The JAKE Fund

Annual Report

for the year ended 31 December 2023

Contents

The JAKE Fund

Report of the Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD')

Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited, as ACD, presents herewith the Annual Report for The JAKE Fund for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The JAKE Fund ('the Company' or 'the Fund') is an authorised open-ended investment company with variable capital ('ICVC') further to an authorisation order dated 26 October 2018. The Company is incorporated under registration number IC001130. 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 JAKE 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 provide capital appreciation over the long term (5 years plus).

The Company will aim to achieve its objective through investment in a portfolio of assets, in some or all world markets, with a bias on investing in equities.

Investment may be made across asset classes, including transferable securities, government bonds, fixed income securities, warrants, structured products, cash and near cash and money market instruments. Exposure to these asset classes may be direct or indirect through collective investment schemes.

The proportion of the property of the Company which may be held in the different permitted asset classes, including cash and near cash, may vary from time to time at the Investment Manager’s discretion subject to the limitations on investment set out in the FCA Regulations but there will always be a bias to equities. There may be circumstances when due to market conditions the property of the Company may be invested primarily or solely in equities.

It is the ACD’s intention that derivatives and forward transactions will only be used for Efficient Portfolio Management.

The Company may use derivatives and forward transactions for investment purposes on the giving of 60 days’ notice to shareholders. The use of derivatives for investment purposes may alter the risk profile of the Company.

The Company will not maintain an interest in immovable property or tangible movable property.

Report of the Authorised Corporate Director (continued)

Changes affecting the Company in the year

From 1 January 2023 the distribution/allocation frequency changed from annually to quarterly. Details of the quarterly distribution/allocation dates can be found in the further information page.

Further information in relation to the Company is illustrated on page 43.

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.

Neil Coxhead
Director
Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
19 April 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 JAKE 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 JAKE 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 December 2023, 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 JAKE 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, Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP ('EPIM'), 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 objective of the Company is to provide capital appreciation over the long term (5 years plus). The Company will aim to achieve its objective through investment in a portfolio of assets, in some or all world markets, with a bias on investing in equities.

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.

2. Performance (continued)

Benchmark (continued)

The benchmark for the Fund is the ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI, 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 30 November 2023 (%)

	Currency	1 year	3 year	07/01/2019 to 30/11/2023
ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI TR	GBP	1.40	4.48	22.60
The JAKE Fund Income Shares TR	GBX	3.81	14.05	36.40

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 since inception and observed that it has outperformed its comparator benchmark, the ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI.

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's periodic charge 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 8 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, 30 June 2023.

Assessment of Value - The JAKE 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 1.27%[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 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 required as the Board were of the opinion that the Investment Manager's fee gave no cause for concern.

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 discussed raised in section 6, the Board concluded that The JAKE Fund has provided value to shareholders.

Dean Buckley

Chairman of the Board of Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited

26 February 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, 30 June 2023.

Report of the Depositary to the shareholders of The JAKE 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
19 April 2024

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The JAKE Fund (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Statement of total return, Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders, 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 at 31 December 2023 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 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 Report of the Authorised Corporate Director for the year is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's report to the shareholders of The JAKE 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.

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

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 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 are to 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
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Bishop's Court
29 Albyn Place
Aberdeen AB10 1YL
19 April 2024

Accounting policies of The JAKE Fund

for the year ended 31 December 2023

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').

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 December 2023.

Structured products are valued at fair value and calculated by an independent source. Structured product holdings in the portfolio statement are valued using valuation models where the inputs are unobservable. The ACD engages a third party to provide valuations for these investments.

Where an observable market price is unreliable or does not exist, investments are valued at the ACD's best estimate of the amount that would be received from an immediate transfer at arm's length.

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.

d *Revenue (continued)*

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.

Revenue from structured products is accounted for on a receipts basis.

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

Interest on debt securities is recognised on an accruals basis, taking into account the effective yield on the investment. Accrued interest purchased and sold on interest bearing securities is excluded from the capital cost of these securities and dealt with as part of the revenue of the Fund. The effective yield is a calculation that amortises any discount or premium on the purchase of an investment over its remaining life based on estimated cash flows. The amortised amounts form part of the distributable revenue and are calculated at each month end.

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 *Allocation of revenue and expenses to multiple share classes*

All revenue and expenses which are directly attributable to a particular share class are allocated to that class. All revenue and expenses which are attributable to the Fund are allocated to the Fund and are normally allocated across the share classes pro rata to the net asset value of each class on a daily basis.

g *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 December 2023 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.

h *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.

i *Dilution adjustment*

A dilution adjustment is an adjustment to the share price which is determined by the ACD in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook. The ACD may make a dilution adjustment to the price of a share (which means that the price of a share is above or below that which would have resulted from mid-market valuation) for the purposes of reducing dilution in the Fund (or to recover an amount which it has already paid or is reasonably expected to pay in the future) in relation to the issue or cancellation of shares. Please refer to the Prospectus for further information.

Accounting policies of The JAKE Fund (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2023

j 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 income shares are paid to shareholders. Distributions attributable to accumulation shares are re-invested in the relevant class on behalf of the shareholders.

ii Unclaimed distributions

Distributions to shareholders outstanding after 6 years are taken to the capital property of the Fund.

iii Revenue

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

iv 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.

v 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*

For the year under review from the 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 The JAKE Fund has returned 9.2% compared to the ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI comparator which returned 7.2%. The outperformance has predominantly come from our longstanding investments in the US large cap technology companies with NVIDIA (+222%), Amazon.com (+68%), Microsoft (+49%) and Alphabet 'A' (+49%) being amongst the top five contributors to performance over the year alongside Irish aggregates business CRH (+67%). Conversely our UK equity investments were more disappointing, we would particularly draw out Diageo (-20%) and Beazley (-21%) as laggards this year, although they have been more material 'winners' over the longer term. The fixed income portfolio made a meaningful contribution of 1.4 percentage points in the year and we expect this to continue given the attractive yields on offer outside of the equity book.

