

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 RUFFER MANAGED FUNDS

**(An open-ended investment company
incorporated with limited liability and
registered in England and Wales
under registered number IC046545)**

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

This Prospectus is dated, and is valid as at, 9 October 2023.

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

VCN:4532

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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 the ACD.

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 have any questions about the contents of this Prospectus you should consult your professional adviser.

1. **DEFINITIONS**

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| “Absolute Value at Risk” | means the VaR of the Fund expressed as a percentage of the NAV |
| “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 a 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 |
| “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 |
| “the COLL Sourcebook” | the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook issued by the FCA as amended from time to time |
| “Company” | WS Ruffer Managed Funds |
| “Conversion” | the exchange of Shares in one Class for Shares of another Class in the same Sub-fund and the act of so exchanging and “Convert” shall be construed accordingly |
| “Dealing Day” | each Business Day |

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| “Depository” | The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited, or such other entity as is appointed to act as Depository |
| “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 costs or the generation of additional capital or income for the Sub-funds with a risk level which is consistent with the risk profile of the Sub-fund 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” | <p>unless defined differently for a Sub-fund or other requirement in this Prospectus;</p> <p>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</p> |
| “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” | <p>the public record, as required by section 347 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (The public record) of every:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.

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| “Fund Accountant” | The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited, or such other entity as is appointed to provide fund accounting services |
| “Hedged Shares” | Shares (of whatever class) in Sub-funds of the Company may be in issue from time to time in respect of which currency hedging is undertaken between the base currency of the Company or the operational currency of the Sub-fund as applicable, and the currency of the Shares |
| “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” | Ruffer LLP |
| “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) as calculated in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation |
| “Ongoing Charges Figure” | a single percentage figure used to show the total annual operating costs taken from the assets of the relevant Sub-fund over the year, and based on the figures for the preceding year, including the Annual Management Charge, registration fees, the |

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| | Depository's periodic charge, custody fees and the Auditor's fees, but excluding any initial charge, redemption charge, brokerage charges, taxes or other dealing costs incurred in respect of the Sub-fund's Scheme Property |
| "OEIC Regulations" | the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 as amended or re-enacted from time to time |
| "OTC Derivative" | a derivative transaction which is not traded on an investment exchange |
| "Register" | the register of Shareholders of the Company |
| "Registrar" | Link Fund Administrators 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) |
| "Relative Value at Risk" | measures the VaR of the Fund relative to an unleveraged reference portfolio |
| "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 Depository |
| "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 |
| "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 and the act of so exchanging and "Switching" shall be construed accordingly |
| "the International Compliance Regulations" | Tax 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 29 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 |

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| | 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 Rules" | the COLL Sourcebook and the Collective Investment Schemes (Amendment etc) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 No. 325 |
| "UK UCITS" | as defined in the glossary of definitions to the FCA Handbook |
| "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 is 12 noon London time on each Dealing Day |
| "Value at Risk" or "VaR" | is a measure of the potential loss to a Fund due to market risk. More particularly, VaR is expressed as the potential loss at a given confidence level (probability) over a specific period under normal market conditions, based on historical return data on the underlying assets |
| "VAT" | Value Added Tax |

2. **DETAILS OF THE COMPANY**

2.1 **General Information**

2.1.1 **General**

WS Ruffer Managed Funds (the Company) is an investment company with variable capital incorporated in England and Wales under registered number IC046545 and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority with effect from 6 August 2021. 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 956219. 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 2nd floor, 20-22 Bedford Row, Holborn, London, WC1R 4EB.

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 2nd floor, 20-22 Bedford Row, Holborn, London, WC1R 4EB.

2.1.4 **Base currency**

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

2.1.5 **Share capital**

Maximum £100,000,000,000

Minimum £1

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

Shares in the Company may be marketed 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 scheme 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.

The eligible securities markets (in addition to those established in the UK or 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 5.6 below "Liabilities of the Company and the Sub-funds".

2.2.2 **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 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.

Each Sub-fund can issue Hedged Shares which are denominated in currencies other than the currency of the Company or the operational currency of the Sub-fund, pounds sterling, (the "Base Currency"), as applicable, and which seek to hedge against the risk of currency movements between the Base Currency and the currency in which the Hedged Shares are denominated. The currency transactions undertaken to help mitigate currency exposure on the Hedged Shares will not cause the Hedged Shares to be leveraged. The criteria for the subscription of the Hedged Shares, relate to investment minima and are set out in Appendix I.

The Investment Manager endeavours that the Hedged Shares are typically, at any time, hedged between 95% - 105%, with the objective of fully hedging such Hedged Shares; there is however no assurance or guarantee that such hedging will be effective and the hedging strategy employed may not entirely eliminate the foreign exchange exposure of the Hedged Shares to the Base Currency, and as such, the Hedged Shares may still be exposed to an element of currency exchange rate risk.

Any expenses and gains/losses arising from the hedging transactions are borne by the Shareholders of the respective Hedged Shares.

Investors should also note that the hedging of Hedged Shares is distinct from any hedging strategies that the Investment Manager may implement at the Sub-fund level. Subsequently, Shareholders of Hedged Shares will still be exposed to the market risks that relate to the underlying investments in the relevant Sub-fund and to other risks as set out in Section 5.

The following Classes of Share may be issued in respect of each Sub-fund: Class C, Class I, Class S and Class F Shares. Each of these Shares may technically be available as both income and accumulation Shares. Further details of the Shares presently available for each Sub-fund, including details of their criteria for subscription and fee structure, are set out in Appendix I.

A Regular Savings Plan may be available on certain Classes of Share on certain Sub-funds; details of the Share Classes and Sub-funds on which this is available 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.

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: 0345 601 9610 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 Sub-fund. 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, at the next Valuation Point following receipt of the application, except in the case where dealing in a Sub-fund has been suspended as set out in paragraph 3.10.

Settlement is due 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 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 four Business Days of receipt of an application form or other instruction) and any loss arising on such cancellation shall be the liability of the 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 ACD 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 fourteen 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 fourteen 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, at the next Valuation Point following receipt of the instruction, except in the case where dealing in a Sub-fund has been suspended as set out in paragraph 3.10.

A redemption instruction in respect of Shares in writing or by telephone or any other communication media made available is a legally binding contract. However, an instruction to the ACD to redeem Shares, although irrevocable, may not be settled by either the Company or the ACD if the redemption represents Shares where the money due on the earlier purchase of those Shares has not yet been received or if 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 transfer in accordance with any instruction received (the ACD may recover any bank charge levied on such transfers). Instructions to make payments to third parties (other than intermediaries associated with the redemption) will not normally be accepted.

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 **Conversions 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 the 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 (and before 11:30 a.m. for the Hedged Shares) 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 (or after 11:30 a.m. for the Hedged Shares) 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.

Compulsory Conversion

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 the Shareholders.

3.5 **Dealing Charges**

The price per Share at which Shares are bought, redeemed or Switched is the Net Asset Value per Share, subject to any dilution adjustment as set out below. 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, if any, 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.

3.5.3 **Charges on Switching and Conversions**

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

The charge on Switching and Conversion 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.

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 a Sub-fund. These costs could have an adverse effect on the value of the 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 Sub-fund and will become part of the property of the 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 the 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. The most recent dilution adjustment figures can be obtained from the ACD on request.

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 the 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 projections, likely to be in the range of NAV -2% to NAV +2% and applied on a daily basis.

3.6 **Transfers**

Shareholders are entitled to transfer their Shares to another person or body. 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 the affected Shares to a person qualified to own them or submit a request in writing to the ACD for the redemption of all the 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.

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 following consultation with the Investment Manager and 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 a Sub-fund, arrange for Scheme Property having the appropriate value to be transferred to the Shareholder (an 'in specie transfer'), in place of payment for the Shares in cash. Before the redemption is effected, the ACD must give written notice to the Shareholder of the intention to make an in specie transfer.

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

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 12 noon (this being the Valuation Point) on each Dealing Day.

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

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

“Late Trading” is defined as the acceptance of a subscription, redemption or Switch order received after a 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

(b) if separate buying and redemption prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices provided the buying price has been reduced by any initial charge included therein and the redemption price has been increased by any exit or redemption charge attributable thereto; or

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

4.2.2.2 Any other transferable security:

(a) if a single price for buying and redeeming the security is quoted, at that price; or

- (b) if separate buying and redemption prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices; or
 - (c) if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists or if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the security, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;
- 4.2.2.3 Scheme Property other than that described in paragraphs 4.2.2.1 and 4.2.2.2 above, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;
 - 4.2.2.4 Cash and amounts held in current and deposit accounts and in other time related deposits shall be valued at their nominal values.
- 4.2.3 Scheme Property which is a contingent liability transaction shall be treated as follows:
 - 4.2.3.1 if it is a written option (and the premium for writing the option has become part of the Scheme Property), deduct the amount of the net valuation of premium receivable. If the Scheme Property is an off exchange option the method of valuation shall be agreed between the ACD and the Depositary;
 - 4.2.3.2 if it is an off exchange future, include it at the net value of closing out in accordance with a valuation method agreed between the ACD and the Depositary;
 - 4.2.3.3 if it is any other form of contingent liability transaction, include it at the net value 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 An estimated amount shall be deducted 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 An estimated amount shall be deducted in respect of 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 The principal amount of any outstanding borrowings whenever repayable and any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowings shall be deducted.
- 4.2.11 An estimated amount for accrued claims for tax of whatever nature which may be recoverable shall be added.
- 4.2.12 Any other credits or amounts due to be paid into the Scheme Property shall be added.
- 4.2.13 A sum representing any interest or any income accrued due or deemed to have accrued but not received shall be added.
- 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; and
 - 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, and may be subject to a dilution adjustment as set out in 3.5.4 above.

