to any exempt income received within an individual's dividend allowance, and it is recommended that specific tax advice is taken in respect of rates and other details that may relate to this allowance.

Dividend income in excess of any dividend allowance applying is currently taxed at different marginal rates for basic rate taxpayers, higher rate taxpayers and additional rate taxpayers.

Corporate Shareholders within the charge to UK corporation tax will receive this income distribution as dividend income to the extent that the distribution relates to underlying dividend income (before deduction of expenses, but net of UK corporation tax (if any)) for the period in respect of which the distribution is made. Subject to certain conditions, this dividend income should normally be exempt from UK corporation tax. Any part of the distribution which is not received as dividend income is deemed to be an annual payment subject to UK corporation tax in the hands of the corporate Shareholder.

10.3.2 Income – Interest Distributions

Where over 60% of the market value of the Sub-funds' investments are "qualifying investments" (broadly, interest generating assets), the Sub-funds may make an interest distribution instead of a dividend distribution. The amount of the interest distribution is deductible in computing the Sub-funds' income for corporation tax purposes and such funds making interest distributions are classified for taxation purposes as "bond funds".

Interest distributions made by the Sub-funds to UK resident shareholders will not be paid subject to the deduction of UK income tax.

Individual UK resident Shareholders will be subject to UK income tax at their normal rate, subject to any income received within an individual's personal savings allowance, and again, it is recommended that specific tax advice is taken in respect of rates and other details that may relate to this allowance.

UK resident corporate Shareholders are subject to UK corporation tax on gross interest distributions, whether paid or allocated to them.

10.3.3 Income Equalisation

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

10.3.4 **Tax Vouchers**

A tax voucher will be issued in line with the income distribution dates set out in Appendix I. This voucher should be retained for tax purposes as evidence for HM Revenue & Customs.

The ACD reserves the right to charge an administration fee of £10 if a duplicate copy is required. To obtain a duplicate copy you will need to submit your request in writing, along with payment, to Waystone Management (UK) Limited, Distributions Team, at the address of the Registrar.

10.3.5 **Capital Gains**

Shareholders who are resident in the UK for tax purposes may be liable to capital gains tax or, where the Shareholder is a company, corporation tax in respect of gains arising from the sale, exchange or other disposal of Shares. It is not expected that Conversions between Classes of the same Sub-fund should give rise to such tax, provided that no consideration is given or received other than the Shares being Converted, and the Conversion is being effected for bona fide commercial reasons and does not form part of a tax avoidance scheme.

Capital gains made by individual Shareholders on disposals from all chargeable sources of investment will be free of tax if the net gain (after deduction of allowable losses suffered in the same tax year) falls within an individual's annual capital gains exemption.

An individual's net chargeable gains will be taxed at the appropriate capital gains tax rate(s), depending on the individual's marginal income tax rate for the year of disposal.

It is recommended that individual investors obtain their own tax advice to determine the relevant rate(s) of capital gains tax applying to their net chargeable gains.

Relevant shareholders chargeable to UK corporation tax must include all chargeable gains realised on the disposal of Shares in their taxable profits.

Special provisions apply to a UK corporate Shareholder which invests in a bond fund (see above). Where this is the case, the corporate Shareholder's Shares are treated for tax purposes as rights under a creditor loan relationship. This means that the increase or decrease in value of the Shares

during each accounting period of the corporate Shareholder is treated as a loan relationship credit or debit, as appropriate, and constitutes income (as opposed to a capital gain) for tax purposes and, as such, is taxed in the year that it arises.

The amount representing the income equalisation element of the Share price is a return of capital and is not taxable as income in the hands of Shareholders. This amount should be deducted from the cost of Shares in computing any capital gain realised on a subsequent disposal.

10.3.6 Provision of tax advice for investors

It should be noted that the Authorised Corporate Director (ACD) of this fund, being Waystone Management (UK) Limited, does not provide taxation advice of any description for any relevant jurisdiction to any of the Sub-funds' investors.

As such, any information provided in the taxation section should not be relied upon by the sub-funds. investors as the basis for any investment or other decision relating to the investor's current or future holding in the sub-funds and it is strongly recommended that investors obtain their own tax advice as to how their own specific circumstances are affected by the taxation information provided.

These details are provided for information purposes only

10.4 Reporting of tax information

The Company (and its Sub-funds) and the ACD are subject to obligations which require them to provide certain information to relevant tax authorities about the Company, the sub-funds, shareholders and payments made to them.

The International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015 give effect to reporting obligations under the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development's Common Reporting Standard for the Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (the "CRS") and in accordance with an intergovernmental agreement between the US and the UK in relation to the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA")

10.4.1 US Foreign Account Tax Compliance

Due to US tax legislation (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, "FATCA"), which can affect financial institutions such as the Company and its Sub-funds, the Company and its Sub-funds may need to disclose to HM Revenue and Customs ("HMRC") * the name, address and taxpayer identification number relating to certain US investors who fall within the definition of "Specified US Person" in FATCA that own, directly or indirectly, an interest in certain entities, as well as certain other information relating to such interest. HMRC will in turn exchange this information with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") of the United States of America.

(*The UK has entered into an inter-governmental agreement (“IGA”) with the US to facilitate FATCA compliance. Under this IGA, FATCA compliance will be enforced under UK tax legislation and reporting).

While the Company and its Sub-funds shall use reasonable endeavours to cause the Company and its Sub-funds to avoid the imposition of US federal withholding tax under FATCA, the extent to which the Company and its Sub-funds are able to do so and report to HMRC will depend on each affected Shareholder in the Sub-funds providing the Company and its Sub-funds or their delegates with any information that the Company and its sub-funds determine is necessary to satisfy such obligations. The 30% withholding tax regime could apply if there is a failure by Shareholders to provide certain required information.

By signing the application form to subscribe for Shares in the Sub-funds, each affected Shareholder is agreeing to provide such information upon request from the Company and its Sub-funds or their delegates. The Company and its Sub-funds may exercise their right to completely redeem the holding of an affected Shareholder (at any time upon any or no notice) if he fails to provide the Company and its Sub-funds with the information the Company and its Sub-funds request to satisfy their obligations under FATCA.

10.4.2 ***Other Reporting to Tax Authorities***

The UK and a number of other jurisdictions have also agreed to enter into multilateral arrangements modelled on the Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (“CRS”) published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”). This allows for the automatic exchange of financial information between tax authorities. These agreements and arrangements, as transposed into UK law, may require the Company and its Sub-funds, as UK Financial Institutions, (or the ACD/Manager on their behalf) to provide certain information to HMRC about investors from the jurisdictions which are party to such arrangements (which information will in turn be provided to the relevant tax authorities).

Two UK corporate criminal offences for failure to prevent the facilitation of tax evasion (“Facilitation Offences”) were created by the Criminal Finances Act 2017. The offences came into force on 30 September 2017. The Facilitation Offences impose criminal liability on a company or a partnership (a “Relevant Body”) if it fails to prevent the criminal facilitation of tax evasion by a “person associated” with the Relevant Body. There is a defence to the charge if the Relevant Body can show that it had in place “reasonable prevention procedures” at the time the facilitation took place.

In light of the above, Shareholders in the Sub-funds and, in some cases their financial intermediaries, may be required to provide certain information (including personal information) to the ACD/Manager to enable

the Company and its sub-funds to comply with the terms of the UK law. Where a Shareholder fails to provide any requested information (regardless of the consequences), the Company and its Sub-funds reserve the right to take any action and/or pursue all remedies at its disposal to avoid any resulting sanctions including, without limitation, compulsory redemption or withdrawal of the Shareholder concerned.

The foregoing statements are based on UK law and HMRC practice as known at the date of this Prospectus and are intended to provide general guidance only. These statements relate only to Shareholders that are resident in the UK for tax purposes and beneficially hold their Shares as an investment. The tax position may be different for other Shareholders, and certain types of Shareholder (such as life insurance companies) may be subject to specific rules. Shareholders and applicants for Shares are recommended to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of these rules on their investments in any Fund.

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

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

A Sub-fund may otherwise only be terminated under the COLL Sourcebook.

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

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

- 11.1 if an extraordinary resolution to that effect is passed by Shareholders; or
- 11.2 when the period (if any) fixed for the duration of the Company or a particular Sub-fund by the Instrument of Incorporation expires, or any event occurs on the occurrence of which the Instrument of Incorporation provides that the Company or a particular Sub-fund is to be wound up (for example, if the Share capital of the Company or (in relation to any Sub-fund) the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund is below £1,000,000, or if a change in the laws or regulations of any country means that, in the ACD's opinion, it is desirable to terminate the Sub-fund); or
- 11.3 on the date stated in any agreement by the FCA to a request by the ACD for the revocation of the authorisation order in respect of the Company or for the termination of the relevant Sub-fund.

On the occurrence of any of the above:

- 11.4 COLL 6.2 (Dealing), COLL 6.3 (Valuation and Pricing) and COLL 5 (Investment and borrowing powers) will cease to apply to the Company or the relevant Sub-fund;
- 11.5 the Company will cease to issue and cancel Shares in the Company or the relevant Sub-fund and the ACD shall cease to sell or redeem Shares or arrange for the Company to issue or cancel them for the Company or the relevant Sub-fund;
- 11.6 no transfer of a Share shall be registered and no other change to the Register shall be made without the sanction of the ACD;
- 11.7 where the Company is being wound up or a Sub-fund terminated, the Company or the Sub-fund shall cease to carry on its business except in so far as it is beneficial for the winding up of the Company or for the termination of the Sub-fund;

11.8 the corporate status and powers of the Company and subject to 11.4 to 11.7 above, the powers of the Depositary shall continue until the Company is dissolved.

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

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

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

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

12. GENERAL INFORMATION

12.1 Accounting Periods

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

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

12.2 Notice to Shareholders

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

12.3 Income Allocations

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

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

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

If a distribution made in relation to any income Shares remains unclaimed for a period of six years after it has become due, it will be forfeited and will revert to the Company.

The amount available for distribution in any accounting period is calculated by taking the aggregate of the income received or receivable for the account of the relevant Sub-fund in respect of that period, and deducting the charges and expenses of the relevant Sub-fund paid or payable out of income in respect of that accounting period. The ACD then makes such other adjustments as it considers appropriate (and after consulting the Auditors as appropriate) in relation to taxation, income equalisation, income unlikely to be received within 12 months following the relevant income allocation date, income which should not be accounted for on an accrual basis because of lack of information as to how it accrues, transfers between the income and capital account and other matters.

12.4 Annual Reports

Annual reports of the Sub-funds will be published within four months following the end of the annual accounting period. Half-yearly reports will be published within two months following the end of the half-yearly interim accounting period.

12.5 Documents of the Company

Copies of this Prospectus, Instrument of incorporation, and the most recent annual and half-yearly long reports may be inspected at, and obtained from, the ACD at 3rd Floor Central Square, 29 Wellington Street, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS1 4DL during normal business hours on any Business Day. In addition, most of these documents are available at www.waystone.com. The Registrar will also provide upon request, copies of the ACD Agreement between the ACD and the Company.

Upon written request the ACD will provide further information relating to:

- 12.5.1 the quantitative limits applying to the risk management of each Fund;
- 12.5.2 the methods used in relation to the risk management of each Fund; and
- 12.5.3 any recent developments of the risk and yields of the main categories of each Fund's investments.

12.6 Material Contracts

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

- 12.6.1 the ACD Agreement between the Company, and the ACD; and
- 12.6.2 the Depositary Agreement between the Company, the Depositary and the ACD.

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

12.7 Provision of Investment Advice

All information concerning the Company and about investing in Shares of the Company is available from the ACD at 3rd Floor Central Square, 29 Wellington Street, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS1 4DL.

The ACD is not authorised to give investment advice and persons requiring such advice should consult a professional adviser. All applications for Shares are made solely on the basis of the current prospectus of the Company, and Shareholders should ensure that they have the most up to date version.

12.8 Telephone Recordings

The ACD and the Investment Manager will take all reasonable steps to record telephone conversations and keep a copy of electronic communications that relate

to instructions to deal in the Company or the management of the assets of the Company. Telephone calls may be recorded for security or regulatory purposes and may be monitored under Waystone Management (UK) Limited's quality control procedures.

12.9 Complaints

All complaints will be handled in accordance with the ACD's internal complaint handling procedures. A copy of the ACD's guide to making a complaint is available on the Waystone Management (UK) Limited website at www.waystone.com.

In the event that an unsatisfactory response is provided, you can refer your complaint to the Financial Ombudsman Service at: The Financial Ombudsman Service, Exchange Tower, London, E14 9SR. Information about the Financial Ombudsman can be found on its website at www.financial-ombudsman.org.uk.

In the event of the ACD being unable to meet its liabilities to Shareholders, details about rights to compensation can be found at www.fscs.org.uk.

