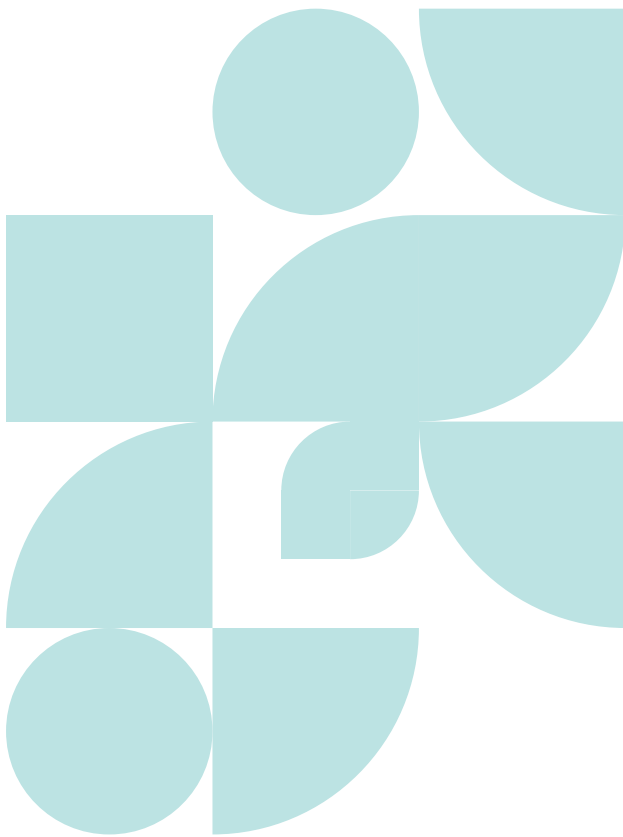


Prospectus

Rathbone Active Income and Growth Fund



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Prospectus

This document constitutes the Prospectus for the Rathbone Active Income and Growth Fund which has been prepared in accordance with the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook.

This Prospectus is dated, and is valid as at 11 March 2021.

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

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

Rathbone Unit Trust Management Limited, the manager of the fund, 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. Rathbone Unit Trust Management Limited accepts responsibility accordingly.

Target investors for the fund may be retail or professional investors.

Important information

No person has been authorised by the fund or the Manager to give any information or to make any representations in connection with the offering of units 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 fund or the Manager. The delivery of this Prospectus (whether or not accompanied by any reports) or the issue of units shall not, under any circumstances, create any implication that the affairs of the fund have not changed since the date hereof.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of units in certain jurisdictions may be restricted. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the fund 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 units 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 fund and the Manager 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 units.

The fund is marketed and units are only available to eligible investors. An eligible investor is defined herein, and in summary is one who is either (i) a charity; or (ii) a unit trust scheme in which all the unit holders are charities. Full details of the eligibility requirements are set out in the trust deed and Section 3.2 and Appendix 6 of this Prospectus.

The provisions of the trust deed are binding on each of the unitholders and a copy of the trust deed is available on request from Rathbone Unit Trust Management Limited.

This Prospectus has been issued for the purpose of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 by Rathbone Unit Trust Management Limited.

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

This Prospectus is based on information, law and practice at the date hereof. The fund and the Manager cannot be bound by an out of date Prospectus when a new version has been issued and investors should check with Rathbone Unit Trust Management Limited that this is the most recently published Prospectus.

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

Definitions

“AIF”	Has the meaning set out in the FCA handbook;
“AIFM”	Has the meaning set out in the FCA handbook;
“AIFMD”	Means the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (2011/61/EU) of 8 June 2011;
“Approved bank”	Has the meaning given in the FCA handbook;
“Auditor”	Means Deloitte LLP, or such other entity as is appointed to act as auditor to the fund from time to time;
“Business day”	Means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or any other day which is a public holiday in England and Wales;
“Class or Classes”	Means in relation to units, means (according to the context) a particular class or classes of unit;
“COLL”	Refers to the appropriate chapter or rule in the COLL sourcebook;
“the COLL sourcebook”	Means the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook (or once it is implemented the Investment Funds Sourcebook) issued by the FCA as amended from time to time;
“Dealing day”	Means each business day;
“Depositary agreement”	Means the depositary agreement made between the Manager and the Trustee relating to the depositary services to be provided by the Trustee to the fund;
“Efficient portfolio management or EPM”	Has the meaning given in the regulations;
“Eligible investor”	Means a person eligible to invest in the fund as set out in the trust deed and Appendix 6;
“Eligible institution”	Means one of certain eligible institutions as defined in the glossary of definitions to the FCA handbook;
“the FCA”	Means the Financial Conduct Authority of 12 Endeavour Square, London E20 1JN or any other regulatory body which may assume its regulatory responsibilities from time to time;
“the FCA handbook”	Means the FCA handbook of rules and guidance, as amended from time to time;
“the FCA register”	Means the FCA register maintained by the FCA pursuant to Section 347 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
“Fund”	Means Rathbone Active Income and Growth Fund, a non-UCITS retail scheme;
“Loan creditor condition”	Means the condition set out in regulation 69Z47 of the Authorised Investment Funds (Tax) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/964) requiring the scheme to ensure that, broadly, in the case of any loan relationship to which the scheme is party as debtor, the person standing in the position of a creditor as respects the debt in question is not entitled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to an amount by way of interest which depends to any extent on the results of all or part of the scheme’s business or the value of any of the scheme’s assets (other than interest which falls to be reduced in the event of results improving or increased in the event of results deteriorating); (b) to an amount by way of interest which exceeds a reasonable commercial return on the consideration lent; or (c) on repayment, to an amount which exceeds the consideration lent or which is not reasonably comparable with the amount repayable under the terms of issue of securities listed on a recognised stock exchange.
“Manager”	Means Rathbone Unit Trust Management Limited, the manager of the fund;
“NAV or value”	Means the value of the scheme property less the liabilities of the fund as calculated in accordance with the trust deed;

“Non-UCITS retail scheme”	Means a scheme authorised by the FCA as a non-UCITS retail scheme;
“PRA”	Means the Prudential Regulation Authority;
“Register”	Means the register of unitholders of the fund;
“Registrar”	Means SS&C Financial Services International Limited, or such other entity as is appointed to act as Registrar to the fund from time to time;
“Regulated Activities Order”	Means the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (SI 2001/544);
“Regulations”	Means the FCA handbook (including the COLL sourcebook);
“Scheme property”	Means the scheme property of the fund required under the COLL sourcebook to be given for safekeeping to the Trustee;
“SDRT”	Means Stamp Duty Reserve Tax;
“Switch”	Means the exchange where permissible of units of one class for units of another class;
“Trust deed”	Means the trust deed constituting the fund, as amended from time to time in accordance with the COLL sourcebook;
“Trustee”	Means NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited, or such other entity as is appointed to act as Trustee;
“Unit or units”	Means a unit or units in the fund;
“Unitholder”	Means a holder of registered units in the fund;
“Valuation point”	Means the point, on a dealing day whether on a periodic basis or for a particular valuation, at which the Manager carries out a valuation of the scheme property for the fund for the purpose of determining the price at which units of a class may be issued, cancelled or redeemed. The current valuation point is 12.00pm London time on each dealing day, with the exception of Christmas Eve and New Year’s Eve or a bank holiday in England and Wales, or the last business day prior to those days annually, where the valuation may be carried out at a time agreed in advance between the Manager and the Trustee;
“VAT”	Means Value Added Tax;

2 Details of the fund

2.1 General information

2.1.1 General

Rathbone Active Income and Growth Fund (the fund) is a unit trust authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority with effect from 28 March 2014. The fund has an unlimited duration.

Unitholders are not liable for the debts of the fund. A unitholder is not liable to make any further payment to the fund after he has paid the price on purchase of the units.

The Manager is also the manager of certain authorised unit trusts and open-ended investment companies details of which are set out in Appendix 5.

2.1.2 Base currency

The base currency of the fund is pounds sterling.

2.1.3 Units

Units in the fund are not marketed to investors other than eligible investors or outside the United Kingdom. For further details of eligible investors please see Appendix 6.

2.2 The structure of the fund

2.2.1 The fund

The fund is a non-UCITS retail scheme and qualifies as an alternative investment fund within the meaning of AIFMD.

Investment of the assets of the fund must comply with the COLL sourcebook for non-UCITS retail schemes and the investment objective and policy of the fund. Details of the fund, including its investment objective and policy and how the investment objective and policy may be changed are set out in Appendix 1.

The eligible securities markets and eligible derivatives markets on which the fund may invest are set out in Appendix 2. A detailed statement of the general investment and borrowing restrictions in respect of the fund is set out in Appendix 4.

2.2.2 Units

Classes of units within the fund

The rights represented by units are those of a beneficial interest under a trust.

Units do not carry preferential or pre-emptive rights to acquire further units.

Further classes of unit may be established from time to time by the Manager with the approval of the FCA, the agreement of the Trustee and in accordance with the trust deed. On the introduction of any new class, a revised Prospectus will be prepared, setting out the details of each class.

The currency in which each new class of units 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 units.

The fund may issue income and accumulation units. Further details of the units presently available, including details of their criteria for subscription and fee structure, are set out in Appendix 1.

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

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

Where the 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 will be adjusted accordingly.

Unitholders are entitled (subject to certain restrictions) to switch all or part of their units in a class for units of another class. Details of this switching facility and the restrictions are set out in paragraph 3.6 (Switching).

2.3 Tax Elected Fund (TEF)

An application was made for the fund to become a TEF with effect from the beginning of its current accounting period (1 April 2014) and authorisation was received from HMRC on 19 February 2014. More information about the fund's TEF status is set out in paragraph 9.2.

3 Buying, redeeming and switching units

3.1 Dealing

The dealing office of the Manager is normally open from 9.00am to 5.00pm (GMT) on each business day to receive postal requests for the purchase, sale and switching of units. The Manager may vary these times at its discretion. Requests to deal in units may also be made by telephone on each business day (at the Manager's discretion) between 9.00am and 5.00pm (London time) directly to the office of the Manager telephone: 0330 123 3810 or such other number as published from time to time). The Manager will also accept electronic requests provided that a Charity Registration Number, HMRC Charities reference number or other number evidencing the unitholder's eligible investor status is supplied. The initial purchase must be accompanied by an application form (obtainable from the Manager or the Registrar).

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

In its dealings in units the Manager is dealing as principal. The Manager does not actively seek to make a profit from dealing in units as principal but does so in order to facilitate the efficient management of the fund. The Manager is not accountable to unitholders for any profit it makes from dealing in units as principal.

3.2 Eligible investors

- 3.2.1 Each investor will need to provide information in the application form to the Manager that it is an eligible investor and able to hold units in the fund. The Manager may require a potential investor to provide additional information to enable the Manager to satisfy itself that the potential investor is an eligible investor. Failure to provide such required information may mean that an application to invest will be refused.
- 3.2.2 Full details of the eligibility requirements for investing in the fund are set out in the trust deed and Appendix 6.
- 3.2.3 Potential unitholders and unitholders may be required by the Manager to give it any information it requires to satisfy itself that such potential unitholder or unitholder is an eligible investor.
- 3.2.4 Unitholders are also obliged to inform the Manager in writing immediately if there is any change in the identity of the beneficial ownership of the units and/or if the unitholder ceases to be an eligible investor for any reason.
- 3.2.5 Should a unitholder cease to be an eligible investor, the unitholder agrees to submit an irrevocable request in writing to cancel all units held by such unitholder.

3.3 Money laundering

As a result of legislation in force in the UK to prevent money laundering, the Manager 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 units. Until satisfactory proof of identity is provided, the Manager reserves the right to refuse to issue units, pay the proceeds of a redemption of units, or pay income on units to the investor. In the case of a purchase of units where the applicant is not willing or is unable to provide the information requested within a reasonable period, the Manager also reserves the right to sell the units purchased and return the proceeds to the account from which the subscription was made. These proceeds may be less than the original investment.

3.4 Buying units

3.4.1 Procedure

Units may be bought directly from the Manager or through a professional adviser or other intermediary. In addition, the Manager may from time to time make arrangements to allow units to be bought through other communication media. For details of dealing charges see paragraph 3.7 overleaf. Application forms may be obtained from the Manager or Registrar.

Valid applications to purchase units in the fund will be processed at the unit price calculated, in accordance with the regulations, at the next valuation point following receipt of the application, except in the case where dealing in the fund has been suspended as set out in paragraph 3.12.