Investment activities**

In our first half commentary we discussed some of the changes that we had made to the portfolio and so we do not intend on repeating those in the annual review. In the second half we have made one asset allocation change, selling the Lazard Rathmore Alternative Fund to increase our index-linked gilt exposure. The Lazard fund had performed well and fulfilled our expectations in a difficult year for hedge funds more generally. However, we used this profitable position to recycle into the UK Treasury Index-Linked Gilt 0.125% 10/08/2028 which is offering guaranteed inflation protecting of UK Retail Price Index +c. 0.5%. Whilst inflation is falling across the globe we believe that there are numerous reasons to believe it could remain sticky. These include the recent Red Sea conflict, upcoming UK minimum wage increase and the trend towards onshoring and decarbonisation. With core inflation running at c.5% we believe that the ability to generate guaranteed inflation protected returns is a more attractive investment than a hedge fund where the returns may be higher but are not guaranteed.

Outside of the non-equity book we have been looking to take advantage of relative weakness in the wider US equity market and one area that looked attractive to us is the healthcare sector that had become cheap relative to its longer-term history. The sector has a number of attractive, defensive characteristics and is also supported by longer term structural themes. Therefore, we initiated two new positions within the space. The first was a healthcare ETF (SPDR MSCI World Health Care UCITS ETF) to gain general exposure to the sector split across pharma, healthcare equipment, suppliers, services, biotechnology and life science tools. We believe that this gives the portfolio exposure to an area which not only has attractive long term return prospects but also diversified exposure to sub-sectors which are not without idiosyncratic risks. In addition to this ETF investment, we also bought life sciences company Thermo Fisher Scientific which is a healthcare equipment company providing laboratory equipment in addition to research and manufacturing services. Thermo has become a trusted partner to almost every customer in the pharma sector and benefits from a sticky customer base in a sector growing 4-6% p.a. If Thermo can generate revenue growth at the higher end of that sector growth (as per management expectations) then we believe we can generate returns in the low double-digits over the medium term.

The second change to the portfolio has been a sale of Air Products & Chemicals to fund a purchase of Coca Cola. Air Products & Chemicals is an industrial gas company that we bought for its stable earnings complemented by faster growth from their new investments in green and blue hydrogen. However, over the past year we have become increasingly concerned that the company has stretched itself too far and the return prospects from here are now more binary and no longer in keeping with our initial investment thesis. We recycled the proceeds into a company that needs no introduction. As the world's largest beverage company Coca Cola has a foothold across the globe as an asset light business which owns a collection of the most recognised brands in the world. It has a formidable dividend track record and adds an attractive level of ballast to the portfolio. With concerns about the risk from GLP-1s (Glucagon-like Peptide-1 receptors) the stock sold off last year to a Price Earnings below 20x which we viewed as attractive for a company of Coca Cola's quality.

Investment strategy and outlook**

Over the past six months, financial markets have seen elevated levels of volatility due to changing macro data and central bank messaging, along with heightened geopolitical risk in the Middle East. During September and October, US economic data remained strong, and inflation surprised on the upside. This prompted the US Federal Reserve (Fed) to remain hawkish in their communication around future monetary policy action, with the phrase 'higher-for-longer' summarising their outlook for interest rates. Risk assets sold off with another rate hike seeming probable and hoped-for rate cuts not on the horizon until the third quarter of 2024. The MSCI All Country World Index fell 7% between the start of September and end of October.

*Source: Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP and Morningstar.

**Source: Evelyn Partners Strategy Team.

Investment Manager's report (continued)

Investment strategy and outlook* (outlook)

However, the mood music changed once again in November, with investors taking the recent run of softer economic data as confirmation that the Fed's interest rate hiking cycle has, in fact, reached its conclusion. October's US employment report provided fresh evidence that demand for workers is cooling and wage growth is moderating towards a level consistent with the 2% inflation target. Meanwhile, US Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation in October decelerated at a faster rate than markets had been expecting. As a result, money markets are no longer pricing in additional interest rate hikes and have instead started to anticipate rate cuts as early as March 2024. In our view, that may be too soon, but we think US interest rates are likely to begin falling as we get towards the summer.

This downward movement in interest rate expectations has helped drive bond yields lower, with the US 10-year treasury yield falling nearly 75 basis points since the middle of October (yields move inversely to prices). Equities also responded favourably with the MSCI All-Country World Index rallying by 10% from its October trough. Lower interest rate expectations mean that future earnings are relatively more valuable as they are discounted at a lower rate, allowing equity valuations to increase.

With US interest rate expectations declining relative to other economies in November, the relative attractiveness of assets in other global markets increased. This proved to be a headwind for the greenback, with the US dollar depreciating to $1.26 relative to sterling.

The ongoing Israel-Hamas conflict has so far had a relatively limited impact on financial markets. Despite some initial price appreciation in global energy markets, the crude oil price has fallen back and is now trading below its pre-conflict level. Gold, on the other hand, has seen some significant price appreciation. Heightened geopolitical instability and fears about a broadening conflict in the Middle East saw investors flock to the yellow metal, which historically, has outperformed during times of uncertainty. The gold price has rallied by 11.4% since the beginning of the Israel-Hamas conflict, peaking just shy of $2,050/troy oz at the end of November.

