The Cheviot Fund

Annual Report

for the year ended 31 January 2024

Contents

The Cheviot Fund

Report of the Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD')

Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited, as ACD, presents herewith the Annual Report for The Cheviot Fund for the year ended 31 January 2024.

The Cheviot Fund ('the Company' or 'the Fund') is an authorised open-ended investment company with variable capital ('ICVC') further to an authorisation order dated 7 August 2015. The Company is incorporated under registration number IC001046. It is a UCITS scheme complying with the investment and borrowing powers rules in the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL'), as published by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').

The ACD is of the opinion that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the accounts as the assets of the Company consist predominantly of securities which are readily realisable and, accordingly, the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Further, appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, have been used in the preparation of these accounts and applicable accounting standards have been followed.

On 24 February 2022, Russian troops invaded Ukraine. In response, multiple jurisdictions have imposed economic sanctions on Russia and Belarus. In addition, a growing number of public and private companies have announced voluntary actions to curtail business activities with Russia and Belarus. In particular, The Cheviot Fund does not have direct exposure to the Russian and Belarusian markets.

The shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company.

The Company has no Directors other than the ACD.

The Instrument of Incorporation can be inspected at the offices of the ACD.

Copies of the Prospectus and Key Investor Information Document ('KIID') are available on request free of charge from the ACD.

Investment objective and policy

The investment objective of the Company is to seek capital growth and income by investing in any geographic region, and in any economic sector of the world through either direct or indirect investments.

While there is no restriction on the proportion of asset type, geographic region, or economic sector the Company may invest in, it is anticipated that it will invest mainly in equities and equity related securities (either directly or indirectly), with the balance being invested, either directly or indirectly in other asset types which may include bonds, certificates representing certain securities, warrants, cash, money market instruments and deposits. The Company may also gain exposure to asset types such as property and commodities indirectly through eligible liquid investments. On occasion the Company may be principally invested in other collective investment schemes.

It is the ACD's intention that derivative and forward transactions may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management. The Company may only use derivatives and forward transactions for investment purposes on the giving of 60 days' notice to Shareholders. The use of derivative and forward transactions for Efficient Portfolio Management is not intended to increase the risk profile of the Company.

Please be aware that there is no guarantee that capital will be preserved.

Report of the Authorised Corporate Director (continued)

Changes affecting the Company in the year

There were no fundamental or significant changes to the Company in the year.

Further information in relation to the Company is illustrated on page 39.

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, we hereby certify the Annual Report on behalf of the ACD, Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited.

Brian McLean
Director
Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
16 May 2024

Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's responsibilities

The Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL') published by the FCA, requires the Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD') to prepare financial statements for each annual accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and of the net revenue and net capital gains on the property of the Company for the year.

In preparing the financial statements the ACD is responsible for:

- selecting suitable accounting policies and then applying them consistently;
- making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- following UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland;
- complying with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice for the Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds ('the SORP') issued by The Investment Association in May 2014 and amended in June 2017;
- keeping proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the financial statements as prepared comply with the above requirements;
- assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so;
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities; and
- the maintenance and integrity of the Company's information on the ACD's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

COLL also requires the ACD to carry out an Assessment of Value on the Company and publish this assessment within the Annual Report.

The ACD is responsible for the management of the Company in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus and COLL.

Assessment of Value - The Cheviot Fund

In line with the provisions contained within COLL 6.6.20R, the Board of Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited ('EPFL') as Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD'), has carried out an Assessment of Value for The Cheviot Fund ('the Fund'). Furthermore, the rules require that EPFL publishes these assessments.

A high-level summary of the outcome of EPFL's rigorous review of the Fund, for the year ended 31 January 2024, using the seven criteria set by the FCA is set out below:

1. Quality of Service	
2. Performance	
3. ACD Costs	
4. Economies of Scale	
5. Comparable Market Rates	
6. Comparable Services	
7. Classes of Shares	
Overall Rating	

EPFL has adopted a traffic light system to show how it rated the Fund:

On balance, the Board believes the Fund has delivered value to shareholders, with no material issues noted.

On balance, the Board believes the Fund has delivered value to shareholders, but may require some action.

On balance, the Board believes the Fund has not delivered value to shareholders and significant remedial action is now planned by the Board.

How EPFL assessed each of the seven criteria and the rating arrived at are discussed in greater detail on the following pages.

EPFL has created an Assessment of Value Committee ('AVC'), for the review, challenge and approval of all funds' Assessments of Value. Ultimately the assessments will be subject to scrutiny by the Board (which includes independent directors) to ensure the outcomes of the assessments are clear and fair, before final sign-off by the chair of the Board prior to communicating to investors if the Fund has delivered value, and if not, where improvements need to be made.

In carrying out the assessment, the EPFL AVC has separately considered, the following seven criteria stipulated by the FCA. The Committee may also have considered other issues where it was deemed appropriate.

EPFL believes the Assessment of Value can make it easier for investors to both evaluate whether the Fund is providing them with value for money and make more informed decisions when choosing investments.

The seven criteria are:

(1) Quality of service – the quality of every aspect of the service provided, including, for example, accounting, administration, customer services and communications;

(2) Performance – how the Fund performed, including whether it met targets and objectives, kept to relevant policy, followed relevant principles, kept to reasonable timescales;

(3) ACD costs – the fairness and value of the Fund's costs, including entry and exit fees, early redemption fees, administration charges;

(4) Economies of scale – how costs have been or can be reduced as a result of increased assets-under-management ('AUM'), and whether or not those savings have been passed on to investors;

(5) Comparable market rates – how the costs of the Fund compare with others in the marketplace;

(6) Comparable services – how the charges applied to the Fund compare with those of other funds administered by EPFL;

(7) Classes of shares – the appropriateness of the classes of shares in the Fund for investors.

Assessment of Value - The Cheviot Fund (continued)

1. Quality of Service

What was assessed in this section?

Internal Factors

EPFL, as ACD, has overall responsibility for the Fund. The Board assessed, amongst other things: the day-to-day administration of the Fund; the maintenance of scheme documentation (such as prospectuses and key investor information documents ('KIIDs')); the pricing and valuation of shares; the calculation of income and distribution payments; the maintenance of accounting and other records; the preparation of annual audited and half-yearly Report & Accounts; the review of tax provisions and submission of tax computations to HMRC; the maintenance of the register of shareholders; the quality of marketing material sent to shareholders and the dealing and settlement arrangements. EPFL delegates the Investment Management of the Fund to a delegated Investment Management firm.

The Board reviewed information provided by EPFL's control functions on the adequacy of its internal services, including governance, operations and monitoring. Elements important to the investor experience such as the timely payment of settlement and distribution monies were also reviewed. Over the past year, EPFL has been audited by internal and external auditors, the Fund's Depositary and various EPFL delegated Investment Managers.

External Factors

The Board assessed the delegate's skills, processes and experience. Also considered were any results from service review meetings as well as the annual due diligence performed by EPFL on the delegated Investment Manager, Coutts & Company, where consideration was given to, amongst other things, the delegate's controls around the Fund's liquidity management.

