SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund

Annual Report

for the year ended 30 April 2023

Contents

SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund

Report of the Manager

St Vincent St Fund Administration (trading name of Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited (previously Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited)), as Manager, presents herewith the Annual Report for SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund for the year ended 30 April 2023.

SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund ('the Trust' or 'the Fund') is an authorised unit trust scheme further to an authorisation order dated 2 May 1995 and 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 Manager 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 Fund consist predominantly of securities which are readily realisable and, accordingly, the Fund 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 started invading 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. As Manager we continue to monitor the events as they unfold. In particular, SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund does not have direct exposure to the Russian and Belarusian markets.

The Trust Deed can be inspected at the offices of the Manager.

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

Investment objective and policy - to 30 August 2022

The objective of the Trust is to achieve a high income through investing primarily in bonds. The Investment Manager may invest in transferable securities, including warrants, in UK and other exchanges as well as collective investment schemes, money market instruments, deposits and cash and near cash.

The Investment Manager's policy in order to achieve the Trust's objective will be to invest primarily in corporate bonds, other fixed interest securities (including gilts and permanent interest bearing securities ('PIBs') without geographic restriction and preference shares in UK and European Community companies. The Investment Manager may also apply for new issues.

The Investment Manager may, from time to time, invest more than 35% of the property of the Trust in Government and other public securities (as defined within paragraph 13 of Part II of Schedule 2 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) issued by one issuer, i.e.:

a the Government of the United Kingdom, of Northern Ireland, or of a member state of the European Union ("member state") other than the United Kingdom;

b a local authority in the United Kingdom or in any other member state;

c the Government of any of the following countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and United States of America;

d The Council of Europe, The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The European Coal and Steel Community, The European Investment Bank, Eurofima, International Finance Corporation, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and also includes any instrument which would have been such an investment had it been issued, as opposed to merely guaranteed by a Government or local authority specified in a, b, or c above.

The Investment Manager's investment policy may mean that at times it may be appropriate for the Trust not to be fully invested but to hold cash or near cash. In the light of extreme market conditions, the Investment Manager may raise or reduce the liquidity of the Trust from normal working levels.

The Investment Manager may hedge transactions against price or currency fluctuations by back-to-back foreign currency borrowings against sterling or by suitable transactions permitted for hedging. The extent will depend upon the circumstances and the objective will normally be to reduce the currency risk to a sterling based unitholder. The Investment Manager does not envisage that they will enter into hedging transactions to a major extent.

Report of the Manager (continued)

Investment objective and policy - from 1 September 2022

The investment objective of the SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund is to generate income over the long term (at least 5 years).

The Trust is actively managed and the Investment Manager's policy in order to achieve the Trust's objective will be to invest at least 80% of its portfolio in investment grade corporate bonds. The issuers may be from anywhere in the world and issues may be denominated in any currency. Non-sterling exposures will normally be hedged back to sterling.

Investment grade bonds are considered by the Investment Manager to be those rated by a single rating agency at the time of purchase as BBB- or higher (or their equivalent). For bonds which are not rated by an independent ratings agency, the Investment Manager will apply a comparable quality rating to determine whether a corporate bond should be classified as investment grade.

The Investment Manager may, from time to time in exceptional market conditions, invest more than 35% of the property of the Trust in Government and other public securities issued by one issuer.

To the extent that the Trust is not fully invested as set out above, the Investment Manager has the flexibility to invest in other fixed interest securities (including gilts and permanent interest bearing securities ('PIBs')), preferences shares in UK and European companies, other transferable securities in the UK and other exchanges. The Investment Manager may also apply for new issues (meaning new issues in the primary market for corporate credit).

The Investment Manager may also, if it is considered appropriate to the investment objective, retain amounts in cash, cash equivalents and money market instruments (including, but not limited to, cash deposits, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and treasury bills), or collective investment schemes (including but not limited to collective investment schemes which themselves invest in cash or money market instruments or debt securities which are rated or unrated). The Fund may from time to time be solely invested in cash or ancillary liquid assets. The situations in which liquid assets (as set out above) may be held by the Fund may include: (i) where the Investment Manager considers that there are no sufficient suitable investment opportunities; (ii) to protect the value of the Fund and maintain liquidity at times in falling or volatile markets; (iii) to facilitate the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests; and (iv) where the Fund has received subscriptions that are awaiting investment. The Investment Manager may also invest in warrants.

The Investment Manager may use derivatives, including hedge transactions, for Efficient Portfolio Management.

Changes affecting the Fund in the year

The A Class unitholders converted to the B class and the A class closed on 15 August 2022.

On 1 September 2022 the investment objective and policy of the Fund changed.

Further information in relation to the Fund is illustrated on page 40.

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 Manager, Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited (previously Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited).

Brian McLean Neil Coxhead

Directors

Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited

22 August 2023

Statement of the Manager's responsibilities

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

In preparing the financial statements the Manager 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 Trust'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 Trust 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 Trust's information on the Manager'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 Manager to carry out an Assessment of Value on the Trust and publish this assessment within the Annual Report.

The Manager is responsible for the management of the Trust in accordance with the Trust Deed, the Prospectus and COLL.

Assessment of Value - SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund

In line with the provisions contained within COLL 6.6.20R, the Board of Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited ('EPFL') (previously Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited) as Authorised Fund Manager ('AFM'), has carried out an Assessment of Value for SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund ('the Trust'). Furthermore, the rules require that EPFL publishes these assessments.

A high-level summary of the outcome of EPFL's rigorous review of the Trust, for the year ended 30 April 2023 using the seven criteria set by the FCA is set out below:

	B Class[1]
1. Quality of Service	
2. Performance	
3. AFM Costs	
4. Economies of Scale	
5. Comparable Market Rates	
6. Comparable Services	
7. Classes of Units	
Overall Rating	

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

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

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

On balance, the Board believes the Trust has not delivered value to unitholders 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 the 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 Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust performed, including whether it met targets and objectives, kept to relevant policy, followed relevant principles, kept to reasonable timescales;

(3) AFM costs – the fairness and value of the Trust'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 Trust compare with others in the marketplace;

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

(7) Classes of units – the appropriateness of the classes of units in the Trust for investors.

