Smith & Williamson Funds

Annual Report

for the year ended 30 November 2020

Contents

Smith & Williamson Funds
Report of the Authorised Corporate Director (‘ACD’)

Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited, as ACD, presents herewith the Annual Report for Smith & Williamson Funds for the year ended 30 November 2020.

Smith & Williamson Funds (‘the Company’ or ‘the Fund’) is an authorised open-ended investment company with variable capital (‘ICVC’) further to an authorisation order dated 7 April 2004. The Company is incorporated under registration number IC000315. It is a UCITS scheme complying with the investment and borrowing powers rules in the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook (‘COLL’), as published by the Financial Conduct Authority (‘FCA’).

The Company has been set up as an umbrella company. Provision exists for an unlimited number of sub-funds to be included within the umbrella and additional sub-funds may be established by the ACD with the agreement of the Depositary and the approval of the FCA. The sub-funds represent segregated portfolios of assets and, accordingly, the assets of a sub-fund belong exclusively to that sub-fund and shall not be used or made available to discharge (indirectly or directly) the liabilities of claim against, any other person or body, and any other sub-fund and shall not be available for any such purpose.

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

The EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement concluded between the EU and the UK sets out preferential arrangements in areas such as trade in goods and in services, digital trade, intellectual property, public procurement, aviation and road transport, energy, fisheries, social security coordination, law enforcement and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, thematic cooperation and participation in Union programmes. It is underpinned by provisions ensuring a level playing field and respect for fundamental rights.

The Trade and Cooperation Agreement is provisionally applicable from 1 January 2021, after having been agreed by EU and UK negotiators on 24 December 2020. As at the date of this report, the economic impacts of Brexit and of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement remain uncertain.

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

The Company has no Directors other than the ACD.

The base currency of the Company is UK sterling.

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

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

Investment objective and policy

The investment objective and policy of each sub-fund is disclosed within the Investment Manager's report of the individual sub-funds.

Sub-funds

There are three sub-funds available in the Company:

Smith & Williamson MM Global Investment Fund	- A class and B class income shares
Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund	- B class income shares
SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund	- Class A and Class B accumulation shares

Cross holdings

In the year no sub-fund held shares of any other sub-fund in the umbrella.

Important Note from the ACD

The outbreak of Covid-19, declared by the World Health Organisation as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020, has caused disruption to businesses and economic activity. The ACD is coordinating its operational response based on existing business continuity plans and on guidance from global health organisations, UK government and general pandemic response best practice.

Changes affecting the Company in the year

KPMG LLP resigned as auditor and Johnston Carmichael LLP were appointed on 6 July 2020.

On 16 November 2020, SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund A Accumulation share's Annual Management Charge decreased. All shareholders were notified of the change.

On 19 November 2020, Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund A class income closed and all holdings converted to B class income shares.

Further information in relation to the Company is illustrated on page 94.

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, we hereby certify the Annual Report on behalf of the ACD, Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited.

James Gordon
Director
Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited
31 March 2021

Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's responsibilities

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

In preparing the financial statements the ACD is responsible for:

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

COLL also requires the ACD to carry out an Assessment of Value on each of the sub-funds within the Company and publish these assessments within the Annual Report.

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

Assessment of Value - Smith & Williamson MM Global Investment Fund

In line with the provisions contained within COLL 6.6.20R, the Board of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited (‘SWFAL’) as Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD'), has carried out an Assessment of Value for Smith & Williamson MM Global Investment Fund (‘the sub-fund’). Furthermore, the rules require that SWFAL publishes these assessments.

A high-level summary of the outcome of SWFAL’s rigorous review of the sub-fund for the year ending 30 November 2020, using the seven criteria set by the FCA is set out below:

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

SWFAL has adopted a traffic light system to show how it rated the fund:

- 🟢 On balance, the Board believes the sub-fund is delivering value to shareholders, with no material issues noted.
- 🟡 On balance, the Board believes the sub-fund is delivering value to shareholders, but may require action.
- 🔴 On balance, the Board believes the sub-fund has not delivered value to shareholders and significant remedial action is now being planned.

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

SWFAL has created an Assessment of Value Committee (‘AVC’), for the review, challenge and approval of all the funds’ Assessments of Value. Ultimately the assessment will be subject to scrutiny by the SWFAL 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 SWFAL Board prior to communicating to investors if the fund has delivered value, and if not, where improvements need to be made.

In carrying out the assessment, the SWFAL 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.

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

The seven criteria are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment of Value - Smith & Williamson MM Global Investment Fund (continued)

1. Quality of Service

What was assessed in this section?

Internal Factors

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

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

External Factors

The SWFAL Board assessed the skills, processes, experience, level of breaches and complaints. Also considered were any results from service review meetings as well as the annual due diligence performed by SWFAL on the delegated Investment Manager, Smith & Williamson Investment Management LLP ('SWIM'), where consideration is given to, amongst other things, the delegate's controls around the sub-fund's liquidity management.

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

What was the outcome of the assessment?

Internal Factors

The Board recognised that all distribution and settlement monies were paid in a timely manner and that there were no significant findings as a result of the various audits performed on SWFAL during the year. In addition, SWFAL performs its own independent analysis, using automated systems, of the sub-fund's liquidity.

The Board concluded that SWFAL 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 benefited and should continue to benefit the sub-fund and its shareholders.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

2. Performance

What was assessed in this section?

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

Investment Objective

The sub-fund seeks to deliver long term capital growth, together with the generation of some income.

Benchmarks

The FCA introduced significant changes in relation to benchmarks in August 2019.

As ACD, SWFAL was 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.

The two benchmarks that have been agreed for the sub-fund are the MSCI PIMFA Growth Index and the IA Flexible Investment sector, which are both comparators. The former better reflects the asset allocation of the sub-fund whereas the latter gives shareholders an indication of how the sub-fund is performing against similar funds within its peer group.

2. Performance (continued)

Benchmarks (continued)

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 sub-fund has performed against its comparator benchmarks over various timescales can be found below. The comparator benchmarks were introduced during 2019 and have been backdated for illustrative purposes.

Cumulative returns to 31 October 2020

	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Smith & Williamson MM Global Investment A Inc TR in GB	-6.95%	-3.38%	-3.01%	29.00%	66.36%
Smith & Williamson MM Global Investment B Inc TR in GB	-6.28%	-2.52%	-0.51%	34.66%	78.18%
MSCI PIMFA Growth TR in GB	-8.10%	-4.81%	4.96%	37.02%	96.17%
IA Flexible Investment TR in GB	-3.06%	0.63%	5.68%	33.17%	73.07%

Fund 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 has been calculated net of fees.

You should be aware that past performance is not a guide to future performance.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board observed that the A class, with its higher investment management fee, has underperformed both benchmarks over three years and beyond and was accordingly given an Amber rating.

The B class, however, has outperformed the IA Flexible Sector over five and ten years and at the same time has fared much better against the MSCI PIMFA Growth over the same periods. Being more competitively priced, the B class has performed better over the longer term and as a result was given a Green rating.

Both classes have disbursed income over the last few years in line with the investment objective.

Consideration was given to the risk metrics associated with the sub-fund, which focus on, amongst other things, volatility and risk adjusted returns where the Board were comfortable that the outcomes were in line with expectations.

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

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required. A reduction in the annual management charge (‘AMC’) of the A class from 1.5% to 1% took effect on 21 December 2020 and this should have a positive effect on performance going forward.

3. ACD Costs

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed each separate charge to ensure that they were reasonable and reflect the services provided. This includes investment management fees, annual management charge ('AMC'), Depositary/Custodian fees, legal fees and audit fees.

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

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board observed the imbalance in AMC between the A class and the B class, deemed it in excess of what would ordinarily be expected given the characteristics of both classes, and sought to take the necessary action that would bring them more into line with each other. As a result the A class was given an Amber rating with the B class given a Green rating.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required as a reduction in AMC of the A class from 1.5% to 1% took effect on 21 December 2020.

4. Economies of Scale

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed each separate fee structure and the assets under management ('AUM') of the sub-fund to examine the effect on the sub-fund to potential and existing investors should the sub-fund increase or decrease in value.

4. Economies of Scale (continued)

What was the outcome of the assessment?

As the sub-fund's AUM grows, investors pay proportionally less for the fixed costs of running the sub-fund as SWFAL is able to negotiate better terms with its service providers. Similarly, as SWFAL's business grows and costs are distributed across more investors, the costs to each investor reduces. The Board continues to review the ongoing charges figure ('OCF') of all funds to ensure they are appropriate.

Both the investment management fee and ACD fee are a fixed percentage point charge and therefore do not allow for savings going forward should the sub-fund grow in size.

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 of the sub-fund, and how those charges affect the returns. Funds with lower fees may offer better value than those with higher fees.