The Board also considered the nature, extent and quality of administrative and shareholder services performed under separate agreements covering depositary services, custodians, as well as services provided with regard to both audit and legal functions.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

Internal Factors

The Board recognised that all distribution and settlement monies were paid in a timely manner and that there were no significant findings as a result of the various audits performed on EPFL during the year. In addition, EPFL has performed its own independent analysis, using automated systems, of the Fund's liquidity. The Board concluded that EPFL had carried out its duties diligently.

External Factors

The Board concluded that the nature, extent and quality of the services provided by the external parties have benefitted and should continue to benefit the Fund and its shareholders.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

2. Performance

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the performance of the Fund, after the deduction of all payments out of the scheme property as set out in the Prospectus. Performance, against its benchmark, was considered over appropriate timescales having regard to the Fund's investment objective, policy and strategy. The Board also considered whether an appropriate level of market risk had been taken.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Company is to seek capital growth and income by investing in any geographic region, and in any economic sector of the world through either direct or indirect investments.

Benchmark

As ACD, EPFL is required to explain in a fund's scheme documentation why a benchmark is being used or alternatively explain how investors should assess performance of a fund in the absence of a benchmark.

Assessment of Value - The Cheviot Fund (continued)

2. Performance (continued)

Benchmark (continued)

The benchmark for the Fund is the IA Flexible Sector, which is a comparator. A 'comparator' benchmark is an index or similar factor against which an investment manager invites investors to compare a fund's performance. Details of how the Fund had performed against its comparator benchmark over various timescales can be found below.

Cumulative Performance as at 31 December 2023 (%)

Instrument	Currency	1 year	3 year	5 year
IA Flexible Sector TR in GB	GBP	7.08	8.47	33.86
The Cheviot Fund Accumulation in GB	GBX	10.34	13.27	45.17

Data provided by FE fundinfo. Care has been taken to ensure that the information is correct but FE fundinfo neither warrants, represents nor guarantees the contents of the information, nor does it accept any responsibility for errors, inaccuracies, omissions or any inconsistencies herein.
Performance is calculated net of fees. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board assessed the performance of the Fund over its minimum recommended holding period of five years and observed that it has outperformed its comparator benchmark, the IA Flexible Sector.

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

The Board found that the Fund is investing in the asset classes permitted by the investment policy and that there have been no breaches of the policy in the last 12 months.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

3. ACD Costs

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed each separate charge to ensure that they were reasonable and reflected the services provided. This included the annual management charge ('AMC'), Depositary/Custodian fees and audit fees. The AMC includes the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee.

The charges should be transparent and understandable to the investor, with no hidden costs.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board received and considered information about each of the Fund's costs, and concluded that they were fair, reasonable and provided on a competitive basis.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

4. Economies of Scale

What was assessed in this section?

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

What was the outcome of the assessment?

Both the Investment Manager's fee and ACD fee are on a fixed percentage charge meaning there are no opportunities for savings going forward should the fund grow in size.

The ancillary charges of the Fund represent 9 basis points[1]. Some of these costs are fixed and as the Fund grows in size may result in a small reduction in the basis point cost of these services.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

[1] One basis point is equal to 1/100th of 1%, or 0.01%. Figure calculated at interim report, 31 July 2023.

Assessment of Value - The Cheviot Fund (continued)

5. Comparable Market Rates

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the ongoing charges figure ('OCF') of the Fund and how those charges affect its returns.

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

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The OCF of 1.14%[2] was found to have compared favourably with those of similar externally managed funds.

Note that EPFL has not charged an entry fee, exit fee or any other event-based fees on this Fund.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

6. Comparable Services

What was assessed in this section?

The Board compared the Fund's Investment Manager's fee with those of other funds administered by EPFL having regard to size, investment objectives and policies.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Investment Manager's fee was found to be more expensive than other EPFL administered funds displaying similar characteristics.

Were there any follow up actions?

There was no further action as EPFL were of the opinion that the Investment Manager's fee was justifying the overall value the Fund is providing to investors.

7. Classes of Shares

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the Fund's set-up to ensure that where there are multiple share classes shareholders were in the correct share class given the size of their holding.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

There is only one share class in the Fund, therefore this part of the assessment does not apply.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

Overall Assessment of Value

Notwithstanding the matter raised in section 6, the Board concluded that The Cheviot Fund has provided value to shareholders.

Dean Buckley
Chairman of the Board of Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
15 March 2024

Consumer Feedback

On reviewing this Assessment of Value report, we would welcome invaluable feedback from investors via our short questionnaire which can be found online:

https://www.evelyn.com/services/fund-solutions/assessment-of-value/

Investors views are invaluable to the development and delivery of this report.

Should you be unable to access the questionnaire online please contact us directly on 0141 222 1151 and we will provide you with a paper copy of the questionnaire.

[2] Figure calculated at interim report, 31 July 2023.

Report of the Depositary to the shareholders of The Cheviot Fund

Depositary's responsibilities

The Depositary must ensure that the Company is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/1228) (the OEIC regulations), as amended, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together 'the Regulations'), the Company's Instrument of Incorporation and Prospectus (together 'the Scheme documents') as detailed below.

The Depositary must in the context of its role act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the Company and its investors.

The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of all custodial assets and maintaining a record of all other assets of the Company in accordance with the Regulations.

The Depositary must ensure that:

- the Company's cash flows are properly monitored and that cash of the Company is booked into the cash accounts in accordance with the Regulations;
- the sale, issue, redemption and cancellation of shares are carried out in accordance with the Regulations;
- the value of shares of the Company are calculated in accordance with the Regulations;
- any consideration relating to transactions in the Company's assets is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits;
- the Company's revenue is applied in accordance with the Regulations; and
- the instructions of the Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD') are carried out (unless they conflict with the Regulations).

The Depositary also has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that the Company is managed in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents in relation to the investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Company.

Having carried out such procedures as we consider necessary to discharge our responsibilities as Depositary of the Company, it is our opinion, based on the information available to us and the explanations provided, that in all material respects the Company, acting through the ACD:

(i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Company's shares and the application of the Company's revenue in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Company, and

(ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Company.

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
16 May 2024

Independent Auditor's report to the shareholders of The Cheviot Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Cheviot Fund (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 January 2024, which comprise the Statement of total return, Statement of change in shareholders' funds, Balance sheet, the related Notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies and the Distribution table. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 January 2024 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the scheme property of the Company for the year then ended;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with the Investment Association Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds, the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook (COLL Rules) of the Financial Conduct Authority and the Instrument of Incorporation.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Authorised Corporate Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Authorised Corporate Director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the other information contained within the Annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on Other Matters Prescribed by the COLL Rules

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

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

Independent Auditor's report to the shareholders of The Cheviot Fund (continued)

Responsibilities of the Authorised Corporate Director

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's responsibilities set out on page 4, the Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Authorised Corporate Director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Authorised Corporate Director either intends to wind up the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council’s website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We assessed whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations by considering their experience, past performance and support available.