4.6 **Publication of prices**

The prices of all Shares are published in the Financial Times. The prices of all Shares are published on the ACD's website: www.waystone.com and may also be obtained by calling +44 (0)345 601 9610 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, decide to publish certain Share prices in other third party websites or publications but the ACD does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of the prices published in, or for the non-publication of prices by, these sources for reasons beyond the control of the ACD. The cancellation price last notified to the Depositary is available from the ACD upon request.

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-fund 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 a Sub-fund heavily invested in that asset class or region.

5.2 **Effect of initial or redemption charge**

Where an initial 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, taxes, and other charges incurred when buying and selling investments. The ACD may apply a dilution adjustment to mitigate the effect of dilution. If the ACD decides in its discretion not to apply a dilution adjustment, dilution may occur leading to a reduction in the value of the Scheme Property of the Sub-fund, and so disadvantaging Shareholders.

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 where, under the OEIC Regulations, each Sub-fund is a segregated portfolio of assets and those assets can only be used to meet the liabilities of, or claims against, that Sub-fund. Whilst the provisions of the OEIC Regulations provide for segregated liability between Sub-funds, the concept of segregated liability 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 the base currency (GBP). As a result, exchange rate movements may cause the GBP value of investments to decrease or increase.

5.7 **Derivatives**

In respect of all of the Sub-funds 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-fund, 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 prove to be insufficiently correlated.

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 Investment Manager invest in derivatives and forward transactions for investment purposes, the net asset value of the Sub-funds may at times be volatile (in the absence of compensating investment techniques) and the risk profile of the Sub-funds may change.

In certain circumstances, for hedging purposes to reduce or to eliminate risk arising from fluctuations in interest or exchange rates and the price of investments, the Investment Manager may enter into certain derivatives transactions, including, without limitations, forward transactions, futures and options. The value of these investments may fluctuate significantly. By holding these types of investments there is a risk of capital depreciation in relation to certain Sub-fund assets. There is also the potential for capital appreciation of such assets.

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

5.8 **Total return swaps**

Where a Sub-fund enters into swap arrangements using derivative techniques, it will be exposed to the risk that the counterparty or a market infrastructure provider (e.g. a clearing house) may default on its obligations to perform under the relevant contract. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty or a market infrastructure provider, a Sub-fund could experience delays in liquidating the position and may incur significant losses, including loss of assets provided as collateral. There is also a possibility that ongoing derivative transactions will be terminated unexpectedly as a result of events outside the control of the Investment Manager, for instance, bankruptcy, termination of services or failure to perform services by service providers, supervening illegality or a change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those transactions at the time the agreement was originated.

The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting as principals, service providers and as agents utilising standardised documentation. As a result, the swap market has become liquid but there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist at any specified time for any particular swap. There is also the possibility that derivatives do not completely correlate with their underlying assets, interest rates or indices. Inappropriate valuations can result in higher demands for cash by counterparties or in a loss in the value of a Fund's Net Asset Value. There is not always a direct or parallel relationship between a derivative and the value of the assets, interest rates or indices from which it is derived. For these reasons, the use of derivatives by a Fund is not always an effective means of attaining the Fund's investment objective and can at times even have the opposite effect.

5.9 **Collateral risk**

There is a risk that the characteristics (liquidity, valuation, issuer credit quality, correlation and diversification) of the collateral held by a Sub-fund have been incorrectly or incompletely assessed which could lead to the fund suffering losses when collateral is not sufficient to cover the exposure to the counterparty.

5.9.1 **Operational risks**

The management of collateral received is subject to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Where cash collateral is re-invested, the Sub-Fund will be exposed to the risk of a failure or default of the issuer of the relevant security in which the cash collateral has been invested.

5.9.2 **Liquidity risk**

Investment in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Sub-Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Investments in financial derivative instruments with substantial market and / or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk.

5.9.3 **Legal risk**

Total Return Swaps are generally entered into pursuant to contracts based on the standards set by the International Securities Dealers Association for Financial Derivative Instruments master agreements which are negotiated by the parties. The use of such contracts may expose the Sub-Fund to legal risks such as the contract may not accurately reflect the intention of the parties, or the contract may not be enforceable against the counterparty in its jurisdiction of incorporation.

5.10 **Counterparty risk in Over-the Counter ("OTC") markets**

The ACD or the Investment Manager 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 for such contracts. For example, the ACD or the Investment Manager 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 or the Investment Manager, on behalf of the Sub-fund, seeks to enforce its rights, inability to realise any gains on its investments 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.

5.11 **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 invest 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.

5.12 **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 that Sub-fund’s value than if a larger number of investments were held. This may lead to a high turnover of stocks in the Sub-funds.

The Sub-funds may invest in one particular type of asset, industry, or geographical preference (e.g. the technology or oil sectors). Such concentration can give rise to higher risk than a fund which has spread its investments more broadly.

5.13 **Smaller companies**

Investment in smaller companies can be higher risk than investment in well-established large capitalisation companies. Sub-funds investing significantly in smaller companies can be subject to more volatility due to the limited marketability of the underlying asset.

5.14 **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 a custodian or sub-custodian.

5.15 **Liquidity**

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

5.16 **Counterparty and settlement**

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

5.17 **Tax**

Tax laws currently in place may change in the future which could affect the value of a Shareholder’s investments. See the section headed ‘Taxation’ 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-fund and Shareholders.

In addition, under some treaties the rate of withholding tax applied to a Sub-fund may be affected by the tax profiles of Shareholders in the Sub-fund (or by the tax profiles of Shareholders in other Sub-funds of the Company). This is because such treaties may require a majority of Shareholders 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-fund and Shareholders.

5.18 Inflation and interest rates

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

5.19 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.

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 Sub-fund(s) 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.

5.20 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.

5.21 **Hong Kong Bond Connect**

Bond Connect is a mutual bond market access link established in July 2017 between Hong Kong and the PRC which facilitates investment in the China Interbond Market (CIBM) through mutual access and connection arrangements in respect of trading, custody and settlement between the related financial infrastructure institutions of Hong Kong and the PRC. To the extent that a Sub-Fund's investments in China are made through Bond Connect, such investments may be subject to additional risk factors. Under the prevailing regulations in the PRC, eligible foreign investors who wish to invest through Bond Connect may do so via an offshore custody agent approved by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("Offshore Custody Agent"), who will be responsible for the account opening with the relevant onshore custody agent approved by the People's Bank of China. As the account opening for investment in the CIBM market via Bond Connect has to be carried out via an Offshore Custody Agent, the relevant Sub-Fund is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of the Offshore Custody Agent.

Securities invested by a Sub-fund via Bond Connect will be held in accounts maintained by the Central Money Markets Units ("CMU") as central securities depository in Hong Kong and nominee holder. Because CMU is only a nominee holder and not the beneficial owner of the securities, in the unlikely event that CMU becomes subject to winding up proceedings in Hong Kong, investors should note that securities will not be regarded as part of the general assets of CMU available for distribution to creditors even under PRC law. However, CMU will not be obliged to take any legal action or enter into court proceedings to enforce any rights on behalf of investors in securities in the PRC. A failure or delay by the CMU in the performance of its obligations may result in a failure of settlement, or the loss, of securities and/or monies in connection with them and the relevant sub-funds and its investors may suffer losses as a result. Neither the sub-funds nor the Investment Manager or ACD shall be responsible or liable for any such losses.

Trading in securities via Bond Connect may be subject to clearing and settlement risk. If the PRC clearing house defaults on its obligation to deliver securities / make payment, the Sub-fund may suffer delays in recovering its losses or may not be able to fully recover its losses.

Investments through Bond Connect are not subject to any quota but the relevant authorities may suspend account opening or trading via Bond Connect, the relevant Sub-Fund's ability to invest in CIBM will be limited, and the relevant Sub-fund may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategy or it may have an adverse effect on the relevant Sub-fund's performance as the relevant Sub-fund may be required to dispose of its CIBM holdings.

Renminbi currency risk: under the CIBM Direct Access, it is permitted to convert foreign currencies to RMB either onshore ("CNY") or offshore ("CNH") when investing in mainland China. The value of the CNH may differ, perhaps significantly, from the value of the CNY due to a number of factors including without limitation foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions applied by the Chinese government as well as other external factors and market forces. As a result, Sub-funds investing in mainland China may bear greater currency risk.