The OCF of the sub-fund was compared against the 'market rate' of similar external funds.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The OCF of the 'A' class was 1.67%[1] and the 'B' class 0.82%[1].

The OCF of the A class was found to be higher than those of similar externally managed funds, however, it will become more competitively priced going forward as the AMC was reduced from 1.5% to 1% on 21 December 2020. The OCF of the B class was within tolerance. Consequently, the A class was given an Amber rating and the B class a Green rating.

Note that there is not a performance fee and that SWFAL has not charged an entry fee, exit fee or any other event-based fees on this sub-fund.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required as a reduction in AMC of the A class took effect on 21 December 2020.

6. Comparable Services

What was assessed in this section?

The Board compared the sub-fund's OCF with those of other funds administered by SWFAL having regard to size, investment objectives and policies.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

There were no SWFAL administered funds displaying the same characteristics as Smith & Williamson MM Global Investments Fund with which to make a meaningful comparison.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

7. Classes of Shares

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the sub-fund set-up to ensure that where there are multiple share classes, shareholders were in the correct share class given the size of their holding. Also considered was the price of one share class against that of other share classes within the same fund, as well as the points of differentiation between the share classes.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

There are two share classes in existence. A review of the share register took place at the sub-fund's year-end and at that point all shareholders were deemed to be in the most appropriate share class. Otherwise, the Board took the view that the treatment afforded to shareholders of the A class compared to the shareholders of the B class failed to justify the AMC differential between the two. Consequently, the A class was given an Amber rating and the B class a Green rating.

As referred to in Section 3, action in the form of an AMC decrease has been taken that will bring the cost of the A class more into line with the B class.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required as a reduction in AMC of the A class took effect on 21 December 2020.

[1] Figure at interim report 31 May 2020

Overall Assessment of Value

The SWFAL Board concluded that the OCF of the A class had been excessive and that this had been detrimental to the performance over the longer term. This led to four Amber ratings being given across the seven areas under scrutiny culminating in an overall Amber rating. The Board though were mindful of the action taken to significantly reduce the AMC, effected in December 2020, and acknowledge that this will be of benefit to the shareholders going forward.

In respect of the B class, the Board acknowledged the cheaper AMC, the positive impact this had on performance compared to the A class and were satisfied that it had been of value to the shareholders. Accordingly, the B class was given an overall Green rating.

Kevin Stopps
Chairman of the Board of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited
26 March 2021

On reviewing this Assessment of Value report, we would welcome invaluable feedback from investors via our short questionnaire which can be found online:
https://smithandwilliamson.com/en/services/fund-administration/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.

Assessment of Value - Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund

In line with the provisions contained within COLL 6.6.20R, the Board of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited ('SWFAL') as Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD'), has carried out an Assessment of Value for Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund ('the sub-fund'). Furthermore, the rules require that SWFAL publishes these assessments.

A high-level summary of the outcome of SWFAL's rigorous review of the sub-fund for the year ending 30 November 2020, using the seven criteria set by the FCA is set out below:

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

SWFAL has adopted a traffic light system to show how it rated the fund:

- 🟢 On balance, the Board believes the sub-fund is delivering value to shareholders, with no material issues noted.
- 🟡 On balance, the Board believes the sub-fund is delivering value to shareholders, but may require action.
- 🔴 On balance, the Board believes the sub-fund has not delivered value to shareholders and significant remedial action is now being planned.

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

SWFAL has created an Assessment of Value Committee ('AVC'), for the review, challenge and approval of all the funds' Assessments of Value. Ultimately the assessment will be subject to scrutiny by the SWFAL 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 SWFAL Board prior to communicating to investors if the fund has delivered value, and if not, where improvements need to be made.

In carrying out the assessment, the SWFAL 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.

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

The seven criteria are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment of Value - Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund (continued)

1. Quality of Service

What was assessed in this section?

Internal Factors

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

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

External Factors

The SWFAL Board assessed the skills, processes, experience, level of breaches and complaints. Also considered were any results from service review meetings as well as the annual due diligence performed by SWFAL on the delegated Investment Manager, AGF Investments Inc ('AGFI'), where consideration was given to, amongst other things, the delegate's controls around the sub-fund's liquidity management.

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

What was the outcome of the assessment?

Internal Factors

The Board recognised that all distribution and settlement monies were paid in a timely manner and that there were no significant findings as a result of the various audits performed on SWFAL during the year. In addition, SWFAL performs its own independent analysis, using automated systems, of the sub-fund's liquidity.

The Board concluded that SWFAL 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 benefited and should continue to benefit the sub-fund and its shareholders.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

2. Performance

What was assessed in this section?

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

Investment Objective

The sub-fund aims to achieve long-term capital growth by investing primarily in the shares of gold mining companies, precious metal related companies and resources-based companies.

Benchmarks

The FCA introduced significant changes in relation to benchmarks in August 2019.

As ACD, SWFAL was 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.

The benchmark that has been agreed for the sub-fund is the S&P TSX Global Gold Sector Index, 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 sub-fund has performed against its comparator benchmark over various timescales can be found on the following page. The comparator benchmark was reviewed during 2019 and has been backdated for illustrative purposes.

Assessment of Value - Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund (continued)

2. Performance (continued)

Benchmarks (continued)

Cumulative returns to 31 October 2020

	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources A Inc TR in GB	27.76%	35.10%	46.99%	128.06%	-23.24%
Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources B Inc TR in GB	28.92%	36.63%	51.96%	141.02%	-15.77%
S&P/TSX Global Gold Index TR in GB	34.59%	39.65%	83.46%	220.05%	-8.99%

Fund data provided by FE fundinfo and Factset. 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.

Index data provided by Factset.

Performance has been calculated net of fees.

You should be aware that past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Calendar Year Returns

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources A Inc TR in GB	30.64%	-14.52%	-12.54%	88.97%	-17.82%	-1.99%
Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources B Inc TR in GB	32.09%	-13.54%	-11.55%	91.04%	-16.84%	-0.99%
S&P/TSX Global Gold Index TR in GB	43.08%	-5.92%	-0.91%	86.51%	-20.73%	-8.16%

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources A Inc TR in GB	-45.38%	-13.48%	-27.04%	65.79%	73.77%
Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources B Inc TR in GB	-44.95%	-12.96%	-26.79%	65.79%	73.77%
S&P/TSX Global Gold Index TR in GB	-51.65%	-16.59%	-15.06%	37.83%	12.80%

Fund data provided by FE fundinfo and Factset. 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.

Index data provided by Factset.

Performance has been calculated net of fees.

You should be aware that past performance is not a guide to future performance.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board observed that in absolute terms both the A and B class had performed well over the one, three and five year periods but at the same time both had lagged the benchmark over these same periods. Performance over the ten year period in absolute terms had also been underwhelming.

The Board, however, acknowledged the turbulent returns that can accompany firms that mine for precious metals where a year of outperformance can be quickly followed by a year of significant underperformance.

With regard to the divergence from the benchmark, this is not unexpected given the heavy concentration that the index has to four equities in particular which, for regulatory reasons, the sub-fund is unable to replicate.

Consideration was given to the risk metrics associated with the sub-fund which focus on, amongst other things, volatility and risk adjusted returns where SWFAL were comfortable that the outcomes were in line with expectations. The Board found that the sub-fund is investing in the asset classes permitted by the investment policy and that there have been no breaches of the policy in the last twelve months.

The SWFAL Board concluded that the performance of both the A class and the B class relative to the benchmark was such that they felt it warranted further monitoring and as a result both classes were given an Amber rating.

Were there any follow up actions?

In light of the A class having been closed in advance of the sub-fund's year-end, all attention will turn to the B class which will be afforded close scrutiny in the normal course of SWFAL's periodic oversight.

3. ACD Costs

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed each separate charge to ensure that they were reasonable and reflect the services provided. This includes investment management fees, annual management charge ('AMC'), Depositary/Custodian fees, legal fees and audit fees.

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

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board observed the imbalance in AMC between the A class and the B class, deemed it in excess of what would ordinarily be expected given the characteristics of both classes, and sought to take the necessary action that would bring them more into line with each other. As a result the A class was given an Amber rating with the B class given a Green rating.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required, as the A share class was closed on 19 November 2020 with all shareholders being transferred to the cheaper B class.

4. Economies of Scale

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed each separate fee structure and the assets under management ('AUM') of the sub-fund to examine the effect on the sub-fund to potential and existing investors should the sub-fund increase or decrease in value.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

As the sub-fund's AUM grows, investors pay proportionally less for the fixed costs of running the sub-fund as SWFAL is able to negotiate better terms with its service providers. Similarly, as SWFAL's business grows and costs are distributed across more investors, the costs to each investor reduces. The Board continues to review the ongoing charges figure ('OCF') of all funds to ensure they are appropriate.

Both the investment management fee and the ACD fee are on a fixed percentage charge meaning that there are minimal opportunities for savings going forward should the Fund grow in size.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

5. Comparable Market Rates

What was assessed in this section?