All engagement team members were briefed on relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks at the planning stage of the audit. Engagement team members were reminded to remain alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and the sector in which it operates, focusing on those provisions that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The most relevant frameworks we identified include:

- UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 and the IA Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds;
- the Financial Conduct Authority's COLL Rules; and
- the Company's Prospectus.

We gained an understanding of how the Company is complying with these laws and regulations by making enquiries of the Authorised Corporate Director. We corroborated these enquiries through our review of submitted returns, external inspections, relevant correspondence with regulatory bodies and the Company’s breaches register.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management and those charged with governance to understand where it was considered there was susceptibility to fraud. This evaluation also considered how the Authorised Corporate Director was remunerated and whether this provided an incentive for fraudulent activity. We considered the overall control environment and how the Authorised Corporate Director oversees the implementation and operation of controls. In areas of the financial statements where the risks were considered to be higher, we performed procedures to address each identified risk. We identified a heightened fraud risk in relation to:

- management override of controls; and
- the completeness and classification of special dividends between revenue and capital.

In addition to the above, the following procedures were performed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free of material fraud or error:

- Reviewing the level of and reasoning behind the Company's procurement of legal and professional services;
- Performing audit work procedures over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business, review of a pre sign-off Net Asset Valuation (NAV) statement for any unexpected activity and reviewing judgements made by the Authorised Corporate Director in its calculation of accounting estimates for potential management bias;
- Using a third-party independent data source to assess the completeness of the special dividend population and determining whether special dividends recognised were revenue or capital in nature with reference to the underlying circumstances of the investee companies' dividend payments;
- Assessing the Company's compliance with the key requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and its Prospectus;
- Completion of appropriate checklists and use of our experience to assess the Company's compliance with the IA Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds; and
- Agreement of the financial statement disclosures to supporting documentation.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

Use of Our Report

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the COLL Rules issued by the Financial Conduct Authority under the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Johnston Carmichael LLP

Johnston Carmichael LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Bishop's Court
29 Albyn Place
Aberdeen AB10 1YL
16 May 2024

Accounting policies of The Cheviot Fund

for the year ended 31 January 2024

a *Basis of accounting*

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investments. They have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds ('the SORP') published by The Investment Association in May 2014 and amended in June 2017, and the requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL Rules').

The ACD has considered a detailed assessment of the Fund's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, including liquidity, declines in global capital markets and investor redemption levels. Based on this assessment, the Fund continues to be open for trading and the ACD is satisfied the Fund has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for at least the next 12 months and accordingly it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

b *Valuation of investments*

The purchases and sales of investments are included up to close of business on the last business day of the accounting year.

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

The quoted investments of the Fund have been valued at the global closing bid-market prices excluding any accrued interest in the case of debt securities ruling on the principal markets on which the stocks are quoted on the last business day of the accounting year.

Collective investment schemes are valued at the bid price for dual priced funds and at the single price for single priced funds and are valued at their most recent published price prior to the close of business valuation on 31 January 2024.

c *Foreign exchange*

The base currency of the Fund is UK sterling which is taken to be the Fund's functional currency.

All transactions in foreign currencies are converted into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of such transactions. The resulting exchange differences are disclosed in note 2 of the Notes to the financial statements.

Any foreign currency assets and liabilities at the end of the accounting period are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.

d *Revenue*

Revenue is recognised in the Statement of total return on the following basis:

Dividends from quoted equity instruments and non equity shares are recognised as revenue, net of attributable tax credits on the date when the securities are quoted ex-dividend.

Overseas dividends are recognised as revenue gross of any withholding tax and the tax consequences are recognised within the tax expense.

Distributions from collective investment schemes are recognised as revenue on the date the securities are quoted ex-dividend. Equalisation on distributions from collective investment schemes is deducted from the cost of the investment and does not form part of the Fund's distribution.

Distributions from collective investment schemes which are re-invested on behalf of the Fund are recognised as revenue on the date the securities are quoted ex-dividend and form part of the Fund's distribution.

Excess reportable income from reporting offshore funds is recognised as revenue when the reported distribution rate is available and forms part of the Fund's distribution.

Special dividends are treated as either revenue or a repayment of capital depending on the facts of each particular case.

Interest on bank deposits and short term deposits is recognised on an accruals basis.

Accounting policies of The Cheviot Fund (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2024

e *Expenses*

All expenses, other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments, are charged to revenue on an accrual basis.

Bank interest paid is charged to revenue.

f *Taxation*

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

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

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at 31 January 2024 to pay more or less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current rates and tax laws. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provision for deferred tax assets are only made to the extent the timing differences are expected to be of future benefit.

All foreign dividend revenue is recognised as a gross amount which includes any withholding tax deducted at source. Where foreign tax is withheld in excess of the applicable treaty rate a tax debtor is recognised to the extent that the overpayment is considered recoverable.

When a disposal of a holding in a non-reporting offshore fund is made, any gain is an offshore income gain and tax will be charged to capital. There may be instances where tax relief is due to revenue for the utilisation of excess management expenses.

g *Efficient Portfolio Management*

Where appropriate, certain permitted instruments such as derivatives or forward currency contracts may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management purposes. Where such instruments are used to protect or enhance revenue, the revenue or expenses derived therefrom are included in the Statement of total return as revenue related items and form part of the distribution. Where such instruments are used to protect or enhance capital, the gains and losses derived therefrom are included in the Statement of total return as capital related items.

h *Dilution levy*

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

i *Distribution policies*

i *Basis of distribution*

The distribution policy is to distribute all available revenue after deduction of expenses payable from revenue. Distributions attributable to accumulation shares are re-invested in the Fund on behalf of the shareholders.

ii *Revenue*

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

iii Distribution policies (continued)

iii Expenses

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

iv Equalisation

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

Investment Manager's report

Investment performance*

The performance of the Fund during the period under review is 7.34%. In comparison The IA Flexible sector benchmark achieved 3.10% during the same period under review.

Investment activities*

The portfolio is positioned conservatively, with a slight overweight exposure to risk assets and a positive bias towards government bonds via investment in collective investment schemes. Deteriorating macroeconomic data, inverted yield curve and systemic risks are all reasons to be cautious. The outlook for company earnings remains uncertain and recent US bank sector events will see further tightening in credit conditions. Against this backdrop, we continue to run an allocation in global technology, given the sector's innovative and artificial intelligence prospects. We also have an exposure to global healthcare due to its defensive nature and relative resilience in both recessionary and high interest rate environments.

We're also mindful of the cautious sentiment towards equities and the extent to which certain assets may already have discounted a fair amount of bad news. Emerging market regions have reached cheap valuations, exhibiting signs of stabilisation and economic recovery helped by China's economy re-opening. We added to emerging market equities this year and the portfolio shows a preference for the region over developed market equities. Furthermore, emerging market equities perform relatively well when the US dollar depreciates, which we see as a long-term trend even if a US recession could lead to a temporary rise for the US dollar.