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

A purchase of units in writing or by telephone or any other communication media made available is a legally binding contract. Applications to purchase, once made are, except in the case where cancellation rights are applied, irrevocable. However, subject to its obligations under the regulations, the Manager has the right to reject, on reasonable grounds relating to the circumstances of the applicant (including, without limitation, in relation to the requirement to be an Eligible Investor), any application for units in whole or part, and in this event the Manager will return any money sent, or the balance of such monies, at the risk of the applicant.

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

3.4.2 Documents the buyer will receive

A confirmation giving details of the number and price of units 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 units can only be completed by the Manager upon receipt of any required registration details. These details may be supplied in writing to the Manager or by returning to the Manager the properly completed registration form and copy of the confirmation.

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

Certificates will not be issued in respect of units. Ownership of units will be evidenced by an entry on the register. Tax vouchers in respect of periodic distributions on units will show the number of units held by the recipient.

3.4.3 Minimum subscriptions and holdings

The minimum initial subscriptions, subsequent subscriptions and holdings levels for each class of unit are set out in Appendix 1.

The Manager 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 unit should fall below the minimum holding for that class, the Manager has the discretion to effect a redemption of that unitholder's entire holding in that class of unit. The Manager may use this discretion at any time. Failure not to do so immediately after such redemption, switch or transfer does not remove this right.

3.5 Redeeming units

3.5.1 Procedure

Every unitholder is entitled on any dealing day to redeem its units.

Valid instructions to the Manager to redeem units will be processed at the unit price calculated, calculated in accordance with the regulations at the next valuation point following receipt of the instruction, except in the case where dealing in the fund has been suspended as set out in paragraph 3.12.

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

For details of dealing charges see paragraph 3.7 overleaf.

3.5.2 Documents a redeeming unitholder will receive

A confirmation giving details of the number and price of units redeemed will be sent to the redeeming unitholder (or the first named unitholder, in the case of joint unitholders) together with (if sufficient written instructions have not already been given) a Form of Renunciation for completion and execution by the unitholder (or, in the case of a joint holding, by all the joint unitholders) no later than the end of the business day following the later of the request to redeem units 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 unitholder (at their risk), or, at the Manager's discretion, via electronic transfer in accordance with any instruction received (the Manager 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 four business days of the later of:

- (a) receipt by the Manager of the Form of Renunciation (or other sufficient written instructions) duly signed and completed by all the relevant unitholders 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 Manager of the request to redeem.

3.5.3 Minimum redemption

Part of a unitholder's holding may be redeemed but the Manager reserves the right to refuse a redemption request if the value of the units to be redeemed is less than the minimum stated in respect of the appropriate class in question (see Appendix 1).

3.6 Switching

Subject to any restrictions on the eligibility of investors for a particular unit class (in particular the requirement to be an eligible investor), a unitholder may at any time switch all or some of his units of one class (the original units) for units of another class (the new units) in the fund. The number of new units issued will be determined by reference to the respective prices of new units and original units at the valuation point applicable at the time the original units are redeemed and the new units are issued.

Telephone switching instructions may be given but unitholders are required to provide written instructions to the Manager (which, in the case of joint unitholders, must be signed by all the joint unitholders) before switching is effected.

If a partial switch would result in the unitholder holding a number of original units or new units of a value which is less than the minimum holding in the class concerned, the Manager may, if it thinks fit, convert the whole of the applicant's holding of original units to new units (and make a charge on switching on such conversion) or refuse to effect any switch of the original units. Save as otherwise specifically set out, the general provisions on procedures relating to redemption will apply equally to a switch. Written instructions must be received by the Manager before the valuation point on a dealing day in the fund to be dealt with at the prices at the valuation point on that dealing day or at such other valuation point as the Manager at the request of the unitholder giving the relevant instruction may agree. Switching requests received after a valuation point will be held over until the next day which is a dealing day.

The Manager may adjust the number of new units 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 units or redemption of the original units as may be permitted pursuant to the COLL sourcebook.

A unitholder who switches units in one class for units in any other class will not be given a right by law to withdraw from or cancel the transaction.

3.7 Dealing charges

The price per unit at which units are bought, redeemed or switched is calculated in accordance with the regulations. 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.

3.7.1 Initial charge

The Manager may impose a charge on the purchase of units in each class. At present, no initial charge is levied. If such a charge were introduced, it would be calculated as a percentage of the amount invested by a potential unitholder and would be payable by the unitholder to the Manager. The initial charge of a class could only be increased in accordance with the regulations.

3.7.2 Redemption charge

The Manager may make a charge on the redemption of units in each class. At present, no redemption charge is levied.

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

3.8 Transfers

Unitholders are entitled to transfer their units to another person or body provided that person is an eligible investor. All transfers must be in writing in the form of an instrument of transfer approved by the Manager for this purpose. Completed instruments of transfer must be returned to the Manager in order for the transfer to be registered by the Manager.

3.9 Restrictions and compulsory transfer and redemption

The Manager may from time to time impose such restrictions as it may think necessary for the purpose of ensuring that no units are acquired or held by any person who is not an eligible investor or 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 fund incurring any liability to taxation which the fund is not able to recoup itself or suffering any other adverse consequence. In this connection, the Manager may, inter alia, reject in its discretion any application for the purchase, redemption, transfer or switching of units.

If it comes to the notice of the Manager that any units (affected units):

- 3.9.1 are owned directly or beneficially by a person who is not an eligible investor;
- 3.9.2 are owned directly or beneficially by a person 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
- 3.9.3 would result in the fund incurring any liability to taxation which the fund 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
- 3.9.4 are held in any manner by virtue of which the unitholder or unitholders in question is/are not qualified to hold such units or if it reasonably believes this to be the case;
- 3.9.5 the Manager may give notice to the unitholder(s) of the affected units requiring the transfer of such units to a person who is qualified, entitled or eligible to own them or that a request in writing be given for the redemption of such units in accordance with the COLL sourcebook. If any unitholder upon whom such a notice is served does not within 30 days after the date of such notice transfer his affected units to a person qualified to own them or submit a written request for their redemption to the Manager or establish to the satisfaction of the Manager (whose judgment is final and binding) that he or the beneficial owner is qualified and entitled to own the affected units, he 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 Manager) of all the affected units.

A unitholder who becomes aware that he is holding or owns affected units shall immediately, unless he has already received a notice as set out above, either transfer all his affected units to a person qualified or eligible to own them or submit a request in writing to the Manager for the redemption of all his affected units.

Where a request in writing is given or deemed to be given for the redemption of affected units, such redemption will (if affected) be affected in the same manner as provided for in the COLL sourcebook.

3.10 Issues of units in exchange for in specie assets

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

The Manager will ensure that the beneficial interest in the assets is transferred to the fund with effect from the issue of the units.

The Manager will not issue units in exchange for assets the holding of which would be inconsistent with the investment objective or policy of the fund.

3.11 In specie redemptions

If a unitholder requests the redemption of units the Manager may, where it considers that deal to be substantial in relation to the total size of the fund or in some way detrimental to the fund, arrange for scheme property having the appropriate value to be transferred to the unitholder (an 'in specie transfer'), in place of payment for the units in cash. Before the redemption is effected, the Manager must give written notice to the unitholder of the intention to make an in specie transfer, so that the unitholder can require the net proceeds from the sale of the relevant scheme property (rather than the scheme property itself) if the unitholder so desires.

The Manager will select the property to be transferred in consultation with the Trustee. The Manager and Trustee must ensure that the selection is made with a view to achieving no more advantage or disadvantage to the unitholder requesting the redemption than to the continuing unitholders.

3.12 Suspension of dealings in the fund

The Manager may, with the prior agreement of the Trustee, and must without delay if the Trustee so requires temporarily suspend the issue, cancellation, sale and redemption of units in the fund where due to exceptional circumstances it is in the interests of all the unitholders in the fund.

The Manager and the Trustee must ensure that the suspension is only allowed to continue for as long as is justified having regard to the interests of unitholders.

The Manager or the Trustee (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.

The Manager will notify unitholders 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 unitholders details of how to find further information about the suspension.

Where such suspension takes place, the Manager will publish details on its website or other general means, sufficient details to keep unitholders 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 Manager 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 Manager and the Trustee 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 unitholders.

The Manager may agree during the suspension to deal in units 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 units.

3.13 Governing law and jurisdiction

By applying for units, the relevant unitholder agrees to be bound by this Prospectus. The fund, the Prospectus and the trust deed are governed by the laws of England and Wales. The fund, the Manager and unitholders will be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of England and Wales to settle any dispute or claim arising out of or in connection with a unitholder's investment in the fund or any related matter.

According to council regulation 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (council regulation), a judgement given and enforceable in an EU member state shall in principle be recognised in the other EU member states without any special procedure being required and shall generally be enforceable in the other EU member states on the application of any interested parties, save in certain circumstances. EU regulation 1215/2012 of 12 December 2012 which is designed to improve the application of certain provisions of the council regulation shall apply from 10 January 2015.

3.14 Client money

1. In accordance with the Client Asset Sourcebook (CASS) of the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) handbook, Rathbone Unit Trust Management Limited has chosen to operate the Delivery versus Payment Exemption with regard to investors' subscriptions and redemptions. This exemption, under the FCA's rules, allows Rathbone Unit Trust Management to not treat investor monies as client money in the following two Delivery versus Payment scenarios:
 - i. Where money is received from an investor in relation to Rathbone Unit Trust Management's obligation to issue units in accordance with FCA rules.
 - ii. Where money is held by Rathbone Unit Trust Management in the course of units being redeemed where the proceeds of that redemption are paid to a client within the time specified in the FCA rules.

By agreeing to subscribe to any Rathbone Unit Trust Management funds, unitholders agree to Rathbone Unit Trust Management using such arrangements. Should Rathbone Unit Trust Management cease at any time to use the delivery versus payment exemption, you will be pre-notified in writing ahead of the relevant cessation date.

2. Where in the scenario described in 1 above Rathbone Unit Trust Management has not, by the close of business on the business day following the receipt of money, paid that money to the authorised depositary or to the client as the case may be, then Rathbone Unit Trust Management must stop using the DVP exemption, for that specific transaction.
3. Any redemption proceeds to be paid by cheque will be paid from a relevant client money account.
4. Where Rathbone Unit Trust Management makes use of the DVP exemption, it will always obtain the client's consent, and will retain this for the whole period it operates the exemption.
5. In the scenarios under 1 above where money is not treated as client money, such money is not protected and in the event that Rathbone Unit Trust Management should fail, then the money would be at risk.

6. Further, in accordance with the CASS regulations Rathbone Unit Trust Management is obliged to obtain unitholder agreement to use the delivery versus payment exemption within the use of any commercial settlement systems we utilise. By subscribing to Rathbone Unit Trust Management funds, unitholders confirm agreement to the use of such systems.
7. In relation to the CASS regulations, by agreeing to purchase units in any Rathbone Unit Trust Management fund, unitholders agree for Rathbone Unit Trust Management and any applicable third party to establish a contractual agreement to cover the holding of client money by the third party in a client transaction account showing that it is holding the monies on behalf of Rathbone Unit Trust Management's clients.

4 Valuation of the fund

4.1 General

The fund will be valued in accordance with the provisions set out in Appendix 3. The value per unit in the fund is currently calculated at 12.00pm (London time) (this being the valuation point) on each dealing day.

4.2 Calculation of the value

Valuations of the fund will take place on each dealing day at the valuation point. The price at which units are issued or redeemed is based on the value of the scheme property of the fund (adjusted to reflect any dilution adjustment). The Manager may at any time during a business day carry out an additional valuation if it considers it desirable to do so. The Manager shall inform the Trustee 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 Manager 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.

For the purposes of calculating the Manager's and Trustee's periodic charges, the periodic charges are calculated daily based on the net asset value of the scheme. The Manager will, upon completion of each valuation, notify the Trustee of the unit price of each class.

A request for dealing in units 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 value per unit calculated as at the valuation point on that next dealing day.

4.3 Price per unit in each class

The price per unit is calculated by taking the proportion, attributable to the units of the class in question, of the value or the cancellation basis (when calculating the cancellation price per unit) of the scheme property by reference to the most recent valuation, computing the number of units of the relevant class in issue immediately before that valuation, dividing the total by that number of units. 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.

4.4 Pricing basis

The Manager 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 Manager. Units in the fund are single priced.