The OCF is 1.81%[1] for the A class and 0.71%[1] for the B class. The Board reviewed the ongoing charges of the Fund, and how those charges affect the returns. Funds with lower fees may offer better value than those with higher fees.

The sub-fund's OCF was compared against the 'market rate' of similar external funds.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

There were too few externally managed funds with similar characteristics to draw a meaningful conclusion.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required, as the A share class was closed on 19 November 2020 with all shareholders being transferred to the cheaper B class.

6. Comparable Services

What was assessed in this section?

The Board compared the sub-fund's OCF with those of other funds administered by SWFAL having regard to size, investment objectives and policies.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

There were no other SWFAL administered funds displaying the same characteristics as the Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund with which to make a meaningful comparison.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required, as the A share class was closed on 19 November 2020 with all shareholders being transferred to the cheaper B class.

[1] Figure at interim report 31 May 2020

Assessment of Value - Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund (continued)

7. Classes of Shares

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the sub-fund set-up to ensure that where there are multiple share classes, shareholders were in the correct share class given the size of their holding. Also considered was the price of one share class against that of other share classes within the same fund, as well as the points of differentiation between the share classes.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

There were two share classes in existence. The Board took the view that the treatment afforded to shareholders of the A class compared to the shareholders of the B class had failed to justify the AMC differential between the two. Consequently, the A class was given an Amber rating and the B class a Green rating.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required, as the A share class was closed on 19 November 2020 with all shareholders being transferred to the cheaper B class.

Overall Assessment of Value

In respect of the A class, the SWFAL Board considered both the historic cost to the shareholders as well as the divergence in the cumulative performance from the comparator benchmark and concluded that three Amber rated sections translated into an Amber rating overall. It was acknowledged by the Board that the A Class was closed in advance of the sub-fund's year-end.

However, the Board were keen not to overlook the absolute returns of the A class which in some years, even beyond the ten year period, had been excellent, and with that in mind they took the view that the A class of the Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund had, notwithstanding the overall Amber rating, been of value to the shareholders.

The B class has been historically cheaper than the A class and that has resulted in better performance especially over the longer term. It has however still lagged the comparator benchmark but to a lesser extent than the A class. Overall, the B class was given a Green rating with the conclusion being that, for the same reason that applied to the A class, had been of value to the shareholders.

Kevin Stopps
Chairman of the Board of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited
30 March 2021

On reviewing this Assessment of Value report, we would welcome invaluable feedback from investors via our short questionnaire which can be found online:
https://smithandwilliamson.com/en/services/fund-administration/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.

Assessment of Value - SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund

In line with the provisions contained within COLL 6.6.20R, the Board of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited ('SWFAL') as Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD'), has carried out an Assessment of Value for SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund ('the sub-fund'). Furthermore, the rules require that SWFAL publishes these assessments.

A high-level summary of the outcome of SWFAL's rigorous review of the sub-fund for the year ending 30 November 2020, using the seven criteria set by the FCA is set out below:

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

SWFAL has adopted a traffic light system to show how it rated the fund:

🟢 On balance, the Board believes the sub-fund is delivering value to shareholders, with no material issues noted.

🟡 On balance, the Board believes the sub-fund is delivering value to shareholders, but may require action.

🔴 On balance, the Board believes the sub-fund has not delivered value to shareholders and significant remedial action is now being planned.

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

SWFAL has created an Assessment of Value Committee ('AVC'), for the review, challenge and approval of all the funds' Assessments of Value. Ultimately the assessment will be subject to scrutiny by the SWFAL 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 SWFAL Board prior to communicating to investors if the fund has delivered value, and if not, where improvements need to be made.

In carrying out the assessment, the SWFAL 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.

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

The seven criteria are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment of Value - SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund (continued)

1. Quality of Service

What was assessed in this section?

Internal Factors

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

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

External Factors

The SWFAL Board assessed the skills, processes, experience, level of breaches and complaints. Also considered were any results from service review meetings as well as the annual due diligence performed by SWFAL on the delegated Investment Manager, BennBridge Ltd, where consideration is given to, amongst other things, the delegate's controls around the sub-fund's liquidity management.

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

What was the outcome of the assessment?

Internal Factors

The Board recognised that all distribution and settlement monies were paid in a timely manner and that there were no significant findings as a result of the various audits performed on SWFAL during the year. In addition, SWFAL performs its own independent analysis, using automated systems, of the sub-fund's liquidity.

The Board concluded that SWFAL 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 benefited and should continue to benefit the sub-fund and its shareholders.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

2. Performance

What was assessed in this section?

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

Investment Objective

The sub-fund seeks to deliver long term capital growth through investment in the markets of the Asia and Pacific region, excluding Japan but including Australasia.

Benchmarks

The FCA introduced significant changes in relation to benchmarks in August 2019.

As ACD, SWFAL was 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.

The benchmark that has been agreed for the sub-fund is the MSCI AC Asia Pacific excluding Japan Index, 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 sub-fund has performed against its comparator benchmark over various timescales can be found on the next page. The comparator benchmark was introduced during 2019 and has been backdated for illustrative purposes.

Assessment of Value - SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund (continued)

2. Performance (continued)

Benchmarks (continued)

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 sub-fund has performed against its comparator benchmarks over various timescales can be found below. The comparator benchmarks were introduced during 2019 and have been backdated for illustrative purposes.

Cumulative returns to 31 October 2020

	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap A in GB	18.06	20.97%	22.40%	105.35%	124.61%
SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap B in GB	18.93	21.99%	25.61%	114.30%	141.84%
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan TR in GB	7.82%	11.88%	14.98%	84.36%	103.21%

Fund 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 has been calculated net of fees.

You should be aware that past performance is not a guide to future performance.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board observed that the sub-fund consistently performed above the comparator benchmark over all time periods under observation and had delivered long term capital growth, in line with the objective. They were therefore of the opinion that the sub-fund had been of value to shareholders.

Consideration was given to the risk metrics associated with the sub-fund which focus on, amongst other things volatility and risk adjusted returns where SWFAL was comfortable that the outcomes were in line with expectations.

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

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

3. ACD Costs

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed each separate charge to ensure that they were reasonable and reflect the services provided. This includes investment management fees, annual management charge ('AMC'), Depositary/Custodian fees, legal fees and audit fees.

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

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board observed the imbalance in AMC between the A class and the B class, deemed it in excess of what would ordinarily be expected given the characteristics of both classes, and sought to take the necessary action that would bring them more into line with each other. As a result the A class was given an Amber rating with the B class given a Green rating.

Were there any follow up actions?

The AMC of the A class was reduced from 1.50% to 0.65% on 16 November 2020 to be in line with the cheaper B share class. Holders of the A class will then convert to the B class in June 2021 and the A class will close.

4. Economies of Scale

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed each separate fee structure and the assets under management ('AUM') of the sub-fund to examine the effect on the sub-fund to potential and existing investors should the sub-fund increase or decrease in value.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

As the sub-fund’s AUM grows, investors pay proportionally less for the fixed costs of running the sub-fund as SWFAL is able to negotiate better terms with its service providers. Similarly, as SWFAL’s business grows and costs are distributed across more investors, the costs to each investor reduces. The Board continues to review the ongoing charges figure (‘OCF’) of all funds to ensure they are appropriate.

Were there any follow up actions?

The fixed rate AMC in place does not allow for further savings going forward should the sub-fund grow in size.

Assessment of Value - SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund (continued)

5. Comparable Market Rates

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the ongoing charges of the sub-fund, and how those charges affect the returns of the sub-fund. Funds with lower fees may offer better value than those with higher fees.

The OCF of the sub-fund was compared against the 'market rate' of similar external funds.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The OCF of the B class at 0.87%[1] was found to compare favourably with those of similar externally managed funds and was accordingly given a Green rating.

The OCF of the A class, however, at 1.72%[1] was found to be more expensive than similar externally managed funds and as a result was given an Amber rating.

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

Were there any follow up actions?

The AMC of the A class was reduced from 1.50% to 0.65% on 16 November 2020 to be in line with the cheaper 'B' share class. Holders of the A class will then convert to the B class in June 2021 and the A class will close.

6. Comparable Services

What was assessed in this section?

The Board compared the sub-fund's OCF with those of other funds administered by SWFAL having regard to size, investment objectives and policies.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

There were too few SWFAL administered funds displaying the same characteristics as the SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap sub-fund with which to make a meaningful comparison.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

7. Classes of Shares

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the sub-fund set-up to ensure that where there are multiple share classes, shareholders were in the correct share class given the size of their holding. Also considered was the price of one share class against that of other share classes within the same fund, as well as the points of differentiation between the share classes.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

There are two share classes in existence. The Board took the view that the treatment afforded to shareholders of the A class compared to the shareholders of the B class failed to justify the AMC differential between the two. Consequently, the A class was given an Amber rating and the B class a Green rating.