[1] With effect from 15 August 2022, the A class was merged with the B class and the A class was subsequently closed.

Assessment of Value - SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund (continued)

1. Quality of Service

What was assessed in this section?

Internal Factors

EPFL, as AFM, has overall responsibility for the Trust. The Board assessed, amongst other things: the day-to-day administration of the Trust; the maintenance of scheme documentation (such as prospectuses and key investor information documents ('KIIDs')); the pricing and valuation of units; 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 unitholders; and the dealing and settlement arrangements. EPFL delegates the Investment Management of the Trust 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 Trustee 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, Sanlam Investments UK Limited ('SIUKL'), where consideration was given to, amongst other things, the delegate's controls around the Trust's liquidity management.

The Board also considered the nature, extent and quality of administrative and unitholder services performed under separate agreements covering trustee 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 Trust'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 Trust and its unitholders.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions.

2. Performance

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the performance of the Trust, 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 Trust's investment objective, policy and strategy. The Board also considered whether an appropriate level of market risk had been taken.

Investment Objective

The Trust seeks to generate income over the long term (at least 5 years).

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

Assessment of Value - SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund (continued)

2. Performance (continued)

Benchmark

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

Cumulative Performance as at 31.03.2023 (%)

	Currency	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	29.01.2021* to 31.03.2023
IA Sterling Corporate Bond Sector	GBP	-9.14	-5.15	-1.58	-15.19
SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund	GBX	-9.80	-6.53	-2.10	-14.09

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 FE Fundinfo 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. Performance shown is representative of all unit classes.

*SIUKL became Investment Manager on 29 January 2021.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board acknowledged that the current high inflation and rising interest rate environment has been challenging for the bond sector, noting that the performance of the Trust over its minimum recommended holding period of five years was marginally behind its comparator benchmark, the IA Sterling Corporate Bond Sector. It was observed that the Trust had outperformed the benchmark since SIUKL had become the Investment Manager in January 2021.

With regard to the investment objective to 'generate income', the yield on the Trust was marginally lower than the average yield of its peer group in four out of the last five years. Again, it could be seen that the improvement occurred in the period where SIUKL were managing the Trust.

Consideration was given to the risk metrics associated with the Trust 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 Trust 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 was no follow up action required.

3. AFM 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'), Trustee/Custodian fees and audit fees. The AMC includes the Investment Management and ACD 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 Trust'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 Trust to examine the effect on the Trust to potential and existing investors should it increase or decrease in value.

Assessment of Value - SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund (continued)

4. Economies of Scale (continued)

What was the outcome of the assessment?

This section previously attracted an Amber rating as the fee structure in place was not in the best interests of investors should the Trust grow in size. SIUKL have since introduced a capped Investment Management fee which, along with the tiered Manager's periodic fee rate, now allows for savings should the AUM of the Trust increase.

The ancillary charges of the Trust represent 12 basis points[2] . Some of these costs are fixed and as the Trust 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.

5. Comparable Market Rates

What was assessed in this section?

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

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

What was the outcome of the assessment?

This section previously attracted an Amber rating as the OCF for both the A and B classes were found to be more expensive than those of similar externally managed funds. SIUKL merged the A class with the B class and subsequently closed the A class with effect from the 15 August 2022.

Despite the reduction in the overall cost, the OCF of 0.66%[2,] for the B classes, was found to be more expensive than 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 Trust.

Were there any follow up actions?

There was no further action required as the Board were of the opinion that no element within the OCF gave any cause for concern.

6. Comparable Services

What was assessed in this section?

The Board compared the Investment Management 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 Management fee was found to have compared favourably with other EPFL administered funds displaying similar characteristics.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

7. Classes of Units

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the Trust's set-up to ensure that where there are multiple unit classes, unitholders are in the correct class given the size of their holding.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

Following the merger of the A and B unit classes in August 2022, there is now only one unit class in the Trust, therefore this part of the assessment does not apply.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

[2] One basis point is equal to 1/100th of 1% or 0.01%. Figure calculated at final reporting period, 30 April 2023.

Assessment of Value - SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund (continued)

Overall Assessment of Value

Notwithstanding the matter discussed in section 5, the Board concluded that SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund had provided value to unitholders.

Dean Buckley
Chairman of the Board of Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
(previously Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited)

7 July 2023

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.

Report of the Trustee to the unitholders of SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund

Trustee's responsibilities

The Trustee must ensure that the Fund is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together 'the Regulations'), the Fund's Trust Deed and Prospectus (together 'the Scheme documents') as detailed below.

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

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

The Trustee must ensure that:

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

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

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

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

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

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
22 August 2023

Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund (the 'Trust') for the year ended 30 April 2023 which comprise the Statement of Total Return, Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders, 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 Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust at 30 April 2023 and of the net revenue and the net capital losses on the property of the Trust for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the IA Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds, the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority and the Trust Deed.

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 described further in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust 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 Manager'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 Trust's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Manager 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 Manager 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 Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook

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

- Proper accounting records for the Trust 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 Manager for the year is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund (continued)

Responsibilities of the Manager

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Manager's responsibilities set out on page 4, the Manager 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 Manager 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 Manager is responsible for assessing the Trust'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 Manager either intends to liquidate the Trust 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 is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit is 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 specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these 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 Trust, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations 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 Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook;
- the Trust's Prospectus.

We gained an understanding of how the Trust is complying with these laws and regulations by making enquiries of the Manager. We corroborated these enquiries through our review of any relevant correspondence with regulatory bodies and the Trust's breaches register.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Trust's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management to understand where it was considered there was susceptibility to fraud. This evaluation also considered how the Manager was remunerated and whether this provided an incentive for fraudulent activity. We considered the overall control environment and how the Manager 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.

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

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

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:

- 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 Manager in its calculation of accounting estimates for potential management bias;
- Assessing the Trust'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 Trust'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 Trust's unitholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('the COLL Rules') published by the Financial Conduct Authority under section 247 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Trust's unitholders 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 Trust and the Trust's unitholders 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
22 August 2023

Accounting policies of SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund

for the year ended 30 April 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.