4.5 Publication of prices

Prices are published daily on the "Fund Price, Yield and Performance Information" page on the Investment Management Association website at trustnet.com. Investors can obtain prices by calling the Registrar, SS&C Financial Services International Limited, on 0330 123 3810.

4.6 Best Execution

The Manager has controls in place to provide unitholders with the best possible result in accordance with its best execution policy which is available on the Manager's website at rathbonefunds.com

5 Risk factors

Potential investors should consider the following risk factors before investing in the fund. Units in the fund should generally be regarded as a long-term investment.

5.1 General

The investments of the fund are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities and other investments. There can be no assurance that any appreciation in the value of investments will occur.

The value of investments and the income derived from them may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount they invest in the fund. There is no certainty that the investment objective of the fund will actually be achieved and no warranty or representation is given to this effect. The level of any yield for the 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 funds heavily invested in that asset class or region. There will be a variation in performance between funds with similar objectives due to the different assets selected.

5.2 Effect of initial charge or redemption charge

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

In particular, where a redemption charge is payable, investors should note that the percentage rate at which the redemption charge is calculated is based on the market value rather than the initial value of units. If the market value of the units has increased the redemption charge will show a corresponding increase. Currently there is no redemption charge levied on units.

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

5.3 Suspension of dealings in units

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem units (including a redemption by way of switching) may be suspended.

5.4 Currency exchange rates

Currency fluctuations may adversely affect the value of the fund's investments and the income thereon and, depending on an investor's currency of reference, currency fluctuations may adversely affect the value of his investment in units.

5.5 Derivatives

The Manager may employ derivatives for investment purposes. This means that the volatility of the fund's Net Asset Value may increase and as a result the price of units may fall. To the extent that derivatives are used for investment purposes, the overall risk of loss to the fund, and hence the fund's risk profile, may be increased. However, the Manager will seek to constrain the volatility of the fund through the use of active portfolio management techniques, including for example ensuring that the fund is sufficiently diversified.

The Manager may also use derivatives for the purposes of hedging. This means that the Manager may employ hedging where it may reasonably be regarded as economically appropriate for the purposes of the fund, and where one of the aims is to reduce risk or cost arising in the management of the fund, or to generate additional income or capital for the fund provided there is either no risk or an acceptable degree of risk. The first aim allows the use of derivatives with a view to switching currency exposure away from a currency considered to be unduly prone to risk. The second aim allows for tactical asset allocation. The third aim allows for advantage to be taken from arbitrage or writing covered options.

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

For more information in relation to investment in derivatives please see paragraph 9 in Appendix 4.

5.6 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 rate of yield, 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. A sub-investment grade bond has a Standard & Poor's credit rating of below BBB or equivalent. BBB is described as having adequate capacity to meet financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the bond issuer to meet its financial commitments.

5.7 Counterparty and settlement

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

5.8 Liquidity

Depending on the types of asset the 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.

5.9 Tax

Tax laws currently in place may change in the future which could affect the value of your investments. See the section headed 'Taxation' for further details about taxation of the fund.

5.10 Inflation and interest rates

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

5.11 Custody

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

5.12 Counterparty risk in over-the-counter markets

The fund may enter into transactions in over-the-counter markets, which will expose the fund to the credit of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contracts. For example, the fund may enter into agreements or use other derivative techniques, each of which expose the 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, the 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 fund seeks to enforce its rights, inability to realise any gains on its investment during such period and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights. There is also a possibility that the above agreements and derivative techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those at the time the agreement was originated. In such circumstances, investors may be unable to cover any losses incurred.

5.13 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.

5.14 Leverage

While leverage presents opportunities for increasing the total return of the fund, it has the effect of potentially increasing losses as well. Accordingly, any event that adversely affects the value of an investment, either directly or indirectly could be magnified to the extent that leverage is employed. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage by the fund or an underlying fund, directly or indirectly, in a market that moves adversely to the investments of the entity employing the leverage, could result in a loss to the fund that would be greater than if leverage were not employed by the fund or such underlying fund.

6 Management and administration

6.1 Regulatory status

The Manager is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority of 12 Endeavour Square, London E20 1JN. The Trustee is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority of 20 Moorgate, London EC2R 6DA and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority.

6.2 Manager

6.2.1 General

The Manager is Rathbone Unit Trust Management Limited which is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales on 26 April 1989.

For the purposes of AIFMD, the Manager has been appointed as the AIFM of the fund.

The directors of the Manager are:

Name	Activity
RP Stockton – Chairman	CEO, Rathbone Brothers Plc
MM Webb – CEO	
JR Chillingworth – CIO	
JM Ardouin – Finance Director	
MS Warren – Non-Executive Director	
J Lowe – Non-Executive Director	

RP Stockton, MS Warren, J Lowe and JR Chillingworth hold positions as Directors or Non-Executive Directors of other Financial Services businesses.

Registered office: 8 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7AZ

Principal place of business: 8 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7AZ

Share capital: It has a share capital of £202,223 issued and paid up.

Ultimate holding company: Rathbone Brothers Plc, the listed investment management and private banking group.

6.2.2 Duties and responsibilities of the manager

- (a) The Manager is responsible for managing and administering the fund's affairs in compliance with the COLL sourcebook.
- (b) The Manager has been authorised by the FCA to act as an AIFM pursuant to the AIFMD with the ability to delegate certain functions to third parties and, in compliance with the FCA regulations the Manager is responsible for:
 - (i) the investment management function in respect of the fund which includes portfolio management and risk management;
 - (ii) in carrying out its investment management duties, the Manager acts as agent and in the name of the fund.
- (c) The Manager shall also provide or procure the provision of such administrative, accounting, consultancy, advisory, secretarial and general management services as are necessary to manage the fund and to enable the fund to comply with the requirements of this Prospectus, the trust deed and any other applicable legislation and regulations. All administrative functions, with the exception of registration are delegated to HSBC Bank Plc trading as HSBC Securities Services.
- (d) The Manager shall provide or procure the provision of the services of a person to act as Registrar of the fund performing all such functions as are usually performed by Registrars (as further explained in paragraph 6.4 overleaf). The Manager has appointed SS&C Financial Services International Limited as Registrar.
- (e) The Manager is also under no obligation to account to the Trustee, the fund or the unitholders for any profit it makes on the issue or re-issue or cancellation of units which it has redeemed.

6.3 The Trustee

6.3.1 General

The Trustee of the fund is NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited (Registered No. 11194605). The Trustee is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales on 8 February 2018. Its ultimate holding company is Natwest Group Plc which is incorporated in Scotland. The Trustee's registered office is at 250 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4AA. The principal business activity of the Trustee is the provision of trustee and depositary services. It is authorised and regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority under the registration number 794152.

The Trustee has been appointed on the terms of the Depositary Agreement. The Depositary Agreement may be terminated on six months' written notice by the Trustee or the Manager provided that the Trustee may not retire voluntarily except upon the appointment of a new Trustee.

The Trustee is entitled to receive remuneration out of the scheme property for its services, as explained in paragraph 7.3 (Trustee's fees and expenses). The Trustee is under no obligation to account to the Manager, the fund or the unitholders for any profits or benefits it makes or receives that are made or derived from or in connection with its role as trustee.

6.3.2 Duties of the Trustee

- (a) The depositary agreement sets out the duties and responsibilities of the Trustee in its capacity as depositary under the AIFMD. The main duties of the Trustee are to provide safekeeping, oversight and asset verification services in respect of the assets of the fund in accordance with the provisions of the AIFMD and the FCA regulations.
- (b) The Trustee will also provide cash monitoring services in respect of the fund's cash flows and subscriptions.

6.3.3 Liability of the Trustee

- (a) Subject to paragraph 6.3.3(c) below, pursuant to the depositary agreement, the Trustee will be liable for loss of assets in custody (i.e. those assets which are required to be held in custody pursuant to the AIFMD) or in the custody of any sub-custodian (should such sub-custodian be appointed) unless that loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary or where the asset which is lost was held by a sub-custodian appointed in accordance with the depositary agreement and the transfer of liability from the Trustee to the sub-custodian has been expressly agreed.
- (b) Under AIFMD, the Trustee may delegate its safe-keeping function to a custodian who in turn may delegate to sub-custodians. The Trustee has appointed HSBC Bank Plc to act as custodian of the scheme property. The custodian holds the fund's investments on behalf of the Trustee. The custodian is authorised by the PRA and regulated by the FCA and the PRA in the conduct of its investment business in the UK.
- (c) The Manager will disclose to investors before they invest in the fund any arrangement made by the Trustee to contractually discharge itself of liability. Currently, it is not envisaged that the Trustee will seek to contractually discharge itself of liability under any circumstances, and so it is not expected that this requirement will be applicable to the Manager. In the event that there are any changes to the Trustee's liability, the Manager will inform unitholders of such changes without delay.
- (d) Please contact the Manager if you would like further information in relation to the Trustee.

6.4 The Registrar

6.4.1 General

The Manager is responsible for the fund's register.

On behalf of the fund the Manager has appointed SS&C Financial Services International Limited to act as Registrar to the fund.

The registered office of the Registrar is SS&C Financial Services International Limited, SS&C House, St. Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex SS15 5FS.

6.4.2 Register of unitholders

The register of holders of units in the fund can be inspected at the above address during usual business hours on any business day. The register of unitholders 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 Manager during normal business hours on any business day by any unitholder or any unitholder's duly authorised agent.

The plan register, where applicable (being a record of persons who subscribe for units through Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs)) can be inspected at the office of the Registrar.

6.5 The Auditors

The Auditors of the fund are Deloitte LLP, whose address is 2 New Street Square, London EC4A 3BZ. The Auditors shall, with respect to the assets of the fund, carry out their duties in accordance all applicable laws, rules and regulations, including the audit of the accounting information contained in the annual report of the fund.

6.6 Other service providers

All administrative functions, with the exception of registration (which is delegated to the Registrar as set out above) are delegated to HSBC Bank Plc trading as HSBC Securities Services.

6.7 Unitholders' rights against service providers

It should be noted that unitholders will only be able to exercise their rights directly against the fund and will not have any direct contractual rights against the service providers of the fund appointed from time to time.

6.8 Conflicts of interest

The Manager and other companies within the Rathbone Brothers Plc group may, from time to time, act as investment managers or advisers to other funds or sub-funds which follow similar investment objectives to those of the fund. It is therefore possible that the Manager may in the course of its business have potential conflicts of interest with the fund. The Manager will, however, have regard in such event to its general obligations to act in the best interests of the fund so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients, when undertaking any investment business where potential conflicts of interest may arise.

The Registrar is or may be involved in other financial, investment and/or professional activities which may on occasion cause conflicts of interest with the fund.

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

Each of the parties will use their reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of their respective duties will not be impaired by any such involvement.

6.9 Dilution Adjustment

The basis on which the fund's investments are valued for the purpose of calculating the issue and redemption price of units as stipulated in the FCA regulations is summarised later in the Appendix. The actual cost of purchasing or selling the fund's investments may be higher or lower than the mid-market value used in calculating the unit price – for example, due to dealing charges, or through dealing at prices other than the mid-market price. Under certain circumstances (for example, large volumes of deals) this may have an adverse effect on unitholders' interest in the fund, this is known as "dilution".

Therefore, once the single price of a unit has been determined (in accordance with the Appendix) a dilution adjustment will be applied to the price in accordance with the policy outlined below. This is known as "swinging single pricing" i.e. the price swings in response to particular circumstances to mitigate the effects of dilution.

When there are net inflows to the fund, a dilution adjustment increases the price (price swings up) and when there are net outflows from the fund, the dilution adjustment reduces the price (price swings down). This is to reflect the true cost of purchasing or selling units in the fund. These costs are estimated and can vary over time dependent on prevailing dealing spreads and market transaction costs and as a result the dilution adjustment will also vary over time.

Any dilution adjustment is imposed for the protection of existing unitholders to prevent inflows and outflows adversely affecting their interests through the costs referred to above. Neither the Manager nor any introducing agent in any way benefits from the imposition of a dilution adjustment.