As referred to in Section 3, action in the form of an AMC decrease has been taken that will bring the cost of the A class more into line with the B class.

Were there any follow up actions?

The AMC of the A class was reduced from 1.50% to 0.65% on 16 November 2020 to be in line with the cheaper 'B' share class. Holders of the A class will then convert to the B class in June 2021 and the A class will close.

[1] Figure at interim report 31 May 2020

Assessment of Value - SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund (continued)

Overall Assessment of Value

The assessment has resulted in three Amber ratings on the A class. The Board acknowledged that all of these were associated with the higher cost of the A class compared with the B class, which was addressed by way of an AMC decrease in November 2020. Nevertheless, an Amber rating was given in light of this action having not taken effect until close to the sub-fund's year-end.

The B class attracted all Green ratings and therefore a Green rating overall.

In arriving at an overall conclusion for the A class, the Board were keen not to overlook the performance which over the medium to long term had been of particular benefit to the shareholders. They acknowledged that the AMC reduction had only taken effect at a point close to the sub-fund's year-end, hence the Amber rating, but notwithstanding that were still of the opinion that the performance over the medium to long term was sufficient to make the assertion that the SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund A class had been of value to the shareholders.

The SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund B class had been rated Green and therefore the Board were also of the opinion that this had been of value to the shareholders.

Kevin Stopps
Chairman of the Board of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited
26 March 2021

On reviewing this Assessment of Value report, we would welcome invaluable feedback from investors via our short questionnaire which can be found online:
https://smithandwilliamson.com/en/services/fund-administration/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 Depositary to the shareholders of Smith & Williamson Funds

Depositary's responsibilities

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

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

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

The Depositary must ensure that:

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

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

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

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

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

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
31 March 2021

Independent Auditor's report to the shareholders of Smith & Williamson Funds ('the Company')

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 November 2020 which comprise the Statements of Total Return, Statements of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders, Balance Sheets, the related Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the Distribution Table for each of the Company's sub-funds. 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 each of the sub-funds at 30 November 2020 and of the net expense/revenue and the net capital gains on the property of each of the sub-funds for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation, the Statement of Recommended Practice relating to UK Authorised Funds and the COLL Rules.

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 Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the ACD's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the ACD has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other Information

The ACD is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on Other Matters Prescribed by the COLL Regulations

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

- Proper accounting records for each of the sub-funds 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 ACD's report for the year is consistent with the financial statements.

Responsibilities of the ACD

As explained more fully in the Statement of the ACD's responsibilities set out on page 4, the ACD 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 ACD 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 ACD is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the ACD either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the ACD.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the ACD's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Independent Auditor's report to the shareholders of Smith & Williamson Funds (continued)

Use of Our Report

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook ("the COLL Rules") issued by the Financial Conduct Authority under the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders 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
31 March 2021

Accounting policies of Smith & Williamson Funds
for the year ended 30 November 2020

The accounting policies relate to the sub-funds within the Company.

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.

The ACD has considered the impact of the emergence and spread of Covid-19 and potential implications on future operations of the Company and its sub-funds of reasonably possible downside scenarios. The ACD has considered a detailed assessment of the Company and its sub-funds' ability to meet their liabilities as they fall due, including liquidity, declines in global capital markets and investor redemption levels. Based on this assessment, the sub-funds continue to be open for trading and the ACD is satisfied the sub-funds have 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 30 November 2020.

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

Investments are stated at their fair value at the balance sheet date. In determining fair value, the valuation point is global close of business on 30 November 2020 with reference to quoted bid prices from reliable external sources.

Derivatives are valued at the price which would be required to close out the contract at the balance sheet date.

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

c *Foreign exchange*

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

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

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

d *Revenue*

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

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

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

Dividends from unquoted equity shares are recognised when declared.

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

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

Distributions from reporting offshore funds are recognised as revenue when the reported distribution rate is available and forms part of the sub-fund's distribution.

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

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

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 sub-fund. The amortised amounts are accounted for as revenue or as an expense and form part of the distributable revenue of the sub-fund.

e *Expenses*

Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund and SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund

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

Smith & Williamson MM Global Investment Fund

All expenses, other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments, are charged to revenue then 50% of these expenses are reallocated to capital, net of any tax effect on an accruals basis.

Bank interest paid is charged to revenue.

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

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

g *Taxation*

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

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

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at 30 November 2020 to pay more or less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current rates and tax laws. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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

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

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

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

j Distribution policies

i Basis of distribution

Smith & Williamson MM Global Investment Fund and Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund - all classes

The distribution policy is to distribute all available revenue after deduction of expenses payable from revenue. Distributions attributable to income shares are paid to shareholders.

SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund - all classes

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

ii Unclaimed distributions

Distributions to shareholders outstanding after 6 years are taken to the capital property of the sub-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 sub-fund are included in the final distribution, subject to any expense which may be transferred to capital for the purpose of calculating the distribution, with reference to policy e.

v Equalisation

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

vi Revenue deficit

As expenses exceed the revenue of the Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund no distribution will be made and the revenue deficit will be met by the capital property of the sub-fund.

As expenses exceed the revenue of the SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund Class A Accumulation shares no distribution will be made and the revenue deficit will be met by the capital property of the sub-fund.

Smith & Williamson MM Global Investment Fund

Investment Manager's report

Investment objective

The objective of the sub-fund is to achieve a long term capital growth, together with the generation of some income, primarily from a portfolio of shares in United Kingdom closed-ended investment trust companies ('Investment Trusts') and other closed-ended investment companies listed on global exchanges in recognised markets. The sub-fund may also invest in transferable securities, money market instruments, deposits, collective investment schemes and warrants.

Investment policy

The investment policy of the sub-fund is to invest in a spread of closed-ended funds which themselves invest in a variety of countries and sectors, especially where their prospects are deemed to be good, or where there is a discount of the share price to the net asset value of the relevant Investment Trust. The majority of the portfolio will be primarily invested in closed-ended funds whose shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange, but it may also be invested in closed-ended funds whose shares are listed on global exchanges in recognised markets.

Derivative and forward transactions may be used by the sub-fund solely for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management.

Investment performance*

Over the year the sub-fund's net asset value ('NAV') rose by 4.83%, placing it in the third quartile of its IA Flexible peer group. This was ahead of the 1.45% rise in the MSCI PIMFA Growth Index.

Over the past three years the sub-fund's NAV has risen by 2.71% on an annualised basis, ranking it in the third quartile of its IA Flexible peer group. This has underperformed the 4.68% rise in the MSCI PIMFA Growth Index.

Over the past five years sub-fund's NAV has risen by 8.00% on an annualised basis, ranking it in the third quartile of its IA Flexible peer group. This has marginally underperformed the 8.07% rise in the MSCI PIMFA Growth Index.

*Source: Morningstar Direct 2020, based on 12pm mid-prices, B class income.

Investment activities**

Looking at the year as a whole, the sub-fund retained its preference for equities over other asset classes; according to the data from FactSet, the sub-fund's overall weighting in the major equity regions at the end of November 2019 was 62.4%; this had risen slightly to 64.5% by the end of November 2020. At the regional level, UK equity exposure fell from 21.5% to 20.8% while exposure rose in the Pacific (from 9.7% to 11.3%), Europe (from 7.7% to 9.1%) and North America (5.7% to 8.8%). Exposure to Japanese equities declined from 7.9% to 5.9%. Exposure to emerging market equities declined (8.0% of the sub-fund as at end November 2019 vs 7.3% at the end of November 2020). Within the non-equity portion of the portfolio, private equity exposure declined (8.2% at end November 2019 vs 7.4% at the end of the reporting period) whilst property exposure declined from 7.6% to 6.8%. Hedge fund exposure declined from 7.4% to 6.1% whilst fixed interest declined from 10.9% of the sub-fund to 8.1%. Cash ended the period at 3.8%, up from 2.8% at the start of the period.

Despite a very strong rally in November 2020, the year as a whole was a very difficult one for equities; in late December 2019 a new flu-like disease appeared in Wuhan in Hubei Province in China. This, of course, would be the trigger for a global coronavirus pandemic which necessitated large-scale population lockdowns across much of the developed world. In the first half of the reporting period, whole sectors of the global economy were shuttered and there were concerns that entire industries such as hospitality, travel and particularly airlines and related areas could face existential threats. Energy has also been a notably poor performer throughout the crisis, reflecting not only the restrictions on consumer and business travel but also the expectation that many governments will the use the crisis as an opportunity to accelerate the switch from fossil fuels to cleaner and more sustainable forms of energy. The turmoil in the sector was underlined by the rapidly shrinking market caps of bellwethers like ExxonMobil and the news in April that Royal Dutch Shell would cut its dividend – the first time it had done so since World War Two. Over the summer, the market became even more polarised between lockdown 'winners' (typically found in the tech or communication services sectors) and lockdown 'losers' (e.g. oil & gas, high street or general retail, retail banks). This in turn meant that 'growth' styles of investment comfortably outperformed 'value' oriented ones over the year.