12.10 Indemnity

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

12.11 Strategy for the Exercise of Voting Rights

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

12.12 Best Execution

The ACD's best execution policy sets out: (i) the systems and controls that have been put in place; and (ii) the basis upon which the ACD will effect transactions and place orders in relation to the Company whilst complying with its obligations under the FCA Rules to obtain the best possible result for the Company. Details of the best execution policy are available from the ACD on request.

12.13 Value Assessment

In accordance with current Financial Conduct Authority rules, the ACD is required to carry out an annual assessment on whether the Company provides value to investors. The

assessment of value looks at a number of criteria relating to; investment performance, costs and quality of service and will determine whether each Sub-fund offers value to investors compared with the market or whether corrective action is required.

A report detailing the findings of the value assessment will be published on the ACD's website at www.waystone.com.

APPENDIX I

Part I

SUB-FUND DETAILS

Name:	WS Ardtur Continental European Fund
Product Reference Number	645173
Type of Sub-fund:	UK UCITS
Investment Objective:	To achieve long term capital growth, after all costs and charges have been taken, above that of the MSCI Daily TR Net Europe Ex UK USD (converted into GBP), over any 5-year period. Capital is at risk and there is no guarantee that the objective will be achieved over any time period.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-fund will invest, directly and/or indirectly at least 60% of its net asset value in equity and equity related securities issued by companies incorporated or domiciled in Continental Europe. The Sub-fund may also invest up to 30% of its net asset value in the shares of companies not incorporated or domiciled in Continental Europe (including emerging markets), debt securities worldwide (including government and corporate bonds), money market instruments, deposits and cash. The Sub-fund may also invest up to 10% of its net asset value to gain commodity exposure through transferable securities such as exchange traded commodities. Exposure to emerging markets is not expected to be significant with typical exposure to be less than 10% of NAV. The Sub-fund may gain exposure to these assets directly by investing in securities issued by companies and governments, and indirectly by investing in other transferable securities (such as convertible bonds, warrants, exchange traded commodities, American Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts, Global Depositary Receipts and preferred shares) and collective investment schemes (open and closed ended). Indirect investments may include instruments managed or advised by the ACD or the Investment Manager or their associates. Exposure to commodities will be through indirect investments only. Investment in open ended collective investment schemes is limited to 10% of the Sub-fund's net asset value. The Sub-fund does not have any restrictions on the industry sectors or the size of companies it can invest in. The Investment Manager has discretion (subject to the limits stated above) in determining the allocation of investments at any one time and the allocations will vary over the life of the Sub-fund as the Investment Manager makes adjustments as it sees fit taking into account the objective of the Sub-fund.

	The Sub-fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management purposes, on a limited basis. The minimum investment amounts referenced above will not apply under extraordinary market conditions. Examples of extraordinary market conditions include economic, political unrest or instability, world events leading to market instability, or any events which give rise to high downside risk. During such periods, the Sub-fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of its total assets in cash, deposits, treasury bills, government bonds or short-term money market instruments, or have substantial holdings in cash and cash equivalents.
Investment Strategy:	The Investment Manager aims to enter, increase, reduce or exit positions in respect of individual securities within the various asset classes based on its judgement of the prevailing market conditions and the investment opportunity. In adopting this investment approach and in making asset allocation determinations, the Investment Manager will, in respect of the various asset classes described above, seek out opportunities where it believes the market is misunderstanding and/or mispricing the prospects of a particular security. The Investment Manager may make use of a number of risk analysis techniques, including but not limited to econometric, historical and qualitative factors such as considering the historical price of a security, considering proprietary or third party research in respect of a security and researching and assessing the economic status of the market in which the security is listed or traded. A flexible investment approach is considered by the Investment Manager to be paramount as no one rigid style of investment is effective in all stages of the economic and business cycle. The investment approach aims to take account of and is responsive to anticipated changes in economic and market conditions and, while no formal allocation rules apply, the Sub-fund will typically diversify its exposure across a range of individual investments and industry sectors.
Target Benchmark:	MSCI Daily TR Net Europe Ex UK USD (converted into GBP)
Information Regarding Benchmark:	The MSCI Daily TR Net Europe Ex UK USD has been selected as the Sub-fund's Target Benchmark as it is a representative of the target investment universe in line with the Sub-fund's investment policy. The Sub-fund is not constrained by the benchmark and may take positions that differ significantly from the benchmark. The Sub-fund uses the benchmark for the purposes of determining any performance fee payable as set out in Part II of this appendix.
Final accounting date:	31 December
Interim accounting date:	30 June
Income distribution dates:	Last day of February (final) 31 August (interim)

Shares Classes:	Class R***	Class I***	Class M**** (Management)
Type of Shares	Accumulation	Income and Accumulation	Income and Accumulation
Initial Charge	4%	4%	Nil
Redemption Charge	Nil	Nil	Nil
Switching Charge	Nil	Nil	Nil

Shares Classes:	Class P (Retail)	Class P (Institutional)
Type of Shares	Accumulation	Accumulation
Initial Charge	4%	4%
Redemption Charge	Nil	Nil
Switching Charge	Nil	Nil

Annual Management Charge (AMC) comprised of:

Shares Classes:	Class R***	Class I***	Class M**** (Management)
Investment Manager's Fee:	1.39% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund	0.89% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund	0.75% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund
Operating Charge*:	First £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.105% Next £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.080% Next £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.055% Thereafter: 0.035% Subject to a minimum of £158,636.20 per annum		
Performance Fee:	N/A	N/A	N/A

Shares Classes:	Class P (Retail)	Class P (Institutional)
Investment Manager's Fee:	1.20% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund	0.70% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund
Operating Charge*:	First £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.105% Next £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.080% Next £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.055% Thereafter: 0.035% Subject to a minimum of £158,636.20per annum	
Performance Fee:	20% of Outperformance, see Details in Part II of Appendix I	20% of Outperformance, see Details in Part II of Appendix I

Allocation of charges:	Income	Capital
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Annual management charge	100%	
Ongoing operating costs	100%	
Dealing and registration fees	100%	
Depositary fees & expenses	100%	
Custody fees	100%	
Portfolio transactions (broker's commission)		100%

Investment minima:**

Shares Classes:	Class R***	Class I***	Class M**** (Management)
Lump sum	£50,000,000	£50,000,000	£1,000
Holding	£50,000,000	£50,000,000	£1,000
Top-up	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)
Regular Savings Plan	£100	£100	N/A
Redemption	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)
Past Performance	Past performance information is set out in Appendix V		

Shares Classes:	Class P (Retail)	Class P (Institutional)
Lump sum	£5,000	£1,000,000
Holding	£5,000	£1,000,000
Top-up	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)
Regular Savings Plan	N/A	N/A
Redemption	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)
Past Performance	Past performance information is set out in Appendix V	

* The level of operating charge is calculated based on the Net Asset Value of the Company, but is applied to the Sub-fund based on the proportion that the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund represents of the Net Asset Value of the Company.

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

*** These share classes are no longer available for investment to new investors.

**** These shares may only be issued to employees and partners of the Investment Manager and related entities, and at the discretion of the ACD, to other persons.

Name:	WS Lancaster Global Equity Fund
Product Reference Number	645175
Type of Sub-fund:	UK UCITS
Investment Objective:	To achieve long term capital growth, over at least a 5-year period, after all costs and charges have been taken. Capital is at risk and there is no guarantee that the objective will be achieved over any time period
Investment Policy:	The Sub-fund will invest, directly and/or indirectly at least 65% of its net asset value in equity and equity related securities worldwide (including emerging markets). The Sub-fund may also invest up to 35% of its net asset value in fixed and/or floating rate debt and debt-related securities issued by governments or companies worldwide (including emerging markets) with a short term rating of at least A2/P2 from either Standard & Poor's or Moody's respectively, money market instruments, deposits and cash. The Sub-fund may also invest up to 10% of its net asset value to gain commodity exposure through transferable securities such as exchange traded commodities. Up to 35% of the net asset value of the Sub-fund may be invested in emerging markets equity and equity related securities. The term "emerging markets" is generally understood to refer to the markets of countries that are in the process of developing into modern industrialised states and thus display a high degree of potential but also entail a greater degree of risk. It shall include, but is not limited to countries included from time to time in the International Finance Corporation Global Composite Index or in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, each of which is a free floating adjusted market index designed to measure the performance of relevant securities in global emerging markets. The Sub-fund may gain exposure to these assets directly by investing in securities issued by companies and governments, and indirectly by investing in other transferable securities (such as convertible bonds, warrants, exchange traded commodities, depositary receipts and debentures) and collective investment schemes (open and closed ended). Indirect investments may include instruments managed or advised by the ACD or the Investment Manager or their associates. Exposure to commodities will be through indirect investments only. Investments in open ended collective investment schemes is limited to 10% of the Sub-fund's net asset value. The Sub-fund does not have any restrictions on the countries, industry sectors or the size of companies it can invest in. The Investment Manager has discretion (subject to the limits stated above) in determining the allocation of investments at any one time and the allocations will vary over the life of the Sub-fund as the Investment Manager makes adjustments as it sees fit taking into account the objective of the Sub-fund. The Sub-fund may use derivatives and forward transactions for efficient portfolio management purposes.

	If the Investment Manager decides to start using derivatives, including forward transactions for investment purposes, it shall provide investors with 60 days prior written notice of its intention to do so. The minimum investment amounts referenced above will not apply under extraordinary market conditions. Examples of extraordinary market conditions include economic, political unrest or instability, world events leading to market instability, or any events which give rise to high downside risk. During such periods, the Sub-fund may temporarily invest up to 50% of its total assets in cash, deposits, treasury bills, government bonds or short-term money market instruments, or have substantial holdings in cash and cash equivalents.
Investment Strategy:	The Investment Manager aims to enter, increase, reduce or exit positions in respect of individual securities within the various asset classes based on its judgement of the prevailing market conditions and the investment opportunity. In adopting this investment approach and in making asset allocation determinations, the Investment Manager will, in respect of the various asset classes described above, seek out opportunities where it believes the market is misunderstanding and/or mispricing the prospects of a particular security. The Investment Manager may make use of a number of risk analysis techniques, including but not limited to econometric, historical and qualitative factors such as considering the historical price of a security, considering proprietary or third party research in respect of a security and researching and assessing the economic status of the market in which the security is listed or traded. A flexible investment approach is considered by the Investment Manager to be paramount as no one rigid style of investment is effective in all stages of the economic and business cycle. The investment approach aims to take account of and is responsive to anticipated changes in economic and market conditions and, while no formal allocation rules apply, the Sub-fund will typically diversify its exposure across a range of individual investments and industry sectors.
Comparator Benchmark:	MSCI World Index (Net Total Return)
Information Regarding Benchmark:	The Sub-fund's performance may be compared against the MSCI World Net Total Return GBP. The ACD believes that this is an appropriate comparator for the Sub-fund given the investment objective and policy of the Sub-fund. The comparator benchmark has been selected as we consider it assists in evaluating the Sub-fund's performance against the performance of the principle underlying asset class (Global equity) the Sub-fund invests in. The Sub-fund is not constrained by the benchmark and may take positions that differ significantly from the benchmark.
Final accounting date:	31 December
Interim accounting date:	30 June
Income distribution dates:	Last day of February (final) 31 August (interim)

Shares Classes:	Class R	Class I
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Type of Shares	Income and Accumulation	Income and Accumulation
Initial Charge	5%	5%
Redemption Charge	Nil	Nil
Switching Charge	Nil	Nil

Annual Management Charge (AMC) comprised of:

Shares Classes:	Class R	Class I
Investment Manager's Fee:	1.39% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund	0.89% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund
Operating Charge*:	First £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.105% Next £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.080% Next £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.055% Thereafter: 0.035% Subject to a minimum of £158,636.20 per annum	

Allocation of charges:	Income	Capital
Annual management charge	100%	
Ongoing operating costs	100%	
Dealing and registration fees	100%	
Depositary fees & expenses	100%	
Custody fees	100%	
Portfolio transactions (broker's commission)		100%

Investment minima: **

Shares Classes:	Class R	Class I
Lump sum	£5,000	£1,000,000
Holding	£5,000	£1,000,000
Top-up	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)
Regular Savings Plan	£100	£100
Redemption	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)
Past Performance	Past performance information is set out in Appendix V	

* The level of operating charge is calculated based on the Net Asset Value of the Company, but is applied to the Sub-fund based on the proportion that the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund represents of the Net Asset Value of the Company.