The Manager's policy is to make a dilution adjustment when it believes that it is in the interests of unitholders to do so. For example:

- when the fund is typically expanding the Manager may operate a dilution adjustment on a semi-permanent basis to reflect the trend of net inflows to that fund. The effect is that the price will swing up. However, in the event of a large outflow on a particular day, the price will swing down;
- when the fund is typically contracting the Manager may operate a dilution adjustment on a semi-permanent basis to reflect the trend of net outflows from the Sub-Fund. The effect is that the price will swing down. However, in the event of a large inflow on a particular day, the price will swing up; and
- due to the nature of investments held within the fund the Manager reserves the right to impose a higher dilution adjustment on any day on which net flows are larger than [3%] of the Net Asset Value. The higher dilution adjustment is imposed to reflect the higher trading costs which may be suffered if there are significant cash flows into or out of the fund.

Notwithstanding the above, the Manager reserves the right to impose or amend a dilution adjustment where the Manager is of the opinion that it is in the interests of the unitholders to do so. Where the Manager elects not to apply a Dilution Adjustment this may have an adverse effect on the total assets of the fund as a result of net subscriptions or redemptions. The Manager would typically expect to make a dilution adjustment whenever there are inflows to or outflows from the fund. It is not possible to predict accurately how frequently the Manager will need to make such a dilution adjustment in respect of a particular fund, as this is dependent on inflows to or outflows from that fund.

The Manager will review previous dilution adjustments made on at least a quarterly basis or dependent on prevailing market conditions.

The Manager may alter its dilution policy either by unitholder consent pursuant to the passing of a resolution to that effect at a properly convened meeting of unitholders and by amending this Prospectus or by giving unitholder's notice and amending the Prospectus 60 days before the change to the dilution policy is to take effect.

The rates of the dilution adjustment at the time of this Prospectus are:

Fund	For purchases	For redemptions
Rathbone Active Income and Growth Fund	0.25%	0.25%

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 units (see paragraph 3.7) payable by a unitholder or out of scheme property are set out in this section.

- 7.1.1 Subject to paragraph 7.1.2, the Manager 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:
- (a) the fees and expenses payable to the Manager as detailed in this Prospectus;
 - (b) broker's commission (where such payment may be made in accordance with the FCA rules), fiscal charges and other disbursements which are necessary to be incurred in effecting transactions for the fund and normally shown in contract notes, confirmation notes and difference accounts as appropriate;
 - (c) any costs incurred in modifying the trust deed including costs incurred in respect of meetings of unitholders convened for purposes which include modifying the trust deed, where the modification is necessary to implement changes in the law or as a direct consequence of any change in the law, or is expedient having regard to any change in the law made by or under any fiscal enactment and which the Manager and the Trustee agree is in the interest of unitholders, or to remove obsolete provisions from the trust deed;
 - (d) any costs incurred in respect of meetings of unitholders convened for any purpose;
 - (e) liabilities on unitisation, amalgamation or reconstruction arising in certain circumstances specified in the COLL sourcebook;
 - (f) interest on permitted borrowings and charges incurred in effecting or terminating such borrowings or in negotiating or varying the terms of such borrowings;
 - (g) taxation and duties payable in respect of the scheme property, the trust deed or the issue or redemption of units;
 - (h) the audit fees of the Auditors (including VAT) and any expenses of the Auditors;
 - (i) the periodic fees of the Financial Conduct Authority;
 - (j) fees and expenses in respect of the establishment and maintaining the register of unitholders, including any sub-registers kept for the purpose of the administration of Individual Savings Accounts;
 - (k) any costs incurred which are associated with independent risk monitoring or daily value at risk or VaR calculations;
 - (l) the Trustee's fees and expenses as detailed in this Prospectus;
 - (m) any costs incurred in publishing the price of the units in a national or other newspaper or any other form of media;
 - (n) any cost incurred in or about the listing of units in the fund in any stock exchange, and the creation, conversion and cancellation of units;
 - (o) any cost incurred in producing and dispatching payments made by the fund, or the yearly and half-yearly reports of the fund or the Prospectus;
 - (p) any fees, expenses or disbursements of any legal or other professional adviser of the fund, including those incurred on the establishment of the fund;

- (q) any costs incurred in preparing, translating, producing (including printing), distributing and modifying the trust deed, the Prospectus, the NURS KIID (apart from the costs of distributing the supplementary information document) or reports, accounts, statements, contract notes and other like documentation, or any other relevant document required under the regulations;
- (r) any payment otherwise due by virtue of a change to the regulations; and
- (s) subject to current HM Revenue & Customs regulations, Value Added Tax at the prevailing rate may be payable in connection with the Trustee's remuneration, the custodian's remuneration and any of the expenses listed above.

7.1.2 The Manager is also entitled to be paid out of the scheme property any expenses, incurred by the Manager or its delegates of the kinds described above.

7.1.3 Expenses are allocated between capital and income in accordance with the regulations. However, the approach for the fund is set out in Appendix 1. 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 are made from capital, this would result in capital erosion and constrain growth.

7.1.4 It is the Manager's policy not to enter into any soft commission arrangements with its brokers for the supply of goods and services, in return for an agreed volume of business.

In accordance with the FCA Rules, the Manager, when executing orders or placing orders with other entities in relation to financial instruments for execution on behalf of the funds, must not accept and retain any fees, commission or monetary benefits from a third party ('Thirds Party Payments'). If the Manager receives any Third Party Payments, the Manager will return the Third Party Payments to the relevant fund as soon as reasonably possible and will inform unitholders of the amount received which will be set out in the annual reports.

The Manager must not accept any non-monetary benefits when executing orders or placing orders with other entities for execution in relation to financial instruments on behalf of the funds, except those which are capable of enhancing the quality of the service provided to the funds, and which are of a scale and nature such that they could not be judged to impair the Manager's compliance with its duty to act honestly, fairly and professionally in the best interests of the funds.

The Manager conducts its own research and/or uses third party providers of research. The Manager will pay for this research out of its own resources.

7.2 Charges payable to the manager

7.2.1 Annual management charge

In payment for carrying out its duties and responsibilities the Manager is entitled to take an annual fee out of the fund as set out in Appendix 1. The annual management charge will accrue on a daily basis in arrears by reference to the value of the scheme property on the immediately preceding dealing day and the amount due for each month is payable on the last dealing day of each month. Subject to at least 60 days prior written notice to unitholders, the Manager may increase this charge. The current annual management charge for the fund (expressed as a percentage per annum of the value of the fund) is set out in Appendix 1.

7.2.2 Registration fees

The Manager is entitled to receive a fee out of the scheme property for providing registration services (including establishing and maintaining sub-registers where applicable), out of which the Manager will pay the fees of the Registrar of £13.77 per annum per unitholder.

7.2.3 Expenses

The Manager 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.

The current annual fee payable to the Manager for a class may only be increased or a new type of remuneration introduced in accordance with the regulations.

7.3 Trustee's fees and expenses

The Trustee receives for its own account a periodic fee which will accrue and is due monthly on the last business day in each calendar month in respect of that day and the period since the last business day in the preceding month and is payable within seven days after the last business day in each month. The fee is calculated by reference to the value of the fund on the last business day of the preceding month except for the first accrual which is calculated by reference to the first valuation point of the fund. The rate of the periodic fee is agreed between the Manager and the Trustee and is currently as per the table below.

	Indicative Trustee/Depositary Tariff
On the first £300 million value in each fund	0.0175% p.a.
On the next £200 million value in each fund	0.0150% p.a.
On the next £500 million value in each fund	0.0100% p.a.
On the remaining value in each fund	0.0075% p.a.

VAT is to be added to these fees at the standard rate (currently 20%).

In the event of the termination of the fund, the Trustee shall continue to be entitled to a periodic charge for the period up to and including the day on which the final distribution in the termination of the fund shall be made or, in the case of a termination following the passing of an extraordinary resolution approving a scheme of arrangement, up to and including the final day on which the Trustee is responsible for the safekeeping of the scheme property. Such periodic charge will be calculated, be subject to the same terms and accrue and be paid as described above, except that for the purpose of calculating the periodic charge in respect of any day falling after the day on which the termination of the fund commences, the value of the scheme property shall be its value determined at the beginning of each such day.

In addition to a periodic charge the Trustee may also be paid by way of remuneration, custody fees where it acts as custodian and other transaction and bank charges. At present the Trustee delegates the function of custody of the scheme property to HSBC Bank Plc.

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

The current remuneration is 0.01 percent minimum of the value of the securities held and transaction fees of between £10 and £250 depending on the geographical location of the fund securities. Due to the nature of the markets currently invested in, the safe custody charges do not exceed 0.25 percent, and the transaction fees £80. Custody and transaction charges will be payable monthly in arrears.

In addition to the remuneration referred to above, the Trustee is entitled to receive reimbursement for expenses properly incurred by it in discharge of its duties or exercising any powers conferred upon it by the trust deed, the FCA regulations AIFMD or by general law in relation to the fund. Such expenses include, but are not restricted to:

- 7.3.1 delivery of stock to the Trustee or custodian;
- 7.3.2 custody of assets;
- 7.3.3 collection of income and capital;
- 7.3.4 submission of tax returns;
- 7.3.5 handling tax claims;
- 7.3.6 preparation of the Trustee's annual report; and
- 7.3.7 such other duties as the Trustee is required by law to perform.

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

In each case such expenses and disbursements will also be payable if incurred by any person (including the Manager or an associate or nominee of the Trustee or of the Manager) who has had the relevant duty delegated to it pursuant to the COLL sourcebook by the Trustee.

8 Unitholder meetings and voting rights

8.1 Class and fund meetings

The provisions below, unless the context otherwise requires, apply to class meetings as they apply to general meetings of the fund, but by reference to units of the class concerned and the unitholders and value and prices of such units.

8.2 Requisitions of meetings

The Manager may requisition a general meeting at any time.

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

8.3 Notice and quorum

Unitholders 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 unitholders, 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 unitholders at their registered addresses.

8.4 Voting rights

At a general meeting, on a show of hands every unitholder 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 unitholder may vote either in person or by proxy. The voting rights attaching to each unit are such proportion of the voting rights attached to all the units in issue that the price of the unit bears to the aggregate price of all the units in issue at a reasonable date before the notice of meeting is sent out such date to be decided by the Manager.

A unitholder entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

In the case of joint unitholders, the vote of the most senior unitholder who votes, whether in person or by proxy, must be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint unitholders. 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 trust deed require an extraordinary resolution (which needs at least 75 percent 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 Manager may not be counted in the quorum for a meeting and neither the Manager nor any associate (as defined in the COLL sourcebook) of the Manager is entitled to vote at any meeting of the fund except in respect of units which the Manager or associate holds on behalf of or jointly with a person who, if the registered unitholder, would be entitled to vote and from whom the Manager or associate has received voting instructions.

Where all the units in the fund are registered to, or held by, the Manager 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 Trustee, instead be passed with the written consent of unitholders representing 50 percent or more, or for an extraordinary resolution 75 percent or more, of the units in issue.

Unitholders in this context means unitholders entered on the register at a time to be determined by the Manager 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 rights

The rights attached to a class may not be varied without the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a meeting of unitholders of that class.

9 Taxation

9.1 General

The information below is a general guide based on current United Kingdom law and HM Revenue & Customs practice, both of which are subject to change. It summarises the tax position of the fund and of eligible investors who hold units as investments. Prospective investors who are in any doubt about their tax position, or who may be subject to tax in a jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom, are recommended to take professional advice.

9.2 The fund

The fund falls under the TEF regime. The fund meets the conditions to be treated as a TEF and an application was made for the fund to become a TEF with effect from the beginning of the current accounting period (1 April 2014), with authorisation from HMRC being granted on 19 February 2014. It is the intention that the fund will continue to meet the conditions to be treated as a TEF and the following statements assume that the fund is, and remains, a TEF. In particular, the scheme does not have, and may not have, a UK or overseas property business, as defined for purposes of the TEF regime, and the scheme meets, and must continue to meet, the loan creditor condition.

It is not anticipated that the fund will receive property business income and the tax implications of the fund receiving such income are not included in this section.

In practice, TEFs are generally not subject to United Kingdom tax on their income, which is streamed through to investors, who are taxable on it in accordance with their individual circumstances (as described in paragraph 9.3 below). UK dividend income is not taxable in a TEF and is distributed to investors as a dividend so effectively flows through the TEF for tax purposes as if the investor held the TEF's assets directly (although please see below for different treatment in relation to investments in UK-REITs). All other income is distributed as a non-dividend distribution. The relative levels of these two types of distributions will depend upon the proportion of the fund's income for the period concerned that consisted of dividends and the proportion that consisted of interest or other income.