We added to our exposure in government bonds as signs of recession grew and the rate hike cycle draws to a close. Fading inflationary pressures saw these bonds provide stability in the portfolio during the volatile period in March. Our positioning favours US Treasuries where interest rates are peaking and shies away from Japanese government bonds where there are tail risks associated with a potential shift away from easy monetary policy.

Although bond yield levels are more attractive, the additional yield on investment grade credit is modest due to the recessionary risks, and the portfolio and funds hold some diversification into short-dated emerging market debt. We sold out of our financial credit allocation as the increasing recession risk and monetary tightening is not a supportive environment for high yielding bonds that usually exhibit higher volatility.

We also took the opportunity to add to equities and extend bond duration at the end of October just before markets turned bullish and exuded optimism about the downward trajectory for inflation and interest rates. This was played out through increasing our US equity exposure and buying longer dated US Treasures.

Investment strategy and outlook*

Investors and policymakers faced a challenging macroeconomic environment as we entered 2023, characterised by high inflation and sluggish economic growth. However, as we advanced through the year, central banks made good progress rebalancing the global economy, most noticeably in the US. This has created an attractive backdrop for investing.

The US jobs market has undergone a balancing act. There are fewer new jobs, while the number of people working has risen. In other words, the economy has seen people return to the labour force with the impact of a higher cost of living. This has moderated rising wage pressure without the need for job losses.

This is important because in 2022 the high level of new US jobs meant demand for workers far exceeded supply. It had the consequence of pushing up wages, and that pressure is now easing.

The US Federal Reserve ('Fed') raised interest rates to 5.25% from March 2022 to July 2023, with the aim of moderating higher than expected post-lockdown inflation. US economic growth has displayed resilience in the face of aggressive interest rate rises, which turned out to be one of the big surprises of last year. Mortgages played a vital role in this. They are normally key for monetary policy to impact the economy – interest rates rise, mortgages cost more, people spend less, economic growth slows, and inflation falls. In the US, this has not played out fully because the majority of home loans are long-dated 30-year fixed-rate mortgages. Most homeowners fixed their mortgages during the low interest rate era so its new homebuyers being impacted by higher mortgage rates. In contrast, the UK is a more interest rate-sensitive economy. Mortgages tend to be fixed for two to five years, and refinancing activity has progressively had an impact on consumer spending behaviour. This has contributed to the more sluggish economic growth experienced in the UK last year.

*Source: Bloomberg and The Investment Association.

Investment Manager's report (continued)

Investment strategy and outlook* (continued)

Having faced a US earnings 'recession' in 2023 – where corporate profits fell for three straight quarters – US companies finally have an improving outlook for earnings growth. As mentioned before, the US economy has shown resilience despite rising interest rates. And, equally, companies are starting to show promising signs of growth for the year ahead. History tells us that, following earnings downturns like the one in 2022, profits tend to rebound. Typically, companies cut costs when they see their earnings fall. Hence, when economic conditions improve, they see higher profits.

The investment side of the economy looks in better shape for some, however. After a year of recovery in 2023, there are high expectations for some sectors this year. Large technology firms continued to spend heavily last year to keep up with the demand for Artificial Intelligence ('AI'). The so-called Magnificent Seven (Apple, Microsoft, Amazon.com, NVIDIA, Alphabet 'A', Meta and Tesla) did very well off the back of the excitement around AI, accounting for nearly all the positive investment performance of the S&P 500 Index in 2023.

The healthcare sector is expected to be one of the major contributors to US earnings growth in 2024. Healthcare demand is beginning to normalise following the disruption of the Covid-19 pandemic. Excitement grew around new, injectable Glucagon-like peptide-1 treatments for diabetes and obesity after successful clinical trials. This, along with several celebrity endorsements, drove growth expectations for next year.

At the other end of the performance spectrum, expectations are low for the financial sector. Having witnessed severe challenges in 2023, such as the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank, the sector faces further issues such as slowing loan growth, rising credit concerns and increased competition.

UK equities in a post-pandemic, higher-rate environment, are falling behind their global peers. This may seem surprising given how much of the largest companies in the FTSE 100 and MSCI UK depend on international activity and overseas earnings. This could be down to the breakdown of sector dominance in the region. Technology, for example, performed well in the US last year, but accounted for less than 1% of the MSCI UK. On the other hand, financials – including banks that had a tough 2023 and face low expectations this year – accounted for more than 18% of the MSCI UK. The ongoing absence of higher growth sectors, in particular technology, drives the disparity in performance. And as far as the make-up of the market is concerned, that position looks unlikely to change. A re-rating of the market is reliant on a move back to more value-style investing. The forward-looking investor will be more attracted to the US market compared to the UK. But opportunities will arise in the UK when confidence around the Bank of England's policies and the overall economic direction improve. For now, investors will be focusing on locking-in above average dividend yields at cheap buy-in prices.

2023 proved a challenging year due to inflation and interest rate concerns coupled with geopolitical risk. However, the final two months of year proved significant as the markets outlook for interest rates changed significantly and this led to a large upward movement in asset markets.

As we head into 2024, the global economy can outperform low consensus expectations. Regional divergences are likely and will create opportunities – specifically in the US, which could outperform given robust real income growth. Also, Japan will likely benefit from a looser monetary and fiscal backdrop relative to other developed economies. Disinflation is likely to continue, albeit at a slower pace than in 2023, as pandemic distortions continue to normalise, and inflation continues to slow.

The implications of this for multi-asset portfolio have been mixed, albeit leaning towards the positive. Equities have performed well, as better than expected growth fuelled expectations that company performance would improve. In contrast, government bond performance has been more muted, given resilient growth led central banks to increase interest rates more than was anticipated at the start of the year.

Furthermore, as we start the year, the US economy is characterised by a healthier balance of resilient growth and lower inflation that's within the neighbourhood of the Fed's 2% target. The backdrop allows the Fed to remain patient with respect to interest rates, and it creates an attractive outlook for multi-asset portfolios.

Coutts & Company
16 February 2024

*Source: Bloomberg and The Investment Association.