On 22 November, Jeremy Hunt, the UK's Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced a fiscal stimulus bundle worth £14.3bn in 2024/25, equating to roughly 0.5% of GDP. The package was broad in its reach, with a 2% cut in the rate of National Insurance for employees providing the main boost for households. In contrast to Kwasi Kwarteng's 'mini-budget' this time last year, which saw sterling sell off sharply against the US dollar and gilt yields soar, Hunt's plans had limited effects on financial markets. This was helped by upwardly revised Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) economic forecasts. The OBR now expects nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to be 5.5% larger in the medium term compared to its March projections. Wage growth forecasts were also revised up, which increases the amount of tax revenue the Treasury expects to receive. This provided the additional headroom needed to pass fiscal stimulus, without stoking fear in financial markets.

Market outlook

Despite higher interest rates and conflicts in the Middle East and Ukraine contributing to global economic uncertainty this year, investors took comfort from an impressive set of company earnings in the third quarter of 2023. In the US, 83% of S&P 500 companies beat analyst earnings expectations, which was above the 10-year average of 74%. Importantly, they expanded on an annual basis for the first time in a year, led by double-digit gains for the consumer discretionary sector. European companies also unveiled a solid earnings picture, where Earnings Per Share came in above trend.

To quote James Carville, a key political strategist for Bill Clinton's successful presidential campaign in 1992, the reason companies have been able to deliver on the earnings front is largely due to "the economy, stupid!". The backdrop of third quarter US nominal GDP (real GDP plus inflation) growing by 6.3% from a year earlier proved conducive for companies to lift their top-line sales and beat profit expectations. Companies have effectively turned a cost-of-living crisis into a corporate boom by raising prices, which in turn boosted revenues. All of this has been possible due to rising after-tax income from near full employment. Unspent "excess" savings left over from government handouts during the pandemic plus pent-up demand have also helped consumer spending.

*Source: Evelyn Partners Strategy Team.

Investment Manager's report (continued)

Investment strategy and outlook* (outlook)

On the profit margin front, companies have been able to pass on greater wage costs to consumers. Non-financial US firms currently pay around 58 cents of every dollar of sales on labour costs, slightly lower than the pre-pandemic level in 2019 and below the peak of 66 cents in the fourth quarter of 2000. Since then, workers' demands for higher pay have failed to keep up with business productivity gains that have arisen for several reasons. This includes technology-led investments made during the 1990s, which drove productivity growth. Furthermore, technology has increased the availability of labour supply in the global economy via outsourcing (e.g. IT services in India) and the emergence of job search engines to efficiently match jobs with applicants. China's accession to the World Trade Organisation in 2001 also kept manufacturing production costs down through offshoring. The combination of these factors has structurally weakened workers' bargaining power over pay and enabled listed companies to maintain elevated profit margins.

Looking ahead, economists expect US nominal GDP to slow to around 4% in 2024 on lower predicted inflation. If these expectations are met, and companies maintain a tight grip on labour costs, listed companies should continue to report positive earnings growth. Nevertheless, stocks still face headwinds from three key areas that could place downwards pressure on valuations.

First is the bond market. The combination of restrictive monetary policy and sizeable government borrowing has driven up US Treasury real (inflation adjusted) yields to levels not seen in over a decade. Higher yields are typically a drag on equity valuations, as future cashflows are less valuable when a higher interest rate is used to value them. Moreover, there is an argument that government bond yields could stay elevated due to public deficit financing needs. There is no sign that the US Congress is willing to materially scale back government spending. This comes at a time when the 2024 federal budget of $7 trillion would make the US government the third largest economy in the world if considered in GDP terms, and when current total US public debt exceeds the GDP of China, India, Japan and Germany combined!5 It shouldn't be a surprise that Moody's, the credit rating agency, recently downgraded the US sovereign credit rating to reflect the country's deteriorating fiscal outlook.

Second, is the risk of a deep recession. The major challenge for markets is that interest rates have been hiked at breakneck speed and there are variable and unknowable lags between policy implementation and effect. Even so, corporates and consumers have benefitted from lower borrowing costs after central banks slashed interest rates to near zero during the pandemic. By borrowing smartly, many corporates issued debt at low rates and extended bond maturities, which is now insulating them from refinancing at the higher rates we are seeing today.

Similarly for consumers, the effective interest rate on outstanding 5-year fixed rate mortgages in the UK is 3.2%, lower than the 5.0% rate available on new products. When these existing fixed rate mortgages end, and households move into new higher-rate products, the average mortgage rate will increase.

However, the full impact of higher rates on consumers could be avoided if inflation continues to decelerate, leaving the Bank of England (BoE) in a position to cut interest rates in 2024. This is looking possible, as UK October CPI annual inflation is down to 4.6%, its lowest rate since October 2021, and closer to the BoE's target rate of 2%.

Finally, there is a lack of market breadth. In the US, the market-capitalisation weighted S&P 500 stock market index is up 19% year-to-date, lifted by the likes of Microsoft and Alphabet (the parent company of Google). Both are up more than 50% thanks, in part, to the Artificial Intelligence (AI) theme.

In contrast, the equal-weighted S&P 500 Index, where each company contributes equally to performance, has increased by only 5% this year. This suggests that US stock performance has been narrowly based, and could be vulnerable to correction should investor sentiment sour on AI-related stocks. However, the longer the US economy continues to defy pessimistic forecasts, the greater the chance of a broadening to the rest of the market outside of the AI boom.

In summary, if inflation drifts back to lower levels and money market expectations are correct, it could mean that interest rates are cut in the US, UK, and eurozone in the second half of 2024. This would reduce a key market risk and allow investors to focus on economic and company fundamentals. James Carville's slogan about the importance of the economy remains just as crucial to investors today.

Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP

14 February 2024

*Source: Evelyn Partners Strategy Team.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 31 December 2023

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

Purchases:	Cost £
SPDR MSCI World Health Care UCITS ETF	536,160
Thermo Fisher Scientific	527,263
Coca-Cola	517,357
UK Treasury Bill 0% 28/05/2024	487,010
Prusik Asian Equity Income Fund	414,217
Veritas Funds - Asian Fund	406,299
UK Treasury Index-Linked Gilt 0.125% 10/08/2028	393,199
Amazon.com	199,956
UnitedHealth Group	195,782
UK Treasury Gilt 5% 07/03/2025	149,352
Netflix	136,110
Bunzl Finance 2.25% 11/06/2025	92,820
Diageo Finance 2.875% 27/03/2029	88,850
Alphabet 'A'	79,431
Becton Dickinson	78,504
Cisco Systems	60,355
Diageo	35,495

Sales:	Proceeds £
Lazard Rathmore Alternative Fund	627,239
AIA Group	564,499
Air Products & Chemicals	527,182
Burford Capital 6.125% 26/10/2024	500,000
Croda International	447,662
NVIDIA	344,267
Fidelity National Information Services	331,461
National Grid Electricity Distribution 3.625% 06/11/2023	248,750
UK Treasury Bill 0% 08/05/2023	246,882
Schiehallion Fund	189,027
WisdomTree Physical Gold - GBP Daily Hedged	155,125
Supermarket Income REIT	39,796

Portfolio statement
as at 31 December 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Debt Securities* 22.48% (22.93%)			
Aaa to Aa2 0.49% (0.52%)			
Deutsche Bahn Finance 1.375% 07/07/2025	£200,000	190,722	0.49
Aa3 to A1 6.90% (4.39%)			
Brown-Forman 2.6% 07/07/2028	£500,000	471,665	1.22
Close Brothers Finance 2.75% 19/10/2026	£500,000	466,325	1.21
Procter & Gamble 1.375% 03/05/2025	£200,000	191,756	0.50
TotalEnergies Capital International 1.25% 16/12/2024	£500,000	483,095	1.25
UK Treasury Gilt 5% 07/03/2025	£150,000	151,245	0.39
UK Treasury Index-Linked Gilt 0.125% 10/08/2028**	£300,000	411,032	1.06
UK Treasury Bill 0% 28/05/2024	£500,000	489,315	1.27
		2,664,433	6.90
A2 to A3 4.89% (4.86%)			
Anglian Water Services Financing 2.625% 15/06/2027	£197,000	183,565	0.48
BUPA Finance 2% 05/04/2024	£500,000	494,345	1.28
Diageo Finance 2.875% 27/03/2029	£350,000	332,434	0.86
Vinci 2.25% 15/03/2027	£400,000	376,916	0.98
Volkswagen Financial Services 1.625% 10/02/2024	£500,000	497,660	1.29
		1,884,920	4.89
Baa1 to Baa2 6.45% (7.45%)			
AT&T 2.9% 04/12/2026	£400,000	380,804	0.99
BAT International Finance 7.25% 12/03/2024	£250,000	250,600	0.65
Burberry Group 1.125% 21/09/2025	£500,000	467,780	1.21
Experian Finance 0.739% 29/10/2025	£500,000	466,560	1.21
Glencore Finance Europe 3.125% 26/03/2026	£500,000	480,025	1.24
National Grid Electricity Distribution 3.5% 16/10/2026	£460,000	444,291	1.15
		2,490,060	6.45
Baa3 and below 3.75% (5.71%)			
Bunzl Finance 2.25% 11/06/2025	£500,000	480,810	1.24
General Motors Financial 2.25% 06/09/2024	£500,000	488,290	1.26
Whitbread Group 3.375% 16/10/2025	£500,000	483,782	1.25
		1,452,882	3.75
Total debt securities		8,683,017	22.48
Equities 51.57% (51.49%)			
Equities - United Kingdom 14.49% (18.40%)			
Equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom 12.83% (16.82%)			
Energy 3.51% (3.63%)			
BP	125,000	582,688	1.51
Shell	30,000	770,850	2.00
		1,353,538	3.51

* Grouped by credit rating - source: Interactive Data and Bloomberg.
** Variable interest security.

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Equities (continued)			
Equities - United Kingdom (continued)			
Equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom (continued)			
Materials 0.00% (1.49%)		-	-
Industrials 0.16% (0.16%)			
Bunzl	2,000	63,800	0.16
Consumer Staples 3.45% (4.34%)			
Diageo	22,000	628,320	1.63
Unilever	18,500	702,907	1.82
		1,331,227	3.45
Health Care 1.65% (1.89%)			
AstraZeneca	6,000	635,880	1.65
Financials 2.32% (2.96%)			
Beazley	100,000	521,500	1.34
Legal & General Group	150,000	376,650	0.98
		898,150	2.32
Real Estate 1.74% (2.35%)			
Supermarket Income REIT	775,000	672,700	1.74
Total equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom		4,955,295	12.83
Equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom 1.66% (1.58%)			
Industrials 1.66% (1.58%)			
Experian	20,000	640,200	1.66
Total equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom		640,200	1.66
Total equities - United Kingdom		5,595,495	14.49
Equities - Europe 5.42% (4.82%)			
Equities - France 1.97% (2.04%)			
LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton	1,200	762,809	1.97
Equities - Ireland 3.45% (2.78%)			
CRH	16,000	863,680	2.24
Smurfit Kappa Group	15,000	466,500	1.21
Total equities - Ireland		1,330,180	3.45
Total equities - Europe		2,092,989	5.42