Other income (largely interest) is generally taxable in a TEF but the TEF obtains a corresponding deduction as the distribution is treated as interest so this income basically flows through the TEF for tax purposes as if the investor held the TEF's assets directly. Withholding on interest income received by a TEF should generally not arise as UK resident TEFs are treated as companies and the payer of the interest should be able to formulate the required reasonable belief of the TEF's status as such.

Property income distributions (PIDs) received from a UK real estate investment trust (UK-REITs) will be received by the fund net of basic rate of Income Tax (currently 20 percent). The TEF cannot claim back or offset the tax deducted by the UK-REIT and the net PID received will be treated as though it is an exempt distribution to the fund under Part 9A Corporation Tax Act 2009.

The fund is generally exempt from United Kingdom tax on capital gains realised on the disposal of its investments.

9.3 Unitholders

9.3.1 Income

United Kingdom resident unitholders

Eligible Investors who are resident in the United Kingdom will be treated for United Kingdom tax purposes as being in broadly the same position as if they had invested directly in the underlying investments of the fund.

For United Kingdom tax purposes, a TEF's income distributions (and accumulations) are divided into two types of income in the hands of their investors, dividend distributions and non-dividend distributions (broadly similar in nature to interest distributions), in proportions which reflect the nature and type of income arising in the TEF in the period.

The fund will pay distributions (which will be automatically retained in the fund in the case of accumulation units). Any United Kingdom resident investors who receive distributions (or are deemed to receive them in the case of accumulation units) may have to divide them into two (in which case the division will be indicated on the tax voucher received by the investor). The attribution will depend upon the nature of the income (dividend or non-dividend) arising to the fund.

Any part of the fund's income representing dividends will constitute a TEF distribution (dividend) for United Kingdom tax purposes. It should be treated in the same way as a dividend distribution from a fund that has not opted for TEF status in the hands of United Kingdom resident investors, with the result that it will not be subject to UK tax in the hands of an eligible investor.

In the case of a TEF distribution (dividend) representing income received by the fund from a UK-REIT, this will be treated in the hands of an Eligible Investor as property investment income. The corresponding distribution received by the fund will have already suffered tax at the basic rate (currently 20 percent) and so such a distribution will be received by an Eligible Investor with the benefit of a 20 percent tax credit. This tax credit cannot be reclaimed by an Eligible Investor, however, so an effective rate of tax of 20 percent will be suffered by Eligible Investors on the fund's investments in UK-REITs.

Any part of the fund's income representing other types of income will constitute a TEF distribution (non-dividend) for United Kingdom tax purposes. Such distributions will be paid gross to eligible investors.

Non-United Kingdom resident unitholders

Non-United Kingdom resident unitholders will generally not derive any benefit from the tax credit to which United Kingdom resident individuals are entitled on receipt of a dividend distribution. However, nor will they generally be liable to United Kingdom Income Tax in respect of a dividend received from the fund.

The United Kingdom does not at present require Income Tax to be deducted at source, or otherwise impose any withholding tax, on dividends paid by a United Kingdom company to a non-resident company.

9.3.2 Income equalisation

The first income allocation received by an investor after buying units may include an amount of income equalisation. This is effectively a repayment of the income equalisation paid by the investor as part of the purchase price. It is a return of capital, and is not taxable.

9.3.3 Capital gains

Holders of units in a TEF may be liable to Capital Gains Tax on gains arising on the redemption, transfer or other disposal of units. However, no such liability is expected to arise in the case of eligible investors who qualify for exemption from United Kingdom tax on capital gains realised on the disposal of their investments.

9.3.4 EU savings directive

Under the EU Council Directive on taxation of savings income member states of the European Union (member states) are required to provide to the tax authorities of other member states details of payments of interest and other similar income (which in the case of the fund may include TEF distributions (non-dividend) or income arising upon the sale, refund or redemption of the fund's units) paid by a person who is a "paying agent" for the purposes of the directive to an individual resident for the purposes of the directive in another member state. The directive only applies to payments made to individuals (including individual trustees).

9.3.5 SDRT

With effect from 30 March 2014 SDRT is not chargeable on the surrender of units to the fund.

Unitholders are generally liable to SDRT at 0.5 percent on acquiring units from a third party (that is, where the transaction is not handled by the fund) and in cases where they redeem units in consideration of a transfer of assets of the fund other than cash (an in specie redemption) and that consideration is non-pro rata (not in proportion to the total assets of the fund). No such liability to SDRT should arise, however, where either units or non-cash assets of the fund are transferred to a charitable company or to the Trustees of a charitable trust.

10 Winding-up of the fund

- 10.1 The fund will not be wound up except in accordance with the COLL sourcebook.
- 10.2 The Trustee shall proceed to wind-up the fund:
 - 10.2.1 if the order declaring the fund to be an authorised unit trust scheme is revoked; or
 - 10.2.2 if the Manager or the Trustee requests the FCA to revoke the order declaring the fund to be an authorised unit trust scheme and the FCA has agreed (provided no material change in any relevant factor occurs) that on the winding up of the fund, the FCA will accede to that request; or
 - 10.2.3 on the expiration of any period specified in the trust deed as the period at the end of which the fund is to terminate; or
 - 10.2.4 on the effective date of a duly approved scheme of arrangement which is to result in the relevant Trust being left with no property.

- 10.3 If any of the events set out above occurs the rules in the COLL sourcebook concerning dealing (COLL 6.2), valuation and pricing (COLL 6.3) and investment and borrowing powers (COLL 5), will cease to apply. The Trustee shall cease to issue and cancel units and the Manager will stop redeeming and selling units.
- 10.4 In the case of a scheme of arrangement referred to in paragraph 10.2.4 above, the Trustee shall wind up the fund in accordance with the approved scheme of arrangement.
- 10.5 In any other case, the Trustee shall, as soon as practicable after the relevant Trust falls to be wound up, realise the assets of the fund and, after paying, or retaining adequate provision for, all liabilities properly payable and retaining provision for the costs of the winding up, distribute the proceeds to the unitholders and the Manager proportionately to their respective interest in the fund.
- 10.6 Any unclaimed net proceeds or other cash (including unclaimed distribution payments) held by the Trustee after 12 months from the date the proceeds became payable, shall be paid by the Trustee into court, although the Trustee will have the right to retain any expenses incurred in making that payment. On completion of the winding up, the Trustee shall notify the FCA in writing of that fact and the Trustee or the Manager shall request the FCA to revoke the order of authorisation.

11 Risk management process and liquidity management

- 11.1 The Manager employs a risk management process which enables it to identify, measure, manage and monitor at any time the relevant risks of the positions to which the fund is or may be exposed and its contribution to the overall risk profile of the fund and which includes the use of appropriate stress testing procedures.
- 11.2 The Manager has established a liquidity management policy which enables it to identify, monitor and manage the liquidity risks of the fund and to ensure the liquidity profile of the investments of the fund will facilitate compliance with its underlying obligations. The Manager's liquidity policy takes into account the investment strategy, the liquidity profile, redemption policy and other underlying obligations of the fund. The liquidity management systems and procedures include appropriate escalation measures to address anticipated or actual liquidity shortages or other distressed situations of the fund. In summary, the liquidity management policy monitors the profile of investments held by the fund and ensures that such investments are appropriate to the redemption policy as set out in this Prospectus. Further, the liquidity management policy includes details on periodic stress testing carried out by the Manager to manage the liquidity risk of the fund in exceptional and extraordinary circumstances.
- 11.3 The liquidity management systems and procedures allow the Manager to apply various tools and arrangements necessary to ensure that the fund is sufficiently liquid to respond appropriately to redemption requests normally. In normal circumstances, redemption requests will be processed as set out in paragraph 3.5.
- 11.4 Other arrangements may also be used in response to redemption requests, including the deferral of such redemption requests in certain circumstances will restrict the redemption rights investors benefit from in normal circumstances as set out under paragraph 3.9.
- 11.5 Further information regarding the risk management process and liquidity management systems and procedures, including the measures used to assess the sensitivity of the fund's portfolio to the most relevant risks to which the fund is or could be exposed, can be found in the risk management process document which is available upon request from the Manager.
- 11.6 It is intended that unitholders will be notified of any material changes to the liquidity management systems and procedures employed by the Manager and will be notified immediately if redemptions are suspended. It is intended that any changes to the maximum level of leverage that may be employed by the fund will be provided to unitholders without undue delay.

12 Professional liability risks

The Manager covers its potential liability risks arising from professional liability by holding appropriate professional indemnity insurance.

13 Leverage (as defined by the AIMFD)

- 13.1 This section explains in what circumstances and how the Manager may use leverage as defined by AIFMD (leverage) in respect of the fund and maximum level of leverage permitted.
- 13.2 Leverage means any method by which the fund increases its exposure whether through borrowing cash or securities or leverage embedded in derivative positions or any other means. The sources of leverage which can be used when managing the fund include:
- 13.2.1 cash borrowing;
 - 13.2.2 financial derivative instruments; and
 - 13.2.3 reinvestment of cash collateral in the context of securities lending.
- 13.3 The Manager is required to calculate and monitor the level of leverage of the fund. Leverage is expressed as a ratio between the exposure of the fund and its Net Asset Value (exposure/NAV). The exposure of the fund shall be calculated in accordance with the commitment method (commitment method) and the gross method (gross method).
- 13.4 Gross method: under the gross method, the exposure of the fund is calculated as follows:
- 13.4.1 include the sum of all assets purchased, plus the absolute value of all liabilities;
 - 13.4.2 exclude the value of cash and cash equivalents which are highly liquid investments held in the base currency of the fund, that:
 - (a) are readily convertible to a known amount of cash;
 - (b) are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value; and
 - (c) provide a return no greater than the rate of a three month high quality government bond;
 - 13.4.3 derivative instruments are converted into the equivalent position in their underlying assets;
 - 13.4.4 exclude cash borrowings that remain in cash or cash equivalents and where the amounts payable are known;
 - 13.4.5 include exposure resulting from the reinvestment of cash borrowings, expressed as the higher of the market value of the investment realised or the total amount of the cash borrowed;
 - 13.4.6 include positions within repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending or borrowing or other similar arrangements.
- 13.5 Under the commitment method, the exposure of the fund is calculated in the same way as under the gross method; however, the exposure of derivative or security positions employed in hedging and netting arrangements are not included in this calculation, provided certain conditions are met.
- 13.6 Further information regarding these different leverage calculation methods can be found in AIFMD and the risk management process document, which is available upon request from the Manager.
- 13.7 Under the commitment method, the maximum level of leverage permitted in respect of the fund is 10 percent of the fund's NAV.
- 13.8 As these calculations of regulatory leverage do not take into account whether a particular financial derivative instrument increases or decreases investment risk, they will not necessarily be representative of the actual level of investment risk within the fund.
- 13.9 It is not intended that the Trustee or any sub-custodian shall be entitled to re-use for its own benefit any of the fund's assets it has been entrusted with.

14 General information

14.1 Accounting periods

The annual accounting period of the fund ends each year on 31 March (the accounting reference date) with an interim accounting period ending on 30 September.

14.2 Notice to unitholders

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

14.3 Income allocations

The fund has interim and final income allocations. Income is allocated in respect of the income available at each accounting date.

In relation to income units, distributions of income for the fund are paid by cheque or telegraphic transfer directly into a unitholder's bank account on or before the relevant income allocation date in each year as set out Appendix 1.

Where accumulation units are issued, income will become part of the capital property of the fund and will be reflected in the price of each such accumulation unit as at the end of the relevant accounting period.

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

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 fund in respect of that period, and deducting the charges and expenses of the fund paid or payable out of income in respect of that accounting period. The Manager then makes such other adjustments as it considers appropriate (and after consulting the fund's 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.

14.4 Annual reports

14.4.1 The annual managers report of the fund will be published and sent to unitholders within four months from the end of each annual accounting period and the half-yearly managers report will be published within two months of each interim accounting period.