China credit rating risk: some of the debt securities held by the Sub-Fund may have been assigned a credit rating by a local Chinese credit rating agency. The rating criteria and methodology used by these agencies may be different from those adopted by most of the established international credit rating agencies (e.g. S&P, Moody's or Fitch). Therefore,

the rating systems of these agencies may not provide an equivalent standard for comparison with securities rated by international credit rating agencies. In selecting the Sub-Fund's debt securities, the Investment Manager may refer to credit ratings assigned by local Chinese credit rating agencies but will primarily rely on its own internal analysis to evaluate each debt security independently.

5.22 **Alternative Investments**

Alternative investment products, including hedge funds and managed futures, involve a high degree of risk. They often engage in gearing and other speculative investment practices that may increase the risk of investment loss, can be highly illiquid and may not provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors.

They may involve complex tax structures and delays in distributing important tax information. They are often not subject to the same regulatory requirements as more regulated investment products, often charge high fees which may offset any trading profits, and in many cases the underlying investments are not transparent and are known only to the relevant investment manager.

Alternative investment performance can be volatile with the potential to lose all or a substantial amount of an investment. There may be no secondary market for an investor's interest in alternative investments, with no expectation one will develop. There may be restrictions on transferring interests in any alternative investment.

5.23 **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.

5.24 **Investment Trusts**

A Sub-fund may invest in investment trusts. These are public limited companies quoted on Stock Exchanges. The price of their shares depends on supply and demand and may not reflect the value of the underlying assets. It may be higher 'at a premium' or lower 'at a discount'. The discount and premium varies continuously and represents an additional measure of risk and reward. **Gearing** – investment trusts can borrow money, which can then be used to make further investments. In a rising market, this 'gearing' can enhance returns to Shareholders. However if the market falls, losses will also be multiplied. The level of gearing needs to be carefully judged and monitored to produce a benefit.

5.25 **Depositary Receipts**

Depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs), are instruments that represent shares of companies and facilitate trading in those shares outside the markets in which the shares are usually traded. Accordingly whilst the depositary receipts are traded on recognised exchanges, there may be other risks associated with such instruments to consider – for example, the shares underlying the instruments may be subject to political, inflationary, exchange rate or custody risks.

5.26 **Warrants**

Whilst warrants may be utilised for the management of investment risk they can also be volatile. A warrant allows, within a subscribed period, the right to apply for shares, debentures, loan stock or government securities from the issuer of the underlying security. A small movement in the price of the underlying security results in a disproportionately large movement, favourable or unfavourable in the price of the warrant. Therefore the larger the fund holding in warrants the larger the risk of volatility.

5.27 **Leverage**

A proportion of the capital may be leveraged. While leverage presents opportunities for increasing the capital return, it has the effect of potentially increasing losses as well. Any event which adversely affects the underlying investments would be magnified to the extent the capital is leveraged. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage in a market that moves adversely to the underlying investments would result in a substantial loss to capital that would be greater than if capital were not leveraged.

Calculation of Leverage of the Sub-fund

The expected aggregate level of leverage (excluding cash) for the WS Ruffer Diversified Return Fund is between 0% and 100% of Net Asset Value (as an indication, not absolute limit). However, the *reported* level of leverage may significantly exceed this level, as the *reported* leverage figure is based on the sum of the equivalent underlying position of the derivatives used (the Notional Amount). This calculation method does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as hedging and duration management. For example, the sum of Notional Amount calculation aggregates each forward FX trade and so will report a 50% net reduction in a forward FX position as a 50% increase. Furthermore, short dated government bonds are not adjusted on a ten year basis and both sides of a non-base currency position are added to the calculation, thus further increasing the sum of Notional Amount leverage figure. Therefore, the leverage figure may not be a good guide to the overall level of risk run by the Sub-fund and the Value at Risk (VaR) figure may be a better guide to the risk of the Sub-fund. The global exposure of the WS Ruffer Diversified Return Fund is measured by the Absolute VaR approach rather than the Commitment approach. The level of gross leverage may not bear any relation to the VaR run by the Sub-fund: two Sub-funds having the same gross leverage may have very different risk characteristics.

5.28 **Structured Products**

The Sub-funds may invest in structured products in accordance with COLL. For the purposes of the FCA's rules, structured products may be regarded as either transferable securities, collective investment schemes or derivatives depending on the product in question. Structured products typically are investments which are linked to the performance of one or more underlying instruments or assets such as market prices, rates, indices, securities, currencies and commodities and other financial instruments that may introduce significant risk that may affect the performance of the Sub-funds.

However, in addition to providing exposure to the asset classes described in the investment objective, the intention is that the use of structured products in the context of the Sub-funds should assist with keeping the volatility levels of the Sub-funds relatively low.

5.29 **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 impact on the value and risk profile of the Sub-funds.

5.30 **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.

5.31 **Property Funds**

The Sub-fund 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 funds may also invest in other property related securities. Whilst returns from such funds have the potential for attractive returns over the longer term, the short-term volatility of these returns can also be high. Valuations of underlying properties can vary significantly between valuation points and are affected by many factors including fluctuations in supply and demand; changes in interest rates, changes in laws and regulations relating to land use and planning restrictions; changes in environmental, safety and protections regulations; and changes in political, governmental and fiscal policies more generally. The price achievable on the sale of assets is also liable to be significantly less than the NAV valuation of the asset.

5.32 **Hedging**

Hedged Shares seek to hedge against the risk of currency movements between the Base Currency and the currency of the Hedged Shares. The hedging strategy may not entirely eliminate exposure to such currency movements. While the Investment Manager may attempt to hedge currency risks, there can be no guarantee that it will be successful in doing so and it may result in mismatches between the currency positions of the relevant Sub-fund and the relevant Hedged Shares. The use of hedging may substantially limit Shareholders of the Hedged Shares from benefitting if the currency of the Hedged Shares falls against the Base Currency.

Although the ACD implements appropriate procedures to mitigate this risk of hedging contagion, Shareholders should note that specific transactions (e.g. currency hedging) may be entered into for the benefit of a particular class of Shares but result in liabilities for the other Classes of Shares within the same Sub-fund.

Investors in Hedged Shares should note that the risk warning "Currency Exchange Rates" at paragraph 5.6 is still applicable to their investment.

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 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 2nd floor, 20-22 Bedford Row, Holborn, London WC1R 4EB. As at the date of this Prospectus, the amount of the ACD's authorised share capital is £1,941,684 of ordinary £1 shares of which £1,941,684 is allotted and fully paid up.

The executive directors of the ACD are as follows:

A M Berry
R E Wheeler
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. 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). The ACD has also delegated to the Registrar certain functions relating to the register (as further explained in paragraph 6.5 below). It has also delegated to The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited the provision of fund accounting services 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 six 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 re-issue 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 (registered no. 03236121)

The ACD has appointed the Depositary to act as depositary for the purposes of the Company being a UK UCITS.

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 and head office of the Depositary is at 160 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4LA. 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 Regulations, the Instrument of Incorporation and the Prospectus.

6.3.3 **Delegation of safekeeping functions**

The Depositary acts as global custodian and is permitted to delegate (and authorise its delegate to sub-delegate) the safekeeping of Scheme Property.

The Depositary has delegated safekeeping of the Scheme Property to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV and The Bank of New York Mellon (the "Global Sub-

Custodian"). In turn, the Global Sub-Custodian has sub-delegated the custody of assets in certain markets in which the Company may invest to various sub-delegates ("Sub-Custodians"). 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 as depositary of the Company. The Depositary is appointed as depositary of the Company under an agreement entered into between the ACD, the Company and BNY Mellon Trust & Depositary (UK) Limited and as novated in favour of the Depositary with effect from 25 August 2021 (as amended and further novated from time to time), pursuant to which 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 7.3.

6.4 **The Investment Manager**

6.4.1 **General**

The ACD has appointed the Investment Manager, Ruffer LLP, to provide investment management services to the ACD in respect of the Sub-funds. The Investment Manager is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

The Investment Manager's registered office is 80 Victoria Street, London SW1E 5JL.

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

6.4.2 **Terms of Appointment**

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

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

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

6.4.3 **Investment Manager's Approach to Sustainability Risks**

The Investment Manager identifies, manages and monitors sustainability risks as part of its investment process. The most important risks in relation to each individual asset and any portfolio as a whole are documented and monitored and will be reviewed periodically.

Sustainability risks are an important consideration in the context of equity and bond issuer analysis but also in macroeconomic analysis, and hence issues such as water scarcity, energy transition and climate change, amongst others, are routinely considered and monitored by the Investment Manager.

The Investment Manager identifies and monitors sustainability risk using the following methods:

- Initial stock idea generation and associated due diligence;
- Periodic reviews of individual assets;
- Review of company results, stock performance and external presentations;
- Use of internally developed framework to assess sustainability of sovereign bond holdings based on a series of country level factors and indicators;
- Use of third party specialists and data providers;
- Regular sector and stock market thematic analysis; and
- Active stewardship.

Active stewardship is employed to help mitigate sustainability risk post-investment for relevant assets. The Investment Manager employs a stewardship activity plan in relation to all equities. These plans address issues or concerns relating to identified sustainability risks which may impact the asset. The stewardship plan may include defined targets and objectives that aim to reduce the level of sustainability risks associated with an investment. By engaging with a company to achieve specific goals, the Investment Manager is able to improve its understanding of the material sustainability risks it faces, challenging its behaviour in relation to sustainability factors and in turn increasing the company's awareness of regulatory and societal changes. Over time, the Investment Manager considers this is likely to reduce the level of sustainability risk in portfolios that it manages.