Summary of portfolio changes
for the year ended 31 January 2024

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

Purchases:	Cost £
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts US ESG Insights Equity Fund	2,250,803
UBAM - Global High Yield Solution	1,896,842
Invesco Physical Gold	1,846,337
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts UK Equity Index Fund	1,827,451
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr UCITS ETF	1,457,600
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts Actively Managed Global Investment Grade Credit Fund	1,440,787
Capital Group New Perspective Fund	1,426,074
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts US & Canada Enhanced Index Government Bond	1,399,561
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts Europe Enhanced Index Government Bond Fund	1,139,470
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts Europe ex-UK ESG Insights Equity Fund	1,033,142
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund	929,585
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts US ESG Insights Equity Fund	724,989
iShares Corporate Bond Index Fund	716,658
TwentyFour Global Investment Funds - TwentyFour Corporate Bond Fund	716,193
Eastspring Investments - Japan Dynamic Fund FGDY	593,385
Eastspring Investments - Japan Dynamic Fund ZGDY	584,150
iShares Pacific Index Fund	436,509
Polar Capital Funds - Emerging Market Stars Fund	406,996
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts Actively Managed US Equity Fund	308,056
BlackRock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts Actively Managed UK Equity Fund	173,573

Sales:	Proceeds £
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts US & Canada Enhanced Index Government Bond	5,330,530
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund	1,111,674
Royal London Bond Funds ICVC - Enhanced Cash Plus Fund	891,727
Edgewood L Select - US Select Growth	887,494
Neuberger Berman Short Duration Emerging Market Debt Fund	856,429
Polar Capital Funds - Healthcare Opportunities Fund	817,017
Findlay Park American Fund	799,563
TwentyFour Global Investment Funds	744,294
iShares Corporate Bond Index Fund	742,037
iShares - iShares Core FTSE 100 UCITS ETF	722,932
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts Europe Enhanced Index Government Bond Fund	697,508
Xtrackers MSCI Japan ESG UCITS ETF	620,851
Eastspring Investments - Japan Dynamic Fund FGDY	584,150
Algebris UCITS Funds - Algebris Financial Credit Fund	520,431
Lyxor S&P 500 UCITS ETF	493,332
Invesco European Equity Fund UK	465,075
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts Actively Managed Global Investment Grade Credit Fund	329,870
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	321,032
Mirae Asset Global Discovery Fund - Mirae Asset Asia Great Consumer Equity Fund	291,235
Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds - U.S. Stock Fund	273,946

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Equities 9.02% (7.00%)			
Equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom 2.82% (2.51%)			
Energy 0.47% (0.39%)			
BP	11,210	51,841	0.13
Shell	5,500	134,585	0.34
		186,426	0.47
Materials 0.21% (0.50%)			
Rio Tinto	1,550	85,297	0.21
Industrials 0.48% (0.06%)			
Ashtead Group	1,900	98,838	0.25
RELX	2,825	92,152	0.23
		190,990	0.48
Consumer Discretionary 0.22% (0.21%)			
Whitbread	2,485	89,361	0.22
Consumer Staples 0.23% (0.67%)			
Tesco	32,860	94,177	0.23
Health Care 0.24% (0.00%)			
AstraZeneca	907	95,235	0.24
Financials 0.44% (0.68%)			
Prudential	10,614	86,865	0.22
Standard Chartered	14,558	87,173	0.22
		174,038	0.44
Information Technology 0.24% (0.00%)			
Sage Group	8,334	98,091	0.24
Real Estate 0.29% (0.00%)			
Segro	13,120	115,692	0.29
Total equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom		1,129,307	2.82
Equities - Europe 2.96% (2.06%)			
Equities - France 0.77% (1.17%)			
Accor	3,324	104,033	0.26
Engie	7,238	91,390	0.23
Publicis Groupe	1,422	112,906	0.28
Total equities - France		308,329	0.77

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 January 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Equities (continued)			
Equities - Europe (continued)			
Equities - Germany 0.23% (0.35%)			
Beiersdorf	798	92,475	0.23
Equities - Ireland 0.22% (0.18%)			
Linde EUR	55	17,549	0.04
Linde USD	228	72,454	0.18
Total equities - Ireland		90,003	0.22
Equities - Luxembourg 0.21% (0.15%)			
Tenaris	6,698	83,361	0.21
Equities - Netherlands 0.32% (0.21%)			
ASML Holding	186	126,644	0.32
Equities - Spain 0.24% (0.00%)			
Industria de Diseno Textil	2,812	95,253	0.24
Equities - Sweden 0.25% (0.00%)			
Volvo	5,206	98,895	0.25
Equities - Switzerland 0.72% (0.00%)			
Coca-Cola HBC	4,613	107,345	0.27
Logitech International	1,288	85,434	0.21
Partners Group Holding	90	96,640	0.24
Total equities - Switzerland		289,419	0.72
Total equities - Europe		1,184,379	2.96
Equities - United States 3.24% (2.43%)			
Alphabet 'A'	985	108,304	0.27
Booking Holdings	36	99,058	0.25
Eli Lilly	216	109,419	0.27
JPMorgan Chase	887	121,433	0.30
KLA	242	112,879	0.28
Microsoft	296	92,357	0.23
Netflix	286	126,658	0.32
NVIDIA	230	111,064	0.28
PulteGroup	1,342	110,073	0.27
TransDigm Group	132	113,477	0.28
UnitedHealth Group	243	97,626	0.24
WR Berkley	1,584	101,823	0.25
Total equities - United States		1,304,171	3.24
Total equities		3,617,857	9.02

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 January 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 2.15% (6.26%)			
Artemis UK Select Fund	55,780	387,420	0.97
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Japan Index Fund	76,645	94,082	0.23
Royal London Sustainable Leaders Trust	153,873	379,143	0.95
Total UK authorised collective investment schemes		860,645	2.15
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 80.75% (83.92%)			
BlackRock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts Actively Managed UK Equity Fund	117,826	1,480,118	3.69
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts Actively Managed US Equity Fund	33,494	352,854	0.88
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts US ESG Insights Equity Fund	365,729	4,149,414	10.35
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts US ESG Insights Equity Fund Hedged	81,275	862,742	2.15
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts Europe Enhanced Index Government Bond Fund	107,668	990,136	2.47
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts Europe ex-UK ESG Insights Equity Fund	112,958	1,205,798	3.01
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts Japan Enhanced Index Government Bond Fund	16,799	173,903	0.43
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts US & Canada Enhanced Index Government Bond	73,219	681,127	1.70
Capital Group New Perspective Fund	91,101	1,553,272	3.88
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts Actively Managed Global Investment Grade Credit Fund	131,371	1,147,631	2.86
Blackrock Solutions Funds ICAV - Coutts UK Equity Index Fund	578,703	6,745,014	16.82
Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds - U.S. Stock Fund	40,160	1,283,915	3.20
Eastspring Investments - Japan Dynamic Fund ZGDY	56,604	589,980	1.47
Edgewood L Select - US Select Growth	2,620	1,261,556	3.15
Findlay Park American Fund	5,007	803,974	2.01
iShares - iShares Core FTSE 100 UCITS ETF	99,695	740,933	1.85
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	5,411	2,175,958	5.43
iShares Pacific Index Fund	34,673	435,016	1.09
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr UCITS ETF	500,204	1,648,671	4.11
Polar Capital Funds - Emerging Market Stars Fund	51,619	410,887	1.03
Robeco Capital Growth - Emerging Stars Equities	351	38,656	0.10
Robeco Capital Growth Funds - Robeco QI Emerging Conservative Equities	4,999	865,327	2.16
UBAM - Global High Yield Solution	21,774	1,944,854	4.85
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund	4,891	559,381	1.40
Xtrackers MSCI Japan ESG UCITS ETF	15,782	265,089	0.66
Total offshore collective investment schemes		32,366,206	80.75
Total collective investment schemes		33,226,851	82.90

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 January 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Exchange Traded Commodities 4.74% (0.00%)			
Invesco Physical Gold	41,573	1,901,133	4.74
Portfolio of investments		38,745,841	96.66
Other net assets		1,336,994	3.34
Total net assets		40,082,835	100.00

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

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 31 January 2023.