14.4.2 In addition to the accounting information contained in the annual Report of the fund, pursuant to AIFMD the Manager will disclose the following information in each annual Report:

- (a) the percentage of the fund's assets which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature, including an overview of any special arrangements in place, the valuation methodology applied to the assets which are subject to such arrangements and how management and performance fees, if any, apply to these assets;
- (b) if risk limits set for the fund by the Manager have been or are likely to be exceeded and, where these risk limits have been exceeded, a description of the circumstances and the remedial measures taken;
- (c) the total amount of leverage employed by the fund;
- (d) the current risk profile of the fund; and
- (e) any material changes to the following information:
 - (i) the arrangements for managing the liquidity of the fund;
 - (ii) the risk management systems employed by the Manager to manage the risks to which the fund is or may be exposed;
 - (iii) the current risk profile of the fund and the maximum level of leverage that may be employed by the fund; and
 - (iv) where applicable, any right for re-use of collateral or any guarantee under the fund's leveraging arrangements as well as the nature of such rights or guarantees.

14.4.3 In addition, other policies and procedures are available from the Manager including, but not limited to, policies regarding conflicts of interest and order execution.

A Long Report containing the full accounts is available to any person free of charge on request to the Manager.

14.5 Documents of the fund

The following documents may be inspected free of charge between 9.00am and 5.00pm every business day at the offices of the Manager at 8 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7AZ and are also available to be sent to unitholders on request:

- the most recent annual and half-yearly Long Reports of the Company;
- the trust deed (and any supplementals); and
- the Prospectus.

14.6 Provision of investment advice

All information concerning the fund and about investing in units of the fund is available from the Manager at 8 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7AZ. The Manager is not authorised to give investment advice and persons requiring such advice should consult a professional adviser. All applications for units are made solely on the basis of the current Prospectus of the fund, and investors should ensure that they have the most up-to-date version.

14.7 Telephone recordings

Please note that the Manager may record telephone calls for training and monitoring purposes and to confirm investors' instructions.

14.8 Fair treatment of investors

- 14.8.1 The Manager has established policies and procedures and made arrangements to ensure the fair treatment of unitholders. Such arrangements include, but are not limited to, ensuring that no one or more unitholders are given preferential treatment over any rights and obligations in relation to their investment in the fund. All rights and obligations to unitholders, including those related to subscription and redemption requests, are set out in this Prospectus.
- 14.8.2 The Manager has established fair and transparent pricing models and valuation systems and procedures for the assets of the fund and endeavours to ensure that there are no undue costs being charged to the fund and the unitholders.
- 14.8.3 The Manager has also established procedures to identify, manage and monitor conflicts of interest and, where applicable, disclose those conflicts of interest to prevent them from adversely affecting the interests of the unitholders. The Manager has established a process for recognising and dealing with complaints fairly.

14.9 Complaints

Complaints concerning the operation or marketing of the fund may be referred to the Compliance Officer of the Manager at 8 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7AZ or, if you subsequently wish to take your complaint further, direct to the Financial Ombudsman Service at Exchange Tower, Harbour Exchange Square, London E14 9SR.

14.10 Risk management

The Manager will provide upon the request of a unitholder further information relating to:

- 14.10.1 the quantitative limits applying in the risk management of the fund;
- 14.10.2 the methods used in relation to paragraph 14.10.1; and
- 14.10.3 any recent development of the risk and yields of the main categories of investment.

14.11 Genuine diversity of ownership

- 14.11.1 Units in the fund are and will continue to be widely available. The intended categories of investors are charities or unit trust schemes in which all the holders are charities (who, in each case, should seek independent financial advice before investing in a fund). There is currently only one class of unit, although further classes of unit may be established from time to time by the Manager with the approval of the FCA, the agreement of the Trustee and in accordance with the trust deed.
- 14.11.2 Units in the funds are and will continue to be marketed and made available sufficiently widely to reach the intended categories of investors for each class of unit, and in a manner appropriate to attract those categories of investors.

14.12 Amending the Prospectus

In accordance with the instrument and the FCA regulations, the Prospectus may be revised from time to time by the Manager.

14.13 Receiving financial instrument communication

The Manager, in accordance with the FCA Rules, must take all reasonable steps to record telephone conversations and keep a copy of electronic communications where such conversations and communications relate to activities in financial instruments as required by the FCA Rules. The manager may keep records of all business transactions for at least five years.

Appendix 1

Part I – fund details

Name

Rathbone Active Income and Growth Fund

Type of scheme

Non-UCITS Retail Scheme and a Tax Elected Fund

Investment objective

The objective of the fund is to deliver an annual income of 2.5% averaged over any rolling five-year period. The fund also aims to deliver a greater total return than the CPI measure of inflation + 3%, after fees, over any rolling five-year period. The fund aims to deliver this return with no more than two-thirds of the volatility of the FTSE Developed stock market index.

There is no guarantee that this investment objective will be achieved over five years, or any other time period.

We use the CPI + 3% as a target for our fund's return because we aim to grow your investment above inflation. We aim to limit the amount of volatility risk our fund can take because we want our investors to understand the risk they are taking in terms of the global stock market.

Investment policy

To meet the objective, the fund manager will invest globally in government and corporate bonds with no restriction on their credit quality, equities, structured products and commodities. Investment will be made directly in such assets or through collective investment schemes. The fund will not hold property directly but may make investments in property through other collective investment schemes. Collective investment schemes include authorised, unauthorised and alternative collective investment schemes including private equity funds.

Derivatives may be used by the fund for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and hedging.

The fund manager defines restrictions on how much of the fund can be invested in different types of assets. The restrictions are set at the discretion of the fund manager and will change over time. The restrictions are reviewed annually and in response to market events. Further details in relation to the current restrictions may be obtained by contacting Rathbone Unit Trust Management.

The manager may use all investment powers as permitted by the prospectus, outside the ranges described above, to ensure the fund is managed in the best interest of investors in times of market irregularities or stress.

The fund may invest at the fund manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, warrants, cash and near cash and deposits and units in collective investment schemes. Use may be made of stock lending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted by the FCA Rules.

Ethical investment policy

The fund will not invest directly in any company that derives more than 20% of its sales from gambling, high-interest-rate lending, pornography or from the manufacture of tobacco or tobacco products, alcohol or armaments.

The ethical investment policy does not apply to investments made through collective investment schemes.

Final accounting date

31 March

Interim accounting date

30 September

Final distribution date

31 May

Interim distribution dates

31 August, 30 November and 28 February

Units classes and type of units

Income and Accumulation

Initial charge

Nil

Redemption charge

Nil

Switching charge

Nil

Annual management charge

0.30% per annum

Charges taken from income

No

Charges taken from capital

Yes

Investment minima*

Lump sum	£10,000
Holding	£10,000
Top-up	£2,000
Redemption	n/a (providing minimum holding is maintained)

Past performance

Past performance information is set out in Appendix 6

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

Part II – Changes to the investment objective and policy

- 1 The Manager may only alter the fund's investment objective or investment policy in accordance with this paragraph.
- 2 Where it is proposed that the investment objective or policy of the fund be altered and the Manager reasonably considers that such an alteration would be considered a "fundamental change" pursuant to the COLL sourcebook such an alteration may only be made following prior approval from the unitholders by way of an extraordinary resolution.
- 3 Where it is proposed that the investment objective or policy of the fund be altered and the Manager reasonably considers that such an alteration would be considered a "significant change" pursuant to the COLL sourcebook such an alteration may only be made following the provision of 60 days' prior written notice to the unitholders.
- 4 By way of guidance, the Manager may consider the change to be "significant" rather than "fundamental" where the proposed alterations:
 - 4.1 do not alter the risk profile of the fund;
 - 4.2 there is no change to the nature or purpose of the fund; and
 - 4.3 the unitholders are not materially prejudiced by the proposed change.
- 5 In certain limited circumstances the Manager may decide that very minor changes to the investment policy and/or objective of the fund (for example, those aimed at clarification of the investment objective and/or policy) would be considered a "notifiable change" pursuant to the COLL sourcebook. Such alterations may be made by providing unitholders with an updated copy of this Prospectus.

Appendix 2

Eligible securities markets and eligible derivatives markets

The fund may deal through securities and derivatives markets which are regulated markets (as defined in the glossary to the FCA handbook) or markets established in an EEA state which are regulated, operate regularly and are open to the public (excluding Cyprus and Slovenia).

The fund may also deal through the securities markets and derivatives markets indicated below:

Eligible securities markets

Australia	– Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)
Brazil	– The Sao Paulo Stock Exchange (BOVESPA)
Canada	– Montreal Stock Exchange Toronto Stock Exchange TSX Venture Exchange
Hong Kong	– Hong Kong Stock Exchange
Japan	– Tokyo Stock Exchange Osaka Securities Exchange Nagoya Stock Exchange
Korea	– Korea Exchange (KRX)
Malaysia	– Bursa Malaysia Berhad
Mexico	– Bolsa Mexicana de Valores (BMV)
New Zealand	– New Zealand Stock Exchange (NZX)
Singapore	– Singapore Exchange (SGX)
South Africa	– JSE Limited
Switzerland	– SIX Swiss Exchange (SWX)
United Kingdom	– The Alternative Investment Market (AIM)
USA	– NYSE Arca The American Stock Exchange The New York Stock Exchange NASDAQ Stock Exchange (NASDAQ) Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Eligible derivatives markets

United Kingdom	– The London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange (LIFFE)
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Appendix 3

Valuation and pricing

The value of the scheme property of the fund shall be the value of its assets less the value of its liabilities determined in accordance with the following provisions.

All the scheme property (including receivables) of the fund is to be included, subject to the following provisions.

- 1 Scheme property which is not cash (or other assets dealt with below) or a contingent liability transaction shall be valued as follows:
 - 1.1 Units or shares in a collective investment scheme:
 - 1.1.1 if a single price for buying and selling units is quoted, at the most recent such price; or
 - 1.1.2 if separate buying or selling prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices provided the buying price has been reduced by any initial charge included therein and the selling price has been increased by any exit or redemption charge attributable thereto; or
 - 1.1.3 if, in the opinion of the Manager, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no price exists, at a value which, in the opinion of the Manager, is fair and reasonable;
 - 1.2 Any other transferable security:
 - 1.2.1 if a single price for buying and selling the security is quoted, at that price; or
 - 1.2.2 if separate buying and selling prices are quoted, the average of those two prices; or
 - 1.2.3 if, in the opinion of the Manager, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no price exists, at a value which in the opinion of the Manager reflects a fair and reasonable price for that investment;
 - 1.3 Property other than that described in paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b) above:
 - 1.3.1 at a value which, in the opinion of the Manager, represents a fair and reasonable mid-market price.
- 2 Cash and amounts held in current, margin and deposit accounts and in other time-related deposits shall be valued at their nominal values.
- 3 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 unitholders or potential unitholders.
- 4 Property which is a contingent liability transaction shall be treated as follows:
 - 4.1 if it is a written option (and the premium for writing the option has become part of the scheme property), the amount of the net valuation of premium receivable shall be deducted;
 - 4.2 if it is an off-exchange future, it will be included at the net value of closing out in accordance with a valuation method agreed between the Manager and the Trustee;
 - 4.3 if the property is an off-exchange derivative, it will be included at a valuation method agreed between the Manager and Trustee;
 - 4.4 if it is any other form of contingent liability transaction, it will be included at the net value of margin on closing out (whether as a positive or negative value).
- 5 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.
- 6 Agreements for the unconditional sale or purchase of property which are in existence but uncompleted will generally 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, in the opinion of the Manager, their omission will not materially affect the final net asset amount.
- 7 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 the preceding paragraph.

- 8 All agreements will be included in the calculation of Net Asset Value which are, or ought reasonably to have been, known to the person valuing the property.
- 9 An estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities at that point in time including (as applicable and without limitation) Capital Gains Tax, Income Tax, Corporation Tax, Stamp Duty, Stamp Duty Reserve Tax, Advance Corporation Tax and Value Added Tax will be deducted.
- 10 An estimated amount for any liabilities payable out of the scheme property and any tax thereon treating periodic items as accruing from day to day will be deducted.
- 11 The principal amount of any outstanding borrowings whenever repayable and any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowings will be deducted.
- 12 An estimated amount for accrued claims for tax of whatever nature which may be recoverable will be added.
- 13 Any other credits or amounts due to be paid into the scheme property will be added.
- 14 A sum representing any interest or any income accrued due or deemed to have accrued but not received and any Stamp Duty Reserve Tax provision anticipated to be received will be added.

Appendix 4

Investment and borrowing powers of the fund

1 Investment and borrowing powers of the fund

In addition to the ethical restrictions mentioned in Appendix 1, the following restrictions apply to the fund.

Investment restrictions

The fund will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective of the fund but subject to the limits on investment set out in the regulations and the fund's investment policy.