The Investment Manager is a signatory and supporter of several responsible investment initiatives which provide detailed guidance, support and development updates enabling them to more actively manage and monitor sustainability risks. These memberships include but are not limited to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), UK Stewardship Code, the Japanese Stewardship Code, IIGCC and Climate Action 100+.

6.5 **The Registrar**

6.5.1 **General**

On behalf of the Company the ACD has also appointed Link Fund Administrators Limited to act as registrar and to provide administration services to the Company and has appointed The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited to provide fund accounting services to the Company.

The registered office of the Registrar is 6th Floor, 65 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7NQ.

6.5.2 **Register of Shareholders**

The Register of Shareholders is kept and maintained at Central Square, 29 Wellington Street, Leeds LS1 4DL.

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

The plan register, where applicable, (being a record of persons who subscribe for Shares through Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs)) 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**

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 Sub-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 manager or adviser to other funds or Sub-funds which follow similar investment objectives to those of the Sub-funds. It is therefore possible that the ACD and/or the Investment Manager may in the course of their business have potential conflicts of interest with the Company or particular Sub-funds 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 the report and accounts or otherwise 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:

"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 or international accounting standards adopted in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002.

The ACD may delegate certain administrative functions to an entity within the same corporate group as the Depositary. If the ACD does so, the Depositary shall ensure that policies and procedures are in place to identify all conflicts of interests arising and shall take all reasonable steps to avoid such conflicts of interests.

At present the ACD delegates certain administrative functions to The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited. A group link exists 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 another entity within the same corporate group as the Depositary.

Where such group link exists, 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.

The Depositary may delegate the safekeeping of the Scheme Property to an entity in the same corporate group as the Depositary and a group link exists where the Depositary has delegated, or where any Global Sub-Custodian has sub-delegated, the safekeeping of the Scheme Property to an entity within the same corporate group.

The Depositary shall ensure that policies and procedures are in place to identify all conflicts of interests arising 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.

Where a link exists, for example where one party can exercise significant influence over the management of the other, between the Depositary and any Shareholders in the Company, the Depositary shall take all reasonable steps to avoid conflicts of interests arising, and ensure that it complies with the applicable regulations for a UK UCITS.

The Depositary may act as the depositary of other open-ended investment companies and as trustee or custodian of other collective investment schemes.

7. FEES AND EXPENSES

7.1 Ongoing

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

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

- 7.1.1 broker's commission, fiscal charges 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;
- 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 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 any payments otherwise due by virtue of a change to the Regulations;

- 7.1.16 any costs incurred which are associated with independent risk monitoring or daily "value at risk" or "VaR" calculations part of the risk monitoring process, where used;
- 7.1.17 any costs incurred in preparing, translating, producing (including printing), distributing and modifying the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus, the key investor information document (apart from the cost of distributing the key investor information document) or reports, accounts, statements, contract notes and other like documentation, or any other relevant document required under the Regulations;
- 7.1.18 any third party costs incurred in the establishment of a Sub-fund;
- 7.1.19 any value added or similar tax relating to any charge or expense set out herein.

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

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

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

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

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

7.2.2 **Sub-fund establishment charge**

The ACD is entitled to receive a charge for the establishment of any new Sub-fund, payable out of the Scheme Property of the Sub-fund in question as set out in Appendix I.

7.2.3 **Expenses**

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

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

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

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 registration services for each Sub-fund. Such fee is payable monthly and is accrued daily in arrears by reference to the Net Asset Value of each of the Sub-funds on the immediately preceding Dealing Day. The registration fee is an amount equal to 0.03% of the net asset value of each of the Sub-funds subject to a minimum of £1,500 per annum and a maximum of £100,000 per annum.

7.4 **Depositary's fee and expenses**

The Depositary is entitled to receive out 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:

- First 12 months from launch: £7,500 plus VAT;
- Next 12 months: £10,000 plus VAT; and
- Thereafter: £12,500 plus VAT.

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:

- (a) delivery of stock to the Depositary or custodian;
- (b) custody of assets;
- (c) collection of income and capital;
- (d) submission of tax returns;
- (e) handling tax claims;
- (f) preparation of the Depositary's annual report;
- (g) arranging insurance;
- (h) calling Shareholder meetings and otherwise communicating with Shareholders;
- (i) dealing with distribution warrants;
- (j) taking professional advice;
- (k) conducting legal proceedings; and
- (l) such other duties as the Depositary is permitted or required by law to perform.

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

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

7.5 **Investment Manager's fee**

The Investment Manager's fees and expenses (plus VAT thereon) for providing investment management services will be paid by the ACD out of its remuneration under the ACD Agreement.

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

7.6 **Research Costs**

It is not intended that the ACD receives any third party research on behalf of the Company or a Sub-fund. Any third party research received by the Investment Manager, for or on behalf of, the Company or a Sub-fund will be paid for by the Investment Manager.

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 2nd floor, 20-22 Bedford Row, Holborn, London, WC1R 4EB.

SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS AND VOTING RIGHTS

8.1 **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.

8.2 **Requisitions of meetings**

The ACD may requisition a general meeting at any time.

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

8.3 **Notice and quorum**

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

8.4 **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 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.

8.5 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.

9. **TAXATION**

9.1 **General**

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

9.2 **The Sub-funds**

Each Sub-fund will be treated as a separate open-ended investment company for UK tax purposes.

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

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

Each Sub-fund will make dividend distributions except where more than 60% of a Sub-fund's property has been invested throughout the distribution period in qualifying assets (broadly, interest paying assets), in which case it may make interest distributions.

9.3 **Shareholders**

9.3.1 **Income**

Where the Sub-fund pays a dividend distribution (which will be automatically retained in the Sub-fund in the case of accumulation Shares), no tax credit will be attached to the dividend distribution.

Individuals liable to income tax at the basic, higher or additional rate may have a further liability to tax depending on the availability of other allowances and reliefs including the annual Dividend Allowance.

9.3.2 **Interest**

Where the Sub-fund pays an interest distribution (which will be automatically retained in the Sub-fund in the case of accumulation Shares) this will be paid without the deduction of income tax. Individuals liable to income tax at the basic, higher or additional rate may have a further liability to tax depending on the availability of other allowances and reliefs including the annual Personal Savings Allowance.

9.3.3 **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.

9.3.4 **Tax Vouchers**

A tax voucher will be issued in line with the income distribution dates set out in Appendix 1. 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.

9.3.5 **Capital Gains**

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

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

9.3.6 **The International Tax Compliance Regulations**

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

To be compliant with these regulations the Company must collect information about each Shareholder including the Shareholder's tax residence and, in certain circumstances, provide the information to HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC). HMRC may in turn share this information with the relevant overseas tax authorities.

Therefore, where a Shareholder fails to provide the information required by the Company to comply with its obligations to HMRC this may result in the ACD taking appropriate action against the Shareholder, including reporting the Shareholder to HMRC as being non-compliant (for them to pass this information on to the USA and other relevant jurisdictions) and/or invoking the compulsory transfer and redemption provisions set out in paragraph 3.7.

The ACD intends to procure compliance with the regulations but cannot give an assurance that this will be achieved.

The underlying laws and agreements are a complex area of tax law and investors should consult their professional advisers on the implications these regulations may have for them.

10. **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 terminated under the COLL Sourcebook, such winding up or termination may only be commenced following approval by the FCA. The FCA may only give such approval if the ACD provides a statement (following an investigation into the affairs of the Company or the Sub-funds 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 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:

- 10.1 if an extraordinary resolution to that effect is passed by Shareholders; or
- 10.2 when the period (if any) fixed for the duration of the Company or a particular 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 or terminated (for example, if the Share capital of the Company or (in relation to any Sub-fund) the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund is below £3 million, or if a change in the laws or regulations of any country means that, in the ACD's opinion, it is desirable to terminate the Sub-fund); or
- 10.3 on the date stated in any agreement by the FCA to a request by the ACD for the revocation of the authorisation order in respect of the Company or for the termination of the relevant Sub-fund.

On the occurrence of any of the above:

- 10.4 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;
- 10.5 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;
- 10.6 no transfer of a Share shall be registered and no other change to the Register of Shareholders shall be made without the sanction of the ACD;
- 10.7 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;
- 10.8 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 or terminated, realise the assets and meet the liabilities of the Company or the Sub-fund and, after paying out or retaining adequate provision for all liabilities properly payable and retaining provision for the costs of winding up or the termination, arrange for the Depositary to make one or more interim distributions out of the proceeds to Shareholders proportionately to their rights to participate in the Scheme Property. If the ACD has not previously notified Shareholders of the proposal to wind up the Company or terminate the Sub-fund, the ACD shall, as soon as practicable after the commencement of winding up of the Company or the termination of the Sub-fund, give written notice of the commencement to Shareholders. When the ACD has caused all of the Scheme Property to be realised and all of the liabilities of the Company or the particular Sub-fund to be realised, the ACD shall

arrange for the Depositary to make a final distribution to Shareholders on or prior to the date on which the final account is sent to Shareholders of any balance remaining in proportion to their holdings in the Company or the particular Sub-fund.