The Manager 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 Manager 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 purchase and sale 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.

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*

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

Interest on debt securities is recognised on an effective yield basis. 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 amortised amounts are accounted for as revenue or as an expense and form part of the distributable revenue of the Fund. Amortisation is calculated at each month end.

e *Expenses*

All expenses, other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments, are charged to revenue then 50% of the annual management charge is reallocated to capital, net of any tax effect.

Bank interest paid is charged to revenue.

f *Allocation of revenue and expenses to multiple unit classes*

All revenue and expenses which are directly attributable to a particular unit 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 unit classes pro rata to the net asset value of each class on a daily basis.

Accounting policies of SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund (continued)
for the year ended 30 April 2023

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 30 April 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.

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 levy*

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

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 units are paid to unitholders. Distributions attributable to accumulation units are re-invested in the relevant class on behalf of the unitholders.

ii *Unclaimed distributions*

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

Investment Manager's report

Investment performance*

The performance during the reporting year was -7.18% for the B Class Accumulation units, underperforming the IA Sterling Corporate Bond Sector comparative benchmark (which returned -6.82%) by 36 basis points.

The slight underperformance versus the sector over the year came in the most part in the three months to 31 January 2023. The Fund was positioned more defensively after a tough 2022 with an average cash balance of circa 4% over the period and an effective duration of circa 5 years. A strong market rally in this period led the Fund to underperform the sector over those three months. However, our defensive stance proved beneficial in the following 'risk off' period in the three months leading up to 30 April 2023.

Investment review**

The past 12 months have been a challenging period for corporate bond markets as the yields available on government bonds – effectively the 'risk free' rates that drive the cost of other forms of borrowing, including that by companies and consumers – have risen materially. To give just one example here, UK government 10-year yields climbed from just 1.9% at the beginning of May 2022 to 3.7% in April 2023, and hit 4.5% in late September 2022.

The rise in risk-free rates has been driven by aggressive policy tightening by central banks and the collapse of the US Federal Reserve's ('Fed') view that inflation was 'transitory'. The reality is that inflation, particularly core inflation, has been sticky over the past year and this has led the Fed and other central banks to keep raising interest rates even though there have been signs that the real economy is beginning to weaken due to the strain of higher borrowing costs. At the same time, the disruption created by the war in Ukraine and the geopolitical tensions between the US and China have fuelled fears that the period of very benign disinflation that characterised the early 2000s are over – put another way, the benefits of globalisation appear to have faded somewhat. At the start of 2022 many market participants were hoping that the Fed could 'pivot' its monetary policy in 2023 and implement some meaningful rate cuts in late 2023, but the resilience of inflation has meant that the market has had to get used to the idea that interest rates will stay higher for longer.

There were two other key macro developments over the period that are worthy of note. The first of these was the rout in the UK Gilt market that followed the announcement of the Truss government's ill-fated 'fiscal event' in late September which sparked an unprecedented surge in the UK's borrowing costs and the near collapse of the UK's defined benefit pension industry. Since the appointment of Rishi Sunak as prime minister, Gilt markets have returned to some form of normality but the reality is that consumers and businesses who had to refinance debt or loans at the time had to do so at significantly elevated levels. The second development was the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank ('SVB') in March 2023. The collapse of SVB has sparked concerns about the viability of the smaller regional and commercial banks in the US, particularly as depositors can now earn better returns by moving their deposits into money market funds. At the moment, the US regional bank problem appears to be exactly that, but nonetheless deposit flight (at least in the US) is an issue that the investment community continues to monitor. In Europe, the only notable scalp to have been claimed was that of Credit Suisse, and the market continues to regard its demise as an idiosyncratic event.

Investment activities

Over the past year, activity across the Fund has remained measured and driven by fundamental credit analysis alongside our assessment of wider sectoral and macroeconomic risks, with the latter largely reflected through our duration management. The latter was a very important consideration given the turmoil and unprecedented levels of volatility seen in Gilt markets in late quarter 4 in 2022.

A determination of fair value and relative value (at the individual credit level) remained important considerations for the team, meaning that we were able to target a range of attractive range of credit-specific opportunities.

In broad terms, the investment team continues to display a strong preference for earnings visibility, seeking capital preservation and downside protection in its rigorous approach to fundamental credit analysis, a strategy that has worked well for many years.

* Source: Morningstar Direct, 2023 Net Asset Value (NAV) to NAV, B Class Accumulation.

** Source: Koyfin.

Investment Manager's report (continued)

Investment activities (continued)

New holdings in the Fund during the year included positions in Banco Santander 4.75% 30/08/2028, Celanese US Holdings 4.777% 19/07/2026 and Procter & Gamble 3% 25/03/2030.

Additions came in the form of participating in exciting new issue prospects and upon redeploying capital on a relative value basis.

Positions exiting the Fund during the review period included AT Securities 5.25% Perpetual, GTC Aurora Luxembourg 2.25% 23/06/2026 and Sainsbury's Bank 6% 23/11/2027. Disposals came in the form of reducing downside risk against a difficult market backdrop in quarter 3 and 4 of 2022 and taking profits on securities that performed strongly on a relative basis.

Investment outlook

While recession is already in the UK and nearly in Europe, it still seems premature to extend into too much duration. One does not want to fight the Fed too early either. While we are cognisant that the front end of the yield curve will keep bearing the pressure of any remaining hikes, the strong pick-up in yield investors can get in the short part of the curve justifies this risk.

At the sector level, the fundamentals for financials are very appealing. We are comfortable with their capital strength and the tailwind of higher rates, even though this naturally raises questions on the ability of debtors to repay loans, especially in a cost-of-living crisis. One key area where this could become an issue is the UK mortgage market. After relatively low fixed rate periods start to end, borrowers will be exposed to significantly higher floating rates. Recent and future rate hikes will impact a third of borrowers year after year on average. However, the UK's decade of sluggish productivity growth may be the silver lining that keeps unemployment down over the next 18 months and keep incomes being paid. Real wages have stagnated and so human capital still remains relatively cheap for businesses.