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

Name:	WS Odey Portfolio Fund ⁹
Product Reference Number	645177
Type of Sub-fund:	UK UCITS
Investment Objective:	To achieve long term capital growth, over at least a 5-year period, after all costs and charges have been taken. Capital is at risk and there is no guarantee that the objective will be achieved over any time period.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-fund will invest, directly and/or indirectly, at least 30% of its net asset value in equities and equity-related securities and up to 50% of its net asset value in fixed and/or floating rate debt securities issued or guaranteed by governments and/or companies worldwide (including emerging markets) commodities (through transferable securities such as exchange traded commodities), money market instruments such as treasury bills, commercial paper and certificates of deposit. The Sub-fund may hold cash and near cash, the proportion of which may vary from time to time. Up to 30% of the net asset value of the Sub-fund may be invested in emerging markets equity and equity related securities. The term "emerging markets" is generally understood to refer to the markets of countries that are in the process of developing into modern industrialised states and thus display a high degree of potential but also entail a greater degree of risk. It shall include, but is not limited to countries included from time to time in the International Finance Corporation Global Composite Index or in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, each of which is a free floating adjusted market index designed to measure the performance of relevant securities in global emerging markets. The Sub-fund may gain exposure to these assets directly by investing in securities issued by companies and governments, and indirectly by investing in other transferable securities (such as convertible bonds, warrants, exchange traded commodities, depository receipts and preferred shares) and collective investment schemes (open and closed ended). Indirect investments may include instruments managed or advised by the ACD or the Investment Manager or their associates. Exposure to commodities will be through indirect investments only. Investment in open ended collective investment schemes is limited to 10% of the Sub-fund's net asset value. The Sub-fund does not have any restrictions on the countries, industry sectors or the size of companies it can invest in. The Investment Manager has discretion (subject to the limits stated above) in determining the allocation of investments at any one time and the allocations will vary over the life of the Sub-fund as the Investment Manager makes adjustments as it sees fit taking into account the objective of the Sub-fund. The Sub-fund may use derivatives and forward transactions for efficient portfolio management purposes.

⁹ Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

	If the Investment Manager decides to start using derivatives, including forward transactions for investment purposes, it shall provide investors with 60 days prior written notice of its intention to do so. The minimum investment amounts referenced above will not apply under extraordinary market conditions. Examples of extraordinary market conditions include economic, political unrest or instability, world events leading to market instability, or any events which give rise to high downside risk. During such periods, the Sub-fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of its total assets in cash, deposits, treasury bills, government bonds or short-term money market instruments, or have substantial holdings in cash and cash equivalents
Investment Strategy:	The Investment Manager aims to enter, increase, reduce or exit positions in respect of individual securities within the various asset classes based on its judgement of the prevailing market conditions and the investment opportunity. In adopting this investment approach and in making asset allocation determinations, the Investment Manager will, in respect of the various asset classes described above, seek out opportunities where it believes the market is misunderstanding and/or mispricing the prospects of a particular security. The Investment Manager may make use of a number of risk analysis techniques, including but not limited to econometric, historical and qualitative factors such as considering the historical price of a security, considering proprietary or third party research in respect of a security and researching and assessing the economic status of the market in which the security is listed or traded. A flexible investment approach is considered by the Investment Manager to be paramount as no one rigid style of investment is effective in all stages of the economic and business cycle. The investment approach aims to take account of and is responsive to anticipated changes in economic and market conditions and, while no formal allocation rules apply, the Sub-fund will typically diversify its exposure across a range of individual investments and industry sectors.
Comparator Benchmark:	MSCI WMA Private Investor Balanced Index
Information Regarding Benchmark:	The Sub-fund's performance may be compared against the MSCI WMA Private Investor Balanced Index (referred to as 'comparator benchmark'). The ACD believes this is an appropriate comparator given the investment objective and policy of the Sub-fund and considers it may assist investors in evaluating the Sub-fund's performance against an index designed for UK Private Investors to represent the performance of a multi-asset benchmark. The Sub-fund is not constrained by the benchmark and may take positions that differ significantly from the benchmark.
Final accounting date:	31 December
Interim accounting date:	30 June
Income distribution dates:	Last day of February (final) 31 August (interim)

Shares Classes:	Sterling Retail	Sterling Institutional	Class M*** (Management)
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Type of Shares	Income and Accumulation	Income and Accumulation	Accumulation
Initial Charge	4%	4%	Nil
Redemption Charge	Nil	Nil	Nil
Switching Charge	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shares Classes:	Class P (Retail)	Class P (Institutional)	
Type of Shares	Accumulation	Accumulation	
Initial Charge	4%	4%	
Redemption Charge	Nil	Nil	
Switching Charge	Nil	Nil	

Annual Management Charge (AMC) comprised of:

Shares Classes:	Sterling Retail	Sterling Institutional	Class M*** (Management)
Investment Manager's Fee:	1.5% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund	1% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund	0.75% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund
Operating Charge*:	First £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.105% Next £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.080% Next £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.055% Thereafter: 0.035% Subject to a minimum of £139,822.96 per annum		
Performance Fee:	N/A	N/A	N/A

Shares Classes:	Class P (Retail)	Class P (Institutional)
Investment Manager's Fee:	1.25% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund	0.75% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund
Operating Charge*:	First £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.105% Next £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.080% Next £250,000,000 of the Net Asset Value: 0.055% Thereafter: 0.035% Subject to a minimum of £139,822.96 per annum	
Performance Fee:	10% of Outperformance, see Details in Part II of Appendix I	10% of Outperformance, see Details in Part II of Appendix I

Investment minima:**

Shares Classes:	Sterling Retail	Sterling Institutional	Class M*** (Management)
Lump sum	£5,000	£1,000,000	£1,000
Holding	£5,000	£1,000,000	£1,000

Top-up	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)
Regular Savings Plan	£100	N/A	N/A
Redemption	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)
Past Performance	Past performance information is set out in Appendix V		

Shares Classes:	Class P (Retail)	Class P (Institutional)
Lump sum	£5,000	£1,000,000
Holding	£5,000	£1,000,000
Top-up	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)
Regular Savings Plan	£100	N/A
Redemption	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)
Past Performance	Past performance information is set out in Appendix V	

* The level of operating charge is calculated based on the Net Asset Value of the Company, but is applied to the Sub-fund based on the proportion that the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund represents of the Net Asset Value of the Company.

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

*** These shares may only be issued to employees and partners of the Investment Manager and related entities, and at the discretion of the ACD, to other persons.

**** With effect from 1 February 2016, the Sterling Retail and Sterling Institutional Share Classes have closed to new investors. Please note that existing Shareholders in these share classes may continue to top-up and contribute via their Regular Savings Plan in the usual manner, so will therefore not be affected by this change.

1. Part II

Performance Fee: WS Odey Portfolio Fund¹⁰

In addition to the aggregate annual investment management fee, the Investment Manager is entitled to a performance related fee ("Performance Fee") in respect of the performance of certain Classes of Shares as detailed in Appendix I, Part I above, if there is an Outperformance during a Calculation Period and, where Shares are repurchased during a Calculation Period, to a pro-rata portion of the Performance Fee accrual (if any) at the time of repurchase.

Please note that the Performance Fee is not applicable to M Shares in the WS Odey Portfolio Fund¹¹.

For the purposes of calculating the Performance Fee due to the Investment Manager the following terms are defined:

"Net Asset Value", the Net Asset Value of a Class of Shares prior to accrual of a Performance Fee.

"Outperformance", the amount by which the Net Asset Value of a Class of Shares exceeds the value of the Reference Asset (provided that the resulting number is positive).

"Calculation Period", the period beginning on 1 January in each year and ending on 31 December in each year.

"Reference Asset", a notional pool of assets which is increased by subscriptions and reduced by redemptions.

"Crystallisation Fee", the amount of accrued Performance Fee deducted from the redemption proceeds and payable to the Investment Manager when units are redeemed.

Entitlement to a Performance Fee will be calculated by reference to the Outperformance of a Class of Shares on the last Business Day of a Calculation Period if the Class of Shares performance is positive for the Calculation Period (i.e. the Outperformance is a positive number). The Performance Fee will be equal to Outperformance multiplied by 10% whereby there will be no cap on the fee beyond the 10% of outperformance.

If Shares are repurchased during the Calculation Period, the pro-rata portion of the Performance Fee accrual (if any) at that point shall be due to the Investment Manager at the time of repurchase and will be paid as a Crystallisation Fee. The accrued Performance Fee will then be reduced by the Crystallisation Fee amount. Any amount of Performance Fee calculated with respect to redeemed Shares of a Class during a Calculation Period will be calculated according to the Net Asset Value of the repurchased Shares, and the Reference Asset as at the date of repurchase (as opposed to at the end of the Calculation Period in which the repurchase takes place). It is therefore possible that, although the Net Asset Value is not in Outperformance for a full Calculation Period, a Performance Fee may be earned by the Investment Manager in respect of Shares redeemed where the repurchase took place when the Net Asset Value at repurchase was higher than the Reference Asset.

¹⁰ Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

¹¹ Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

In the event of an Outperformance on the last Business Day of a Calculation Period, the value of the Reference Asset for the next Calculation Period will be reset on 1 January to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class of Shares on the last Business Day of the preceding Calculation Period, after taking into account the Performance Fee payable. If there is no Outperformance on the last Business Day of a Calculation Period, the value of the Reference Asset will not be reset for the next Calculation Period and the underperformance of the Class of Shares in the preceding Calculation Period by reference to the Reference Asset will be recovered (i.e. until under performance is made good) before a Performance Fee becomes due in a subsequent Calculation Period. This has the effect of introducing a “High Water Mark” and ensures the Share Classes’ Asset Value (after allowing for redemptions and subscriptions) has increased since the last Performance Fee was paid before another Performance Fee can be paid.

Note: The payment of a Performance Fee is based on the performance of the Net Asset Value of the Share Class and not on the Net Asset Value per Share. Depending on the pattern of performance over the year this can lead to cross subsidisation with regard to the Fee payable between investors at the start of the period and new Investors who entered during the period. By way of example, in some circumstances, the Net Asset Value per Share could fall over the year but a Performance Fee still be payable and part of this would be payable by investors who held Shares throughout the year.

The Share Class has no benchmark therefore, a Performance Fee is payable on any increase in value of the Share Class and will not be calculated on a relative return basis against a benchmark.

Calculation of the Reference Asset for the Calculation Period beginning at launch:

The initial value of the Reference Asset for each Class of Shares will be the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class of Shares on launch date. The initial Calculation Period for each Class of Shares will be the period commencing on the launch date of the relevant Class of Shares and ending on 31 December of the same year.

The Performance Fee will be calculated after consideration of all other payments and accrued daily by the Administrator. In relation to a Calculation Period, once a Performance Fee becomes due and payable, that Performance Fee will not be affected by any subsequent losses experienced by the Share Class. Therefore, there will be no recompense or clawback to the Investment Manager in the event of underperformance.

The Performance Fee is based on net realised and net unrealised gains and losses as at the end of each Calculation Period and, as a result, the Performance Fee may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised.

The amount of Performance Fee payable may differ between each Share Class due to different charge structures across different Share Classes as well as subscriptions and redemptions affecting individual Share Classes.

The Performance Fee will be calculated with reference to the last valuation point (VP) on the last valuation date in the Calculation Period. Where no Outperformance has been achieved at the end of the Calculation Period, no Performance Fee will be paid. Where there is an Outperformance achieved at the end of the Calculation Period, the Depositary will verify the Performance Fee prior to payment. Once a Performance Fee has been calculated; verified and paid to the Investment Manager, payment is final and cannot be reclaimed by the Share Class.

Any Performance Fee will be payable to the Investment Manager within 30 days of the end of the Calculation Period. Any Crystallisation Fee will be payable to the Investment Manager within 30 days of the end of the month in which a relevant redemption of Shares occurred.

Investors will receive 60 day's notice prior to any changes made to the Performance Fee Model. A fundamental change to the Performance Fee Model will require an EGM whereby investors will be invited to vote on the change before implementation. The Prospectus will be revised at such time.

Worked Performance Fee Examples:

1: No Redemptions or Subscriptions							
	Calculation Period	Share Class Total NAV	NAV Per Share	Share Class Performance	Reference Asset	NAV Outperformed Reference Asset	Performance Fee
Start Period A	A	2,000,000.00	100.0		2,000,000.00		
End Period A		2,240,000.00	110.8	12.0%	2,000,000.00	YES	24,000.00
Start Period B	B	2,216,000.00	110.8		2,216,000.00		
End Period B		2,060,880.00	103.0	-7.0%	2,216,000.00	NO	
Start Period C	C	2,060,880.00	103.0		2,216,000.00		
End Period C		2,163,924.00	108.2	5.0%	2,216,000.00	NO	
Start Period D	D	2,163,924.00	108.2		2,216,000.00		
End Period D		2,380,316.40	118.2	10.0%	2,216,000.00	YES	16,431.64

1. At the start of Period A the Share Classes' asset value, and the value of the Reference Asset, is £2,000,000. By the end of the period the Share Classes' asset value has increased by 12.0%. As a Performance Fee is payable if the Share Classes' asset value exceeds the Reference Asset, a Performance Fee is payable of £24,000 ($0.1 \times (2,240,000 - 2,000,000)$) and this is deducted from the Share Classes' asset value and the Reference Asset at the beginning of Period B.
2. At the start of Period B the Share Classes' asset value, and the value of the Reference Asset, is £2,216,000 due to the payment of the Performance Fee from Period A. By the end of the period the Share Classes' asset value has fallen in value by 7.0% and therefore no Performance Fee is payable for Period B as it is below the value of the Reference Asset.
3. As no Performance Fee was payable at the end of Period B, the Reference Asset value remains at £2,216,000. By the end of Period C the Share Classes' asset value has increased by 5.0%. Whilst it has outperformed over the period, it has not yet recouped the 7.0% lost in period B. As a result the Share Classes' asset value is less than the Reference Asset value and no Performance Fee is payable.
4. As no Performance Fee was payable at the end of Period C, the Reference Asset remains at £2,216,000. By the end of Period D the Share Classes' asset value has increased by 10.0%. This means that the Share Classes' assets have now grown in value since the last Performance Fee which was paid at the end of Period A. As the Share Classes' asset value exceeds the Reference Asset value at the end of the period a Performance Fee is now payable. The Performance Fee payable is £16,431.64 ($0.1 \times (2,380,316 - 2,216,000)$) and this will be deducted from the Share Classes' asset value and the Reference Asset at the beginning of Period E.