United Kingdom equities are grouped in accordance with Global Industry Classification Standard ('GICS').

GICS was developed by and is the exclusive property and a service mark of MSCI Inc. ('MSCI') and Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ('S&P') and is licensed for use by Evelyn Partners Services Limited. Neither MSCI, S&P nor any third party involved in making or compiling the GICS or any GICS classifications makes any express or implied warranties or representations with respect to such standard or classification (or the results to be obtained by the use thereof), and all such parties hereby expressly disclaim all warranties of originality, accuracy, completeness, merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose with respect to any of such standard or classification. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall MSCI, S&P, any of their affiliates or any third party involved in making or compiling the GICS or any GICS classifications have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Risk and reward profile*

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk						Typically higher rewards, higher risk
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Fund is in a higher category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen frequently and more dramatically than some other types of investment. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

For full details on risk factors for the Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

There have been no changes to the risk and reward indicator in the year.

* As per the KIID published 26 March 2024.

Comparative table

Accumulation	2024 p	2023 p	2022 p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	171.61	176.93	161.50
Return before operating charges	14.66	(3.26)	17.90
Operating charges	(1.96)	(2.06)	(2.47)
Return after operating charges *	12.70	(5.32)	15.43
Distributions^	(2.81)	(2.25)	(0.74)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares^	2.81	2.25	0.74
Closing net asset value per share	184.31	171.61	176.93
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.06	0.03	0.01
Performance			
Return after charges	7.40%	(3.01%)	9.55%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£)	40,082,835	33,472,215	34,774,742
Closing number of shares	21,747,474	19,505,069	19,654,045
Operating charges^^	1.14%	1.21%	1.41%
Direct transaction costs	0.04%	0.02%	0.01%
Published prices			
Highest share price	184.3	178.5	188.8
Lowest share price	167.9	159.8	161.7

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

^ Rounded to 2 decimal places.

^^ The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure ('OCF'). The OCF consists principally of the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which may occur in a year as it is calculated on historical data.

Financial statements - The Cheviot Fund

Statement of total return
for the year ended 31 January 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£	£	£	£
Income:					
Net capital gains / (losses)	2		2,095,606		(1,496,539)
Revenue	3	855,971		735,922	
Expenses	4	(298,491)		(293,558)	
Net revenue before taxation		557,480		442,364	
Taxation	5	(5,831)		(3,285)	
Net revenue after taxation			551,649		439,079
Total return before distributions			2,647,255		(1,057,460)
Distributions	6		(551,554)		(439,072)
Change in shareholders' funds from investment activities			2,095,701		(1,496,532)

Statement of change in shareholders' funds
for the year ended 31 January 2024

	2024		2023	
	£	£	£	£
Opening net assets		33,472,215		34,774,742
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	6,961,089		198,575	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(3,027,354)		(443,239)	
		3,933,735		(244,664)
Change in shareholders' funds from investment activities		2,095,701		(1,496,532)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		581,184		438,669
Closing net assets		40,082,835		33,472,215

Balance sheet

as at 31 January 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£	£
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		38,745,841	32,527,325
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	1,025,739	55,731
Cash and bank balances	8	323,518	898,348
Total assets		40,095,098	33,481,404
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(12,263)	(9,189)
Total liabilities		(12,263)	(9,189)
Net assets		40,082,835	33,472,215
Shareholders' funds		40,082,835	33,472,215

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 January 2024

1. Accounting policies

   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 13 to 15.

2. Net capital gains / (losses)

	2024	2023
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised gains	852,625	4,264,015
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised gains / (losses)	1,244,391	(5,786,786)
Currency gains	7,128	37,240
Forward currency contracts losses	(392)	(2,354)
Transaction charges	(8,146)	(8,654)
Total net capital gains / (losses)	2,095,606	(1,496,539)

3. Revenue

	2024	2023
	£	£
UK revenue	48,896	99,016
Unfranked revenue	22,394	-
Overseas revenue	778,707	619,538
Interest on debt securities	-	13,801
Bank and deposit interest	5,974	3,567
Total revenue	855,971	735,922

4. Expenses

	2024	2023
	£	£
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge*	338,818	332,667
Annual management charge rebate*	(67,764)	(66,533)
	271,054	266,134
Payable to the Depositary		
Depositary fees	11,181	10,978
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	7,632	7,273
Non-executive directors' fees	1,723	1,505
Safe custody fees	4,824	4,187
Bank interest	1,382	2,629
FCA fee	237	358
KIID production fee	458	494
	16,256	16,446
Total expenses	298,491	293,558

* The annual management charge is 1% and includes the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee. Where the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee are cumulatively lower than the annual management charge a rebate may occur. For the year ended 31 January 2024, the annual management charge after rebates is 0.80%.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2024

5. Taxation

	2024	2023
	£	£
a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year		
Overseas tax withheld	5,831	3,285
Total taxation (note 5b)	5,831	3,285

b. Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2023: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2023: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Net revenue before taxation	557,480	442,364
Corporation tax @ 20%	111,496	88,473
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(9,779)	(19,803)
Overseas revenue	(97,990)	(91,487)
Overseas tax withheld	5,831	3,285
Excess management expenses	-	22,817
Utilisation of excess management expenses	(3,727)	-
Total taxation (note 5a)	5,831	3,285

c. Provision for deferred taxation

At the year end, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to excess management expenses as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of asset not recognised is £242,221 (2023: £245,948).

6. Distributions

The distributions take account of revenue added on the issue of shares and revenue deducted on the cancellation of shares, and comprise:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Interim accumulation distribution	257,147	118,981
Final accumulation distribution	324,037	319,688
	581,184	438,669
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	-	931
Amounts added on issue of shares	(29,630)	(528)
Total net distributions	551,554	439,072
Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:		
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	551,649	439,079
Undistributed revenue brought forward	101	94
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(196)	(101)
Distributions	551,554	439,072

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2024

7. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	997,032	-
Accrued revenue	21,654	49,987
Prepaid expenses	36	57
	1,018,722	50,044
Payable from the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge rebate	7,017	5,687
Total debtors	1,025,739	55,731

8. Cash and bank balances

	2024	2023
	£	£
Total cash and bank balances	323,518	898,348

9. Other creditors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Other expenses:		
Safe custody fees	1,771	747
Audit fee	7,632	7,273
Non-executive directors' fees	1,624	946
KIID production fee	-	42
Transaction charges	1,236	181
Total other creditors	12,263	9,189

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

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

11. Share classes

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

	Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	19,505,069
Total shares issued in the year	4,022,155
Total shares cancelled in the year	(1,779,750)
Closing shares in issue	21,747,474

Further information in respect of the return per share is disclosed in the Comparative table.