When focusing on fundamental research, it is important to assess the key features of a company and its potential resilience through this tough environment. Are any doubts justified or could the company even benefit from this market? Strong candidates will have a robust balance sheet and most importantly, multiple entry points in the value chain. A diversified but also limited dependency to third-party suppliers are qualitative features that should not be overlooked. For companies that didn't fix issues in previous years, the problems may build up.

Sanlam Investments UK Limited
11 May 2023

Summary of portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2023

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

Purchases:	Cost £
United States Treasury Note 2.875% 15/05/2032	1,127,029
United Kingdom Gilt 1% 31/01/2032	803,038
TP ICAP Finance 7.875% 17/04/2030	596,574
Vodafone Group 3.375% 08/08/2049	554,299
Banque Federative du Credit Mutuel 3.75% 01/02/2033	515,673
GE Capital UK Funding 5.125% 24/05/2023	510,702
Paragon Banking Group 4.375% 25/09/2031	507,051
National Grid Electricity 5.272% 18/01/2043	499,955
Metropolitan Life Global Funding 5% 10/01/2030	499,560
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society 6.5% 22/05/2043	496,012
Electricite de France 5.5% 25/01/2035	492,085
Legal & General Group 5.5% 27/06/2064	463,861
EnBW International Finance 4% 24/01/2035	441,776
Orange 3.625% 16/11/2031	434,850
United Kingdom Gilt 0.625% 31/07/2035	430,861
Citigroup 4.112% 22/09/2033	430,310
PepsiCo 2.625% 28/04/2026	427,468
Celanese US Holdings 4.777% 19/07/2026	426,388
Athora Netherlands 5.375% 31/08/2032	424,250
United States Treasury Note 2.75% 31/07/2027	409,188

Sales:	Proceeds £
Tesco Index Linked 1.982% 24/03/2036	718,695
Electricite de France 6% Perpetual	695,061
United Kingdom Gilt 1% 31/01/2032	653,786
BHP Billiton Finance 6.5% 22/10/2077	600,000
CRH Finance UK 4.125% 02/12/2029	596,875
US Treasury 4.75% 15/02/2037	586,628
SSE 4.75% 16/09/2077	580,094
Jerrold Finco 5.25% 15/01/2027	577,356
QBE Insurance Group 6.115% 24/05/2042	549,000
BASF 1.5% 17/03/2031	533,361
Legal & General Group 5.375% 27/10/2045	500,278
GE Capital UK Funding 5.125% 24/05/2023	497,250
Deutsche Telekom International Finance 2.25% 13/04/2029	476,178
BP Capital Markets 4.25% Perpetual	420,145
Severn Trent Index Linked 1.3% 11/07/2022	395,340
Investec 2.625% 04/01/2032	389,053
AT Securities 5.25% Perpetual	387,560
United States Treasury Note 2.875% 15/05/2032	385,356
GTC Aurora Luxembourg 2.25% 23/06/2026	378,740
Athora Netherlands 2.25% 15/07/2031	358,246

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Debt securities 93.98% (97.71%)			
Debt Securities - United Kingdom* 40.13% (53.17%)			
Aa3 to A1 1.76% (1.47%)			
United Kingdom Gilt 0.625% 31/07/2035	£300,000	206,250	0.99
United Kingdom Gilt 1% 31/01/2032	£200,000	160,220	0.77
		366,470	1.76
A2 to A3 7.71% (4.92%)			
Legal & General Group 5.25% 21/03/2047**	$500,000	375,428	1.79
Legal & General Group 5.5% 27/06/2064**	£500,000	450,080	2.15
Reckitt Benckiser Treasury Services 3% 26/06/2027	$650,000	487,518	2.33
South Eastern Power Networks 3.053% 05/06/2023**	£150,000	300,413	1.44
		1,613,439	7.71
Baa1 to Baa2 13.82% (19.62%)			
Brit Insurance Holdings 3.6757% 09/12/2030**	£197,000	146,718	0.70
Glencore Finance Europe 3.125% 26/03/2026	£500,000	470,345	2.25
Investec 1.875% 16/07/2028**	£200,000	162,904	0.78
Lloyds Banking Group 6.625% 02/06/2033**	£250,000	250,600	1.20
National Grid Electricity Transmission 5.272% 18/01/2043	£500,000	483,730	2.31
Nationwide Building Society 2% 25/07/2029**	€400,000	335,529	1.60
RL Finance Bonds NO 4 4.875% 07/10/2049**	£500,000	379,750	1.82
RSA Insurance Group 5.125% 10/10/2045**	£150,000	143,460	0.69
Vodafone Group 3.375% 08/08/2049	£750,000	515,963	2.47
		2,888,999	13.82
Baa3 and below 16.84% (27.16%)			
AA Bond Co 8.45% 31/01/2028	£150,000	150,285	0.72
Chesnara 4.75% 04/08/2032	£500,000	366,510	1.75
IG Group Holdings 3.125% 18/11/2028	£500,000	385,225	1.84
Just Group 7% 15/04/2031**	£250,000	242,795	1.16
Lancashire Holdings 5.625% 18/09/2041**	$350,000	229,732	1.10
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society 6.5% 22/05/2043**	£157,000	154,965	0.74
OSB Group 9.993% 27/07/2033**	£300,000	301,125	1.44
Paragon Banking Group 4.375% 25/09/2031**	£500,000	430,980	2.06
RAC Bond Co 4.565% 06/05/2023	£400,000	399,876	1.91
TP ICAP Finance 7.875% 17/04/2030	£500,000	493,905	2.36
Utmost Group 4% 15/12/2031	£500,000	369,215	1.76
		3,524,613	16.84
Total debt securities - United Kingdom		8,393,521	40.13
Debt Securities - Europe* 31.87% (27.37%)			
Aa3 to A1 2.47% (0.00%)			
Banque Federative du Credit Mutuel 3.75% 01/02/2033	€600,000	516,258	2.47