2: Redemption									
Outperformance > Underperformance									
	Calculation Period	Share Class Total NAV	NAV per Share	Redemptions (Number of Shares)	Share Class Performance	Reference Asset	NAV Outperformed Reference Asset	Accrued Performance Fee	Crystallisation Fee
Start Period	E	2,363,884.76	118.2			2,363,884.76			
		2,647,550.93	131.0	50,000	12.0%	2,363,884.76	YES	28,366.62	709.17
		2,581,362.16	131.0			2,304,787.64		27,657.45	
End Period		2,245,785.08	115.2		-13.0%	2,304,787.64	NO		

Table 2 illustrates the impact of redemptions on the Share Class.

During Calculation Period E, 50,000 units in the Share Class are redeemed and subsequently cancelled. This equates to the Share Class reducing in size by 2.5% which in turn reduces the Reference Asset by 2.5% ($2,363,884.76 * (1-0.025) = 2,304,787.64$). As the Share Classes' asset value has increased by 12.0% at this point, a Performance Fee has been accrued of £28,366.62 ($0.1 * (2,647,550.93 - 2,363,884.76)$). The sale of units crystallises £709.17 ($£28,366.62 * 50,000 / 2,000,000$) of the Performance Fee which is paid to the Investment Manager and cannot be reclaimed by the Share Class. The Crystallisation Fee is deducted from the redemption proceeds and paid to the Investment Manager. As a result the accrued Performance Fee is reduced by the amount of the Crystallisation Fee paid.

Over the rest of the Period the Share Classes' asset value falls by 13.0%. As the Share Classes' asset value at the end of Period E is less than the Reference Asset no further Performance Fee is due but the Investment Manager retains the £709.17. Investors who have remained in the Share Class over the entire period are unaffected by the redemption and their Net Asset Value per Share is the same as if there had been no redemptions (i.e. $£1.152 = (1.182 * (1+0.12) * (1-0.13))$).

3: Subscriptions								
Underperformance > Outperformance								
	Performance Period	Share Class Total NAV	NAV per Share	Subscriptions (Number of Shares)	Share Class Performance	Reference Asset	NAV Outperformed Reference Asset	Accrued Performance Fee
Start Period	F	2,245,785.08	115.2			2,304,787.64		
		2,021,206.57	103.7	2,000,000	-10.0%	2,304,787.64	NO	0
		4,094,238.95	103.7			4,377,820.02		
End Period		4,401,306.88	111.4		7.5%	4,377,820.02	YES	2,348.69

Table 3 illustrates the impact of new Investors joining the Share Class.

During the Calculation Period F, the Share Class falls in value by 10.0% and at this point there is no accrued Performance Fee.

2,000,000 new units are created which increases the size of the Share Class. The Reference Asset is also increased by the value of the new units (£2,073,032.38).

Over the rest of the period the Share Classes' asset value grows by 7.5% and at the end of Period F the Share Classes' asset value is £4,401,306.88 which is greater than the Reference Asset value of £4,377,820.02. The Performance Fee payable is therefore £2,348.69 ($0.1 \times (4,401,306.88 - 4,377,820.02)$). As a result of the Performance Fee the Reference Asset is set at £4,398,958.19.

Impact of cross subsidisation within share classes:

At the end of Period F the Net Asset Value per Share, after allowing for the Performance Fee, is 111.37p ($((4,401,306.88 - 2,348.69) / 3,950,000)$). Had no new investors come into the Share Class, then the Net Asset Value per Share would have been 111.43p ($115.2 \times (1 - 0.1) \times (1 + 0.075)$). If there had been no original investors but only the new investors then the Net Asset Value per Share would have been 110.65p ($(103.7 \times (1 + 0.075) - (0.075 \times 103.7 \times 0.1))$). This is an example of the cross subsidisation that can occur with the Performance Fee methodology.

Performance Fee: WS Ardtur Continental European Fund

In addition to the aggregate annual investment management fee, the Investment Manager is entitled to a performance related fee ("Performance Fee") in respect of the performance of certain Classes of Shares as detailed in Appendix I, Part I above, if there is an Outperformance during a Calculation Period and, where Shares are repurchased during a Calculation Period, to a pro-rata portion of the Performance Fee accrual (if any) at the time of repurchase.

Please note that the Performance Fee is not applicable to M Shares of the WS Ardtur Continental European Fund

For the purposes of calculating the Performance Fee due to the Investment Manager the following terms are defined:

"Net Asset Value", the Net Asset Value of a Class of Shares prior to accrual of a Performance Fee.

"Outperformance", the amount by which the Net Asset Value of a Class of Shares exceeds the value of the Reference Asset (provided that the resulting number is positive).

"Calculation Period", the period beginning on 1 January in each year and ending on 31 December in each year.

"Reference Asset", a notional pool of assets which is increased by subscriptions and reduced by redemptions and moves in line with the performance of the Target Benchmark (MSCI Daily TR Net Europe Ex UK USD (converted into GBP)) of the Sub-fund. Representing the hurdle the class needs to meet for a performance fee to become payable.

"Crystallisation Fee", the amount of accrued Performance Fee deducted from the redemption proceeds and payable to the Investment Manager when units are redeemed.

Entitlement to a Performance Fee will be calculated by reference to the Outperformance of a Class of Shares on the last Business Day of a Calculation Period if the Class of Shares outperformance is positive for the Calculation Period (i.e. the Outperformance is a positive number). The Performance Fee will be equal to Outperformance multiplied by 20% whereby there will be no cap on the Performance Fee beyond the 20% of outperformance.

If Shares are repurchased during the Calculation Period, the pro-rata portion of the Performance Fee accrual (if any) at that point shall be due to the Investment Manager at the time of repurchase and will be paid as a Crystallisation Fee. The accrued Performance Fee will then be reduced by the Crystallisation Fee amount. Any amount of Performance Fee calculated with respect to redeemed Shares of a Class during a Calculation Period will be calculated according to the Net Asset Value of the repurchased Shares, and the Reference Asset as at the date of repurchase (as opposed to at the end of the Calculation Period in which the repurchase takes place). It is therefore possible that, although the Net Asset Value is not in Outperformance for a full Calculation Period, a Performance Fee may be earned by the Investment Manager in respect of Shares redeemed where the repurchase took place when the Net Asset Value at repurchase was higher than the Reference Asset.

In the event of an Outperformance on the last Business Day of a Calculation Period, the value of the Reference Asset for the next Calculation Period will be reset on 1 January to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class of Shares on the last Business Day of the preceding Calculation Period, after taking into account the Performance Fee payable, and therefore representing a high water mark (HWM). If there is no Outperformance on the last Business Day of a Calculation Period, the value of the Reference Asset will not be reset for the next Calculation Period and the underperformance of the Class of Shares in the preceding Calculation Period by reference to the Reference Asset will be recovered (i.e. until underperformance is made good) before a Performance Fee becomes due in a subsequent Calculation Period. This has the effect of introducing an “Adjusted High Water Mark” and ensures the Share Classes’ Asset Value (after allowing for redemptions and subscriptions) has outperformed the reference asset since the last Performance Fee was paid before another Performance Fee can be paid.

The Share Class has a benchmark therefore, a Performance Fee is payable on any relative Outperformance of the Share Class against the benchmark. This means that a Performance Fee may still be payable where the Share Classes’ Net Asset Value per Share has decreased.

Note: The payment of a Performance Fee is based on the performance of the Net Asset Value of the Share Class and not on the Net Asset Value per Share. Depending on the pattern of performance over the year this can lead to cross subsidisation with regard to the Fee payable between investors at the start of the period and new Investors who entered during the period. By way of example, in some circumstances, the Net Asset Value per Share could fall over the year relative to the benchmark but a Performance Fee still be payable and part of this would be payable by investors who held Shares throughout the year.

Calculation of the Reference Asset for the Calculation Period beginning at launch:

The initial value of the Reference Asset for each Class of Shares will be the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class of Shares on launch date. The initial Calculation Period for each Class of Shares will be the period commencing on the launch date of the relevant Class of Shares and ending on 31 December of the same year.

The Performance Fee will be calculated after consideration of all other payments and accrued daily by the Administrator. In relation to a Calculation Period, once a Performance Fee becomes due and payable, that Performance Fee will not be affected by any subsequent losses experienced by the Share Class. Therefore, there will be no recompense or clawback to the Investment Manager in the event of underperformance.

The Performance Fee is based on net realised and net unrealised gains and losses as at the end of each Calculation Period and, as a result, the Performance Fee may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised.

The amount of Performance Fee payable may differ between each Share Class due to different charge structures across different Share Classes as well as subscriptions and redemptions affecting individual Share Classes.

The Performance Fee will be calculated with reference to the last valuation point (VP) on the last valuation date in the Calculation Period. Where no Outperformance has been achieved at the end of the Calculation Period, no Performance Fee will be paid. Where there is an Outperformance achieved at the end of the Calculation Period, the Depositary will verify the Performance Fee prior to payment.

Once a Performance Fee has been calculated; verified and paid to the Investment Manager, payment is final and cannot be reclaimed by the Share Class.

Any Performance Fee will be payable to the Investment Manager within 30 days of the end of the Calculation Period. Any Crystallisation Fee will be payable to the Investment Manager within 30 days of the end of the month in which a relevant redemption of Shares occurred.

Investors will receive 60 day's notice prior to any changes made to the Performance Fee Model. A fundamental change to the Performance Fee Model will require an EGM whereby investors will be invited to vote on the change before implementation. The Prospectus will be revised at such time.

Worked Performance Fee Examples:

1: Claw Back Provision								
No Redemptions or Purchases								
	Calculation Period	Share Class Total NAV	NaV per Share	Share Class Performance	Benchmark Performance	Reference Asset	NaV Outperformed Reference Asset	Performance Fee
Start Period 1	A	2,000,000.00	100.0			2,000,000.00		
End Period 1		2,280,000.00	111.6	14.0%	2.0%	2,040,000.00	YES	48,000.00
Start Period 2	B	2,232,000.00	111.6			2,232,000.00		
End Period 2		2,098,080.00	104.9	-6.0%	1.0%	2,254,320.00	NO	-
Start Period 3	C	2,098,080.00	104.9			2,254,320.00		
End Period 3		2,202,984.00	110.1	5.0%	0.0%	2,254,320.00	NO	-
Start Period 4	D	2,202,984.00	110.1			2,254,320.00		
End Period 4		2,533,431.60	125.0	15.0%	5.0%	2,367,036.00	YES	33,279.12

- At the start of Period A the Share Classes' asset value, and the value of the Reference Asset, is £2,000,000. By the end of the period the Share Classes' asset value has increased by 14.0%, 12.0% relative to the benchmark. The benchmark has increased by 2.0% and therefore the value of the Reference Asset will be £2,040,000. As a Performance Fee is payable if the Share Classes' asset value exceeds the Reference Asset, a Performance Fee is payable of £48,000 ($0.2 \times (2,280,000 - 2,040,000)$) and this is deducted from the Share Classes' asset value and the Reference Asset at the beginning of Period B.
- At the start of Period B the Share Classes' asset value, and the value of the Reference Asset, is £2,232,000 due to the payment of the Performance Fee from Period A. By the end of the period the Share Classes' asset value has fallen in value by -6.0%, -7.0% relative to the benchmark. The Reference Asset increases by 1.0% due to the rise in the benchmark and therefore no Performance Fee is payable for Period B as the Share Classes' asset value is below the value of the Reference Asset.
- As no Performance Fee was payable at the end of Period B, the Reference Asset value remains at £2,254,320. By the end of Period C the Share Classes' asset value has increased by 5.0%. The benchmark is unchanged over the period therefore the Reference Asset value remains at £2,254,320. Whilst it has outperformed over the period, it has not yet recouped the 7.0% underperformance relative to the benchmark in Period B. As a result the Share Classes' asset value is less than the Reference Asset value and no Performance Fee is payable.
- As no Performance Fee was payable at the end of Period C, the Reference Asset remains at £2,254,320. By the end of Period D the Share Classes' asset value has increased by 15%. This means that the Share Classes' assets have now outperformed the benchmark by since the last

Performance Fee which was paid at the end of Period A. As the Share Classes' asset value exceeds the Reference Asset value at the end of the period a Performance Fee is now payable. The Performance Fee payable is £33,279.12 ($0.2 \times (2,533,431.60 - 2,367,036.00)$) and this will be deducted from the Share Classes' asset value and the Reference Asset at the beginning of Period E.