**Source: Smith & Williamson Investment Management ('SWIM') LLP & FactSet.

Investment Manager's report (continued)

Investment activities** (continued)

At the regional level, there was a significant dispersion in returns over the year. Markets with a relatively high weighting in 'value' oriented sectors (such as the UK) had a very tough year, with the MSCI UK Investable Market Index producing a sterling total return of -12.29%. By contrast, the resilience of the big tech names – Facebook, Apple, Amazon, Microsoft and Google, the so-called FAAMG stocks – helped to propel the S&P 500 Index to a gain of 13.80% in GBP terms over the year. The stellar performance of tech was underlined by the fact that the NASDAQ returned a stunning 42.72% over the year. Hong Kong's Hang Seng was flat for the year, weighed by political concerns, although Asia as a whole had a good year as it was first to enter the crisis and is now firmly on an exit trajectory; it has also proven more adept at managing Covid-19 than many Western nations. Europe suffered heavily in the first half of the review period but rallied to finish the year up 6.4% (MSCI Europe ex UK). All told, this left the MSCI World up 11.53% in GBP terms. UK bond markets posted positive total returns but underperformed global equities, with the iBoxx GBP Gilts index posting a total return of 5.53%. Sterling corporate bonds benefited from an improvement in risk appetite over the summer and into the autumn, with the iBoxx GBP Corporate Bond index up 6.93% for the year.

In terms of portfolio activity, we made a number of changes to the sub-fund over the reporting period. In December we sold our holding of Odey Swan Fund as we decided to remove all exposure to the manager. In February, we exited Man International ICVC - Japan CoreAlpha as we were unconvinced by the large-cap value investment approach utilised by the investment team. The proceeds of this sale were invested in a range of holdings, including Baillie Gifford UK Growth Fund, TR European Growth Trust, Edinburgh Investment Trust, Fidelity Special Values and JPMorgan Japanese Investment Trust.

March's extensive falls provided some attractive buying opportunities as share prices plummeted and discounts widened, so we added to Monks Investment Trust, Diverse Income Trust, Fidelity Special Values, Mercantile Investment Trust, BlackRock Throgmorton Trust and Pantheon International.

In April, our holding in JPEL Private Equity was subject to a partial compulsory redemption as part of its wind-down. In May, we sold Mercantile Investment Trust as it had started to trade at a small premium to the NAV and the trust has only limited discount controls. The proceeds of this sale were invested in Troy Income & Growth Trust, which enabled us to increase our exposure in quality large-cap stocks through a vehicle that operates a tight discount control policy. Other changes in May included the purchase of Gabelli Value Plus + Trust which was trading at a mid-teens discount, and 3i Infrastructure, which has a strong balance sheet and the potential for a valuation re-rating. We exited North Atlantic Smaller Companies Investment Trust due to poor portfolio disclosure and declining conviction levels in the position.

June was a quiet month for activity but in July we reduced our large position in Schroder Asian Total Return Investment; we also reduced JPMorgan Japanese Investment Trust, BH Macro and Monks Investment Trust after a strong period of performance. August saw us buying Phoenix Spree Deutschland and Empiric Student Property at substantial discounts to NAV (30% and 41% respectively); we also bought Fair Oaks Income Fund, which was offering a double-digit yield even after its dividend cut. September saw us buy RIT Capital Partners at an attractive discount and we upped our UK exposure through the purchase of Fidelity Special Values at a 12% discount. Schroder Asian Total Return Investment was trimmed again as the position size moved through 5% of the portfolio and the company's shares traded around par. Staying in Asia, we added a position in Fidelity Asian Values to give the sub-fund some small cap exposure in Asia and we also added to JPEL Private Equity at a 35% discount to the NAV.

October was a busy month as we added to Fidelity Special Values and we also bought Pershing Square Holdings at a substantial discount. This second fund is a focused long-only portfolio with some useful downside protection. Later in the month we took some profits in JPMorgan Japanese Investment Trust after a period of very strong performance. We continued to build our exposure to the UK through purchases of Fidelity Special Values and Troy Income & Growth Trust. We also added to Fidelity Asian Values as value styles have underperformed the market rally in Asia.

**Source: Smith & Williamson Investment Management ('SWIM') LLP & FactSet.

Investment Manager's report (continued)

Investment activities** (continued)

November was another hectic month as we added to Fidelity Special Values at a c.10% discount and continued to build our position in Fidelity Asian Values. Troy Income & Growth and Pershing Square Holdings were increased. We continued to build our UK allocation through the increase of Diverse Income Trust. The increasingly positive vaccine news gave some welcome support to the student housing story and we took the opportunity to add to our holding of Empiric Student Property at a 33.5% discount to the end of June NAV. Lastly, we bought Henderson Alternative Strategies Trust at an 11% discount on its last day of trading. We saw some selling of the shares in the market prior to the de-listing and we took advantage of that weakness to add slightly to the position. The remaining assets of Henderson Alternative Strategies Trust are a private equity portfolio, a significant stake in Ceiba Investments (already held in our portfolio) and NB Distressed Debt Global. We are of the view that the Trust may be able to dispose of this rump portfolio at levels above those implied by the market on the final day of trading and so we are hopeful of an uplift in value as the liquidation completes.

**Source: Smith & Williamson Investment Management ('SWIM') LLP & FactSet.

Investment strategy and outlook

Equities were boosted in early November 2020 by vaccine announcements from Pfizer-BioNtech and Moderna. Given that test results show these vaccines prevent 90-95% of infections, it could potentially be a game changer to break down transmission chains and allow herd immunity to be achieved. However, there are huge logistical challenges to vaccinate the global population. It is also not clear whether there will be sufficiently strong uptake for a vaccine whose effectiveness and side effects are unknown over the long term.

For the economy, the vaccine announcement should increase the probability that consensus 2021 expectations of +5.2% global real gross domestic product ('GDP') growth are met and would be a significant increase from -3.9% estimated for 2020[1]. At the very least, the most vulnerable parts of the population can be vaccinated, reducing the need for governments to implement economically damaging national lockdowns. The vaccine should also allow pandemic-hit industries, like hospitality, travel and leisure, to recover slowly.

Major central banks are expected to remain dovish on monetary policy and governments supportive from a fiscal point of view, so a strengthening and broadening macro backdrop with increased visibility is likely to be positive for global equities. The MSCI All Country World Equity Index has already returned 64% (including dividends) from its low on 23 March 2020[2] in anticipation of a strong rebound in 2021 and is already above pre-Covid-19 levels, but we feel there is further to go. The improving economic situation is less conducive for long-term government bonds. Since the recovery in equities this year, total returns for both 10-year UK Gilts and US Treasuries have been flat. Looking forward, we expect equities to continue to outperform bonds.

Barring Republican lawsuits that could potentially change the vote count in key swing states, Joe Biden is heading to the White House on the biggest turnout ratio since 1900. However, the new Democrat president will enter office on 20 January with a country that is highly divided across gender, racial, demographic and educational lines. These divides have been made worse by the pandemic. There is also increasing wealth creation divergence between urban and rural communities. Data from Brookings, a US-based non-profit public policy organization, found that Joe Biden's 76 million votes came from predominantly densely populated urban areas that account for 70% of GDP, up from 64% under Hilary Clinton in 2016, while Donald Trump's 71 million votes account for 29% of GDP, down from 36% at the last election[3].

While the gap in the popular vote was bigger than four years ago, the presidential race was tighter in the electoral college system; Biden won by 50,000 votes in Wisconsin, Georgia and Arizona, compared to Trump winning by 77,000 votes in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Michigan in 2016[4]. These small margins of victory, along with the income inequality in the urban-rural areas, probably go some way to explain why the last two elections have been so acrimonious and point to long-term risks in the stability of the country.

[1] Bloomberg, data as at 17 November 2020.

[2] Refinitiv, data as at 25 November 2020.

[3] Biden-voting counties equal 70% of America's economy. What does this mean for the nation's political-economic divide? Mark Muro, Eli Byerly Duke, Yang You, and Robert Maxim, 10 November 2020.

[4] There's a strategy behind Trump's sulking, Gerard Baker, *The Times*, 12 November 2020.

Investment Manager's report (continued)

Investment strategy and outlook (continued)

Democrats will be disappointed that the “Blue Wave” of winning the White House and control of both houses of Congress predicted by some polls did not materialise. In the House of Representatives, Democrats maintained control, but lost seats. However, the Democrats failed to win control of the Senate, where Republicans can now block key parts of Biden’s pre-election agenda, such as raising corporate and capital gains taxes in order to fund fiscal expenditure on health, education and the Green New Deal. Senate Republicans are also likely to block appointments of controversial left-wing politicians in a Biden cabinet, like firebrand Bernie Sanders. The Democrats do have a second opportunity to gain control of the Senate, if they win the two run-off elections in Georgia on 5 January.