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

** Variable interest security.

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Debt Securities (continued)			
Debt Securities - Europe* (continued)			
A2 to A3 2.75% (2.34%)			
Airbus 3.15% 10/04/2027	$500,000	380,826	1.82
Banco Santander 4.75% 30/08/2028**	£200,000	193,760	0.93
		574,586	2.75
Baa1 to Baa2 17.66% (6.37%)			
ABEILLE VIE SA d'Assurances Vie et de Capitalisation 6.25% 09/09/2033	€300,000	261,765	1.25
Bank of Ireland Group 7.594% 06/12/2032**	£250,000	248,825	1.19
BPCE 2.5% 30/11/2032**	£300,000	248,625	1.19
Deutsche Bank 5% 05/09/2030**	€400,000	337,725	1.62
Electricite de France 5.5% 25/01/2035	£500,000	471,650	2.25
EnBW International Finance 4% 24/01/2035	€500,000	432,947	2.07
Enel Finance International 4% 20/02/2031	€400,000	351,224	1.68
Groupe des Assurances du Credit Mutuel 1.85% 21/04/2042**	€400,000	256,917	1.23
La Banque Postale 5.625% 21/09/2028**	£200,000	196,232	0.94
Orange 3.625% 16/11/2031	€500,000	445,397	2.13
Permanent TSB Group Holdings 6.625% 25/04/2028**	€300,000	266,693	1.28
RWE 3.625% 13/02/2029	€200,000	174,282	0.83
		3,692,282	17.66
Baa3 and below 8.99% (18.66%)			
Athora Netherlands 5.375% 31/08/2032**	€200,000	164,831	0.79
Banco de Sabadell 6% 16/08/2033**	€300,000	236,793	1.13
Beazley Insurance 5.5% 10/09/2029	$200,000	146,392	0.70
Cia de Seguros Fidelidade 4.25% 04/09/2031**	€500,000	382,578	1.83
Iberdrola International 2.625% Perpetual**	€300,000	258,235	1.23
La Mondiale 4.8% 18/01/2048**	$500,000	359,018	1.72
Permanent TSB Group Holdings 3% 19/08/2031**	€450,000	332,577	1.59
		1,880,424	8.99
Total debt securities - Europe		6,663,550	31.87
Debt Securities - United States* 20.79% (9.76%)			
Aaa to Aa2 10.63% (5.42%)			
Apple 3.35% 08/08/2032	$500,000	374,175	1.79
Microsoft 3.125% 06/12/2028	€250,000	222,171	1.06
Microsoft 3.5% 12/02/2035	$250,000	189,574	0.91
United States Treasury Note 2.75% 31/07/2027	$350,000	269,051	1.29
United States Treasury Note 2.875% 15/05/2032	$900,000	684,470	3.27
Walmart 4.875% 21/09/2029	€500,000	483,168	2.31
		2,222,609	10.63

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

** Variable interest security.

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Debt Securities (continued)			
Debt Securities - United States* (continued)			
Aa3 to A1 4.14% (1.15%)			
Metropolitan Life Global Funding 5% 10/01/2030	£250,000	247,825	1.19
PepsiCo 2.625% 28/04/2026	€500,000	431,474	2.06
Procter & Gamble 3% 25/03/2030	$250,000	186,886	0.89
		866,185	4.14
A2 to A3 2.06% (0.00%)			
Citigroup 4.112% 22/09/2033**	€500,000	430,918	2.06
Baa1 to Baa2 1.51% (2.52%)			
Verizon Communications 4.125% 16/03/2027	$400,000	315,102	1.51
Baa3 and below 2.45% (0.67%)			
Celanese US Holdings 4.777% 19/07/2026	€400,000	348,740	1.67
CNA Financial 2.05% 15/08/2030	$250,000	163,483	0.78
		512,223	2.45
Total debt securities - United States		4,347,037	20.79
Debt securities - Rest of the World* 1.19% (7.41%)			
Baa1 to Baa2 0.00% (2.56%)		-	-
Baa3 and below 1.19% (4.85%)			
Pacific National Finance Pty 5% 19/09/2023	£250,000	248,168	1.19
Total debt securities		19,652,276	93.98
Forward currency contracts 0.35% (-0.91%)			
Sell euro	-€7,710,000	(6,777,017)	
Buy UK sterling	£6,807,611	6,807,611	
Expiry date 18 May 2023		30,594	0.15
Sell US dollar	-$5,210,000	(4,143,265)	
Buy UK sterling	£4,185,122	4,185,122	
Expiry date 18 May 2023		41,857	0.20
Forward currency contracts assets		72,451	0.35
Portfolio of investments		19,724,727	94.33
Other net assets		1,184,652	5.67
Total net assets		20,909,379	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges or are approved securities within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated. Forward contracts are not listed on stock exchanges and are considered over-the-counter instruments.

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 April 2022.

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

** Variable interest security.

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 medium category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen to some extent. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

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

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

Comparative table

The following disclosures give a unitholder an indication of the performance of a unit in the Fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each unit. 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.

	A Class Income			A Class Accumulation		
	2023**	2022	2021	2023**	2022	2021
	p	p	p	p	p	p
Change in net assets per unit						
Opening net asset value per unit	119.52	129.78	127.54	113.69	120.69	116.42
Return before operating charges	(2.20)	(5.93)	6.16	(2.10)	(5.64)	5.61
Operating charges	(0.31)	(1.45)	(1.46)	(0.29)	(1.36)	(1.34)
Return after operating charges *	(2.51)	(7.38)	4.70	(2.39)	(7.00)	4.27
Distributions^	(0.91)	(2.88)	(2.46)	(0.86)	(2.70)	(2.26)
Retained distributions on accumulation units^	-	-	-	0.86	2.70	2.26
Closing net asset value per unit	116.10	119.52	129.78	111.30	113.69	120.69
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01
Performance						
Return after charges	(2.10%)	(5.69%)	3.69%	(2.10%)	(5.80%)	3.67%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£)	-	3,177,121	3,739,828	-	1,800,438	2,369,275
Closing number of units	-	2,658,282	2,881,669	-	1,583,636	1,963,121
Operating charges^^	^^^0.90%	1.12%	1.11%	^^^0.90%	1.12%	1.11%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.04%	0.01%	0.01%	0.04%	0.01%
Published prices						
Highest unit price (p)	119.6	132.7	134.4	113.8	123.8	123.9
Lowest unit price (p)	113.5	120.9	127.3	108.0	114.2	116.2

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

** For the period 1 May 2022 to 15 August 2022. All unitholders in the A classes were converted to the B classes.

^ Rounded to 2 decimal places.