2: Redemption										
Outperformance > Underperformance										
	Calculation Period	Share Class Total NAV	NAV per Share	Redemptions (Nos of Shares)	Share Class Performance	Benchmark Performance	Reference Asset	NAV Outperformed Reference Asset	Accrued Performance Fee	Crystallisation Fee
Start Period 1	E	2,500,152.48	125.0				2,500,152.48			
End Period 1		2,850,173.83	139.5	-50,000	14.0%	2.0%	2,550,155.53	YES	60,003.66	1,500.09
Start Period 2		2,778,919.48	139.5				2,486,401.64		58,503.57	
End Period 2		2,445,449.14	125.4		-12.0%	1.0%	2,511,265.66	NO		

Table 2 illustrates the impact of redemptions on the Share Class.

During Calculation Period E, 50,000 units in the Share Class are redeemed and subsequently cancelled. This equates to the Share Class reducing in size by 2.5% which in turn reduces the Reference Asset by 2.5% ($2,500,152.48 \times 1.02 \times (1 - 0.025) = 2,486,401.64$). As the Share Classes' asset value has increased by 14% at this point (12% relative to the benchmark), a Performance Fee has been accrued of £60,003.66 ($0.2 \times (2,850,173.83 - 2,550,155.53)$). The sale of units crystallises £1,500.09 ($£60,003.66 \times 50,000 / 2,000,000$) of the Performance Fee which is paid to the Investment Manager and cannot be reclaimed by the Share Class. The Crystallisation Fee is deducted from the redemption proceeds and paid to the Investment Manager. As a result the accrued Performance Fee is reduced by the amount of the Crystallisation Fee paid.

Over the rest of the Period the Share Classes' asset value falls by 12% whilst the benchmark rises by 1%. As the Share Classes' asset value at the end of Period E is less than the Reference Asset no further Performance Fee is due but the Investment Manager retains the £1,500.09. Investors who have remained in the Share Class over the entire period are unaffected by the redemption and their Net Asset Value per Share is the same as if there had been no redemptions (i.e. $£1.254 = (1.250 \times (1 + 0.14) \times (1 - 0.12))$).

3: Subscriptions									
Outperformance> Underperformance									
	Calculation Period	Share Class Total NAV	NaV per Share	Subscriptions (Nos of Shares)	Share Class Performance	Benchmark Performance	Reference Asset	NaV Outperformed Reference Asset	Accrued Performance Fee
Start Period 1	F	2,445,449.14	125.4				2,511,265.66		
End Period 1		2,249,813.21	115.4	2,000,000	-8.0%	2.0%	2,561,490.97	NO	0.00
Start Period 2		4,557,313.94	115.4				4,868,991.70		
End Period 2		4,762,393.07	120.4		4.5%	-3.0%	4,722,921.95	YES	7,894.22

Table 3 illustrates the impact of new Investors joining the Share Class.

During the Calculation Period F, the Share Class falls in value by 10% relative to the benchmark and at this point there is no accrued Performance Fee. 2,000,000 new units are created which increases the size of the Share Class. The Reference Asset is also increased by the value of the new units (£2,307,500.73). Over the rest of the period the Share Classes' asset value grows by 4.5% (7.5% relative to the benchmark) and at the end of Period F the Share Classes' asset value is £4,762,393.07 which is greater than the Reference Asset value of £4,722,921.95. The Performance Fee payable is therefore £7,894.22($0.2 \times (4,762,393.07 - 4,722,921.95)$).

Impact of cross subsidisation within Share Classes

At the end of Period F the Net Asset Value per Share, after allowing for the Performance Fee, is 120.37 ($((4,762,393.07 - 7,894.22) / 3,950,000)$). Had no new investors come into the Share Class, then the Net Asset Value per Share would have been 120.57p ($125.40 \times (1 - 0.08) \times (1 + 0.045)$). If there had been no original investors but only the new investors then the Net Asset Value per Share would have been 118.84 ($(115.4 \times (1 + 0.045) - (0.075 \times 115.4 \times 0.2))$). This is an example of the cross subsidisation that can occur with the Performance Fee methodology.

Table 4 illustrates that a Performance Fee can still be payable when the Net Asset Value per Share falls in value.

4: Benchmark								
Fund Fall in Value > Benchmark Fall in Value								
	Calculation Period	Share Class Total NAV	NaV per Share	Share Class Performance	Benchmark Performance	Reference Asset	NaV Outperformed Reference Asset	Accrued Performance Fee
Start Period 1	A	2,000,000.00	100.0			2,000,000.00		
End Period 1		1,800,000.00	89.00	-10.0%	-15.0%	1,700,000.00	YES	20,000.0

This can occur when the benchmark has a negative return. In Period A the Share Class falls in value by 10% but the benchmark has a return of -15%. This means that the Share Class has outperformed the benchmark by 5% and a Performance Fee is payable. The Performance Fee payable is £20,000 $0.2 * (£1,800,000 - £1,700,000)$. The payment of this Performance Fee reduces the Net Asset Value per Share from 90p to 89.0p

APPENDIX II

ELIGIBLE SECURITIES MARKETS AND ELIGIBLE DERIVATIVES MARKETS

Eligible Securities Markets:

All regulated markets (as defined in the glossary to the FCA Handbook) or markets established in the UK or EEA State which are regulated, operate regularly and are open to the public.

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

Australia	Australian Securities Exchange
Canada	Toronto Stock Exchange TSX Venture Exchange
China	Shanghai Stock Exchange Shenzhen Stock Exchange
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited
Japan	Tokyo Stock Exchange
Korea	Korea Exchange
Mexico	Mexican Stock Exchange
New Zealand	NZX Limited
Singapore	Singapore Exchange
South Africa	JSE Limited
Switzerland	SIX Swiss Exchange
Thailand	The Stock Exchange of Thailand
United States of America	New York Stock Exchange NASDAQ Stock Market NYSE American

Eligible Derivatives Markets:

An Eligible Derivatives Market is any of the following markets:

France	Euronext Paris
Germany	Eurex Deutschland
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited
Hungary	Budapest Stock Exchange
Japan	Tokyo Stock Exchange Osaka Exchange
Poland	Warsaw Stock Exchange
Spain	MEFF
Switzerland	SIX Swiss Exchange

UK	ICE Futures Europe
United States of America	New York Mercantile Exchange Chicago Board of Trade Cboe Options Exchange Chicago Mercantile Exchange ICE Futures US NYSE Arca Options NASDAQ PHLX NYSE American Options

APPENDIX III

INVESTMENT AND BORROWING POWERS OF THE COMPANY

1. General

The Scheme Property will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective of the relevant Sub-fund but subject to the limits set out in the Sub-fund's investment policy and the limits set out in Chapter 5 of the COLL Sourcebook ("COLL 5") and this Prospectus. These limits apply to each Sub-fund as summarised below.

The Company will not maintain an interest in any immovable property or moveable property for the direct pursuit of the ICVC's business.

1.1. Prudent spread of risk

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

1.2. Cover

1.2.1. Where COLL 5 allows 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 Sub-fund under any other of those rules has also to be provided for.

1.2.2. Where a rule in COLL 5 permits an investment transaction to be entered into or an investment to be retained only if that investment transaction, or the retention, or other similar transactions, are covered:

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

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

2. UK UCITS – general

2.1. Subject to the investment objectives and policy of a Sub-fund and the restrictions set out in this Prospectus, the Scheme Property must, except where otherwise provided in COLL 5, only consist of any or all of:

2.1.1. transferable securities;

2.1.2. approved money-market instruments;

2.1.3. permitted units in collective investment schemes;

- 2.1.4. permitted derivatives and forward transactions; and
- 2.1.5. permitted deposits.
- 2.2. 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 of effect of the authorisation order in respect of the Sub-fund (or on which the initial offer commenced if later) provided that the requirement to maintain prudent spread of risk in paragraph 1.1 of this Appendix is complied with.

3. **Transferable Securities**

- 3.1. 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) or 77 (Instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness) of the Regulated Activities Order, the need for any consent on the part of the body corporate or any members or debenture holders of it may be ignored.
- 3.4. An investment is not a transferable security unless the liability of the holder of it to contribute to the debts of the issuer is limited to any amount for the time being unpaid by the holder of it in respect of the investment.
- 3.5. A Sub-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 Sub-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 Handbook;
 - 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 Sub-fund may be invested in warrants.

4. Closed end funds constituting transferable securities

4.1. A unit or a share in a closed end fund shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by a Sub-fund, provided it fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in paragraph 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 Sub-fund may invest in any other investment which shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by a Sub-fund provided the investment:
 - 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 Sub-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 6.2.2 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 Shares 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 Scheme Property of a Sub-fund 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 Sub-fund must be:

7.1.1. admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market as described in 8.3.1; or

7.1.2. dealt in on an eligible market as described in 8.3.2; or

7.1.3. admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market as described in 8.4; or

7.1.4. for an approved money-market instrument not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, within 9.1; or

7.1.5. recently issued transferable securities provided that:

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

7.1.5.2. such admission is secured within a year of issue.

7.2. However, a Sub-fund may invest no more than 10% of its 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 Sub-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 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 Handbook; or

- 8.3.2. a market in the UK or an EEA State which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public; or
- 8.3.3. a market falling in paragraph 8.4 of this Appendix.
- 8.4. A market not falling within paragraph 8.3.1 and 8.3.2 of this Appendix is eligible for the purposes of COLL 5 if:
 - 8.4.1. the ACD, after consultation and notification with the Depositary, decides that market is appropriate for investment of, or dealing in, the Scheme Property;
 - 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 investment 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 by an overseas regulator, is open to the public, is adequately liquid and has adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to or for the order of Shareholders.
- 8.6. The Eligible Markets for the Sub-funds 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 Sub-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 Shareholders and savings; and
 - 9.1.2. the instrument is issued or guaranteed in accordance with paragraph 10 (Issuers and guarantors of money-market instruments) 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 Shareholders 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 (Appropriate information for money-market instruments) below; and

9.2.3. the instrument is freely transferable.

10. **Issuers and Guarantors of Money-Market Instruments**

10.1. A Sub-fund may invest in an approved money-market instrument if it is:

10.1.1. issued or guaranteed by any one of the following:

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

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

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

10.1.1.4. the European Union or the European Investment Bank;

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

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

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

10.1.3. issued or guaranteed by an establishment which is:

10.1.3.1. subject to prudential supervision in accordance with criteria defined by UK or European Union law; or

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

10.2. An establishment shall be considered to satisfy the requirement in 10.1.3.2 if it is subject to and complies with prudential rules, and fulfils one or more of the following criteria:

10.2.1. it is located in the UK or the European Economic Area;

10.2.2. it is located in an OECD country belonging to the Group of Ten;

10.2.3. it has at least investment grade rating;

10.2.4. on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the issuer, it can be demonstrated that the prudential rules applicable to that issuer are at least as stringent as those laid down by UK or European Union law.

11. **Appropriate Information for Money-Market Instruments**

- 11.1. In the case of an approved money-market instrument within 10.1.2 or issued by a body of the type referred to in COLL 5.2.10EG, or which is issued by an authority within 10.1.1.2 or a public international body within 10.1.1.6 but is not guaranteed by a central authority within 10.1.1.1, the following information must be available:
 - 11.1.1. information on both the issue or the issuance programme, and the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument, verified by appropriately qualified third parties not subject to instructions from the issuer;
 - 11.1.2. updates of that information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs; and
 - 11.1.3. available and reliable statistics on the issue or the issuance programme.
- 11.2. In the case of an approved money-market instrument issued or guaranteed by an establishment within 10.1.3, the following information must be available:
 - 11.2.1. information on the issue or the issuance programme or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument;
 - 11.2.2. updates of that information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs; and
 - 11.2.3. available and reliable statistics on the issue or the issuance programme, or other data enabling an appropriate assessment of the credit risks related to investment in those instruments.
- 11.3. In the case of an approved money-market instrument:
 - 11.3.1. within 10.1.1.1, 10.1.1.4 or 10.1.1.5; or
 - 11.3.2. which is issued by an authority within 10.1.1.2 or a public international body within 10.1.1.6 and is guaranteed by a central authority within 10.1.1.1;

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.

12. **Spread: general**

- 12.1. This rule on spread does not apply in respect of a transferable security or an approved money-market instrument to which COLL 5.2.12R (Spread: government and public securities) applies.
- 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 section 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 Sub-fund is to consist of deposits with a single body.