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Equities (continued)			
Equities - United States 29.64% (24.55%)			
Alphabet 'A'	9,000	986,272	2.55
Amazon.com	10,000	1,191,873	3.09
Apple	6,000	905,977	2.35
Bank of America	20,000	528,083	1.37
Becton Dickinson	1,575	301,249	0.78
Cisco Systems	7,500	297,223	0.77
Coca-Cola	11,000	508,323	1.32
Estee Lauder	1,500	172,168	0.45
JPMorgan Chase	5,000	667,713	1.73
McDonald's	2,750	639,416	1.65
Microsoft	4,050	1,194,254	3.09
Netflix	400	152,764	0.39
NIKE	4,500	383,072	0.99
NVIDIA	2,750	1,068,181	2.77
PepsiCo	3,465	461,638	1.19
Thermo Fisher Scientific	1,250	520,905	1.35
UnitedHealth Group	1,450	598,904	1.55
Visa	4,250	868,636	2.25
Total equities - United States		11,446,651	29.64
Equities - Australia 2.02% (2.10%)			
BHP Group	29,000	779,955	2.02
Equities - Hong Kong 0.00% (1.62%)		-	-
Total equities		19,915,090	51.57
Closed-Ended Funds - United Kingdom 6.85% (8.09%)			
Closed-Ended Funds - incorporated in the United Kingdom 2.39% (2.63%)			
Augmentum Fintech	350,000	390,250	1.01
Henderson Smaller Companies Investment Trust	65,000	534,300	1.38
Total closed-ended funds - incorporated in the United Kingdom		924,550	2.39
Closed-Ended Funds - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom 4.46% (5.46%)			
HarbourVest Global Private Equity	30,000	708,000	1.83
International Public Partnerships	392,600	536,292	1.39
Real Estate Credit Investments	374,000	476,850	1.24
Total closed-ended funds - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom		1,721,142	4.46
Total closed-ended funds - United Kingdom		2,645,692	6.85

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 6.14% (4.93%)			
Prusik Asian Equity Income Fund	2,500	392,467	1.01
SPDR MSCI World Health Care UCITS ETF	12,000	549,000	1.42
SPDR S&P US Dividend Aristocrats UCITS ETF	20,000	1,086,000	2.81
Veritas Funds - Asian Fund	450	346,476	0.90
Total offshore collective investment schemes		2,373,943	6.14
Exchange Traded Commodities 2.80% (3.13%)			
WisdomTree Physical Gold - GBP Daily Hedged	100,000	1,081,000	2.80
Structured Products 9.52% (8.60%)			
Barclays Bank - Preference Shares Linked Notes FTSE 100 Index S&P 500 Index and EURO STOXX 50 Index 0% 15/09/2027	750,000	833,320	2.15
Barclays Bank Ireland - Preference Share Linked to S&P 500 Index and EURO STOXX 50 Index 0% 01/02/2028	440,000	505,340	1.31
Barclays Bank Ireland - Preference Shares linked to FTSE 100 Index 0% 07/02/2028	600,000	837,538	2.17
Credit Suisse 6 Year Accelerator Note on UKX Index 0% 10/02/2028	770,000	864,424	2.24
Credit Suisse 7 Year GBP Leveraged Call on FTSE 100 Index 0% 19/12/2025	360,000	637,211	1.65
Total structured products		3,677,833	9.52
Portfolio of investments		38,376,575	99.36
Other net assets		248,558	0.64
Total net assets		38,625,133	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 December 2022.

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.

During the year, the risk and reward indicator changed from 5 to 6.

Comparative table

The following disclosures give a shareholder an indication of the performance of a share in the Fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each share. Operating charges are those charges incurred in operating the Fund and direct transaction costs are costs incurred when purchasing or selling securities in the portfolio of investments.

Income shares launched on 23 November 2022 at 130.1p per share.

Income shares	2023 p	2022 p
Change in net assets per share		
Opening net asset value per share	128.39	130.10
Return before operating charges	13.58	(1.39)
Operating charges	(1.47)	(0.11)
Return after operating charges *	12.11	(1.50)
Distributions^	(2.17)	(0.21)
Closing net asset value per share	138.33	128.39
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	0.01
Performance		
Return after charges	9.43%	(1.15%)
Other information		
Closing net asset value (£)	38,609,952	35,512,402
Closing number of shares	27,911,733	27,660,035
Operating charges^^	1.11%	1.24%**
Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.03%
Published prices		
Highest share price	138.8	131.4
Lowest share price	127.4	128.8

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.

** Annualised based on the expenses incurred during the period 23 November 2022 to 31 December 2022.

The OCF includes expenses incurred by underlying holdings of collective investment schemes and closed ended vehicles such as investment trusts in relation to the Fund (the synthetic 'OCF'). Following guidance issued by the Investment Association on 30 November 2023, the synthetic OCF calculation no longer includes closed ended vehicles.

Comparative table (continued)

Accumulation shares	2023 p	2022 p	2021 p
Change in net assets per			
Opening net asset value per	138.46	144.02	122.10
Return before operating charges	14.91	(3.88)	23.58
Operating charges	(1.56)	(1.68)	(1.66)
Return after operating charges *	13.35	(5.56)	21.92
Distributions^	(2.40)	-	(0.97)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares^	2.40	-	0.97
Closing net asset value per	151.81	138.46	144.02
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	0.04	0.03
Performance			
Return after charges	9.64%	(3.86%)	17.95%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£)	15,181	13,846	33,696,031
Closing number of shares	10,000	10,000	23,396,748
Operating charges^^	1.11%	1.24%	1.27%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.03%	0.03%
Published prices			
Highest share price	161.7	143.9	144.4
Lowest share price	137.6	103.1	120.4

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.