^^ The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure ('OCF'). The OCF consists principally of the Manager'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 1 May 2022 to 15 August 2022.

Comparative table (continued)

	B Class Income			B Class Accumulation		
	2023**	2022	2021	2023**	2022	2021
	p	p	p	p	p	p
Change in net assets per unit						
Opening net asset value per unit	109.80	118.96	116.64	123.37	130.38	125.20
Return before operating charges	(6.84)	(5.45)	5.64	(7.71)	(6.13)	6.04
Operating charges	(0.68)	(0.80)	(0.80)	(0.76)	(0.88)	(0.86)
Return after operating charges*	(7.52)	(6.25)	4.84	(8.47)	(7.01)	5.18
Distributions^	(3.78)	(2.91)	(2.52)	(4.30)	(3.21)	(2.73)
Retained distributions on accumulation units^	-	-	-	4.30	3.21	2.73
Closing net asset value per unit	98.50	109.80	118.96	114.90	123.37	130.38
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.01
Performance						
Return after charges	(6.85%)	(5.25%)	4.15%	(6.87%)	(5.38%)	4.14%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£)	8,125,428	12,204,463	18,163,259	12,783,951	6,452,539	7,963,605
Closing number of units	8,249,149	11,115,476	15,268,528	11,125,933	5,230,307	6,108,182
Operating charges^^	0.66%	0.67%	0.66%	0.66%	0.67%	0.66%
Direct transaction costs	0.03%	0.04%	0.01%	0.03%	0.04%	0.01%
Published prices						
Highest unit price (p)	109.9	121.8	123.2	123.5	133.9	133.6
Lowest unit price (p)	96.14	111.1	116.5	108.9	123.9	125.0

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

**On 30 August 2022 the objective and policy was changed. Further details of the objective and policy change are found within the Report of the Manager on pages 2 and 3.

^ Rounded to 2 decimal places.

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

Financial statements - SVS Sanlam Fixed Interest Fund

Statement of total return
for the year ended 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
Income:					
Net capital losses	2		(2,360,955)		(1,962,201)
Revenue	3	808,453		817,863	
Expenses	4	(135,236)		(217,051)	
Net revenue before taxation		673,217		600,812	
Taxation	5	-		-	
Net revenue after taxation			673,217		600,812
Total return before distributions			(1,687,738)		(1,361,389)
Distributions	6		(727,681)		(693,312)
from investment activities			(2,415,419)		(2,054,701)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders
for the year ended 30 April 2023

	2023		2022	
	£	£	£	£
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders		23,634,561		32,235,967
Amounts receivable on issue of units	5,743,258		51,040	
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	(6,414,938)		(6,826,098)	
		(671,680)		(6,775,058)
Dilution levy		2,488		-
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		(2,415,419)		(2,054,701)
Retained distributions on accumulation units		347,184		218,962
Unclaimed distributions		12,245		9,391
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders		20,909,379		23,634,561

Balance sheet

as at 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		£	£
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		19,724,727	23,092,740
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	603,474	345,003
Cash and bank balances	8	761,657	665,128
Total assets		21,089,858	24,102,871
Liabilities:			
Investment liabilities		-	(213,386)
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(86,616)	(113,051)
Other creditors	9	(93,863)	(141,873)
Total liabilities		(180,479)	(468,310)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		20,909,379	23,634,561

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2023

1. Accounting policies

   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 14 and 15.

2. Net capital losses

	2023	2022
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised (losses) / gains	(1,958,012)	161,768
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised losses	(237,482)	(1,829,433)
Currency losses	(119,748)	(267,557)
Forward currency contracts losses	(45,335)	(26,796)
Compensation	75	464
Transaction charges	(453)	(647)
Total net capital losses	(2,360,955)	(1,962,201)

3. Revenue

	2023	2022
	£	£
Interest on debt securities	796,784	817,840
Bank and deposit interest	11,669	23
Total revenue	808,453	817,863

4. Expenses

	2023	2022
	£	£
Payable to the Manager and associates		
Annual management charge*	109,012	184,949
Registration fees	3,083	3,491
	112,095	188,440
Payable to the Trustee		
Trustee fees	9,000	9,710
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	7,920	11,880
Non-executive directors' fees	(935)	935
Safe custody fees	1,110	2,447
Bank interest	352	653
FCA fee	253	474
KIID production fee	1,000	1,333
Listing fee	-	1,179
Legal fee	4,441	-
	14,141	18,901
Total expenses	135,236	217,051

*For the year ended 30 April 2023, the annual management charge for each unit class is as follows:

A class income	0.78%
A class accumulation	0.78%
B class income	0.54%
B class accumulation	0.54%

The annual management charge includes the Manager's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

5. Taxation

	2023	2022
	£	£
a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year		
Total taxation (note 5b)	-	-

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	673,217	600,812
Corporation tax @ 20%	134,643	120,162
Effects of:		
Tax deductible interest distributions	(134,635)	(120,167)
Movement in short term timing differences	(8)	5
Total taxation (note 5a)	-	-

6. Distributions

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
Quarter 1 income distribution	113,043	115,873
Quarter 1 accumulation distribution	61,413	51,455
Interim income distribution	88,738	107,730
Interim accumulation distribution	66,750	50,062
Quarter 3 income distribution	84,154	117,060
Quarter 3 accumulation distribution	84,063	57,372
Final income distribution	86,616	113,051
Final accumulation distribution	134,958	60,073
	719,735	672,676
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of units	39,112	20,726
Amounts added on issue of units	(30,756)	(87)
Net equalisation on conversions	(410)	(3)
Total net distributions	727,681	693,312