12. Related party transactions

Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited, as ACD is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in shareholders' funds of the Fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due from the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 7.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per accumulation share has increased from 184.3p to 193.7p as at 30 April 2024. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers; levies by regulatory agencies and security exchanges; and transfer taxes and duties.

Commission is a charge which is deducted from the proceeds of the sale of securities and added to the cost of the purchase of securities. This charge is a payment to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers in respect of their services in executing the trades.

Tax is payable on the purchase of securities in the United Kingdom. It may be the case that 'other taxes' will be charged on the purchase of securities in countries other than the United Kingdom.

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

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Purchases after transaction costs
2024	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	3,430,284	3,346	0.10%	4,085	0.12%	290	0.01%	3,438,005
Closed-Ended Funds	1,845,727	610	0.03%	-	-	-	-	1,846,337
Collective Investment Schemes	19,977,556	519	0.00%	-	-	-	-	19,978,075
Total	25,253,567	4,475	0.13%	4,085	0.12%	290	0.01%	25,262,417

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Purchases after transaction costs
2023	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	1,562,317	1,986	0.13%	-	-	213	0.01%	1,564,516
Bonds*	4,106,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,106,864
Collective Investment Schemes	17,253,628	383	0.00%	-	-	-	-	17,254,011
Total	22,922,809	2,369	0.13%	-	-	213	0.01%	22,925,391

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

14. Transaction costs (continued)

a Direct transaction costs (continued)

2024	Sales before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Sales after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	2,464,494	(1,615)	0.07%	(9)	0.00%	-	-	2,462,870
Collective Investment Schemes	18,787,033	(1,512)	0.01%	-	-	-	-	18,785,521
Total	21,251,527	(3,127)	0.08%	(9)	0.00%	-	-	21,248,391

2023	Sales before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Sales after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	3,679,622	(2,376)	0.06%	(3)	0.00%	-	-	3,677,243
Bonds*	4,536,128	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,536,128
Collective Investment Schemes	14,324,391	(804)	0.01%	-	-	-	-	14,323,587
Total	22,540,141	(3,180)	0.07%	(3)	0.00%	-	-	22,536,958

Summary of direct transaction costs

The following represents the total of each type of transaction cost, expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average net asset value in the year:

2024	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	7,602	0.03%
Taxes	4,094	0.01%
Financial transaction tax	290	0.00%

2023	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	5,549	0.02%
Taxes	3	0.00%
Financial transaction tax	213	0.00%

b Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread is calculated as the difference between the bid and offer value of the portfolio as a percentage of the offer value.

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.02% (2023: 0.10%).

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

15. Risk management policies

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

a Market risk

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

(i) Other price risk

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

The main elements of the portfolio of investments exposed to this risk are equities, collective investment schemes and exchange traded commodities.

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

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

At 31 January 2024, if the price of the investments held by the Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £1,937,292 (2023: £1,626,366).

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of investments or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of exchange rate movements. Investment in overseas securities or holdings of foreign currency cash will provide direct exposure to currency risk as a consequence of the movement in foreign exchange rates against sterling. Investments in UK securities investing in overseas securities will give rise to indirect exposure to currency risk. These fluctuations can also affect the profitability of some UK companies, and thus their market prices, as sterling’s relative strength or weakness can affect export prospects, the value of overseas earnings in sterling terms, and the prices of imports sold in the UK.

Forward currency contracts may be used to manage the portfolio exposure to currency movements.

The foreign currency risk profile of the Fund's financial instruments and cash holdings at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Net debtors and creditors	Total net foreign currency exposure
2024	£	£	£
Euro	1,937,138	-	1,937,138
Swedish krona	98,908	-	98,908
Swiss franc	189,492	-	189,492
US dollar	4,618,206	-	4,618,206
Total foreign currency exposure	6,843,744	-	6,843,744

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 January 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)

2023	Financial instruments and cash holdings £	Net debtors and creditors £	Total net foreign currency exposure £
Euro	788,801	-	788,801
Swedish krona	112	-	112
Swiss franc	326	-	326
US dollar	5,423,498	487	5,423,985
Total foreign currency exposure	6,212,737	487	6,213,224

At 31 January 2024, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £342,187 (2023: £310,661).

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes. During the year the Fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances. The amount of revenue receivable from bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. In the event of a change in interest rates, there would be no material impact upon the net assets of the Fund. The Fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

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

There is no exposure to interest bearing securities at the balance sheet date.

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This includes counterparty risk.

The Depositary has appointed the custodian to provide custody services for the assets of the Fund. There is a counterparty risk that the custodian could cease to be in a position to provide custody services to the Fund. The Fund's investments (excluding cash) are ring fenced hence the risk is considered to be negligible.

The Fund holds cash and cash deposits with financial institutions which potentially exposes the Fund to counterparty risk. The credit rating of the financial institution is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Fund of default.

Holdings in collective investment schemes are subject to direct credit risk. The exposure to pooled investment vehicles is unrated.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

c Liquidity risk

A significant risk is the cancellation of shares which investors may wish to sell and that securities may have to be sold in order to fund such cancellations if insufficient cash is held at the bank to meet this obligation. If there were significant requests for the redemption of shares at a time when a large proportion of the portfolio of investments were not easily tradable due to market volumes or market conditions, the ability to fund those redemptions would be impaired and it might be necessary to suspend dealings in shares in the Fund.

Investments in smaller companies at times may prove illiquid, as by their nature they tend to have relatively modest traded share capital. Shifts in investor sentiment, or the announcement of new price sensitive information, can provoke significant movement in share prices, and make dealing in any quantity difficult.

The Fund may also invest in securities that are not listed or traded on any stock exchange. In such situations the Fund may not be able to immediately sell such securities.

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

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

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2024	Investment liabilities 2024
	£	£
Quoted prices	10,349,641	-
Observable market data	28,396,200	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	38,745,841	-

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2023	Investment liabilities 2023
	£	£
Quoted prices	7,280,695	-
Observable market data	25,246,630	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	32,527,325	-

No securities in the portfolio of investments are valued using valuation techniques.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

There are no assets held in the portfolio of investments which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature.

f Derivatives

The Fund may employ derivatives with the aim of reducing the Fund's risk profile, reducing costs or generating additional capital or revenue, in accordance with Efficient Portfolio Management.

The ACD monitors that any exposure is covered globally to ensure adequate cover is available to meet the Fund's total exposure, taking into account the value of the underlying investments, any reasonably foreseeable market movement, counterparty risk, and the time available to liquidate any positions.

For certain derivative transactions cash margins may be required to be paid to the brokers with whom the trades were executed and settled. These balances are subject to daily reconciliations and are held by the broker in segregated cash accounts that are afforded client money protection.

During the year there were no derivative transactions.

(i) Counterparties

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

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

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

(ii) Leverage

The leverage is calculated as the sum of the net asset value and the incremental exposure generated through the use of derivatives (calculated in accordance with the commitment approach) divided by the net asset value.

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

(iii) Global exposure

Global exposure is a measure designed to limit the leverage generated by a fund through the use of financial derivative instruments, including derivatives with embedded assets.

At the balance sheet date there is no global exposure to derivatives.