- 12.4. Not more than 5% in value of the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund is to consist of transferable securities or 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 (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 12.4 is raised to 25% in value of the Scheme Property in respect of covered bonds provided that when a Sub-fund invests more than 5% in covered bonds issued by a single body, the total value of covered bonds held must not exceed 80% in value of the Scheme Property.
- 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 Sub-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 Sub-fund is to consist of transferable securities issued by the same group.
- 12.8. COLL 5 provides that not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund is to consist of the units of any one collective investment scheme. However, as per 15.1, investment in collective investment schemes is restricted to no more than a 10% aggregate limit in value of the Scheme Property of each Sub-fund.
- 12.9. COLL 5 provides that in applying the limits in, 12.3, 12.4 and 12.6 in relation to a single body, and subject to 12.5, not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund is to consist of any combination of two or more of the following:
 - 12.9.1. transferable securities (including covered bonds) or approved money-market instruments issued by that body; or
 - 12.9.2. deposits made with that body; or
 - 12.9.3. exposures from OTC derivatives transactions made with that 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 paragraphs 12.6 and 12.9 above.
- 13.2. When calculating the exposure of a Sub-fund to a counterparty in accordance with the limits in paragraph 12.6 the ACD must use the positive mark-to-market value of the OTC derivative contract with that counterparty.
- 13.3. The ACD may net the OTC derivative positions of a Sub-fund with the same counterparty, provided they are able legally to enforce netting agreements with the counterparty on behalf of the Sub-fund.

- 13.4. The netting agreements in paragraph 13.3 above are permissible only with respect to OTC derivatives with the same counterparty and not in relation to any other exposures the Sub-fund may have with that same counterparty.
- 13.5. 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.
- 13.6. The ACD must take collateral into account in calculating exposure to counterparty risk in accordance with the limits in paragraph 12.6 when it passes collateral to an OTC counterparty on behalf of a Sub-fund.
- 13.7. Collateral passed in accordance with paragraph 13.6 may be taken into account on a net basis only if the ACD is able legally to enforce netting arrangements with this counterparty on behalf of that Sub-fund.
- 13.8. The ACD must calculate the issuer concentration limits referred to in paragraph 12.6 on the basis of the underlying exposure created through the use of OTC derivatives pursuant to the commitment approach.
- 13.9. In relation to the exposure arising from OTC derivatives as referred to in paragraph 12.6 the ACD must include any exposure to OTC derivative counterparty risk in the calculation.

14. **Spread: government and public securities**

- 14.1. The following section applies in respect of a transferable security or an approved money-market instrument ("such securities") that is issued by:
 - 14.1.1. the UK;
 - 14.1.2. a local authority of the UK;
 - 14.1.3. an [[A State;
 - 14.1.4. a local authority of an EEA State;
 - 14.1.5. a non-EEA State; or
 - 14.1.6. a public international body to which the UK or one or more EEA States belong.
- 14.2. Where no more than 35% in value of the Scheme Property 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. The Company or any Sub-fund may invest more than 35% in value of the Scheme Property 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 includes such securities issued by that or another issuer, of at least six different issues;

14.3.4. the disclosures in COLL 3.2.6R(8) (Table: contents of the instrument constituting the fund) and COLL 4.2.5R(3)(i) (Table: contents of the prospectus) have been made.

14.4. In giving effect to the foregoing object more than 35 % of the property of the Company or any Sub-fund, as the case may be, may be invested in Government and other public securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom, the Scottish Administration, the Executive Committee of the Northern Ireland Assembly or the National Assembly of Wales, the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden, and the Governments of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland or the United States of America, and securities issued by the European Investment Bank.

14.5. Notwithstanding 12.1 and subject to 14.2 and 14.3 above, in applying the 20% limit in paragraph 12.9 with respect to a single body, such securities issued by that body shall be taken into account.

15. Investment in collective investment schemes

15.1. Up to 10% of the value of the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund may be invested in units or shares in other collective investment schemes ("Second Scheme") provided that Second Scheme satisfies all of the following conditions within 15.1.1 and 15.1.1.5:

15.1.1. The Second Scheme must:

15.1.1.1. satisfy the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the UK UCITS Rules or, in the case of an EEA UCITS Scheme, the UCITS Directive; or

15.1.1.2. be a recognised scheme under the provisions of s.272 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 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. be authorised as a non-UCITS retail scheme (provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are met);

15.1.1.4. be 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 COLL 5.2.13AR are met).

15.1.2. The Second Scheme has terms which prohibit it from having more than 10% in value of the Scheme Property consisting of units in collective investment schemes. Where the Second Scheme is an umbrella, the provisions in this paragraph 15.1.2 and paragraph 12 (Spread: general) apply to each Sub-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 the Sub-fund's Prospectus clearly states that it may enter into such investments and the rules on double charging contained in COLL 5 are complied with.

15.1.4. The Scheme Property attributable to a Sub-fund may include Shares in another Sub-fund of the Company (a "Second Sub-fund") subject to the requirements of paragraph 15.1.5 below.

15.1.5. Sub-funds in the Company may invest in a Second Sub-fund provided that:

15.1.5.1. the Second Sub-fund does not hold Shares in any other Sub-fund of the Company;

15.1.5.2. the requirements set out at paragraphs 15.4 and 15.5 below are complied with; and

15.1.5.3. the investing or disposing Sub-fund must not be a feeder UCITS to the Second Sub-fund.

15.2. The Sub-funds may, subject to the limit set out in paragraph 15.1 above, invest in collective investment schemes managed or operated by, or whose authorised corporate director is, the ACD of the Sub-funds or one of its associates.

15.3. If a substantial proportion of a Sub-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 the Sub-fund concerned will be 6%.

15.4. Investment may only be made in a Second Sub-fund or other collective investment schemes managed by the ACD or an associate of the ACD if the Sub-fund's Prospectus clearly states that it may enter into such investments and the rules on double charging contained in COLL 5 are complied with.

15.5. Where a Sub-fund of the Company invests in or disposes of Shares in a Second Sub-fund or 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 that Sub-fund by the close of business on the third Business Day the amount of any initial charge in respect of a purchase, and in the case of a sale, any charge made for the disposal.

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 Sub-fund, at the time when payment is required, without contravening the rules in COLL 5.

17. Derivatives: general

For all of the Sub-funds, the Investment Manager may employ derivatives for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management, in accordance with the Risk Management Policy (RMP) – The RMP is available on request from the Authorised Corporate Director.

Where a Sub-fund employs derivatives for EPM or hedging purposes its global exposure will be calculated using the commitment approach on a daily basis.

The commitment approach measures the exposure generated by a derivative and must be based on an exact conversion of the financial derivative position into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative.

The sum of the absolute value of all these equivalent positions, after allowing for netting and hedging, is then the leverage generated by the Sub-fund's derivatives positions. This leverage level must comply with the RMP.

It is not intended that the use of derivatives and forward transactions for EPM purposes will cause the risk profile of a Sub-fund to increase.

For the WS Odey Portfolio Fund¹² only, upon 60 days' written notice to Shareholders, the Investment Manager may also employ derivatives, including forward transactions, in the pursuit of the investment objective as stated in this Prospectus and in accordance with its risk management policy.

17.1. A transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction must not be effected for a Sub-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 30 (Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions) of this Appendix.

17.2. Where a Sub-fund invests in derivatives, the exposure to the underlying assets must not exceed the limits set out in COLL 5 in relation to COLL 5.2.11R (Spread: general)

¹² Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

and 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 section.
- 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 standalone 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 Sub-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.

18. Efficient Portfolio Management

- 18.1. The Investment Manager may use Scheme Property to enter into transactions for the purposes of EPM. Permitted EPM transactions include transactions in derivatives dealt or traded on an eligible derivatives market or over-the-counter. Where permitted, EPM techniques may also involve a Sub-fund entering into stock lending transactions or reverse repurchase agreements. The ACD must ensure in entering into EPM transactions that the transaction is economically appropriate to (i) the reduction of the relevant risks (whether in the price of investments, interest rates or exchange rates) or (ii) the reduction of the relevant costs and/or (iii) the generation of additional capital or income for the scheme with a risk level which is consistent with the risk profile of the scheme and the risk diversification rules laid down in COLL 5. The exposure must be fully “covered” by cash and/or other property sufficient to meet any obligation to pay or deliver that could arise.

- 18.2. There is no guarantee that a Sub-fund will achieve the objective for which any EPM transaction was undertaken. To the extent that derivative instruments are utilised for hedging purposes (reduction of the risk profile of the Company), the risk of loss to the Sub-fund may be increased where the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the security or position which it is hedging prove to be insufficiently correlated. EPM transactions (save to the extent that derivatives are traded on exchange) may involve a risk that a counterparty will wholly or partially fail to honour its contractual obligations.
- 18.3. In order to mitigate that risk of counterparty default, the counterparties to these transactions may be required to provide collateral to suitably cover their obligations to the Sub-fund. In the event of default by the counterparty, it will forfeit its collateral on the transaction. However, there is a risk that the collateral, especially where it is in the form of securities, when realised will not raise sufficient cash to settle the counterparty's liability to the Sub-fund. Securities lending transactions may, in the event of a default by the counterparty, result in the securities lent being recovered late or only in part. This may result in loss for the Sub-fund.
- 18.4. To assist in managing these types of risks, the ACD has a collateral management policy which sets criteria around the types of eligible collateral a Sub-fund may accept. A copy of this is available from the ACD on request.
- 18.5. Investors should note that [PM transactions may be effected in relation to a Sub-fund in circumstances where the ACD or Investment Manager has, either directly or indirectly, an interest which may potentially involve a conflict of their obligations to the Sub-fund. Where a conflict cannot be avoided, the ACD and Investment Manager will have regard to their responsibility to act in the best interests of the Sub-fund and its Shareholders. The ACD and Investment Manager will ensure that the Sub-fund and its Shareholders are treated fairly and that such transactions are effected on terms which are not less favourable to the Sub-fund than if the potential conflict had not existed. For further information in relation to conflicts of interest, please see the 'conflicts of interest' section of this prospectus.
- 18.6. All revenues arising from EPM transactions (including stock lending and repurchase and reverse repurchase arrangements, if any) will be returned to the Sub-fund, net of direct and indirect operational costs.

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 23 (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 a Sub-fund is dedicated:
- 19.2.1. transferable securities;
 - 19.2.2. approved money-market instruments permitted under paragraphs 7.1.1 to 7.1.4;

- 19.2.3. deposits and permitted derivatives under this paragraph;
- 19.2.4. collective investment scheme units permitted under paragraph 15 (Investment in collective investment schemes);
- 19.2.5. financial indices which satisfy the criteria set out in paragraph 20 (Financial indices underlying derivatives);
- 19.2.6. interest rates;
- 19.2.7. foreign exchange rates; and
- 19.2.8. 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 a Sub-fund to diverge from its investment objectives as stated in the Instrument constituting a Sub-fund and the most recently published version of this Prospectus.
- 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.
- 19.6. Any forward transaction must be with an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank.
- 19.7. A derivative includes an investment which fulfils the following criteria:
 - 19.7.1. it allows transfer of the credit risk of the underlying independently from the other risks associated with that underlying;
 - 19.7.2. it does not result in the delivery or the transfer of assets other than those referred to in COLL 5.2.6AR, including cash;
 - 19.7.3. in the case of an OTC derivative, it complies with the requirements in paragraph 23; and
 - 19.7.4. its risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the ACD and by its internal control mechanisms in the case of risk asymmetry of information between the ACD and the counterparty to the derivative resulting from the potential access of the counterparty to non-public information on persons whose assets are used as the underlying by that derivative.
- 19.8. A Sub-fund may not undertake transactions in derivatives on commodities.

20. **Financial Indices underlying derivatives**

- 20.1. The financial indices referred to in 20.2 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 Sub-fund is permitted to invest, its composition is at least diversified in accordance with the requirements with respect to spread and concentration set out in this section; and
 - 20.2.3. where it is composed of assets in which a Sub-fund cannot invest, it is diversified in a way which is equivalent to the diversification achieved by the requirements with respect to spread and concentration set out in this section.
- 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**

A derivative or forward transaction which will or could lead to the delivery of property for the account of a Sub-fund may be entered into only if that property can be held for the account of

that Sub-fund, and the ACD having taken reasonable care determines that delivery of the property under the transaction will not occur or will not lead to a breach of COLL 5.

22. Requirement to cover sales

No agreement by or on behalf of a Sub-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 Sub-fund by delivery of property or the assignment (or, in Scotland, assignation) of rights, and the property and rights above are owned by a Sub-fund at the time of the agreement. This requirement does not apply to a deposit.