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:

	2023	2022
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	673,216	600,812
Undistributed revenue brought forward	72	97
Expenses paid from capital	54,506	92,475
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(113)	(72)
Distributions	727,681	693,312

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 April 2023

7. Debtors	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts receivable on issue of units	293,216	-
Accrued revenue	310,258	345,003
Total debtors	603,474	345,003

8. Cash and bank balances	2023	2022
	£	£
Total cash and bank balances	761,657	665,128

9. Other creditors	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	75,249	114,625
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the Manager and associates		
Annual management charge	9,183	12,951
Registration fees	17	10
	9,200	12,961
Other expenses:		
Trustee fees	741	740
Safe custody fees	321	309
Audit fee	7,920	11,880
Non-executive directors' fees	-	935
FCA fee	23	40
KIID production fee	333	333
Transaction charges	76	50
	9,414	14,287
Total accrued expenses	18,614	27,248
Total other creditors	93,863	141,873

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

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

11. Unit classes

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

	A Class Income
Opening units in issue	2,658,282
Total units issued in the year	133
Total units cancelled in the year	(94,491)
Total units converted in the year	(2,563,924)
Closing units in issue	-

11. Unit classes (continued)

	A Class Accumulation
Opening units in issue	1,583,636
Total units issued in the year	70
Total units cancelled in the year	(63,142)
Total units converted in the year	(1,520,564)
Closing units in issue	-

	B Class Income
Opening units in issue	11,115,476
Total units issued in the year	59,206
Total units cancelled in the year	(5,715,287)
Total units converted in the year	2,789,754
Closing units in issue	8,249,149

	B Class Accumulation
Opening units in issue	5,230,307
Total units issued in the year	4,999,979
Total units cancelled in the year	(504,713)
Total units converted in the year	1,400,360
Closing units in issue	11,125,933

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

On the winding up of a Fund all the assets of the Fund will be realised and apportioned to the unit classes in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Unitholders will receive their respective share of the proceeds, net of liabilities and the expenses incurred in the termination in accordance with the FCA regulations. Each unit class has the same rights on winding up.

12. Related party transactions

Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited (previously Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited), as Manager is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Fund.

The Manager acts as principal in respect of all transactions of units in the Fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of units are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders of the Fund.

Amounts payable to the Manager and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the Manager and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 9.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per B Class Income unit has decreased from 98.50p to 96.24p and B Class Accumulation has decreased from 114.9p to 113.5p as at 17 August 2023. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

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

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

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

14. Transaction costs (continued)

a Direct transaction costs (continued)

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

2023	Purchases before transaction costs £	Commission £	%	Purchases after transaction costs £
Bonds	18,197,505	1,850	0.01%	18,199,355

2022	Purchases before transaction costs £	Commission £	%	Purchases after transaction costs £
Bonds	22,992,750	3,127	0.01%	22,995,877

2023	Sales before transaction costs £	Commission £	%	Sales after transaction costs £
Bonds	19,420,059	(3,336)	0.02%	19,416,723

2022	Sales before transaction costs £	Commission £	%	Sales after transaction costs £
Bonds	29,459,605	(7,226)	0.02%	29,452,379

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	5,186	0.02%

2022	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	10,353	0.04%

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 0.61% (2022: 0.67%).

15. Risk management policies

In pursuing the Fund's investment objective, as set out in the Prospectus, the following are accepted by the Manager 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 Manager'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 Manager, 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 and collective investment schemes. As the Fund had no exposure to these investments, there is no exposure to other price risk within the Fund.

(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. These fluctuations can also affect the profitability of some UK companies, and thus their market prices, as sterling's relative strength or weakness can affect export prospects, the value of overseas earnings in sterling terms, and the prices of imports sold in the UK.

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

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

	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Net debtors and creditors	Total net foreign currency exposure
2023	£	£	£
Australian dollar	1,929	-	1,929
Euro	6,679,001	118,502	6,797,503
US dollar	4,174,279	35,656	4,209,935
Total foreign currency exposure	10,855,209	154,158	11,009,367

	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Net debtors and creditors	Total net foreign currency exposure
2022	£	£	£
Australian dollar	1,924	-	1,924
Euro	4,274,350	69,239	4,343,589
US dollar	4,529,032	64,164	4,593,196
Total foreign currency exposure	8,805,306	133,403	8,938,709

At 30 April 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 unitholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £4,454 (2022: £7,473). Forward currency contracts are used to manage the portfolio exposure to currency movements.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(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 30 April 2023, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 basis points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to unitholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £199,901 (2022: £207,621).

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:

	Variable rate financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2023	£	£	£	£	£
Australian dollar	1,929	-	-	-	1,929
Euro	3,011,575	3,667,426	118,502	-	6,797,503
UK sterling	4,589,557	4,969,167	521,767	(180,479)	9,900,012
US dollar	976,802	3,197,477	35,656	-	4,209,935
	8,579,863	11,834,070	675,925	(180,479)	20,909,379

	Variable rate financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2022	£	£	£	£	£
Australian dollar	1,924	-	-	-	1,924
Euro	2,491,569	1,815,075	69,239	(32,294)	4,343,589
UK sterling	8,694,865	6,044,311	211,600	(254,924)	14,695,852
US dollar	2,402,300	2,307,824	64,164	(181,092)	4,593,196
	13,590,658	10,167,210	345,003	(468,310)	23,634,561

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 Trustee 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.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

b Credit risk (continued)

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.

c Liquidity risk

A significant risk is the cancellation of units 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 units 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 units in the Fund.

To reduce liquidity risk the Manager 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. In the case of forward foreign currency contracts these are payable in less than one year.

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

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2023 £	Investment liabilities 2023 £
Quoted prices	1,319,991	-
Observable market data	18,404,736	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	19,724,727	-

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2022 £	Investment liabilities 2022 £
Quoted prices	933,400	-
Observable market data	22,159,340	(213,386)
Unobservable data	-	-
	23,092,740	(213,386)

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

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.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

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 Manager 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 there was direct exposure to derivatives. 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 the 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.