In terms of investment themes, our initial thoughts from a Biden presidency are that:
i) A split Congress will be seen as a positive for stocks, since it reduces the risk of corporate tax increases and concerns over potentially unfriendly business ideology from the left of the Democratic party (i.e. restricting share buyback policies and legislation that could strengthen the power of unions);
ii) Renewable energy should benefit from the president-elect’s symbolic promise to re-join the 2015 Paris climate accord and use of executive authority to impose greater regulatory pressure on non-renewable energy and emissions;
iii) Emerging Asia should gain from an expected multilateral approach by the US over trade policy, compared to Trump’s policy to impose ad hoc tariffs on China. Lower protectionism risk should boost global trade and drive down the US dollar. Export-heavy Emerging Asia is likely to benefit in this environment where a weaker dollar should make it easier for countries like China to service elevated dollar-denominated debts;
iv) On historically high valuations, the tech sector could underperform. There is a risk that the new administration looks to rein in monopolistic abuses of Big Tech through greater regulation and antitrust intervention. This may suggest switching to equal-weight index funds from tech-heavy cap-weighted indices.

While positive long-term investment themes will provide a tailwind to some areas of the US stock market, we remain cognizant of the risks of political deadlock. On a risk-to-reward basis, we see good opportunities in non-US equities and particularly in the UK, where valuations are less demanding and where value styles in particular have suffered in 2020.

Smith & Williamson Investment Management LLP
16 December 2020

Summary of portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 November 2020

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

Purchases:	Cost £
Troy Income & Growth Trust	441,132
Pershing Square Holdings	254,002
Gabelli Value Plus + Trust	249,643
3i Infrastructure	241,301
Fidelity Special Values	219,277
Fidelity Asian Values	214,272
TR European Growth Trust	132,615
Henderson Alternative Strategies Trust	84,421
Empiric Student Property	76,744
RIT Capital Partners	73,266
Diverse Income Trust	65,465
Baillie Gifford UK Growth Fund	58,537
Edinburgh Investment Trust	54,874
JPEL Private Equity	35,960
JPMorgan Japanese Investment Trust	34,043
Phoenix Spree Deutschland	33,455
Fair Oaks Income	30,967
BlackRock Throgmorton Trust	26,031
Monks Investment Trust	25,602
Pantheon International	24,176

Sales:	Proceeds £
Mercantile Investment Trust	292,479
Man International ICVC - Japan CoreAlpha	290,500
North Atlantic Smaller Companies Investment Trust	251,462
Odey Swan Fund	230,870
RIT Capital Partners	230,561
BH Macro	111,258
Schroder Asian Total Return Investment	98,464
JPMorgan Japanese Investment Trust	68,315
Monks Investment Trust	31,980
Kaupthing Bank 0% 18/01/2031	2,504

Portfolio statement
as at 30 November 2020

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Debt Securities* 0.01% (0.03%)			
Baa3 and below 0.01% (0.03%)			
Glitner Notes**	£6,769	-	-
Kaupthing Bank 0% 18/01/2031***	£51,536	1,766	0.01
Total debt securities		1,766	0.01
Convertible Preferred Shares 1.28% (2.24%)			
Raven Property Group 12% Perpetual	£175,470	194,772	1.28
Equities 6.83% (11.43%)			
Equities - United Kingdom 4.88% (9.39%)			
Equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom 1.92% (2.04%)			
Real Estate 1.92% (2.04%)			
Empiric Student Property	400,000	292,000	1.92
Equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom 2.96% (7.35%)			
Financials 0.03% (4.49%)			
Origo Partners	2,585,000	3,878	0.03
Real Estate 2.93% (2.86%)			
Dolphin Capital Investors	2,500,000	75,000	0.49
Phoenix Spree Deutschland	101,500	322,770	2.13
Raven Property Group	183,240	46,909	0.31
		444,679	2.93
Total equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom		448,557	2.96
Total equities - United Kingdom		740,557	4.88
Equities - Iceland 0.00% (0.00%)			
Glitner Shares**	42,039	-	-
Kaupthing Shares**	226,531	-	-
Total equities - Iceland		-	-
Equities - Romania 1.95% (1.90%)			
Fondul Proprietatea	25,000	295,869	1.95

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

** Glitner Notes, Glitner shares and Kaupthing Shares are in liquidation, the ACD's fair value pricing committee have agreed that they should be treated as zero price assets.

*** Kaupthing Bank 0% 18/01/2031 - The fair value pricing committee feels that it is appropriate to value the shares at £1 with a pool factor applied which is confirmed by the company. The pool factor is to be adjusted at each paydown and is currently £0.0342646 per share.

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 November 2020

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Equities (continued)			
Equities - United States 0.00% (0.14%)			
Lonestar Resources*	13,085	304	0.00
Total equities		1,036,730	6.83
Closed Ended Funds 89.07% (80.26%)			
Closed Ended Funds - incorporated in the United Kingdom 63.60% (61.30%)			
AVI Japan Opportunity Trust	285,000	304,950	2.01
Baillie Gifford UK Growth Fund	230,000	476,100	3.14
BlackRock Throgmorton Trust	60,000	409,200	2.69
Diverse Income Trust	530,000	482,300	3.18
Edinburgh Investment Trust	98,000	515,480	3.39
Fidelity Asian Values	60,000	237,600	1.56
Fidelity Special Values	245,000	568,400	3.74
Gabelli Value Plus + Trust	270,000	364,500	2.40
Henderson Alternative Strategies Trust**	256,000	691,200	4.56
Henderson European Focus Trust	40,000	556,000	3.66
JPMorgan Asian Investment Trust	120,000	559,200	3.68
JPMorgan Japanese Investment Trust	72,000	504,720	3.32
JPMorgan Russian Securities	36,902	220,674	1.45
Monks Investment Trust	42,250	532,350	3.51
Pantheon International	22,000	507,100	3.34
PSolve Alternatives PCC - PSolve Niche Opportunities Fund***	1,249,750	-	-
RIT Capital Partners	15,000	292,800	1.93
Schroder Asian Total Return Investment	147,000	680,610	4.49
Temple Bar Investment Trust	51,600	488,136	3.21
TR European Growth Trust	31,000	365,800	2.41
Troy Income & Growth Trust	615,000	440,340	2.90
Utilico Emerging Markets Trust	245,000	459,375	3.03
Total closed-ended funds - incorporated in the United Kingdom		9,656,835	63.60
Closed Ended Funds - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom 25.47% (18.96%)			
3i Infrastructure	95,000	283,575	1.87
Baker Steel Resources Trust	600,000	402,000	2.65
BH Macro	16,050	563,355	3.71
Ceiba Investments	214,200	171,360	1.13
EF Realisation****	141,000	3,581	0.02
Fair Oaks Income	496,000	209,910	1.38
FRM Credit Alpha Fund***	5,823	-	-
Golden Prospect Precious Metals	487,500	229,125	1.51
JPEL Private Equity	243,349	220,555	1.45

* Lonestar Resources has been delisted and the fair value pricing committee feels that it is appropriate to value the shares at $0.031.

** Henderson Alternative Strategies Trust has been delisted pending liquidation and the fair value pricing committee feels that it is appropriate to value the shares at £2.70.

*** PSolve Alternatives PCC - PSolve Niche Opportunities Fund, FRM Credit Alpha Fund are in liquidation, the ACD's fair value pricing committee have agreed that they should be treated as zero price assets.

**** EF Realisation - The fair value pricing committee feels that it is appropriate to value the shares at £0.0254 based on payments from the liquidator.

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 30 November 2020

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Closed Ended Funds (continued)			
Closed Ended Funds - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom (continued)			
Juridica Investments*	230,000	-	-
Macau Property Opportunities Fund	190,929	133,650	0.88
Pershing Square Holdings	12,000	293,400	1.93
Real Estate Credit Investments	365,000	487,275	3.21
Riverstone Energy	40,000	112,000	0.74
Sofia Property Fund**	3,311,250	-	-
Syncona	40,000	97,400	0.64
Third Point Offshore Investors	21,000	314,595	2.07
TwentyFour Select Monthly Income Fund	397,735	345,234	2.28
Total closed-ended funds - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom		3,867,015	25.47
Total closed-ended funds		13,523,850	89.07
Collective Investment Schemes 0.00% (3.98%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 0.00% (2.35%)		-	-
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 0.00% (1.63%)		-	-
Portfolio of investments		14,757,118	97.19
Other net assets		427,123	2.81
Total net assets		15,184,241	100.00

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

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 November 2019.

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

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

* Juridica Investments has been delisted and is included in the portfolio statement with no value.