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

On completion of a winding up of the Company or the termination of a Sub-fund, the Company will be dissolved or the Sub-fund will be 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 the Company or a termination of a Sub-fund, the ACD must prepare a final account showing how the winding up or termination 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.

11. GENERAL INFORMATION

11.1 Accounting periods

The annual accounting period of the Company ends each year on 15 September (the accounting reference date) and the interim accounting period ends on 15 March.

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.

11.2 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.

11.3 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 transfer directly into a Shareholder's bank account on or before the relevant income allocation date in each year as set out in Appendix I.

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

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

The amount available for distribution in any accounting period is calculated by taking the aggregate of the income received or receivable for the account of the relevant Sub-fund in respect of that period, and deducting the charges and expenses of the relevant Sub-fund paid or payable out of income in respect of that accounting period. The ACD then makes such other adjustments as it considers appropriate (and after consulting the 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.

11.4 Annual reports

Annual reports of the Company will be published within four months of the end of each annual accounting period and half-yearly reports will be published within two months of the end of each half-yearly interim accounting period.

11.5 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 2nd floor, 20-22 Bedford Row, Holborn, London, WC1R 4EB during normal business hours on any Business Day, in addition to being 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:

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

11.6 **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:

11.6.1 the ACD Agreement between the Company and the ACD; and

11.6.2 the Depositary Agreement between the Company, the Depositary and the ACD.

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

11.7 **Provision of investment advice**

All information concerning the Company and about investing in Shares of the Company is available from the ACD at 2nd floor, 20-22 Bedford Row, Holborn, London, WC1R 4EB. 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.

11.8 **Telephone recordings**

Please note that 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.

11.9 **Complaints**

Complaints may be brought in writing to Waystone Management (UK) Limited, PO Box 389, Darlington DL1 9UF, or by email to investorservices@linkgroup.co.uk or by telephone to 0345 922 0044.

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 request.

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.

11.10 **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.

11.11 **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.

11.12 **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.

11.13 **Inducements**

11.13.1 The ACD will not accept or retain any monetary or non-monetary benefits other than minor non-monetary benefits as may be permitted under the FCA Handbook.

11.13.2 Where Shares in the Company are sold to retail investors who employ the services of a professional adviser the ACD may make commission payments to those professional advisers as follows:

11.13.3 initial sales commission for each Sub-fund, paid out of the initial charge; and/or

11.13.4 ongoing commission payments based on the value of the investor's holding.

11.14 **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

SUB-FUND DETAILS

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Name: | WS Ruffer Diversified Return Fund |
| Product Reference Number: | 956220 |
| Type of Sub-fund: | UK UCITS scheme |
| Investment Objective: | <p>To seek to achieve positive returns in all market conditions over any 12 month period, after all costs and charges have been taken.</p> <p>Underlying this objective is a fundamental philosophy of capital preservation.</p> <p>Capital invested is at risk and there is no guarantee that a positive return will be delivered over any one or a number of twelve-month periods.</p> |
| Investment policy: | <p>To invest both directly and indirectly in the following asset classes: equities (including equity related securities), debt instruments (including government and public securities, corporate bonds, distressed debt and private debt), money market instruments, deposits and cash and indirectly only in alternative investments (such as property and commodities such as precious metals). As part of the equity exposure, the Sub-fund may invest in Investment Trusts.</p> <p>The Sub-fund may gain exposure to these asset classes directly by investing in securities issued by companies and governments, and indirectly by investing in other permissible transferable securities and collective investment schemes (both open and closed ended) and derivatives. Indirect investments may include instruments managed or advised by the ACD or the Investment Manager or their associates. Exposure to alternative assets will be through indirect investments only.</p> <p>Investments in open-ended collective investment schemes is limited to 10% of total assets by value.</p> <p>The Sub-fund can invest across different geographic areas (including emerging markets), industry sectors and market capitalisations without limitation.</p> <p>Derivatives may be used for both investment and efficient portfolio management purposes, including hedging. Derivative usage may be used to indirectly gain exposure to currencies, interest rates, and volatility markets but otherwise will be limited to contracts relating to the asset classes noted above. This may include structured products, a type of investment where the return depends on the performance of a specific financial market or specific asset(s).</p> |

There is no limit on the amount that can be held in each asset class. The Sub-fund may not retain exposure to all asset classes at all times.

Additional information – investment strategy

The Sub-fund is actively managed with the Investment Manager seeking to create a balance of offsetting investments, that is, protective and growth assets. The starting point for asset allocation is based on the Investment Manager's view of prevailing risks and opportunities in financial markets, rather than any pre-determined benchmark or asset class ranges.

For protective assets (such as debt securities, derivatives for hedging strategies and cash), the Investment Manager translates risks into investment opportunities by identifying asset classes that may benefit from an occurrence of risk events. Growth assets (such as equities and equity related securities) are the Investment Manager's view on the best opportunities available globally and allocations may be geographic, thematic or special situations.

Security selection is the result of fundamental analysis with the Investment Manager seeking to identify opportunities that offer asymmetric risk-reward. The analysis can include, but may not be limited to, an assessment of a company's markets, product/service offering, competitive position, financial strength and competence of its management.

Comparator Benchmarks:

UK Bank Rate.

Information regarding Benchmarks:

The Sub-fund's performance may be compared against the following benchmark (referred to as a 'comparator benchmark'): UK Bank Rate. The ACD believes this is an appropriate comparator benchmark given the investment objective and policy of the Sub-fund. The ACD considers it may assist investors in evaluating the Sub-fund's performance.

Final Accounting Date:

15 September

Interim Accounting Date:

15 March

Income Distribution Dates:

15 November (final)

15 May (interim)

Shares Classes and Type of Shares:

Class C (Income and Accumulation)

Class I (Income and Accumulation)

Class S (Income and Accumulation)

Class F (Income and Accumulation)

Initial Charge:

Class C: 0%

Class I: 0%

Class S: 0%

Class F: 0%

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Redemption Charge: | Nil |
| Switching Charge: | See paragraph 3.5.3 |
| Annual Management Charge: | Class C: 1.1% Class I: 0.9% Class S: 0.7% Class F: 0.10%* |
| | *The ACD may waive part of its AMC, which may be by way of rebate, directly to the Sub-fund. |
| Ongoing Charges Figure Cap: | Class S: 0.73% |

Global Exposure and Leverage:

The Sub-fund measures global exposure using the Absolute Value at Risk method.

Leverage is calculated as the sum of the notionals of the derivatives used.

The WS Ruffer Diversified Return Fund may invest in complex derivatives and monitors its risk using the absolute VaR approach.

Value at risk is a measure of the maximum potential loss the portfolio could experience over a given time period with reference to a specified confidence interval: so a VaR of £10 million at a 99% confidence level means that the portfolio losses should not exceed £10 million ninety-nine times out of a hundred.

A maximum daily or monthly VaR is applicable as per the COLL Sourcebook.

| Allocation of Charges: | Income | Capital |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| AMC: | 100% | |
| Administration: | 100% | |
| Ongoing Operating Costs: | 100% | |
| Dealing and Registration: | 100% | |
| Depository: | 100% | |
| Custody: | 100% | |
| Portfolio Transactions (broker's Commission): | | 100% |

| Investment Minima:* | Class C | Class I | Class S | Class F |
|----------------------------|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Initial Lump Sum: | £1,000 | £50,000,000 | £300,000,000 | £500,000,000 |
| Holding: | £1,000 | £1,000,000 | £100,000,000 | £50,000,000 |
| Top-Up: | £100 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Minimum Redemption: | £500 | N/A | N/A | £25,000,000 |
| Past Performance: | Past performance information is set out in Appendix V. | | | |

| Investment Minima:* | Class I (EUR Hedged) | Class I (USD Hedged) | Class S (EUR Hedged) | Class S (USD Hedged) |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Initial Lump Sum: | € 50,000,000 | \$50,000,000 | € 300,000,000 | \$300,000,000 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Holding: | € 1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | € 100,000,000 | \$100,000,000 |
| Top Up: | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Minimum Redemption: | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Past Performance: Past performance information is set out in Appendix V.

+ Please note that Class F Shares are only available to investors that have entered into agreement with the ACD or the Investment Manager.