The OCF includes expenses incurred by underlying holdings of collective investment schemes and closed ended vehicles such as investment trusts in relation to the Fund (the synthetic 'OCF'). Following guidance issued by the Investment Association on 30 November 2023, the synthetic OCF calculation no longer includes closed ended vehicles.

Financial statements - The JAKE Fund

Statement of total return
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
Income:					
Net capital gains / (losses)	2		2,760,293		(3,737,583)
Revenue	3	1,016,109		621,797	
Expenses	4	(396,251)		(315,493)	
Net revenue before taxation		619,858		306,304	
Taxation	5	(18,597)		(17,302)	
Net revenue after taxation			601,261		289,002
Total return before distributions			3,361,554		(3,448,581)
Distributions	6		(601,200)		(293,300)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			2,760,354		(3,741,881)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023		2022	
	£	£	£	£
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		35,526,248		33,696,031
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	338,649		8,240,358	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(359)		(2,668,260)	
		338,290		5,572,098
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		2,760,354		(3,741,881)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		241		-
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		38,625,133		35,526,248

Balance sheet

as at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		£	£
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		38,376,575	35,229,817
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	139,787	116,925
Cash and bank balances	8	225,803	245,439
Total assets		38,742,165	35,592,181
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(104,669)	(56,980)
Other creditors	9	(12,363)	(8,953)
Total liabilities		(117,032)	(65,933)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		38,625,133	35,526,248

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023

1. Accounting policies

   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 13 to 15.

2. Net capital gains / (losses)

	2023	2022
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised gains	255,132	409,747
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised gains / (losses)	1,884,175	(3,553,847)
Derivative contracts - movement in unrealised gains / (losses)	624,299	(575,776)
Currency losses	(1,259)	(18,550)
Forward currency contracts losses	(1,267)	-
Compensation	5	1,577
Transaction charges	(792)	(734)
Total net capital gains / (losses)	2,760,293	(3,737,583)

3. Revenue

	2023	2022
	£	£
UK revenue	192,028	174,188
Unfranked revenue	47,932	66,168
Overseas revenue	339,078	332,454
Interest on debt securities	421,873	38,659
Bank and deposit interest	15,198	10,328
Total revenue	1,016,109	621,797

4. Expenses

	2023	2022
	£	£
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge*	440,665	353,778
Annual management charge rebate*	(73,408)	(58,945)
	367,257	294,833
Payable to the Depositary		
Depositary fees	12,118	9,750
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	7,632	7,273
Non-executive directors' fees	2,542	638
Safe custody fees	1,251	560
Bank interest	542	259
FCA fee	255	335
KIID production fee	500	500
Administration fee	4,154	1,345
	16,876	10,910
Total expenses	396,251	315,493

* The annual management charge is 1.20% and includes the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fees. 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 December 2023, the annual management charge after rebates is 1.00%.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2023

5. Taxation

	2023	2022
	£	£
a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year		
Overseas tax withheld	18,597	17,302
Total taxation (note 5b)	18,597	17,302

b. Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2022: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2022: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Net revenue before taxation	619,858	306,304
Corporation tax @ 20%	123,972	61,261
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(38,406)	(34,838)
Overseas revenue	(67,816)	(66,061)
Overseas tax withheld	18,597	17,302
Excess management expenses	-	39,638
Utilisation of excess management expenses	(17,750)	-
Total taxation (note 5a)	18,597	17,302

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 £134,635 (2022: £152,385).

6. Distributions

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
Quarter 1 income distribution	160,166	-
Quarter 1 accumulation distribution	67	-
Interim income distribution	152,144	-
Interim accumulation distribution	60	-
Quarter 3 income distribution	184,963	-
Quarter 3 accumulation distribution	73	-
Final income distribution	104,669	56,980
Final accumulation distribution	41	-
	602,183	56,980
Equalisation:		
Amounts added on issue of shares	(983)	(928)
Net equalisation on conversions	-	237,248
Total net distributions	601,200	293,300
Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:		
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	601,261	289,002
Undistributed revenue brought forward	61	207
Revenue shortfall to be transferred from capital	-	4,152
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(122)	(61)
Distributions	601,200	293,300

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

7. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Accrued revenue	114,977	92,666
Recoverable overseas withholding tax	18,433	18,005
Prepaid expenses	59	79
	133,469	110,750
Payable from the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge rebate	6,318	6,175
Total debtors	139,787	116,925

8. Cash and bank balances

	2023	2022
	£	£
Total cash and bank balances	225,803	245,439

9. Other creditors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	2,548	1,172
Other expenses:		
Depositary fees	70	32
Safe custody fees	582	333
Audit fee	7,632	7,273
Non-executive directors' fees	1,498	-
Transaction charges	33	143
	9,815	7,781
Total other creditors	12,363	8,953

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:

	Income shares
Opening shares in issue	27,660,035
Total shares issued in the year	251,965
Total shares cancelled in the year	(267)
Closing shares in issue	27,911,733

	Accumulation shares
Opening shares in issue	10,000
Closing shares in issue	10,000

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2023

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 net assets attributable to shareholders of the Fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amounts due from/to the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date are disclosed in notes 7 and 9.