(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 Trustee.

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

(ii) Leverage

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

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

(iii) Global exposure

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

At the balance sheet date the global exposure is as follows:

Investment	Gross exposure value £	% of the total net asset value
Forward Currency Contracts		
Value of short position - euro	6,777,017	32.41%
Value of short position - US dollar	4,143,265	19.82%

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

Distribution table

for the year ended 30 April 2023

Distributions on A Class Income in pence per unit

Payment date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
20.09.22	group 1	quarter 1	0.907	-	0.907	0.643
20.09.22	group 2	quarter 1	0.374	0.533	0.907	0.643
20.12.22	group 1	interim	-	-	-	0.646
20.12.22	group 2	interim	-	-	-	0.646
20.03.23	group 1	quarter 3	-	-	-	0.762
20.03.23	group 2	quarter 3	-	-	-	0.762
20.06.23	group 1	final	-	-	-	0.824
20.06.23	group 2	final	-	-	-	0.824

Distributions on A Class Accumulation in pence per unit

Allocation date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
20.09.22	group 1	quarter 1	0.863	-	0.863	0.598
20.09.22	group 2	quarter 1	0.463	0.400	0.863	0.598
20.12.22	group 1	interim	-	-	-	0.603
20.12.22	group 2	interim	-	-	-	0.603
20.03.23	group 1	quarter 3	-	-	-	0.716
20.03.23	group 2	quarter 3	-	-	-	0.716
20.06.23	group 1	final	-	-	-	0.778
20.06.23	group 2	final	-	-	-	0.778

Equalisation

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

Accumulation distributions

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

Quarter 1 distributions:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 May 2022
Group 2	Units purchased 1 May 2022 to 31 July 2022

Interim distributions:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 August 2022
Group 2	Units purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 October 2022

Quarter 3 distributions:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 November 2022
Group 2	Units purchased 1 November 2022 to 31 January 2023

Final distributions:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 February 2023
Group 2	Units purchased 1 February 2023 to 30 April 2023

Distribution table (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

Distributions on B Class Income in pence per unit

Payment date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
20.09.22	group 1	quarter 1	0.860	-	0.860	0.658
20.09.22	group 2	quarter 1	0.572	0.288	0.860	0.658
20.12.22	group 1	interim	0.929	-	0.929	0.661
20.12.22	group 2	interim	0.040	0.889	0.929	0.661
20.03.23	group 1	quarter 3	0.936	-	0.936	0.768
20.03.23	group 2	quarter 3	0.689	0.247	0.936	0.768
20.06.23	group 1	final	1.050	-	1.050	0.820
20.06.23	group 2	final	0.437	0.613	1.050	0.820

Distributions on B Class Accumulation in pence per unit

Allocation date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
20.09.22	group 1	quarter 1	0.966	-	0.966	0.722
20.09.22	group 2	quarter 1	0.446	0.520	0.966	0.722
20.12.22	group 1	interim	1.054	-	1.054	0.728
20.12.22	group 2	interim	0.168	0.886	1.054	0.728
20.03.23	group 1	quarter 3	1.070	-	1.070	0.850
20.03.23	group 2	quarter 3	0.365	0.705	1.070	0.850
20.06.23	group 1	final	1.213	-	1.213	0.913
20.06.23	group 2	final	0.669	0.544	1.213	0.913

Equalisation

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

Accumulation distributions

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Interim distributions:

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Group 2	Units purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 October 2022

Quarter 3 distributions:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 November 2022
Group 2	Units purchased 1 November 2022 to 31 January 2023

Final distributions:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 February 2023
Group 2	Units purchased 1 February 2023 to 30 April 2023

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 £2.9million 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 Manager delegates the management of the Fund's portfolio of assets to Sanlam Investments UK Limited and pays to Sanlam Investments UK Limited, out of the annual management charge, a monthly fee calculated on the total value of the portfolio of investments at each valuation point. Sanlam Investments UK Limited are compliant with the Capital Requirements Directive regarding remuneration and therefore 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 20 June (final), 20 September (quarter 1), 20 December (interim) and 20 March (quarter 3). In the event of a distribution, unitholders will receive a tax voucher.

XD dates:	1 May	final
	1 August	quarter 1
	1 November	interim
	1 February	quarter 3
Reporting dates:	30 April	annual
	31 October	interim

Buying and selling units

The property of the Fund is valued at 12 noon on every business day, with the exception of any bank holiday in England and Wales or the last Business Day prior to those days annually, where the valuation may be carried out at a time agreed in advance between the Manager and the Trustee; and prices of units are calculated as at that time. The Manager reserves the right to revalue the Fund at any time, at its discretion. Unit dealing is on a forward basis i.e. investors can buy and sell units at the next valuation point following receipt of the order.

The minimum initial investment and holding in B class units is £250,000. The subsequent minimum investment for all unit classes is £500. The minimum initial investment and holding in Z class income units is £500,000. There is no minimum subsequent investment for Z class income units. The Manager reserves the right to terminate investments where the value is less than the minimum investment. The Manager may exceptionally, at his discretion, waive such values from time to time.

There is no initial charge for B class units and Z class income units.

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

Benchmark

Unitholders may compare the performance of the Trust against the IA Sterling Corporate Bond Sector.

Comparison of the Trust's performance against the IA Sterling Corporate Bond Sector will give unitholders an indication of how the Trust is performing against other similar funds in this peer group sector.

Appointments

Manager and Registered office
Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited (previously Smith & Williamson Fund Administration 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 (previously Smith & Williamson Fund Administration 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 Manager
Brian McLean
James Gordon - resigned 29 July 2022
Neil Coxhead - appointed 12 July 2022
Andrew Baddeley
Mayank Prakash

Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Manag
Dean Buckley
Linda Robinson
Victoria Muir
Sally Macdonald - appointed 1 June 2022

Non-Executive Directors of the Manager
Paul Wyse - resigned 11 July 2023

Investment Manager
Sanlam Investments UK Limited
Monument Place
24 Monument Street
London EC3R 8AJ
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Trustee
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