23. OTC transactions in derivatives

23.1. Any transaction in an OTC derivative under paragraph 19.1 must be:

23.1.1. in a future or an option or a contract for differences;

23.1.2. with an approved counterparty; a counterparty to a transaction in derivatives is approved only if the counterparty is an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank; or a person whose permission (including any requirements or limitations), as published in the Financial Services Register or whose Home State authorisation, permits it to enter into the transaction as principal off-exchange; a CCP that is authorised in that capacity for the purposes of EMIR; a CCP that is recognised in that capacity in accordance with the process set out in article 25 of EMIR; or to the extent not already covered above, a CCP supervised in a jurisdiction that has implemented the relevant reforms on over-the-counter derivatives and is identified as having done so by the Financial Stability Board in its summary report on progress in implementation of G20 financial regulatory reforms dated 25 June 2019;

23.1.3. on approved terms; the terms of the transaction in derivatives are approved only if, the ACD: carries out, at least daily, a reliable and verifiable valuation in respect of that transaction corresponding to its fair value and which does not rely only on market quotations by the counterparty and can enter into one or more further transaction to sell, liquidate or close out that transaction at any time, at a fair value; and

23.1.4. 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:

23.1.4.1. on the basis of an up-to-date market value which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed is reliable; or

23.1.4.2. if the value referred to in 23.1.4.1 is not available, on the basis of a pricing model which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed uses an adequate recognised methodology; and

23.1.5. 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:

23.1.5.1. 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

23.1.5.2. a department within the ACD which is independent from the department in charge of managing a Sub-fund and which is adequately equipped for such a purpose.

23.2. For the purposes of paragraph 23.1.3, “fair value” is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s length transaction.

24. Valuation of OTC derivatives

24.1. For the purposes of paragraph 23.1.3 the ACD must:

24.1.1. establish, implement and maintain arrangements and procedures which ensure appropriate, transparent and fair valuation of the exposures of a Sub-fund to OTC derivatives; and

24.1.2. ensure that the fair value of OTC derivatives is subject to adequate, accurate and independent assessment.

24.2. Where the arrangements and procedures referred to in paragraph 24.1 above involve the performance of certain activities by third parties, the ACD must comply with the requirements in SYSC 8.1.13 R (Additional requirements for a management company) and COLL 6.6A.4 R (4) to (6) (Due diligence requirements of AFMs of UK UCITS).

24.3. The arrangements and procedures referred to in 24.1 must be:

24.3.1. adequate and proportionate to the nature and complexity of the OTC derivative concerned; and

24.3.2. adequately documented.

25. Risk management

25.1. The ACD uses a risk management process (including a risk management policy) in accordance with COLL 6.12, as reviewed by the Depositary and filed with the FCA, enabling it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of a Sub-fund’s positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of a Sub-fund. 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 the Company together with their underlying risks and any relevant quantitative limits; and

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

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 the 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

A Sub-fund:

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 units representing more than 25% in the value of the scheme property;

28.3.1. a collective investment scheme that is not an umbrella or a sub-fund; or

28.3.2. a sub-fund of an umbrella

- 28.4. must not acquire more than 10% of the approved money-market instruments issued by any single body; and
- 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.
- 28.6. need not comply with the limit in 28.3 where both the investing UCITS scheme and the collective investment scheme in which units are acquired (the 'second scheme') are authorised funds managed by the same authorised fund manager, and the authorised fund manager:
 - 28.6.1. performs portfolio management and risk management for both the investing UCITS scheme and the second scheme without delegation of those functions;
 - 28.6.2. delegates portfolio management and/or risk management for both the investing UCITS scheme and the second scheme to the same person; or
 - 28.6.3. delegates portfolio management and/or risk management for either the investing UCITS scheme or the second scheme to another person but performs portfolio management and/or risk management in relation to the other scheme without delegation of those functions.

29. **Derivative exposure**

- 29.1. The Sub-funds may invest in derivatives and forward transactions as long as the exposure to which a Sub-fund is committed by that transaction itself is suitably covered from within its Scheme Property. Exposure will include any initial outlay in respect of that transaction.
- 29.2. Cover ensures that a Sub-fund is not exposed to the risk of loss of property, including money, to an extent greater than the net value of the Scheme Property. Therefore, a Sub-fund must hold Scheme Property sufficient in value or amount to match the exposure arising from a derivative obligation to which that Sub-fund is committed. Paragraph 30 (Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions) below sets out detailed requirements for cover of that Sub-fund.
- 29.3. A future is to be regarded as an obligation to which a Sub-fund is committed (in that, unless closed out, the future will require something to be delivered, or accepted and paid for); a written option as an obligation to which a Sub-fund is committed (in that it gives the right of potential exercise to another thereby creating exposure); and a bought option as a right (in that the purchaser can, but need not, exercise the right to require the writer to deliver and accept and pay for something).
- 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. **Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions**

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

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

30.1.2. its global exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in paragraph 12 above.

31. Cover and Borrowing

31.1. 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 30 (Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions) except where 31.2 below applies.

31.2. Where, for the purposes of this paragraph a Sub-fund borrows an amount of currency from an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank; and keeps an amount in another currency, at least equal to such borrowing for the time being in 31.1 on deposit with the lender (or their agent or nominee), then this paragraph 31.2 applies as if the borrowed currency, and not the deposited currency, were part of the Scheme Property.

32. Calculation of global exposure

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

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

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

32.2.2. the market risk of the Scheme Property.

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

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

32.4.1. commitment approach; or

32.4.2. the value at risk approach.

32.5. The ACD must ensure that the method selected above is appropriate, taking into account:

32.5.1. the investment strategy pursued by the Sub-fund;

- 32.5.2. types and complexities of the derivatives and forward transactions used; and
- 32.5.3. the proportion of the Scheme Property comprising derivatives and forward transactions.
- 32.6. Where a Sub-fund employs techniques and instruments including repo contracts or stock lending transactions in accordance with paragraph 41 (Stock lending) in order to generate additional leverage or exposure to market risk, the authorised fund manager must take those transactions into consideration when calculating global exposure.

33. **Cash and near cash**

- 33.1. Cash and near cash must not be retained in the Scheme Property of the Sub-funds except to the extent that, where this may reasonably be regarded as necessary in order to enable:
 - 33.1.1. redemption of Shares; or
 - 33.1.2. efficient management of a Sub-fund in accordance with its investment objectives; or
 - 33.1.3. other purposes which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of a Sub-fund.
- 33.2. During the period of the initial offer the Scheme Property of the Sub-funds may consist of cash and near cash without limitation.

34. **General**

- 34.1. It is envisaged that a Sub-fund will normally be fully invested but there may be times that it is appropriate not to be fully invested when the ACD reasonably regards this as necessary in pursuit of the investment objective and policy, redemption of Shares, efficient management of a Sub-fund or any one purpose which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of a Sub-fund.
- 34.2. Where a Sub-fund invests in or disposes of units or shares in another collective investment scheme which is managed or operated by the ACD or an Associate of the ACD, the ACD must pay to a Sub-fund by the close of business on the third Business Day the amount of any initial charge in respect of a purchase, and in the case of a sale, any charge made for the disposal.
- 34.3. A potential breach of any of these limits does not prevent the exercise of rights conferred by investments held by a Sub-fund but, in the event of a consequent breach, the ACD must then take such steps as are necessary to restore compliance with the investment limits as soon as practicable having regard to the interests of Shareholders.
- 34.4. COLL 5 permits the ACD to use certain techniques when investing in derivatives in order to manage a Sub-fund's exposure to particular counterparties and in relation to the use of collateral to reduce overall exposure with respect to over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives; for example a Sub-fund may take collateral from counterparties with whom

they have an OTC derivative position and use that collateral to net off against the exposure they have to the counterparty under that OTC derivative position, for the purposes of complying with counterparty spread limits. COLL 5 also permits a Sub-fund to use derivatives to effectively short sell (agree to deliver the relevant asset without holding it in a Sub-fund) under certain conditions.

35. Underwriting

Underwriting and sub underwriting contracts and placings may also, subject to certain conditions set out in COLL 5, be entered into for the account of a Sub-fund.

36. General power to borrow

36.1. A Sub-fund or the ACD may, on the instructions of the Company and subject to COLL 5, borrow money from an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank for the use of the Sub-fund on terms that the borrowing is to be repayable out of the Scheme Property.

36.2. 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.

36.3. The ACD must ensure that borrowing does not, on any Business Day, exceed 10% of the value of a Sub-fund.

36.4. 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).

37. Restrictions on lending of money

37.1. None of the money in the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund may be lent and, for the purposes of this paragraph, money is lent by a Sub-fund if it is paid to a person (“the payee”) on the basis that it should be repaid, whether or not by the payee.

37.2. Acquiring a debenture is not lending for the purposes of paragraph 37.1, nor is the placing of money on deposit or in a current account.

37.3. Nothing in paragraph 37.1 prevents the Company from providing an officer of the Company with funds to meet expenditure to be incurred by them for the purposes of the Company (or for the purposes of enabling them properly to perform their duties as an officer of the Company) or from doing anything to enable an officer to avoid incurring such expenditure.

38. Restrictions on lending of property other than money

38.1. Scheme Property of the Sub-funds other than money must not be lent by way of deposit or otherwise.

- 38.2. Transactions permitted by paragraph 41 (Stock lending) are not to be regarded as lending for the purposes of paragraph 38.1.
- 38.3. The Scheme Property of the Sub-funds must not be mortgaged.
- 38.4. Where transactions in derivatives or forward transactions are used for the account of a Sub-fund in accordance with COLL 5, nothing in this paragraph prevents the Sub-fund or the Depositary at the request of the Sub-fund: from lending, depositing, pledging or charging its Scheme Property for margin requirements; or transferring Scheme Property under the terms of an agreement in relation to margin requirements, provided that the ACD reasonably considers that both the agreement and the margin arrangements made under it (including in relation to the level of margin) provide appropriate protection to Shareholders.

39. **General power to accept or underwrite placings**

- 39.1. Any power in COLL 5 to invest in transferable securities may be used for the purpose of entering into transactions to which this section applies, subject to compliance with any restriction in the Instrument of Incorporation. This section applies, to any agreement or understanding: which is an underwriting or sub-underwriting agreement, or which contemplates that securities will or may be issued or subscribed for or acquired for the account of a Sub-fund.
- 39.2. 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.
- 39.3. The exposure of a Sub-fund to agreements and understandings as set out above, on any Business Day be covered and be such that, if all possible obligations arising under them had immediately to be met in full, there would be no breach of any limit in COLL 5.

40. **Guarantees and indemnities**

- 40.1. 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.
- 40.2. 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.
- 40.3. Paragraphs 40.1 and 40.2 do not apply to in respect of the Company:
 - 40.3.1. any indemnity or guarantee given for margin requirements where the derivatives or forward transactions are being used in accordance with COLL 5; and
 - 40.3.2. an indemnity falling within the provisions of regulation 62(3) (Exemptions from liability to be void) of the OEIC Regulations;

- 40.3.3. an indemnity (other than any provision in it which is void under regulation 62 of the OEIC Regulations) given to the Depositary against any liability incurred by it as a consequence of the safekeeping of any of the Scheme Property by it or by anyone retained by it to assist it to perform its function of the safekeeping of the Scheme Property; and
- 40.3.4. 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.

41. **Stock lending**

- 41.1. The entry into stock lending transactions for the account of a Sub-fund is permitted for the generation of additional income for the benefit of a Sub-fund, and hence for its investors.
- 41.2. The specific method of stock lending permitted in this section 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 them against the risk that the future transfer back of the securities may not be satisfactorily completed.
- 41.3. The stock lending permitted by this section may be exercised by a Sub-fund when it reasonably appears to the Company to be appropriate to do so with a view to generating additional income for the Sub-fund with an acceptable degree of risk.
- 41.4. A Sub-fund or the Depositary at the request of a Sub-fund 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 all the terms of the agreement under which securities are to be reacquired by the Depositary for the account of the Company, are in a form which is acceptable to the Depositary and are in accordance with good market practice, the counterparty is an authorised person or a person authorised by the FCA or a Home State regulator, and collateral is obtained to secure the obligation of the counterparty. Collateral must be acceptable to the Depositary, adequate and sufficiently immediate.
- 41.5. 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.
- 41.6. 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 COLL 5, as

an unconditional agreement for the sale or transfer of property, whether or not the property is part of the property of the Sub-fund.

- 41.7. There is no limit on the value of the Scheme Property which maybe the subject of stock lending transactions.