The Investment Manager, Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP is a related party to the ACD as they are within the same corporate body.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per income share has increased from 138.3p to 144.1p and the accumulation share has increased from 151.8p to 158.7p as at 17 April 2024. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. 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		Purchases after transaction costs
2023	£	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	1,829,178	897	0.05%	178	0.01%	1,830,253
Bonds*	1,211,231	-	-	-	-	1,211,231
Collective Investment Schemes*	1,356,676	-	-	-	-	1,356,676
Total	4,397,085	897	0.05%	178	0.01%	4,398,160

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Purchases after transaction costs
2022	£	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	3,284,176	978	0.03%	7,134	0.22%	3,292,288
Bonds	9,289,365	1	0.00%	-	-	9,289,366
Collective Investment Schemes*	1,698,044	-	-	-	-	1,698,044
Structured Products*	1,937,850	-	-	-	-	1,937,850
Total	16,209,435	979	0.03%	7,134	0.22%	16,217,548

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

14. Transaction costs (continued)

a Direct transaction costs (continued)

2023	Sales before transaction costs £	Commission £	Commission %	Taxes £	Taxes %	Sales after transaction costs £
Equities	2,217,030	(1,221)	0.06%	(738)	0.03%	2,215,071
Closed-ended funds	228,824	(1)	0.00%	-	-	228,823
Bonds*	995,632	-	-	-	-	995,632
Collective Investment Schemes*	627,239	-	-	-	-	627,239
Exchange Traded Commodities*	155,125	-	-	-	-	155,125
Total	4,223,850	(1,222)	0.06%	(738)	0.03%	4,221,890

2022	Sales before transaction costs £	Commission £	Commission %	Taxes £	Taxes %	Sales after transaction costs £
Equities	2,999,775	(954)	0.03%	(9)	0.00%	2,998,812
Closed-ended funds	357,577	-	-	(3)	0.00%	357,574
Bonds*	2,477,209	-	-	-	-	2,477,209
Collective Investment Schemes*	3,733,780	-	-	-	-	3,733,780
Exchange Traded Commodities*	187,104	-	-	-	-	187,104
Total	9,755,445	(954)	0.03%	(12)	0.00%	9,754,479

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:

2023	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	2,119	0.01%
Taxes	916	0.00%

2022	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	1,933	0.01%
Taxes	7,146	0.02%

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 0.13% (2022: 0.31%).

* 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, closed-ended funds 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 December 2023, 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 £1,300,786 (2022: £1,201,506).

(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:

2023	Financial instruments and cash holdings £	Net debtors and creditors £	Total net foreign currency exposure £
Euro	762,919	31,882	794,801
US dollar	11,446,651	4,349	11,451,000
Total foreign currency exposure	12,209,570	36,231	12,245,801

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)

2022	Financial instruments and cash holdings £	Net debtors and creditors £	Total net foreign currency exposure £
Euro	723,983	18,005	741,988
Hong Kong dollar	575,058	-	575,058
US dollar	8,899,911	5,700	8,905,611
Total foreign currency exposure	10,198,952	23,705	10,222,657

At 31 December 2023, 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 £612,290 (2022: £511,133).

(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 and interest bearing securities. The amount of revenue receivable from floating rate securities and bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The value of interest bearing securities may be affected by changes in the interest rate environment, either globally or locally.

At 31 December 2023, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 basis points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £39,123 (2022: £50,317).

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.

The interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date is as follows:

2023	Variable rate financial assets £	Fixed rate financial assets £	Non-interest bearing financial assets £	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities £	Total £
Euro	110	-	794,691	-	794,801
UK sterling	636,725	7,782,670	18,076,969	(117,032)	26,379,332
US dollar	-	-	11,451,000	-	11,451,000
	636,835	7,782,670	30,322,660	(117,032)	38,625,133

2022	Variable rate financial assets £	Fixed rate financial assets £	Non-interest bearing financial assets £	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities £	Total £
Euro	108	-	741,880	-	741,988
Hong Kong dollar	-	-	575,058	-	575,058
UK sterling	245,331	11,199,705	13,924,488	(65,933)	25,303,591
US dollar	-	-	8,905,611	-	8,905,611
	245,439	11,199,705	24,147,037	(65,933)	35,526,248

15. Risk management policies (continued)

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 and issuer 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.

In addition to the interest rate risk, bond investments are exposed to issuer risk which reflects the ability for the bond issuer to meet its obligations to pay interest and return the capital on the redemption date. Change in issuer risk will change the value of the investments and is dealt with further in note 15a. The majority of debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. These are made across a variety of industry sectors, and geographical markets, so as to avoid concentrations of credit risk. A breakdown is provided in the Portfolio statement. The credit quality of the debt securities is disclosed in the Portfolio statement.

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.

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.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2023 £	Investment liabilities 2023 £
Quoted prices	25,779,374	-
Observable market data	8,919,368	-
Unobservable data*	3,677,833	-
	38,376,575	-

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2022 £	Investment liabilities 2022 £
Quoted prices	23,675,924	-
Observable market data	8,500,357	-
Unobservable data*	3,053,534	-
	35,229,815	-

*Structured product holdings in the portfolio statement are valued using valuation models where the inputs are unobservable. The ACD engages a third party to provide valuations for these investments.

Unobservable data

Unobservable data has been used only where relevant observable market data is not available. Where there was no reputable price source for an investment, the ACD has assessed information available from internal and external sources in order to arrive at an estimated fair value. The fair value is established by using measures of value such as the price of recent transactions, earnings multiple and net assets. The ACD of the Fund also makes judgements and estimates based on their knowledge of recent investment performance, historical experience and other the assumptions used are under continuous review by the ACD with particular attention paid to the carrying value of the investments.

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.

In the year the Fund had exposure to derivatives embedded in structured products. On a daily basis, exposure is calculated in UK sterling using the commitment approach with netting applied where appropriate. The total global exposure figure is divided by the net asset value of the Fund to calculate the percentage global exposure. Global exposure is a risk mitigation technique that monitors the overall commitment to derivatives in a Fund at any given time and may not exceed 100% of the net asset value of the property of the Fund.