** Sofia Property Fund has been suspended from trading and is included in the portfolio statement with no value.

Risk and reward profile

The risk and reward profile relates to both share classes in the sub-fund.

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the sub-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 sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the sub-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 sub-fund is in a higher category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen frequently and more dramatically than some other types of investment. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

The price of the sub-fund and any income from it can go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Exposure to the risks associated with property investment, include but are not limited to, fluctuations in land prices, construction costs, interest rates, inflation and property yields, changes in taxation, legislation changes in landlord and tenant legislation, environmental factors, and changes in the supply and demand for property.

Where the sub-fund invests into other investment funds, they may invest in different assets, countries or economic sectors and therefore have different risk profiles not in line with those of the sub-fund.

Investment trusts and closed ended funds may borrow to purchase additional investments. This can increase returns when stock markets rise but will magnify losses when markets fall.

The value of an investment trust or a closed-ended fund moves in line with stock market demand and its unit/share price may be less than or more than the net value of the investments it holds.

The sub-fund is entitled to use derivative instruments for Efficient Portfolio Management. Derivatives may not achieve their intended purpose. Their prices may move up or down significantly over relatively short periods of time which may result in losses greater than the amount paid. This could adversely impact the value of the sub-fund.

The organisation from which the sub-fund buys a derivative may fail to carry out its obligations, which could also cause losses to the sub-fund.

The sub-fund may invest in securities not denominated in sterling, the value of your investments may be affected by changes in currency exchange rates.

If there are significant requests for redemption of shares in the sub-fund at a time when a large proportion of the sub-fund’s assets are invested in illiquid investments (which are assets that may at times be hard to sell), there is a risk that there may be a delay in the investments being sold or the price at which they are sold may adversely affect the value of the sub-fund. The sub-fund’s ability to settle redemptions could be impaired and it might be necessary to suspend dealings in shares in the sub-fund and in such circumstances investors may experience a delay or receive less than expected when selling their investments.

For further information please refer to the KIID.

For full details on risk factors for the sub-fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

During the year, the risk and reward indicator changed from 4 to 5.

Comparative table

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

	A class income			B class income		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
	p	p	p	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	2,632.57	2,616.18	2,675.80	162.32	160.59	163.48
Return before operating charges	179.50	106.38	30.82	11.16	6.54	1.87
Operating charges	(77.03)	(43.32)	(45.97)	(3.46)	(1.28)	(1.39)
Return after operating charges *	102.47	63.06	(15.15)	7.70	5.26	0.48
Distributions^	(49.65)	(46.67)	(44.47)	(3.71)	(3.53)	(3.37)
Closing net asset value per share	2,685.39	2,632.57	2,616.18	166.31	162.32	160.59
* after direct transaction costs of:	1.68	0.94	1.24	0.11	0.06	0.08
Performance						
Return after charges	3.89%	2.41%	(0.57%)	4.74%	3.28%	0.29%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£)	2,474,556	2,425,545	2,439,851	12,709,685	11,351,622	11,252,443
Closing number of shares	92,149	92,136	93,260	7,642,206	6,993,407	7,007,146
Operating charges^^	^^^3.10%	1.63%	1.68%	^^^2.25%	0.78%	0.83%
Direct transaction costs	0.07%	0.04%	0.05%	0.07%	0.04%	0.05%
Prices						
Highest share price (p)	2,787	2,744	2,818	172.0	169.1	172.3
Lowest share price (p)	1,819	2,548	2,630	112.4	156.5	161.7

^ Rounded to 2 decimal places.

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

^^^ Previously, the OCF included expenses incurred by underlying holdings of collective investment schemes in relation to the Fund (the synthetic 'OCF'). Following guidance issued by the Investment Association on 2 July 2020, the synthetic OCF calculation has been expanded to include closed ended vehicles such as investment trusts.

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

Financial statements - Smith & Williamson MM Global Investment Fund

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 November 2020

	Notes	2020		2019	
		£	£	£	£
Income:					
Net capital gains	2		449,537		200,664
Revenue	3	373,343		353,917	
Expenses	4	(124,922)		(127,463)	
Net revenue before taxation		248,421		226,454	
Taxation	5	(736)		-	
Net revenue after taxation			247,685		226,454
Total return before distributions			697,222		427,118
Distributions	6		(309,481)		(287,632)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			387,741		139,486

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 November 2020

	2020		2019	
	£	£	£	£
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		13,777,167		13,692,294
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	1,872,982		1,162,662	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(853,649)		(1,217,275)	
		1,019,333		(54,613)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		387,741		139,486
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		15,184,241		13,777,167

Balance sheet
as at 30 November 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		14,757,118	13,493,669
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	46,147	12,390
Cash and bank balances	8	591,441	427,380
Total assets		15,394,706	13,933,439
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(185,430)	(139,229)
Other creditors	9	(25,035)	(17,043)
Total liabilities		(210,465)	(156,272)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		15,184,241	13,777,167

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 November 2020

1. Accounting policies
   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 24 to 26.

2. Net capital gains

	2020	2019
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised gains	133,613	308,749
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised gains / (losses)	318,496	(109,396)
Currency losses	(1,084)	(808)
Capital special dividend	-	3,450
Transaction charges	(1,488)	(1,331)
Total net capital gains	449,537	200,664

3. Revenue

	2020	2019
	£	£
UK revenue	227,233	201,959
Unfranked revenue	9,773	3,828
Overseas revenue	136,152	147,675
Bank and deposit interest	185	455
Total revenue	373,343	353,917

4. Expenses

	2020	2019
	£	£
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	105,356	110,527
Payable to the Depositary		
Depositary fees	9,002	9,000
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	5,940	6,330
Non-executive directors' fees	621	747
Safe custody fees	361	349
Bank interest	23	-
FCA fee	227	220
KIID production fee	290	290
MSCI Listing fee	3,102	-
	10,564	7,936
Total expenses	124,922	127,463

5. Taxation

	2020	2019
	£	£
a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year		
Overseas tax withheld	736	-
Total taxation (note 5b)	736	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 November 2020

5. Taxation (continued)

b. Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2019: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2019: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Net revenue before taxation	248,421	226,454
Corporation tax @ 20%	49,684	45,291
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(45,447)	(40,392)
Overseas revenue	(17,976)	(16,619)
Overseas tax withheld	736	-
Excess management expenses	13,739	11,720
Total taxation (note 5a)	736	-

c. Provision for deferred taxation

At the year end, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to excess management expenses as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of asset not recognised is £852,720 (2019: £838,981).

6. Distributions

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interim income distribution	133,491	148,424
Final income distribution	185,430	139,229
	318,921	287,653
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	5,188	7,916
Amounts added on issue of shares	(14,628)	(7,937)
Total net distributions	309,481	287,632

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:

	2020	2019
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	247,685	226,454
Undistributed revenue brought forward	1	9
Expenses paid from capital	62,450	63,731
Marginal tax relief	(595)	(2,561)
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(60)	(1)
Distributions	309,481	287,632

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 November 2020

7. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	31,826	7,555
Accrued revenue	14,218	4,749
Prepaid expenses	103	86
Total debtors	46,147	12,390

8. Cash and bank balances

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank balances	591,441	349,426
Cash on deposit	-	77,954
Total cash and bank balances	591,441	427,380

9. Other creditors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	7,157	363
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	9,953	9,116
Other expenses:		
Depositary fees	763	740
Safe custody fees	63	59
Audit fee	5,940	6,330
Non-executive directors' fees	357	348
MSCI Listing fee	732	-
Transaction charges	70	87
	7,925	7,564
Total accrued expenses	17,878	16,680
Total other creditors	25,035	17,043

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

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

11. Share classes

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

	A class income
Opening shares in issue	92,136
Total shares issued in the year	13
Closing shares in issue	92,149

	B class income
Opening shares in issue	6,993,407
Total shares issued in the year	1,214,061
Total shares cancelled in the year	(565,262)
Closing shares in issue	7,642,206

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

11. Share classes (continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2020, the annual management charge is as follows:

A class income:	1.50%
B class income:	0.65%

The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Management fees.

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

On the winding up of a sub-fund all the assets of the sub-fund will be realised and apportioned to the share classes in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Shareholders 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 share class has the same rights on winding up.

12. Related party transactions

Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited, as ACD is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the sub-fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the sub-fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund.