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF AUTHORISED COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES OPERATED BY THE ACD

The ACD acts as Authorised Corporate Director of the following Open-ended Investment Companies:
Aptus Investment Fund
Asperior Investment Funds
DMS Investment Funds ICVC II
Heriot Investment Funds
Ocean Investment Fund
P E Managed Fund
Packel Global Fund
Purísima Investment Funds
The Abbotsford Fund
The Arbor Fund
The Broden Fund
The Chapel Funds ICVC
The Circus Fund
The Davids Fund
The Navajo Fund
The New Floco Fund
The New Grande Motte Fund
The New Jaguar Fund
The OHP Fund
The Sandwood Fund ICVC
The WS Waverton Managed Investment Fund
Trojan Investment Funds
Windrush Fund
WS Aegon Investments ICVC I
WS Aegon Investments ICVC II
WS Amati Investment Funds
WS AVI Worldwide Opportunities Fund
WS Bellevue Funds (UK) OEIC
WS Bentley Investment Funds
WS Blue Whale Investment Funds
WS Boyer Global Fund
WS Canada Life Investments Fund
WS Canada Life Investments Fund II
WS Cautela Fund
WS Doherty Funds
WS EkinsGuinness Funds
WS Fulcrum LTAF
WS General Global Investment Funds

WS Gresham House Equity Funds
WS Gresham House UK Micro Cap Fund
WS Guinness Investment Funds
WS Havelock London Investment Funds
WS IM Investment Funds
WS Investment Funds ICVC VI
WS KH Invicta Fund
WS Kleinwort Hambros Growth Fund
WS Kleinwort Hambros Multi Asset Funds Umbrella
WS Lancaster Fund
WS Lightman Investment Funds
WS Lindsell Train North American Equity Fund
WS Lindsell Train UK Equity Fund
WS Lyrical Value Funds (UK) ICVC
WS Macquarie Investment Funds
WS Montanaro Funds
WS Morant Wright Japan Fund
WS Morant Wright Nippon Yield Fund
WS Multi Asset Funds
WS Opie Street ICVC
WS Prudential Investment Funds (1)
WS Raynar Portfolio Management Funds
WS Resilient Investment Funds
WS Robin Fund
WS Ruffer Investment Funds
WS Ruffer Managed Funds
WS Sequel Investment Funds ICVC II
WS Verbatim Funds
WS Verbatim Multi-Index Funds
WS Waverton Investment Funds
WS Whitman OEIC
WS Zennor Investment Funds
The ACD acts as Manager of the following Authorised Unit Trusts:
WS Catalyst Trust
WS Adam Worldwide Fund
WS Guinness Global Energy Fund
WS Greenmount Fund
WS KH Ramogan Trust
WS New Villture Fund
WS Prudential Pacific Markets Trust
WS Stakeholder Pension Scheme
WS Stewart Ivory Investment Markets Fund
WS T. Bailey Global Thematic Equity Fund

WS T. Bailey Multi-Asset Dynamic Fund
WS T. Bailey Multi-Asset Growth Fund
WS T. Bailey UK Responsibly Invested Equity Fund
WS Waverton Charity Fund
The ACD acts as Manager of the following Authorised Contractual Schemes:
The WS ACCESS Pool Authorised Contractual Scheme
WS Canada Life Investments Authorised Contractual Scheme
WS Robeco ACS Umbrella Fund
WS Wales Pension Partnership (Wales PP) Asset Pooling ACS Umbrella

APPENDIX V

PAST PERFORMANCE AND INVESTOR PROFILE

This performance information is based on the net asset value per share, after the deduction of all ongoing charges and portfolio transaction costs, with income reinvested.

Past performance is no indication of future performance.

Please note that all performance information is at 31 December 2024. For more up-to-date performance information, please contact the ACD.

WS Ardtur Continental European Fund*

	WS Ardtur Continental European I Acc	MSCI Daily TR Net Europe Ex UK USD (converted into GBP)
Year	%	%
2024	(1.9)	1.9
2023	18.6	14.8
2022	15.6	(7.6)
2021	15.9	16.7
2020	11.1	7.5
2019	3.3	20.0
2018	1.1	(9.9)
2017	18.8	15.8
2016	15.1	18.6
2015	3.2	5.1

Percentage annual performance (total return) measured against the benchmark (converted into GBP).
Source: ACD.

*Please note that the name of the sub-fund changed from LF Odey Continental European Fund to LF Brook Continental European Fund on 9 February 2021 and further note that with effect from 15 September 2023, the name changed from LF Brook Continental European Fund to WS Ardtur Continental European Fund.

WS Lancaster Global Equity Fund*

WS Lancaster Global Equity I Acc	
Year	%
2024	5.1
2023	(1.2)
2022	8.2

2021	23.0
2020	(5.9)
2019	14.6
2018	(3.1)
2017	6.6
2016	4.8
2015	0.3

Percentage annual performance (total return) Source: ACD.

*Please note that the name of the Sub-fund changed from LF Odey Opus Fund to LF Lancaster Global Equity Fund on 15 September 2023 and on 9 October 2023 from LF Lancaster Global Equity Fund to WS Lancaster Global Equity Fund.

WS Odey Portfolio Fund¹³

	WS Odey Portfolio Fund ¹⁴ Sterling Institutional Acc
2015	4.60%
2016	1.50%
2017	4.00%
2018	-4.00%
2019	8.10%
2020	3.30%
2021	10.50%
2022	-5.00%

Percentage annual performance, accumulation Shares, (total return), based on ACD data.

Note: Past performance should not be taken as a guide to the future. Please see Appendix I for a Sub-fund's objectives and below and overleaf for an explanation of investor profiles and risk categories.

Investor profile

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

¹³ Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

¹⁴ Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

WS Ardtur Continental European Fund

- wish to achieve capital growth over at least a 5 year period, through investment in shares of continental European companies, fixed interest securities, money market instruments, deposits and cash;
- have a lump sum to invest;
- be able to accept investment losses;
- plan to invest for at least five years in the knowledge that their return may suffer if they disinvest in the shorter-term and understand that the value of their investment may be subject to large changes in value, both up and down.

WS Lancaster Global Equity Fund

- wish to achieve capital growth over at least a 5 year period, through investment in shares of worldwide companies, fixed interest securities, money market instruments, deposits and cash;
- have a lump sum to invest;
- be able to accept investment losses;
- plan to invest for at least five years in the knowledge that their return may suffer if they disinvest in the shorter-term and understand that the value of their investment may be subject to large changes in value, both up and down.

WS Odey Portfolio Fund¹⁵

- wish to achieve capital growth over at least a 5 year period, through investment in equities, equity related securities, fixed interest securities, commodities, money market instruments, deposits and cash;
- have a lump sum to invest;
- be able to accept investment losses;
- plan to invest for at least five years in the knowledge that their return may suffer if they disinvest in the shorter-term and understand that the value of their investment may be subject to large changes in value, both up and down.

¹⁵ Please note that this Sub-fund is no longer available for investment.

APPENDIX VI

LIST OF SUB-CUSTODIANS

The Global Sub-Custodian may delegate the custody of assets to the following Sub-Custodians:

Country/Market	Sub-Custodian	Address
Argentina	The Branch of Citibank, N.A. in the Republic of, Argentina	Ciudad de Buenos Aires
Australia	Citigroup Pty Limited	Melbourne
Australia	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Hong Kong
Austria	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	Vienna
Bahrain	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	Kingdom of Bahrain
Bangladesh	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Hong Kong
Belgium	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	Brussels
Bermuda	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited	Hamilton
Botswana	Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited	Gaborone
Brazil	Citibank N.A., Brazil	Sao Paulo
Brazil	Banco Santander (Brasil) S.A.	Sao Paulo
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch	Sofia
Canada	CIBC Mellon Trust Company (CIBC Mellon)	Toronto
Cayman Islands	The Bank of New York Mellon	New York
Channel Islands	The Bank of New York Mellon	New York
Chile	Banco Santander Chile	Santiago
China	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited	Shanghai
China	Bank of China Limited	Beijing
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	Bogota
Costa Rica	Banco Nacional de Costa Rica	San José
Croatia	Privredna banka Zagreb d.d.	Zagreb
Cyprus	Citibank Europe Plc, Greece Branch	Athens
Czech Republic	Citibank Europe plc, organizacni slozka	Prague
Denmark	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ)	Stockholm
Denmark	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	Brussels
Egypt	HSBC Bank Egypt S.A.E.	Cairo
Estonia	SEB Pank AS	Tallinn
Estonia	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Niederlassung Frankfurt am Main	Frankfurt

Euromarket	Clearstream Banking S.A.	Luxembourg
Euromarket	Euroclear Bank SA/NV	Brussels
Finland	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ)	Stockholm
France	BNP Paribas SA	Paris
France	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	Brussels
Germany	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	Frankfurt
Ghana	Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited	Accra
Greece	Citibank Europe Plc, Greece Branch	Athens
Hong Kong	Citibank N.A. Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hong Kong	Deutsche Bank AG	Hong Kong
Hong Kong	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Hong Kong
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc. Hungarian Branch Office	Budapest
Iceland	Landsbankinn hf.	Reykjavik
India	Standard Chartered Bank, India Branch	Mumbai
India	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Hong Kong
Indonesia	Standard Chartered Bank, Indonesia Branch (SCB)	Jakarta
Ireland	The Bank of New York Mellon	New York
Israel	Bank Hapoalim B.M.	Tel Aviv
Italy	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	Brussels
Japan	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	Tokyo
Japan	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	Tokyo
Jordan	Bank of Jordan	Amman
Kazakhstan	Citibank Kazakhstan Joint-Stock Company	Almaty
Kenya	Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited	Nairobi
Kuwait	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Kuwait	Safat
Latvia	AS SEB banka	Kekavas novads
Latvia	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Niederlassung Frankfurt am Main	Frankfurt
Lithuania	AB SEB bankas	Vilnius
Lithuania	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Niederlassung Frankfurt am Main	Frankfurt
Luxembourg	Euroclear Bank SA/NV	Brussels
Malawi	Standard Bank PLC	Lilongwe
Malaysia	Standard Chartered Bank Malaysia Berhad (SCB)	Kuala Lumpur
Malta	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Niederlassung Frankfurt am Main	Frankfurt

Mauritius	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Ebene
Mexico	Banco Citi México, S.A. Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero Citi México	Ciudad de Mexico
Mexico	Banco S3 CACEIS Mexico, S.A., Institución de Banca Multiple	Ciudad de Mexico
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb S.A.	Casablanca
Namibia	Standard Bank Namibia Limited	Kleine Kuppe, Windhoek
Netherlands	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	Brussels
New Zealand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Auckland
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc.	Lagos
Norway	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ)	Stockholm
Oman	Standard Chartered Bank Oman branch	Ruwi
Pakistan	Deutsche Bank AG	Karachi
Panama	Citibank N.A., Panama Branch	Panama City
Peru	Citibank del Peru S.A.	Lima
Philippines	Standard Chartered Bank, Philippines Branch	Makati City
Poland	Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A.	Warszawa
Portugal	Citibank Europe Plc	Dublin
Qatar	Qatar National Bank	Doha
Qatar	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Hong Kong
Romania	Citibank Europe plc Dublin, Romania Branch	Bucharest
Russia	AO Citibank	Moscow
Russia	PJSC ROSBANK	Moscow
Saudi Arabia	HSBC Saudi Arabia	Riyadh
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC	Belgrade
Singapore	DBS Bank Ltd	Singapore
Singapore	Standard Chartered Bank (Singapore) Limited	Singapore
Slovak Republic	Citibank Europe plc, pobočka zahraničnej banky	Bratislava
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.	Ljubljana
South Africa	Standard Chartered Bank, Johannesburg Branch	Sandton
South Africa	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	Johannesburg
South Korea	Standard Chartered Bank Korea Limited (SCB)	Seoul
South Korea	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Seoul Branch	Seoul
Spain	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A.	Bilbao
Spain	CACEIS Bank Spain, S.A.U.	Madrid

Sri Lanka	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Hong Kong
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ)	Stockholm
Switzerland	BNP Paribas	Zurich
Taiwan	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited	Taipei City
Tanzania	Stanbic Bank Tanzania Limited	Dar es Salaam
Thailand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Bangkok
Tunisia	Union Internationale de Banques	Tunis
Turkey	Deutsche Bank A.S.	Istanbul
U.A.E.	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (HBME)	Dubai
U.K.	The Bank of New York Mellon	New York
U.S.A.	The Bank of New York Mellon	New York
U.S.A. Precious Metals	HSBC Bank, USA, N.A.	New York
Uganda	Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited	Kampala
Ukraine	JSC "Citibank" Full name Joint Stock Company "Citibank"	Kiev
Uruguay	Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A.	Montevideo
Vietnam	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd	Ho Chi Minh City
WAEMU	Société Générale Côte d'Ivoire	Abidjan
Zambia	Stanbic Bank Zambia Limited	Lusaka
Zimbabwe	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited	Harare

Note: Benin, Burkina-Faso, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo are members of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU).

APPENDIX VII

DIRECTORY

The Company and ACD Registered Office:

WS General Global Investment Funds
Waystone Management (UK) Limited
3rd Floor Central Square
29 Wellington Street
Leeds
United Kingdom
LS1 4DL
Telephone: +44 (0)345 922 0044

Depository:

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited
160 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4LA

Investment Manager:

SW Mitchell Capital LLP
Suite 3a Princes House
38 Jermyn Street
London
SW1Y 6DN

Lancaster Investment Management LLP
Yalding House,
152 – 156 Great Portland Street
London
W1W 6AJ

Odey Asset Management LLP
6 Swan Walk
London
SW3 4JJ

Registrar and Administrator:

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United Kingdom
LS1 4DL

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