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.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

f Derivatives (continued)

In the year, the Fund held structured products with embedded derivatives. Exposure created by underlying derivatives is monitored by the ACD as well as the rating of the issuer of the structured product. A third party is used to verify the prices of the structured products.

(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.

(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.

As at the balance sheet date, the leverage was 109.52%.

(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 the global exposure is as follows:

Investment	Gross exposure value £	% of the total net asset value
Structured Products		
Barclays Bank - Preference Shares Linked Notes FTSE 100 Index, S&P 500 Index and EURO STOXX 50 Index 0% 15/09/2027	833,320	2.15%
Barclays Bank Ireland - Preference Share Linked to S&P 500 Index and EURO STOXX 50 Index 0% 01/02/2028	505,340	1.31%
Barclays Bank Ireland - Preference Shares linked to FTSE 100 Index 0% 07/02/2028	837,538	2.17%
Credit Suisse 6 Year Accelerator Note on UKX Index 0% 10/02/2028	864,424	2.24%
Credit Suisse 7 Year GBP Leveraged Call on FTSE 100 Index 0% 19/12/2025	637,211	1.65%

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

Distribution table

for the year ended 31 December 2023

Quarter 1 distributions in pence per share

Group 1 - Shares purchased before 1 January 2023

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2023 to 31 March 2023

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distributions 31 May 2023
Income shares			
Group 1	0.579	-	0.579
Group 2	0.459	0.120	0.579
Accumulation shares			
Group 1	0.671	-	0.671
Group 2	0.671	-	0.671

Interim distributions in pence per share

Group 1 - Shares purchased before 1 April 2023

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 April 2023 to 30 June 2023

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distributions 31 August 2023
Income shares			
Group 1	0.550	-	0.550
Group 2	0.550	-	0.550
Accumulation shares			
Group 1	0.597	-	0.597
Group 2	0.597	-	0.597

Quarter 3 distributions in pence per share

Group 1 - Shares purchased before 1 July 2023

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 July 2023 to 30 September 2023

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distributions 30 November 2023
Income shares			
Group 1	0.666	-	0.666
Group 2	0.079	0.587	0.666
Accumulation shares			
Group 1	0.726	-	0.726
Group 2	0.726	-	0.726

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.

Distribution table (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2023

Final distributions in pence per share

Group 1 - Shares purchased before 1 October 2023

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 October 2023 to 31 December 2023

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distributions 30 April 2024	Total distributions 30 April 2023*
Income shares				
Group 1	0.375	-	0.375	0.206
Group 2	0.135	0.240	0.375	0.206
Accumulation shares				
Group 1	0.409	-	0.409	-**
Group 2	0.409	-	0.409	-**

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.

* The Fund previously distributed annually therefore the distribution covered the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 and the following Group 1 and Group 2 dates:

Group 1	Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

** As expenses exceeded income in the year there was no distribution.

Remuneration

Remuneration code disclosure

The remuneration committee is responsible for setting remuneration policy for all partners, directors and employees within Evelyn Partners Group Limited including individuals designated as Material Risk Takers (MRTs) 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 Evelyn Partners Group Limited Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 includes details on the remuneration policy. The remuneration committee comprises four non-executive directors[1] and is governed by formal terms of reference, which are reviewed and agreed by the board. The committee met ten times during 2022.

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
- 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. 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 independent non-executive directors is as at 31 December 2022. 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 61 employees is £2.9 million of which £2.7 million is fixed remuneration. This is based on the annualised salary and benefits for those identified as working in EPFL as at 31 December 2022. Any variable remuneration is awarded for the year ended 31 December 2022. This information excludes any senior management or other Material Risk Takers ('MRTs') whose remuneration information is detailed below.

Evelyn Partners Group Limited reviews its MRTs at least annually. These individuals are employed by and provide services to other companies in the Evelyn Partners 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 year 31 December 2022 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 2022 to 31 December 2022				
		Variable			
	Fixed	Cash	Equity	Total	No. MRTs
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Senior Management	3,505	1,202	-	4,707	18
Other MRTs	592	465	144	1,201	5
Total	4,097	1,667	144	5,908	23

Investment Manager

The ACD delegates the management of the Company's portfolio of assets to Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP ('EPIM') and pays to EPIM, out of the annual management charge, a monthly fee calculated on the total value of the portfolio of investments at the month end. EPIM are compliant with the Capital Requirements Directive regarding remuneration and therefore EPIM staff are covered by remuneration regulatory requirements.

Further information

Distributions and reporting dates

Where net revenue is available it will be distributed/allocated quarterly on 30 April (final), 31 May (quarter 1), 31 August (interim) and 30 November (quarter 3). In the event of a distribution, shareholders will receive a tax voucher.

XD dates:	1 January	final
	1 April	quarter 1
	1 July	interim
	1 October	quarter 3
Reporting dates:	31 December	annual
	30 June	interim

Buying and selling shares

The property of the Fund is valued at 5pm on each Wednesday, except where Wednesday is not a business day when the dealing day will be the next following business day and in the week when the last business day of the month falls, when the dealing day will be the last business day of the month only. If the last business day is the day prior to a bank holiday in England and Wales the valuation may be carried out at a time agreed in advance between the ACD and the Depositary. 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 ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI.

Comparison of the Company's performance against this benchmark will give shareholders an indication of how the Company is performing against an index based on the real performance numbers delivered to discretionary private clients by participating investment managers.

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
Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP
45 Gresham Street
London EC2V 7BG
Telephone:
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