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

**Currently the Hedged I and S share classes are unavailable for investment.

APPENDIX II

ELIGIBLE SECURITIES MARKETS AND ELIGIBLE DERIVATIVES MARKETS

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

Eligible Securities Markets:

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

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Australia | Australian Securities Exchange |
| Canada | Toronto Stock Exchange TSX Venture Exchange |
| Chile | Santiago Stock Exchange |
| China | Shenzhen Stock Exchange |
| Hong Kong | Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited |
| Indonesia | Indonesia Stock Exchange |
| India | National Stock Exchange of India Ltd BSE Limited |
| Japan | Tokyo Stock Exchange |
| Korea | Korea Exchange |
| Malaysia | Bursa Malaysia |
| Mexico | Mexican Stock Exchange |
| New Zealand | NZX Limited |
| Philippines | Philippine Stock Exchange |
| Singapore | Singapore Exchange |
| South Africa | JSE Limited |
| Sri Lanka | Colombo Stock Exchange |
| Switzerland | SIX Swiss Exchange |
| Taiwan | Taiwan Stock 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 eligible UK or EEA derivatives market or any of the following markets:

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Australia | Australian Securities Exchange |
| Canada | Montreal Exchange |
| Denmark | NASDAQ Copenhagen A/S |
| France | Euronext Paris |
| Germany | Eurex Deutschland |
| Hong Kong | Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited |
| Japan | Osaka Exchange Tokyo Stock Exchange |
| Korea | Korea Exchange |
| Mexico | Mexican Derivatives Exchange |
| Netherlands | Euronext Amsterdam |
| South Africa | JSE Limited |
| Spain | MEFF |
| Sweden | NASDAQ Stockholm AB |
| United Kingdom | ICE Futures Europe |
| United States of America | NYSE American Options Chicago Board of Trade Cboe Options Exchange Chicago Mercantile Exchange New York Mercantile Exchange NYSE Arca |

APPENDIX III

INVESTMENT AND BORROWING POWERS OF THE COMPANY

1. General Rules of Investment

The Scheme Property of a Sub-fund will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective of the relevant Sub-fund but subject to the limits set out in a 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 Sub-funds will not maintain an interest in any immovable property or moveable property for the direct pursuit of the ICVC's business.

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

1.1 Prudent Spread of Risk

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

1.2 Cover

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

1.2.2 Where 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, a Sub-fund must also simultaneously satisfy any other obligation relating to cover; and

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

2. UK UCITS - General

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

2.1.1 transferable securities;

2.1.2 approved money-market instruments;

2.1.3 permitted derivatives and forward transactions;

2.1.4 permitted deposits; and

2.1.5 permitted units in collective investments schemes.

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.

4. Closed End Funds Constituting Transferable Securities

4.1 A unit or 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.

5.1.3 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 the Sub-funds are dealt in or traded on should be of an adequate quality ("eligible") at the time of acquisition of the investment and until it is sold.
- 8.2 Where a market ceases to be eligible, investments on that market cease to be approved securities. The 10% restriction in 7.2 above on investing in non approved securities applies and exceeding this limit because a market ceases to be eligible will generally be regarded as an inadvertent breach.

- 8.3 A market is eligible for the purposes of the rules if it is:
- 8.3.1 a regulated market as defined in the FCA Handbook;
 - 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 within paragraph 8.4 of this Appendix.
- 8.4 A market not falling within paragraph 8.3 of this Appendix is eligible for the purposes of COLL 5 if:
- 8.4.1 the ACD, after consultation with and notification to 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 approved money-market instruments issued by any single body, except that the limit of 5% is raised to 10% in respect of up to 40% in value of the Scheme Property (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% 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 and approved money-market instruments 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 10% 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 EEA 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 of a Sub-fund is invested in such securities issued by any one body, there is no limit on the amount which may be invested in such securities or in any one issue.
- 14.3 The Company or a Sub-fund may invest more than 35% in value of the Scheme Property in such securities issued by any one body provided that:
 - 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 relevant Sub-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 Scheme Property of a Sub-fund 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 the Second Scheme satisfies the conditions within 15.1.1 and 15.1.2:
 - 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, 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 5.2.13R 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); or
 - 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 the UK or an EEA State) which has:

15.1.1.5.1 signed the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding; and

15.1.1.5.2 approved the Second Scheme's management company, rules and depositary/custody arrangements;

(provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are met).

The Second Scheme has terms that prohibit more than 10% in value of the Scheme Property consisting of shares in collective investment schemes. Where the Second Scheme is an umbrella, the provisions in this paragraph 15.1.2, paragraph 15.1.3 and paragraph 12 (Spread: General) apply to each Sub-fund as if it were a separate scheme.

15.2 The Scheme Property attributable to a Sub-fund may include Shares in another Sub-fund of the Company (the "Second Sub-fund") subject to the requirements of paragraph 15.3 below.

15.3 A Sub-fund may invest in or dispose of Shares of a Second Sub-fund provided that:-

15.3.1 the Second Sub-fund does not hold Shares in any other Sub-fund of the Company; and

15.3.2 the requirements set out at paragraphs 12.8, 15.6 and 15.7 are complied with.

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

15.5 If a substantial proportion of a Sub-fund's assets are invested in other collective investment schemes, the ACD will disclose the maximum level of management fees that may be charged by an investee collective investment scheme to a Sub-fund.

15.6 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 a 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.

15.7 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 fourth 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**

The Investment Manager may employ derivatives for Investment Purposes ('IP'), in the pursuit of its investment objectives as stated in the Prospectus and in accordance with the Risk Management Policy (RMP) – The RMP is available on request from the Authorised Corporate Director.

In respect of WS Ruffer Diversified Return Fund, due to the complex derivative strategies that may be used by the Sub-fund, the Authorised Corporate Director will treat the Sub-fund as an 'Investment Purposes with VaR' fund and monitor its risk on a global exposure basis using the Value at Risk (VaR) approach.

Value at risk is a measure of the maximum potential loss the portfolio could experience over a given time period with reference to a specified confidence interval: so a VaR of £10m at a 99% confidence level means that the portfolio losses should not exceed £10m 99 times out of a hundred.

A maximum daily or monthly VaR is applicable as per the COLL regulation. The WS Ruffer Diversified Return Fund is managed against a monthly VaR of 9.40%. The sum of the absolute value of all these equivalent positions, after allowing for netting and hedging, is then the leverage generated by a Sub-fund's derivatives' positions. This leverage level must comply with the RMP.

For all Sub-funds, the use of derivatives and forward transactions for investment purposes may cause a Sub-fund's risk profile to change.

For all Sub-funds, the Investment Manager may also employ derivatives for the purposes of hedging with the aim of reducing the risk profile of the Sub-funds, or reducing costs, or generating additional capital or income, in accordance with Efficient Portfolio Management ("EPM"). It is not intended that the use of derivatives and forward transactions for EPM purposes will cause the Sub-funds' risk profile to increase.

- 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 34 (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 spread COLL 5.2.11R (Spread: general), COLL 5.2.12R (Spread: government and public securities) except for index based derivatives where the rules below apply.
- 17.3 Where a transferable security or approved money-market instrument embeds a derivative, this must be taken into account for the purposes of complying with this 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 stand-alone derivative;
 - 17.4.2 its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; and
 - 17.4.3 it has a significant impact on the risk profile and pricing of the transferable security or approved money-market instrument.

17.4.4 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.
- 17.5 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.
- 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 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 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 a 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 EPM 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 Company 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 26 (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: transferable securities, approved money-market instruments permitted under paragraphs 7.1.1 to 7.1.4, deposits and permitted derivatives under this paragraph, collective investment scheme shares permitted under paragraph 15 (Investment in collective investment schemes), financial indices which satisfy the criteria set

out in paragraph 20 (Financial indices underlying derivatives), interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and currencies.

- 19.3 A transaction in an approved derivative must be effected on or under the rules of an eligible derivatives market.
- 19.4 A transaction in a derivative must not cause a Sub-fund to diverge from its investment objectives as stated in the Instrument constituting that 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, shares 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 The Company 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. **Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps**

- 21.1 The Sub-funds may not enter into any securities or commodities lending, securities or commodities borrowing, repurchase, reverse repurchase, buy-sell back or sell-buy back, or margin lending, transactions. The WS Ruffer Diversified Return Fund may enter into total return swaps.
- 21.2 Total return swaps are agreements under which one party makes payments based on a set rate, either fixed or variable, while the other party makes payments based on the total return (including both the income it generates and any capital gains) of an underlying asset (for example, a commodity or stock market index). In this way, a party can gain the economic exposure of the underlying asset without actually owing that asset.
- 21.3 The specific types of total return swaps permitted in this section are swaps on stock market indices, commodity or credit indices, currencies or baskets of currencies, interest rates and real estate investment trusts.
- 21.4 The total return swaps permitted by this section may be exercised only by the WS Ruffer Diversified Fund, to gain exposure to the asset types listed on 21.3 above.
- 21.5 The maximum proportion of the assets under management for the WS Ruffer Diversified Fund is 100% on a notional basis.
- 21.6 The expected proportion of the assets under management for the WS Ruffer Diversified Fund that can be subject to total return swaps is: 30% on a notional basis.
- 21.7 The ACD's derivatives policy states that both exchange traded derivatives and over-the-counter derivatives (including total return swaps) must be traded with approved counterparties.
- 21.8 New counterparties are approved after a review that covers the legal status of the proposed counterparty, an assessment of the operational risk and credit risk associated with that counterparty and any other material considerations and it must have the minimum required credit rating.
- 21.9 Trading must occur in approved derivative instruments and the arrangements must be governed by appropriate legal documentation.