Generally the fund will invest in the investments to which it is dedicated including approved securities which are transferable securities admitted to or dealt on a regulated market or in a market in an EEA state which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public, units in collective investment schemes, warrants, money market instruments and deposits. The fund may also invest in physical gold. Derivatives and forward transactions may be used by the fund for investment purposes and for the purposes of hedging.

The investment objective and policy of the fund are subject to the limits on investment under chapter 5 of the COLL sourcebook applicable to non-UCITS retail schemes, which are summarised below.

2 Prudent spread of risk

The Manager must ensure that, taking account of the investment objective and policy of the fund, the scheme property aims to provide a prudent spread of risk.

3 Transferable securities and money market instruments

3.1 Types of transferable security

- 3.1.1 A transferable security is an investment which is a share, a debenture, an alternative debenture, a government and public security, a warrant, or a certificate representing certain securities (as such terms are defined in the regulations).
- 3.1.2 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.
- 3.1.3 In applying paragraph 3.1.2 to an investment which is issued by a body corporate, and which is a share or a debenture (as such terms are defined in the regulations), the need for any consent on the part of the body corporate or any members or debenture holders of it may be ignored.
- 3.1.4 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.

3.2 Criteria for investment in transferable securities

- 3.2.1 The fund may invest in a transferable security only to the extent that the transferable security fulfils the following criteria:
 - (a) the potential loss which the fund may incur with respect to holding the transferable security is limited to the amount paid for it;
 - (b) its liquidity does not compromise the Manager's ability to comply with its obligations to redeem units at the request of any qualifying unitholder;
 - (c) reliable valuation is available for it as follows:
 - (i) in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market (see further paragraph 3.6 below for an explanation of 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;

- (ii) 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;
 - (d) appropriate information is available for it as follows:
 - (i) 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;
 - (ii) 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 Manager on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;
 - (e) it is negotiable; and
 - (f) its risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the Manager.
- 3.2.2 Unless there is information available to the Manager that would lead to a different determination, a transferable security which is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market shall be presumed:
- (a) not to compromise the ability of the Manager to comply with its obligations to redeem units at the request of any qualifying unitholder; and
 - (b) to be negotiable.
- 3.2.3 Closed end funds constituting transferable securities
- A unit in a closed end fund shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by the fund, provided it fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in paragraph 3.2 above and either:
- (a) where the closed end fund is constituted as an investment company or a unit trust:
 - (i) it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms applied to companies; and
 - (ii) 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
 - (b) where the closed end fund is constituted under the law of contract:
 - (i) it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms equivalent to those applied to companies; and
 - (ii) it is managed by a person who is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection.

3.3 Transferable securities linked to other assets

- 3.3.1 The fund may invest in any other investment which shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by the fund provided the investment:
- (a) fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in paragraph 3.2 above; and
 - (b) is backed by or linked to the performance of other assets which may differ from those in which the fund can invest.
- 3.3.2 Where an investment in paragraph 3.3.1 contains an embedded derivative component, the requirements of this Appendix and the regulations with respect to derivatives and forwards will apply to that component.

3.4 Approved money market instruments

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.

3.5 Transferable securities and money market instruments generally to be admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market

- 3.5.1 Transferable securities and approved money market instruments held within the fund must be:
- (a) admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market (as described in paragraph 3.6); or
 - (b) recently issued transferable securities provided that the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made to be admitted to an eligible market; and such admission is secured within a year of issue; or
 - (c) an approved money market instrument not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, within paragraph 3.7 or 3.8 subject to paragraph 3.9.

- 3.5.2 The fund may invest up to 20 percent of the fund's investments in transferable securities not within paragraph 3.5.1, or money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 3.5.1 which are liquid and have a value which can be determined accurately at any time.

3.6 Eligible markets regime

- 3.6.1 To protect investors the markets in which investments of the fund are dealt in or traded on should be of an adequate quality (eligible) at the time of acquisition of the investment and until it is sold. Where a market ceases to be eligible, investments on that market cease to be approved securities. The 20 percent restriction in paragraph 3.5.2 above on investment in non-approved securities applies and exceeding this limit because a market ceases to be eligible will generally be regarded as an inadvertent breach.
- 3.6.2 A market is eligible for the purposes of the regulations if it is:
- (a) a regulated market (as defined in the regulations); or
 - (b) a market in an EEA state which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public.
- 3.6.3 A market not falling within paragraph 3.6.2 is eligible for the purposes of the regulations if:
- (a) the Manager after consultation with and notification to the Trustee decides that market is appropriate for investment of, or dealing in the fund's property;
 - (b) the market is included in a list in the Prospectus; and
 - (c) the Trustee has taken reasonable care to determine that adequate custody arrangements can be provided for the investment dealt in on that market; and all reasonable steps have been taken by the Manager in deciding whether that market is eligible.
- 3.6.4 In paragraph 3.6.3(a) a market must not be considered appropriate unless it is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised as a market or exchange or as a self-regulating organisation by an overseas regulator, is open to the public, is adequately liquid, and has adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to or to the order of investors.
- 3.6.5 The eligible securities and derivatives markets for the fund are set out in Appendix 2. New eligible securities markets may be added to the existing list in accordance with the regulations governing approvals and notifications.

3.7 Money market instruments with a regulated issuer

- 3.7.1 In addition to instruments admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, the fund may invest in an approved money market instrument provided it fulfils the following requirements:
- (a) the issue or the issuer is regulated for the purposes of protecting investors and savings; and
 - (b) the instrument is issued or guaranteed in accordance with paragraph 3.8.
- 3.7.2 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 purposes of protecting investors and savings if:
- (a) the instrument is an approved money market instrument;
 - (b) appropriate information is available for the instrument (including information which allows an appropriate assessment of the credit rates risks related to investments in it) in accordance with paragraph 3.9 overleaf; and
 - (c) the instrument is freely transferable.

3.8 Issuers and guarantors of money market instruments

- 3.8.1 The fund may invest in an approved money market instrument if it is:
- (a) issued or guaranteed by any one of the following:
 - (i) a central authority of an EEA state or if the EEA state is a federal state, one of the members making up the federation;
 - (ii) a regional or local authority of an EEA state;
 - (iii) the European Central Bank or a central bank of an EEA state;
 - (iv) the EU or the European Investment Bank;
 - (v) a non-EEA state, or in the case of a federal state one of the members making up the federation; or
 - (vi) a public international body to which one or more EEA states belong;

- (b) issued by a body, any securities of which are dealt in on an eligible market; or
- (c) issued or guaranteed by an establishment which is:
 - (i) subject to prudential supervision in accordance with criteria defined by European community law; or
 - (ii) an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the FCA to be at least as stringent as those laid down by European community law.

3.8.2 An establishment shall be considered to satisfy the requirement in paragraph 3.8.1(c)(ii) if it is subject to and complies with prudential rules, and fulfils one or more of the following criteria:

- (a) it is located in the EEA;
- (b) it is located in an OECD country belonging to the Group of Ten;
- (c) it has at least one investment-grade rating;
- (d) 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 European community law.

3.9 Appropriate information for money market instruments

3.9.1 In the case of an approved money market instrument within paragraph 3.8.1(b) or issued by a body referred to in the regulations at COLL 5.2.10EG; or which is issued by an authority within paragraph 3.8.1(a)(ii) or a public international body within paragraph 3.8.1(a)(vi), but is not guaranteed by a central authority within paragraph 3.8.1(a)(i), the following information must be available:

- (a) 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;
- (b) updates of that information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs; and
- (c) available and reliable statistics on the issue or the issuance programme.

3.9.2 In the case of an approved money market instrument issued or guaranteed by an establishment within paragraph 3.8.1(c) the following information must be available:

- (a) 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;
- (b) updates of that information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs; and
- (c) 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.

3.9.3 In the case of an approved money market instrument within paragraph 3.8.1(a)(i), (iv) or (v) or which is issued by an authority within paragraph 3.8.1(a)(ii) or a public international body within paragraph 3.8.1(a)(vi) and is guaranteed by a central authority within paragraph 3.8.1(a)(i) 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.

4 Spread limits

- 4.1 Not more than 20 percent in value of the fund's investments can consist of deposits with a single body.
- 4.2 Not more than 10 percent in value of the fund's investments can consist of transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single body. This limit of 10 percent is raised to 25 percent in value of the fund in respect of covered bonds.
- 4.3 The exposure to any one counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction must not exceed 10 percent in value of the fund's property.
- 4.4 Not more than 20 percent in value of the fund's investments can consist of transferable securities which are not approved securities and unregulated schemes.
- 4.5 Except for a feeder fund, not more than 35 percent in value of the fund's property is to consist of the units of any one collective investment scheme.
- 4.6 Not more than 10 percent in value of the fund's investments can consist of gold.
- 4.7 The limits in section 4 do not apply to government and public securities for which please see section 5.

5 Government and public securities

5.1 Up to 35 percent of the scheme property may be invested in Government and public securities issued by a single issuer.

5.2 The fund may invest more than 35 percent in value of the scheme property in such securities issued by any one body provided that:

- 5.2.1 the Manager has before any such investment is made consulted with the Trustee and as a result considers that the issuer of such securities is one which is appropriate in accordance with the investment objectives of the authorised fund;
- 5.2.2 no more than 30 percent in value of the scheme property consists of such securities of any one issue;
- 5.2.3 the scheme property includes such securities issued by that or another issuer, of at least six different issues;
- 5.2.4 the disclosures required by the FCA have been made.

In giving effect to the foregoing object more than 35 percent of the scheme property, as the case may be, may be invested in Government and other public securities issued or guaranteed by the governments of United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland or the United States of America, or by the European Investment Bank or The World Bank.

6 Collective investment schemes

6.1 Up to 100 percent in value of the property of the fund may be invested in units in other collective investment schemes (hereafter a second scheme) although not more than 35 percent in value of the scheme property is to consist of the units of any one second scheme. Investment may be made in a second scheme managed by the Manager or an associate of the Manager. Investment may only be made in second schemes whose maximum annual management charge does not exceed 5 percent.

Any second scheme must either:

- 6.1.1 satisfy the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive (Directive 1985/611/EEC, as amended);
 - 6.1.2 be a recognised scheme;
 - 6.1.3 be authorised as a non-UCITS retail scheme;
 - 6.1.4 be constituted outside the United Kingdom and the investment and borrowing powers of which are the same or more restrictive than those of a non-UCITS retail scheme; or
 - 6.1.5 be a scheme not falling within 6.1.1 to 6.1.4 and in respect of which no more than 20 percent in value of the scheme property (including any transferable securities which are not approved securities) is invested.
- 6.2 The second scheme must also operate on the basis of the prudent spread of risk, be prohibited from having more than 15 percent in value of the property of that scheme consisting of units in collective investment schemes and the participants in the second scheme must be entitled to have their units redeemed in accordance with the scheme at a price related to the net value of the property to which the units relate and determined in accordance with the scheme.
- 6.3 Where the second scheme is an umbrella collective investment scheme the above provisions apply to each sub-fund as if it were a separate scheme.
- 6.4 The fund may invest in units of other collective investment schemes and pay any related charges or expenses for investing in such units unless the schemes are managed, operated or administered by the Manager (or one of its associates) in which case the fund will pay no additional management charges to the Manager and the rules on double charging contained in the FCA are complied with.

7 Warrants and nil and partly paid securities

Up to 5 percent in value of the scheme property may consist of warrants, provided that warrants may only be held if it is reasonably foreseeable there will be no change to the scheme property between the acquisition of the warrant and its exercise and the rights conferred by the proposed warrant and all other warrants forming part of the scheme property at the time of the acquisition of the proposed warrant will be exercised and that the exercise of the rights conferred by the warrants will not contravene the regulations.

Securities on which any sum is unpaid may be held provided that it is reasonably foreseeable that the amount of any existing and potential call for any sum unpaid could be paid by the fund at any time when the payment is required without contravening the regulations.

A warrant may not be included in the scheme property unless it is listed on an eligible securities market.

8 Deposits

Up to 20 percent in value of the scheme property can consist of deposits with a single body. The fund may only invest in deposits 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.

9 Derivatives and forward transactions

The fund may also invest in derivatives for investment purposes, in addition to using derivatives for Efficient Portfolio Management purposes (such as hedging foreign currency); as a result, the NAV of the fund could potentially be more volatile and the overall risk of loss to the fund may be increased. However, the Manager will seek to constrain the volatility of the fund. Please also see 'risk factors' (5.1).