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

Distribution table

for the year ended 31 January 2024

Interim distribution in pence per share

Group 1 - Shares purchased before 1 February 2023

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 February 2023 to 31 July 2023

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distribution 30 September 2023	Total distribution 30 September 2022
Accumulation				
Group 1	1.320	-	1.320	0.610
Group 2	0.691	0.629	1.320	0.610

Final distribution in pence per share

Group 1 - Shares purchased before 1 August 2023

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 August 2023 to 31 January 2024

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distribution 31 March 2024	Total distribution 31 March 2023
Accumulation				
Group 1	1.490	-	1.490	1.639
Group 2	0.670	0.820	1.490	1.639

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholder but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Accumulation distributions

Holders of accumulation shares should add the distributions received thereon to the cost of the shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Remuneration

Remuneration code disclosure

The remuneration committee is responsible for setting the remuneration policy for all partners, directors and employees within the Evelyn Partners Group Limited ('the Group'), including individuals designated as Material Risk Takers under the Remuneration Code. The remuneration policy is designed to be compliant with the Code and provides a framework to attract, retain, motivate and reward partners, directors and employees. The overall policy is designed to promote the long-term success of the group and to support prudent risk management, with particular attention to conduct risk.

Remuneration committee

The remuneration committee report contained in the Group Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 includes details on the remuneration policy. The remuneration committee comprises five non-executive directors and is governed by formal terms of reference, which are reviewed and agreed by the board. The committee met eight times during 2023[1].

Remuneration policy

The main principles of the remuneration policy are:

- to align remuneration with the strategy and performance of the business;
- to ensure that remuneration is set at an appropriate and competitive level taking into account market rates and practices;
- to foster and support conduct and behaviours which are in line with our culture and values;
- to maintain a sound risk management framework;
- to ensure that the ratio between fixed and variable remuneration is appropriate and does not encourage excessive risk taking;
- to comply with all relevant regulatory requirements; and
- to align incentive plans with the business strategy and shareholder interests.

The policy is designed to reward partners, directors and employees for delivery of both financial and non-financial objectives which are set in line with company strategy. As part of a “balanced scorecard” approach to variable remuneration non-financial criteria including, but not limited to, compliance and risk issues, client management, supervision, leadership and teamwork are considered alongside financial performance.

Remuneration systems

The committee reviews all partners' and directors' fixed and variable remuneration. In addition, it approves hurdles and awards in respect of equity incentive plans, namely a Deferred Option Plan, Equity Matching Plan, Matching Share Plan, Executive Long Term Incentive Plan and an Investment Management Long Term Incentive Plan.

The remuneration of partners is made up of a fixed profit share, discretionary bonus profit share and non-discretionary bonus profit share. The remuneration of employees typically comprises of a salary with benefits including pension contribution, life assurance, permanent health insurance, private medical insurance, SAYE scheme and a discretionary bonus scheme. Partners, directors and associate directors are also eligible to participate, at the invitation of the committee, in the equity incentive plans described above.

When setting variable remuneration for the executive directors, the committee considers overall business profit for the group and divisions, achievement of both financial and non-financial objectives (including adherence to the principles of treating customers fairly, conduct risk, compliance and regulatory rules), personal performance and any other relevant policy of the board in respect of the year ended 31 December 2023. The committee agrees the individual allocation of variable remuneration and the proportion of that variable remuneration to be awarded as restricted shares.

[1] Please note that the data provided for the non-executive directors is as at 31 December 2023. The data provided is for independent non-executive directors only.

Remuneration (continued)

Aggregate quantitative information

The total amount of remuneration paid by Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited ('EPFL') is nil as EPFL has no employees. However, a number of employees have remuneration costs recharged to EPFL and the annualised remuneration for these 72 employees is £3.51 million of which £3.23 million is fixed remuneration. This is based on the salary and benefits for those identified as working in EPFL as at 31 December 2023. Any variable remuneration is awarded for the year ended 31 December 2023. This information excludes any senior management or other Material Risk Takers ('MRTs') whose remuneration information is detailed below.

The Group reviews its MRTs at least annually. These individuals are employed by and provide services to other companies in the Group. It is difficult to apportion remuneration for these individuals in respect of their duties to EPFL. For this reason, the aggregate total remuneration awarded for the financial year 2023 for senior management and other MRTs detailed below has not been apportioned.

Table to show the aggregate remuneration split by Senior Management and other MRTs for EPFL	For the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023				
		Variable			
	Fixed	Cash	Equity	Total	No. MRTs
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Senior Management	3,518	1,662	-	5,180	18
Other MRTs	919	848	-	1,767	5
Total	4,437	2,510	-	6,947	23

Investment Manager

The ACD delegates the management of the Company's portfolio of assets to Coutts & Company and pays to Coutts & Company, out of the annual management charge, a monthly fee calculated on the total value of the portfolio of investments at the month end. The Investment Manager is compliant with the Capital Requirements Directive regarding remuneration and their staff are covered by remuneration regulatory requirements.

Further information

Distributions and reporting dates

Where net revenue is available it will be allocated semi-annually on 31 March (final) and 30 September (interim). In the event of a distribution, shareholders will receive a tax voucher.

XD dates:	1 February	final
	1 August	interim
Reporting dates:	31 January	annual
	31 July	interim

Buying and selling shares

The property of the Fund is valued at 5pm on the 15th day and the last business day of the month except where the 15th is not a business day when it will be the next business day thereafter, with the exception of the last business day prior to any bank holiday in England and Wales, where the valuation may be carried out at a time agreed in advance between the ACD and the Depositary; and prices of shares are calculated as at that time. Share dealing is on a forward basis i.e. investors can buy and sell shares at the next valuation point following receipt of the order.

Prices of shares and the estimated yield of the Fund are published on the following website: www.trustnet.com or may be obtained by calling 0141 222 1151.

Benchmark

Shareholders may compare the performance of the Company against the IA Flexible sector.

Comparison of the Company's performance against this benchmark will give Shareholders an indication of how the Company is performing against other similar funds in this peer group sector. The ACD has selected this comparator benchmark as the ACD believes it best reflects the asset allocation of the Company.

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

Appointments

ACD and Registered office
Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
45 Gresham Street
London EC2V 7BG
Telephone 0207 131 4000
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Administrator and Registrar
Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
177 Bothwell Street
Glasgow G2 7ER
Telephone 0141 222 1151 (Registration)
0141 222 1150 (Dealing)
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Directors of the ACD
Andrew Baddeley
Brian McLean
Mayank Prakash
Neil Coxhead

Independent Non-Executive Directors of the ACD
Dean Buckley
Linda Robinson
Victoria Muir
Sally Macdonald

Non-Executive Directors of the ACD
Paul Wyse - resigned 11 July 2023
Guy Swarbreck - appointed 21 August 2023

Investment Manager
Coutts & Company
440 Strand
London
WC2R 0QS
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Depositary
NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
House A, Floor 0
Gogarburn
175 Glasgow Road
Edinburgh EH12 1HQ
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

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