- 21.10 The counterparties of these transactions will be highly rated financial institutions specialising in these types of transactions and approved by the Investment Manager. Counterparties will normally carry a minimum BBB+/Baa1 rating from at least one of Fitch, Moody's and S&P. The counterparties will be entities with legal personality, typically located in OECD jurisdictions and generally limited to the major financial institutions in leading economies. They will be subject to ongoing supervision by a public authority and be financially sound. A counterparty may be an associate of the ACD or the Investment Manager which may give rise to a conflict of interest.
- 21.11 All revenues arising from total return swaps will be returned to the Sub-funds, and the ACD does not take any fees or costs out of those revenues additional to its periodic charge on the Scheme Property of the Sub-funds as set out in more detail above.
22. **Collateral**
- 22.1 The Investment Manager may have to provide, or receive, collateral in entering into certain derivative transactions for and on behalf of the ACD. In doing so, the Investment Manager may apply a haircut to that collateral. A "haircut" is a percentage that is subtracted from the market value of an asset that is being used as collateral.
- 22.2 The Investment Manager will judge, on a case-by-case basis, the extent and type of collateral to use when negotiating with counterparties and clearing houses and the haircut policy which it will apply taking into account criteria including the asset types, maturity, liquidity, valuation, issuer credit quality, correlation and risks linked to the management of collateral and enforceability.
- 22.3 In agreeing this, the Investment Manager will consider, among other things, the requirements of its own internal policies and procedures. Cash, and the types of collateral which are permitted under EMIR, will be deemed to be permitted for the purposes of the ACD's collateral policy. Furthermore, collateral will be exchanged in compliance with the provisions of EMIR and in particular:
- 22.3.1 Any collateral received shall be of sufficiently high liquidity and credit quality to allow the collecting counterparty to liquidate the positions without suffering a loss due to significant changes in value in case the other counterparty defaults.
- 22.3.2 Any non-cash collateral received shall be reasonably diversified in terms of individual issuers, issuer types and asset classes.
- 22.3.3 Securities issued by the poster of the collateral or its related entities shall not be accepted as collateral.
- 22.3.4 The collateral collected by a counterparty shall reflect the results of the daily marking-to-market or marking-to-model of outstanding contracts and shall generally be exchanged no later than the end of the business day following the date of execution.
- 22.4 The investment manager will have the operational capability to liquidate the collateral collected in the case of a default of the poster of collateral and will also be able to use the cash proceeds of liquidation to enter into an equivalent contract with another counterparty or to hedge the resulting risk.
- 22.5 Eligible collateral types (for derivative trading) are approved by the Investment Manager, and are set out in the respective ISDA Credit Support Annexes. Generally, eligible collateral may consist of cash UK gilts and US Treasuries.
- 22.6 Valuations are carried out daily and a margin is applied to collateral transactions.
- 22.7 Non-cash collateral may not be re-used.

23. **Safekeeping of assets and collateral used in total return swaps**

23.1 The collateral and the assets that are subject to total return swap transactions (and that remain assets of the Sub-funds) will be held within a safekeeping account or record kept at the Custodian.

24. **Transactions for the Purchase of Property**

24.1 A derivative or forward transaction which will or could lead to the delivery of property for the account of a Sub-fund may be entered into only if that property can be held for the account of that Sub-fund, and the ACD having taken reasonable care determines that delivery of the property under the transaction will not occur or will not lead to a breach of the rules in COLL 5.

25. **Requirement to Cover Sales**

25.1 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.

26. **OTC Transactions in Derivatives**

26.1 Any transaction in an OTC Derivative under paragraph 19.1 must be:

26.1.1 in a future or an option or a contract for differences;

26.1.2 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; 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 or recognised in that capacity for the purposes of EMIR; or, to the extent not covered above, a CPP supervising in a jurisdiction that: (i) has implemented the relevant G20 reforms on over-the-counter derivatives to at least the same extent as the United Kingdom, and (ii) 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;

26.1.3 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 its fair value; and

26.1.4 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:

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

26.1.4.2 if the value referred to in 26.1.4.1 is not available, on the basis of a pricing model which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed uses an adequate recognised methodology; and

- 26.1.5 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:
 - 26.1.5.1 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
 - 26.1.5.2 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.
- 26.2 For the purposes of paragraph 26.1.3, "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.
- 27. **Valuation of OTC Derivatives**
- 27.1 For the purposes of paragraph 26.1.3 the ACD must:
 - 27.1.1 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
 - 27.1.2 ensure that the fair value of OTC derivatives is subject to adequate, accurate and independent assessment.
- 27.2 Where the arrangements and procedures referred to in paragraph 27.1 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).
- 27.3 The arrangements and procedures referred to in 27.1 must be:
 - 27.3.1 adequate and proportionate to the nature and complexity of the OTC derivative concerned; and
 - 27.3.2 adequately documented.
- 28. **Risk Management**
- 28.1 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 the Sub-fund. The following details of the risk management process must be regularly notified to the FCA and at least on an annual basis:
 - 28.1.1 a true and fair view of the types of derivatives and forward transactions to be used within the Sub-fund together with their underlying risks and any relevant quantitative limits.
 - 28.1.2 the methods for estimating risks in derivative and forward transactions.
- 28.2 The ACD must notify the FCA in advance of any material alteration to the details above.
- 29. **Investment in Deposits**
- 29.1 A Sub-fund may invest in deposits only with an Approved Bank and which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months.

30. **Significant Influence**

30.1 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:

30.1.1 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

30.1.2 the acquisition gives the Company that power.

30.2 For the purposes of paragraph 30.1, 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).

31. **Concentration**

A Sub-fund:

31.1 must not acquire transferable securities other than debt securities which:

31.1.1 do not carry a right to vote on any matter at a general meeting of the body corporate that issued them; and

31.1.2 represent more than 10% of these securities issued by that body corporate;

31.2 must not acquire more than 10% of the debt securities issued by any single issuing body;

31.3 must not acquire more than 25% of the shares in a collective investment scheme;

31.4 must not acquire more than 10% of the approved money-market instruments issued by any single body; and

31.5 need not comply with the limits in paragraphs 31.2, 31.3 and 31.4 of this Appendix if, at the time of the acquisition, the net amount in issue of the relevant investment cannot be calculated.

32. **Derivative Exposure**

32.1 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.

32.2 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 34 (Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions) below sets out detailed requirements for cover of that Sub-fund.

32.3 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).

32.4 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.

33. **Schemes Replicating an Index**

33.1 Notwithstanding paragraph 12 (Spread: general), a Sub-fund may invest up to 20% in value of the Scheme Property in shares and debentures which are issued by the same body where the stated investment policy is to replicate the composition of a relevant index as defined below.

33.2 Replication of the composition of a relevant index shall be understood to be a reference to a replication of the composition of the underlying assets of that index, including the use of techniques and instruments permitted for the purpose of Efficient Portfolio Management.

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

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

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

33.5.1 the composition is sufficiently diversified;

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

33.5.3 the index is published in an appropriate manner.

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

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

33.8 An index is published in an appropriate manner if:

33.8.1 it is accessible to the public;

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

34. **Cover for Investment in Derivatives and Forward Transactions**

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

34.1.1 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

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

35. **Cover and Borrowing**

35.1 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 34 (Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions) except where 35.2 below applies.

35.2 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 35.1 on deposit with the lender (or their agent or nominee), then this paragraph 35.2 applies as if the borrowed currency, and not the deposited currency, were part of the Scheme Property.

36. **Calculation of Global Exposure**

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

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

36.2.1 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

36.2.2 the market risk of the Scheme Property.

36.3 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.

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

36.4.1 commitment approach; or

36.4.2 the value at risk approach.

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

36.5.1 the investment strategy pursued by the Sub-fund;

36.5.2 types and complexities of the derivatives and forward transactions used; and

36.5.3 the proportion of the Scheme Property comprising derivatives and forward transactions.

36.6 Where a Sub-fund employs techniques and instruments including repo contracts or stock lending transactions in accordance with paragraph 38 (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.

37. **Value at risk approach**

37.1 Value at risk (or VaR) is a means of measuring the maximum potential loss to a Sub-fund due to market risk. VaR is expressed as the maximum potential loss at a given "confidence" level over a specific period. In calculating VaR, the ACD uses historical data on the performance of assets. The period used for this purpose is the "observation period".

37.2 VaR is calculated using the "absolute VaR" approach or the "relative VaR" approach.

Absolute VaR

37.3 "Absolute VaR" is the VaR of a Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund. The absolute VaR of the Sub-fund cannot be greater than 20% of its NAV.

37.4 Absolute VaR is generally an appropriate approach for Sub-funds that do not have an identifiable benchmark or for funds investing in multi-asset classes which do not define their investment target in relation to a benchmark but rather to an absolute return target.

Relative VaR

- 37.5 "Relative VaR" is the VaR of a fund expressed as a multiple of the VaR of a benchmark or reference portfolio (i.e. a portfolio similar to the Sub-fund's portfolio but which does not include derivatives). The reference portfolio for VaR purposes may be different from the benchmark used for performance calculation. For a Sub-fund that uses the relative VaR approach, the relative VaR on the Sub-fund's portfolio must not exceed twice the VaR on the comparable benchmark or reference portfolio.

Calculation of VaR

- 37.6 The calculation of the absolute and relative VaR should be calculated in accordance with the following parameters:
- (a) a confidence interval of 99%;
 - (b) holding period equivalent to one month (20 business days);
 - (c) effective observation period (history) of risk factors of at least one year (250 business days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility (for instance extreme market conditions);
 - (d) quarterly data set updates, or more frequent when market conditions are subject to material changes; and
 - (e) at least daily calculation.