9.1 The Manager may employ hedging where it may reasonably be regarded as economically appropriate for the purposes of the fund, and where one of the aims is to reduce risk or cost arising in the management of the fund, or to generate additional income or capital for the fund provided there is either no risk or an acceptable degree of risk. In pursuing their investment objectives, the fund may make use of a variety of derivative instruments in accordance with the regulations.

9.2 A transaction in a derivative transaction must:

for derivatives other than OTC derivatives, be an 'approved derivative' which is effected on or under the rules of an 'eligible derivatives market'; or

- (a) be an OTC derivative transaction which is:
 - (i) in a 'future' or an 'option' or a 'contract for differences' as defined in the FCA handbook;
 - (ii) with a counterparty which is:
 - (aa) an 'eligible institution', i.e. an authorised credit institution or an authorised investment firm in any EEA state, or an approved bank; or
 - (bb) a person whose FCA permission, as published in the FCA register or whose authorisation in any EEA country, permits it to enter into the transaction as principal off-exchange;
 - (iii) on approved terms, i.e. the terms of the transaction are approved only if the Manager:
 - (aa) 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
 - (bb) can enter into one or more further transactions to sell, liquidate or close out that transaction at any time, at its fair value; and
 - (iv) capable of reliable valuation, i.e. only if the Manager 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:
 - (aa) on the basis of an up-to-date market value which the Manager and the Trustee agree is reliable; or
 - (bb) if the value referred to in (a) is not available, on the basis of a pricing model which the Manager and the Trustee have agreed uses an adequate recognised methodology; and
 - (v) 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:
 - (aa) an appropriate third party which is independent from the counterparty of the derivative, at an adequate frequency and in such a way that the Manager is able to check it; or
 - (bb) a department within the Manager which is independent from the department in charge of managing the property of the fund and which is adequately equipped for such a purpose,

for the purposes of the above '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.

In addition, any forward transaction must be made with an eligible institution or an approved bank.

- (b) Investment risk
- (i) Derivative transactions are permitted under the regulations provided that the underlying consists of any or all of the following to which the fund is dedicated:
- (aa) transferable securities;
 - (bb) permitted money market instruments;
 - (cc) permitted deposits;
 - (dd) permitted derivatives;
 - (ee) permitted collective investment scheme units;
 - (ff) financial indices;
 - (gg) interest rates;
 - (hh) foreign exchange rates; and
- (ii) currencies.

As set out above, a 'look-through' approach exists which requires the regulations spread limits which apply to non-UCITS retail schemes as set out in this Prospectus to be complied with in relation to the underlying assets (unless the derivative relates to an index).

- (c) Derivative transactions must not cause the fund to diverge from its investment objective and must not be entered into if the intended effect is to create the potential for an uncovered sale of one or more transferable securities, money market instruments, units in collective investment schemes, or derivatives.
- (d) The Manager must use a risk management process enabling it to monitor and measure as frequently as appropriate the risk of the fund's positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the fund. The risk management process maintained by the Manager should take into account the investment objectives and policies of the fund.
- (e) A derivative transaction is to be entered into only if the maximum exposure, in terms of the principal or notional principal created by the transaction to which the fund is or may be committed by another person is covered globally, i.e. if adequate cover from within the scheme property for the fund is available to meet the fund's total exposure, taking into account the value of the underlying assets, any reasonably foreseeable market movement, counterparty risk and the time available to liquidate any positions.

Cash not yet received into the scheme property, but due to be received within one month, is available as cover for the purposes of the preceding paragraph.

Property which is the subject of a stock lending transaction is only available for cover if the Manager has taken reasonable care to determine that it is obtainable (by return or re-acquisition) in time to meet the obligation for which cover is required.

The global exposure relating to derivatives held by the fund may not exceed the NAV of its scheme property.

- (f) No agreement by or on behalf of the fund to dispose of property or rights may be made unless:
- (i) the obligation to make the disposal and any other similar obligation could immediately be honoured by the fund by delivery of property or the assignment (or, in Scotland, assignation) of rights; and
 - (ii) the property and rights at (i) are owned by the fund at the time of the agreement.
- (i) and (ii) do not apply to:
- (iii) a deposit; or
 - (iv) where:
 - (aa) the risks of the underlying financial instrument of a derivative can be appropriately represented by another financial instrument and the underlying financial instrument is highly liquid; or
 - (bb) the Manager or the Trustee has the right to settle the derivative in cash and cover exists within the scheme property which falls within one of the following asset classes:

- cash;
- liquid debt instruments (e.g. government bonds of first credit rating) with appropriate safeguards (in particular, haircuts); or
- other highly liquid assets which are recognised considering their correlation with the underlying of the financial derivative instruments, subject to appropriate safeguards (e.g. haircuts where relevant).

In the asset classes referred to in (iv), assets may be considered as liquid where the instruments can be converted into cash in no more than seven business days at a price closely corresponding to the current valuation of the financial instrument on its own market.

- (g) The exposure to any one counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction must not exceed 10 percent in value of the scheme property. The exposure in respect of an OTC derivative may be reduced to the extent that collateral is held in respect of it provided the collateral meets each of the following conditions:
- (i) it is marked-to-market on a daily basis and exceeds the value of the amount at risk;
 - (ii) it is exposed only to negligible risks (e.g. government bonds of first credit rating or cash) and is liquid;
 - (iii) it is held by a third party Custodian not related to the provider or is legally secured from the consequences of a failure of a related party; and
 - (iv) can be fully enforced by the fund at any time.
- (h) In applying the limits above, OTC derivative positions with the same counterparty may be netted provided that the netting procedures:
- (i) comply with the conditions set out in Section 3 (contractual netting contracts for novation and other netting agreements) of Annex III to the Banking Consolidation Directive (Directive 2000/12/EC); and
 - (ii) are based on legally binding agreements.
- (i) All derivative transactions are deemed to be free of counterparty risk if they are performed on an exchange where the clearing house meets each of the following conditions:
- (i) it is backed by an appropriate performance guarantee; and
 - (ii) it is characterised by a daily mark-to-market valuation of the derivative positions and at least daily margining.
- (j) Where the fund invests in derivatives, the exposure to the underlying assets must not exceed the spread limits set out above save that, subject to prudent spread of risk, where the fund invests in an index-based derivative (provided the relevant index's composition is sufficiently diversified, the index is a representative benchmark for the market to which it refers and is published in an appropriate manner) the underlying constituents of the index do not have to be taken into account for the purposes of complying with the above spread limits.

10 General

- 10.1 Underwriting and sub-underwriting contracts and placings may also, subject to certain conditions set out in the regulations, be entered into for the account of the fund.
- 10.2 Cash or near cash may be retained in the scheme property to enable the pursuit of the investment objective; or for redemption of units in the fund; or efficient management of the fund in accordance with its investment objective or for a purpose which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objective of the fund.
- 10.3 The Manager may effect transactions on behalf of the fund in investments which may be subject to stabilisation.
- 10.4 The fund may invest directly in gold up to a limit of 10 percent of scheme property.

11 Stocklending

- 11.1 The fund may enter into a stocklending arrangement of the kind described in S263B of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (without extension by section 263C) provided:
- 11.1.1 all the terms of the agreement under which securities are to be re-acquired by the Manager for the account of the fund are in a form which is acceptable to the Manager and are in accordance with good market practice;
- 11.1.2 the counterparty is one of the following:
- (a) an authorised person;
 - (b) a person authorised by a home state regular;
 - (c) a person registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States of America; or
 - (d) a bank, or a branch of a bank, supervised and authorised to deal in investments as principal, with respect to OTC derivatives by at least one of the following federal banking supervisory authorities of the United States of America:
 - (i) the Office of the Comptroller of the currency;
 - (ii) the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
 - (iii) the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; and
 - (iv) the Office of Thrift Supervision; and
- 11.1.3 collateral (as defined in paragraph 11.2) is obtained to secure the obligation of the counterparty under the terms referred to in paragraph 11.1.1 and the collateral is adequate, sufficiently immediate and acceptable to the Trustee.
- 11.2 Collateral is adequate for the purposes of this section only if it is:
- 11.2.1 transferred to the Manager or its agent;
- 11.2.2 at least equal in value, at the time of the transfer to the Manager, to the value of the securities transferred by the Manager; and
- 11.2.3 in the form of cash, a certificate of deposit, a letter of credit, a readily realisable security, a commercial paper with no embedded derivative content or a qualifying money market fund.
- 11.3 The counterparty for the purposes of this section is the person who is obliged under the agreement referred to in paragraph 11.1.1 to transfer to the Manager the securities transferred by the Manager under the stocklending arrangement or securities of the same kind.
- 11.4 Paragraph 11.1.2 does not apply to a stocklending transaction made through Euroclear Bank SA/NV's Securities Lending and Borrowing Programme.

12 Borrowing powers

- 12.1 The fund may, subject to the regulations, borrow money from an eligible institution or an approved bank for the use of the fund on the terms that the borrowing is to be repayable out of the scheme property.
- 12.2 Borrowing must be on a temporary basis and must not be persistent and in any event must not exceed three months without the prior consent of the Trustee, which may be given only on such conditions as appear appropriate to the Trustee to ensure that the borrowing does not cease to be on a temporary basis.
- 12.3 The Manager must ensure that borrowing does not, on any business day, exceed 10 percent of the value of the scheme property.
- 12.4 The fund may borrow foreign currency for the purpose of hedging against fluctuations in the price of investments comprising the property of the fund, or in interest or currency exchange rates, provided that a sum in pounds sterling at least equivalent to the amount of currency borrowed is placed and kept on deposit by the fund with the lender or its agents, or any other person designated by the lender for that purpose.
- 12.5 Borrowings may be made from, and deposits made with, the Trustee or any of its associates, provided they are bankers and any such borrowings and deposits are on normal commercial terms. There is no liability on such bankers to account to the Manager or to unitholders for any profit they may derive therefrom.
- 12.6 These borrowing restrictions do not apply to 'back to back' borrowing to be cover for transactions in derivatives and forward transactions.

Appendix 5

List of other authorised collective investment schemes operated by the Manager

1 The Manager acts as authorised corporate director of the following open-ended investment companies:

Rathbone Alpha Funds
Rathbone Global Sustainability Fund
Rathbone High Quality Bond Fund
Rathbone Multi-Asset Portfolio
Rathbone Pharaoh Fund
Rathbone Quercus Fund
Rathbone Sherwood Fund
Rathbone Sussex Fund

2 The Manager acts as manager of the following authorised unit trusts:

Rathbone Core Investment Fund for Charities
Rathbone Dragon Trust
Rathbone Ethical Bond Fund
Rathbone Global Opportunities Fund
Rathbone Heritage Fund
Rathbone Income Fund
Rathbone Spenser Fund
Rathbone Strategic Bond Fund
Rathbone UK Opportunities Fund

Appendix 6

Past performance, investor profile and eligible investors

1 Past performance

Rebased in Pounds Sterling and ranked within full sector (main units only).

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rathbone Active Income and Growth Fund	12.38	11.66	-3.4	13.93	5.02
UK Consumer Price Index +3%	4.13	6.25	5.36	4.44	3.39

Source performance data FE fundinfo, mid to mid, net income re-invested. Discrete calendar year performance data to 31.12.2020.

Past performance should not be seen as an indication of future performance. The value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and you may not get back your original investment.

2 Investor profile

The fund will only accept applications for units from eligible investors.

3 Eligible investors

An eligible investor is any person who is and who will, throughout the period for which it is a unitholder, remain:

- (a) a charity as defined in paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 which:
 - (i) holds the units for qualifying charitable purposes within the meaning of paragraph 1(2) Schedule 8, Finance Act 2003; and
 - (ii) applies any income or gain accruing to it in respect of its units for charitable purposes only; or
- (b) a unit trust scheme (as defined in section 101(4) Finance Act 2003) in which all the unitholders are charities falling within point (a) above.

Appendix 7

Directory

Manager

Rathbone Unit Trust Management Limited
8 Finsbury Circus
London
EC2M 7AZ

Trustee

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
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London
EC2M 4AA

Registrar

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SS&C House
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SS15 5FS

Auditors

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EC4A 3BZ

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Authorised and regulated by the
Financial Conduct Authority
A member of the
Investment Association
A member of the Rathbone Group.
Registered No. 02376568

Rathbones
Look forward