38. Stock Lending

- 38.1 The entry into stock lending transactions or repo contract for the account of a Sub-fund is permitted for the generation of additional income for the benefit of that Sub-fund, and hence for its investors.
- 38.2 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.
- 38.3 The stock lending permitted by this section may be exercised by a Sub-fund when it reasonably appears to a Sub-fund to be appropriate to do so with a view to generating additional income with an acceptable degree of risk.
- 38.4 A Sub-fund or the Depositary at the request of a Sub-fund may enter into a stock lending arrangement or repo contract 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 a Sub-fund, are in a form which is acceptable to the Depositary and are in accordance with good market practice, the counterparty meets the criteria set out in COLL 5.4.4, and collateral is obtained to secure the obligation of the counterparty. Collateral must be acceptable to the Depositary, adequate and sufficiently immediate.
- 38.5 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.

38.6 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 a Sub-fund.

38.7 At present, no Sub-fund may enter into stock lending transactions or repurchase or reverse repurchase contracts.

39. **Cash and Near Cash**

39.1 Cash and near cash must not be retained in the Scheme Property of a Sub-fund except to the extent that, where this may reasonably be regarded as necessary in order to enable:

39.1.1 the pursuit of a Sub-fund's investment objectives; or

39.1.2 redemption of Shares; or

39.1.3 efficient management of a Sub-fund in accordance with its investment objectives; or

39.1.4 other purposes which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of a Sub-fund.

39.2 During the period of the initial offer the Scheme Property of the Sub-funds may consist of cash and near cash without limitation.

40. **General**

40.1 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.

40.2 Where a Sub-fund invests in or disposes of units or shares in another collective investment scheme which is managed or operated by the ACD or an Associate of the ACD, the ACD must pay to a Sub-fund by the close of business on the fourth Business Day the amount of any initial charge in respect of a purchase, and in the case of a sale, any charge made for the disposal.

40.3 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.

40.4 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 that Sub-fund) under certain conditions.

41. **Underwriting**

41.1 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.

42. **General Power to Borrow**

- 42.1 A Sub-fund or the ACD may, on the instructions of the Company or a Sub-fund 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.
- 42.2 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.
- 42.3 The ACD must ensure that borrowing does not, on any Business Day, exceed 10% of the value of a Sub-fund.
- 42.4 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).

43. **Restrictions on Lending of Money**

- 43.1 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.
- 43.2 Acquiring a debenture is not lending for the purposes of paragraph 39.1, nor is the placing of money on deposit or in a current account.
- 43.3 Nothing in paragraph 43.1 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.

44. **Restrictions on Lending of Property Other Than Money**

- 44.1 Scheme Property of the Sub-funds other than money must not be lent by way of deposit or otherwise.
- 44.2 Transactions permitted by paragraph 38 (Stock lending) are not to be regarded as lending for the purposes of paragraph 44.1.
- 44.3 The Scheme Property of the Sub-funds must not be mortgaged.
- 44.4 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.

45. **General Power to Accept or Underwrite Placings**

- 45.1 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.
- 45.2 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.

45.3 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.

46. **Guarantees and Indemnities**

46.1 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.

46.2 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.

46.3 Paragraphs 46.1 and 46.2 do not apply to in respect of the Company:

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

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

46.3.3 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

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

APPENDIX 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:

Asperior Investment Funds
DMS Investment Funds ICVC III
Packel Global Fund
P E Managed Fund
Purisima Investment Funds
The Abbotsford Fund
The Arbor Fund
The Broden Fund
The Circus Fund
The Davids Fund
The WS Waverton Managed Investment Fund
The Monoux Fund
The Navajo Fund
The New Floco Fund
The New Grande Motte Fund
The New Jaguar Fund
The New Viaduct Fund
The OHP Fund
Trojan Investment Funds
Windrush Fund
WS Aegon Investments ICVC I
WS Aegon Investments ICVC II
WS Bentley Investment Funds
WS Bellevue Funds (UK) OEIC
WS Blue Whale Investment Funds
WS Boyer Global Fund
WS Canada Life Investments Fund
WS Canada Life Investments Fund II
WS Cautela Fund
WS Charteris UK UCITS ICVC
WS Eclectica Funds
WS FEI Umbrella Fund
WS Gresham House Equity Funds
WS Gresham House UK Micro Cap Fund
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 Income Funds Umbrella
WS Kleinwort Hambros Multi Asset Funds Umbrella
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 Odey Funds
WS Odey Investment Funds
WS Prudential Investment Funds (1)
WS Resilient Investment Funds
WS Robin Fund

WS Ruffer Investment Funds
WS Ruffer Managed Funds
WS Sequel Funds ICVC II
WS Verbatim Funds
WS Waverton Investment Funds

The ACD acts as Manager of the following Authorised Unit Trusts

WS Adam Worldwide Fund
WS Catalyst Trust
WS Greenmount Fund
WS KH Feelgood Trust
WS KH Ramogan Trust
WS New Villture Fund
WS Personal Pension Trust
WS Prudential Pacific Markets Trust
WS Stakeholder Pension Scheme
WS Stewart Ivory Investment Markets Fund
WS Waverton Charity Fund
The Drygate Trust
The Holly Fund
The WS Prudential Qualified Investor Scheme Umbrella Unit Trust
The Mermaid Trust
The Newgate Trust

The ACD acts as Manager of the following Authorised Contractual Schemes:

WS Canada Life Authorised Contractual Scheme
WS Robeco ACS Umbrella Fund
WS Wales Pension Partnership (Wales PP) Asset Pooling ACS Umbrella
The WS ACCESS Pool Authorised Contractual Scheme

APPENDIX V

PAST PERFORMANCE AND INVESTOR PROFILE

WS Ruffer Diversified Return Fund

1. 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.

The WS Ruffer Diversified Return Fund launched on 1 September 2021. Please note that all past performance information is at 31 December 2022. For more up-to-date performance information, please contact the ACD.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| | 2022 |
| WS Ruffer Diversified Return Fund | 5.0% |

Percentage annual return, WS Ruffer Diversified Return Fund, C Accumulation shares. Based on ACD data.

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

2. Investor Profiles

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.

WS Ruffer Diversified Return Fund may be suitable for those investors wanting to achieve long-term returns whilst preserving capital by investing in a multi asset portfolio. This Sub-fund is suitable for a broad range of potential investors. The operational characteristics of this Sub-fund have been designed to maximise its suitability for retail clients with advice who are investing through platforms, inclusion in discretionary portfolios of wealth managers (particularly where these are implemented through accounts which require the flexibility to deal daily) and investors in defined contribution pension schemes. This does not preclude its suitability for investment by retail clients without advice.

This Sub-fund is not suitable for investors who require a capital guarantee or who cannot bear capital loss. The Sub-fund will not be managed to produce a particular level of income nor to favour capital returns and therefore may not be particularly suitable for investors to hold as a single source of income. This Sub-fund is intended as a vehicle for longer term investment and therefore may be less suitable for short-term investors. This will be clarified by the minimum recommended investment period stated in Sub-fund documentation. This will be an actively managed Sub-fund that invests across different asset classes, as such it will not be appropriate for investors seeking to track the performance of an index benchmark or static asset allocation.

APPENDIX VI

LIST OF SUB-CUSTODIANS

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

| Country/Market | Subcustodian | 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 | Itaú Unibanco 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 | Santiago |
| China | HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited | Shanghai |
| 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 |
| Egypt | HSBC Bank Egypt S.A.E. | Cairo |
| Estonia | SEB Pank AS | Tallinn |
| Euromarket | Clearstream Banking S.A. | Luxembourg |
| Euromarket | Euroclear Bank SA/NV | Brussels |
| Finland | Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ) | Stockholm |
| France | BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. | Pantin |
| 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 | Deutsche Bank AG | Mumbai |
| India | The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited | Hong Kong |
| Indonesia | Deutsche Bank AG | 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 | Standard Chartered Bank, Jordan Branch | 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 |
| Lithuania | AB SEB bankas | Vilnius |
| 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 | Frankfurt |
| Mauritius | The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited | Ebene |
| Mexico | Banco Nacional de México S.A. Integrante del Grupo Financiero Banamex | 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 | HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G. | Al Khuwair |
| 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 | Deutsche Bank AG | 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 | Credit Suisse (Switzerland) Ltd. | Zurich |
| Switzerland | UBS Switzerland AG | 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. | Depository and Clearing Centre (DCC) Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch | London |
| 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 Head Office:

WS Ruffer Managed Funds
2nd floor
20-22 Bedford Row
Holborn
London
WC1R 4EB

Authorised Corporate Director:

Waystone Management (UK) Limited
2nd Floor
20-22 Bedford Row
Holborn
London
WC1R 4EB

Depositary:

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

Investment Manager:

Ruffer LLP
80 Victoria Street
London
SW1E 5JL

Registrar:

Link Fund Administrators Limited
Central Square
29 Wellington Street
Leeds
LS1 4DL

Auditors:

Ernst & Young LLP
Atria One
144 Morrison Street
Edinburgh EH3 8EX