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

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

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per A class income share has increased from 2,685p to 2,911p and the B class income share has increased from 166.3p to 180.5p as at 29 March 2021. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

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

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

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

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

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Purchases after transaction costs
2020	£	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	2,390,341	-	-	9,010	0.38%	2,399,351
Total	2,390,341	-	-	9,010	0.38%	2,399,351

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

14. Transaction costs (continued)
a Direct transaction costs (continued)

2019	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Purchases after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	1,270,238	168	0.01%	4,727	0.37%	1,275,133
Total	1,270,238	168	0.01%	4,727	0.37%	1,275,133

Capital events amount of £74,978 (2019: £nil) is excluded from the total purchases as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

2020	Sales before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Sales after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	1,084,531	-	-	(12)	0.00%	1,084,519
Bonds*	2,504	-	-	-	-	2,504
Collective Investment Schemes*	521,370	-	-	-	-	521,370
Total	1,608,405	-	-	(12)	0.00%	1,608,393

2019	Sales before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Sales after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	684,024	-	-	(6)	0.00%	684,018
Bonds*	6,427	-	-	-	-	6,427
Collective Investment Schemes*	247,113	-	-	-	-	247,113
Total	937,564	-	-	(6)	0.00%	937,558

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

Capital events amount of £54,331 (2019: £301,410) is excluded from the total sales as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

Summary of direct transaction costs

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

2020	£	% of average net asset value
Taxes	9,022	0.07%

2019	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	168	0.00%
Taxes	4,733	0.04%

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

14. Transaction costs (continued)

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 1.48% (2019: 1.37%).

15. Risk management policies

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

a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the sub-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 sub-fund's exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main element of the portfolio of investments which is exposed to this risk are equities and closed-ended funds which are disclosed in the Portfolio statement.

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

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

At 30 November 2020, if the price of the investments held by the sub-fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund would increase or decrease by approximately £728,029 (2019: £659,007).

(ii) Currency risk

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

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

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

2020	Financial instruments and cash holdings £	Net debtors and creditors £	Total net foreign currency exposure £
US dollar	1,041,233	899	1,042,132
Total foreign currency exposure	1,041,233	899	1,042,132

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)

2019	Financial instruments and cash holdings £	Net debtors and creditors £	Total net foreign currency exposure £
US dollar	981,558	-	981,558
Total foreign currency exposure	981,558	-	981,558

At 30 November 2020, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund would increase or decrease by approximately £52,107 (2019: £49,078).

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the sub-fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year the sub-fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances and interest bearing securities.

The amount of revenue receivable from 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.

In the event of a change in interest rates, there would be no material impact upon the net assets of the sub-fund.

The sub-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:

2020	Variable rate financial assets £	Variable rate financial liabilities £	Fixed rate financial assets £	Non-interest bearing financial assets £	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities £	Total £
UK sterling	591,441	-	194,772	13,566,361	(210,465)	14,142,109
US dollar	-	-	-	1,042,132	-	1,042,132
	591,441	-	194,772	14,608,493	(210,465)	15,184,241

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

2019	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
UK sterling	427,380	-	309,000	12,215,501	(156,272)	12,795,609
US dollar	-	-	-	981,558	-	981,558
	427,380	-	309,000	13,197,059	(156,272)	13,777,167

b Credit risk

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

The Depositary has appointed the custodian to provide custody services for the assets of the sub-fund. There is a counterparty risk that the custodian could cease to be in a position to provide custody services to the sub-fund. The sub-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 credit quality of the debt securities is disclosed in the Portfolio statement.

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

c Liquidity risk

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

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

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

To reduce liquidity risk the ACD will ensure, in line with the limits stipulated within the COLL rules, a substantial portion of the sub-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 sub-fund.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies (continued)

c Liquidity risk (continued)

In addition liquidity is subject to stress testing on an annual basis to assess the ability of the sub-fund to meet large redemptions (50% of the net asset value and 80% of the net asset value), while still being able to adhere to its objective guidelines and the FCA investment borrowing regulations.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2020 £	Investment liabilities 2020 £
Quoted prices	13,865,495	-
Observable market data	194,772	-
Unobservable data*	696,851	-
	14,757,118	-

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2019 £	Investment liabilities 2019 £
Quoted prices	12,628,030	-
Observable market data	857,523	-
Unobservable data*	8,116	-
	13,493,669	-

*The following securities are valued in the portfolio of investments using valuation techniques:

PSolve Alternatives - PSolve Niche Opportunities Fund, FRM Credit Alpha Fund are in liquidation, the ACD's fair value pricing committee have agreed that they should be treated as zero price assets.

EF Realisation - The fair value pricing committee feels that it is appropriate to value the shares at £0.0254 based on payments from the liquidator (2019: £0.0254).

Juridica Investments has been delisted and is included in the portfolio statement with no value.

Sofia Property Fund has been suspended from trading and is included in the portfolio statement with no value.

Glitner Notes, Glitner shares and Kaupthing Shares are in liquidation, the ACD's fair value pricing committee have agreed that they should be treated as zero price assets.

Kaupthing Bank 0% 18/01/2031 - The fair value pricing committee feels that it is appropriate to value the shares at £1 with a pool factor applied which is confirmed by the company. The pool factor is to be adjusted at each paydown and is currently £0.0342646 per share (2019: £0.0828).

Lonestar Resources has been delisted and the fair value pricing committee feels that it is appropriate to value the shares at $0.031.

Henderson Alternative Strategies Trust has been delisted pending liquidation and the fair value pricing committee feels that it is appropriate to value the shares at £2.70.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies (continued)

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

The following assets held in the portfolio of investments are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature:

	2020	2019
	% of the total net asset value	% of the total net asset value
EF Realisation	0.02%	0.03%
FRM Credit Alpha Fund	0.00%	0.00%
Glitner Notes	0.00%	0.00%
Glitner Shares	0.00%	0.00%
Henderson Alternative Strategies Trust	4.56%	4.23%
Juridica Investments	0.00%	0.00%
Kaupthing Bank 0% 18/01/2031	0.01%	0.03%
Kaupthing Shares	0.00%	0.00%
Lonestar Resources	0.00%	0.14%
PSolve Alternatives - PSolve Niche Opportunities	0.00%	0.00%
Sofia Property Fund	0.00%	0.00%
Total	4.59%	4.43%

f Derivatives

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

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

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

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and as a result could potentially impact upon the risk factors outlined above.

During the year there were no derivative transactions.

(i) Counterparties

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies (continued)

f Derivatives (continued)

(ii) Leverage

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

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

(iii) Global exposure

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

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

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

Distribution table

for the year ended 30 November 2020

Distributions on A class income shares in pence per share

Payment date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.07.20	group 1	interim	21.171	-	21.171	24.594
31.07.20	group 2	interim	4.384	16.787	21.171	24.594
31.03.21	group 1	final	28.479	-	28.479	22.077
31.03.21	group 2	final	14.667	13.812	28.479	22.077

Distributions on B class income shares in pence per share

Payment date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.07.20	group 1	interim	1.630	-	1.630	1.831
31.07.20	group 2	interim	0.764	0.866	1.630	1.831
31.03.21	group 1	final	2.083	-	2.083	1.700
31.03.21	group 2	final	0.817	1.266	2.083	1.700

Equalisation

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

Interim distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 December 2019
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 December 2019 to 31 May 2020

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 June 2020
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 June 2020 to 30 November 2020

Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund
Investment Manager's report

Investment objective

The sub-fund aims to achieve long-term capital growth by investing primarily in the shares of gold mining companies, precious metal related companies and resources based companies. The sub-fund may also invest in gold bullion shares, other transferable securities, money market instruments, deposits, collective investment schemes and warrants.

Investment policy

The sub-fund may also invest in equities listed on recognised markets. The sub-fund will typically be fully invested in a spread of equities principally within the gold and precious metal industry. From time to time, depending on market conditions, the sub-fund may invest in other transferable securities, money market instruments, deposits, collective investment schemes, derivatives and warrants.

Derivative and forward transactions may be used by the sub-fund solely for the purposes of hedging.

Investment performance*

	6 months to 30.11.20	12 months to 30.11.20	3 years to 30.11.20
Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund	-4.4%	27.2%	12.8%
S&P TSX Global Gold Sector Index	-6.1%	27.9%	18.5%

*Source: Morningstar Direct, based on 12pm mid-prices, B class income.

Over the 12-month period ended 30 November 2020, the sub-fund returned 27.2%, while the comparative benchmark returned 27.9% in GBP terms.

Performance was primarily driven by positive security selection within small-cap companies. This was partially offset by security selection within mid-cap names, which detracted. From an allocation perspective, the sub-fund's overweight to small-cap and large-cap companies detracted from returns, while overweight exposure to mid-caps contributed positively. The sub-fund's exposure to cash detracted due to the rising market environment.

Principal risks of investment or economic uncertainties

Principal risks that the sub-fund faces include commodity price movements, which can materially affect the performance of the securities in the portfolio. A deterioration of macroeconomic conditions can also negatively impact the performance of global equities. The team examines the macroeconomic environment, supply/demand forces, forecasts for global growth, as well as the state of capital markets in order to implement active asset allocation, which we believe helps manage these risks. Other risks include company specific risks, as a number of factors could impact the performance of securities within the portfolio. Company-specific risks are evaluated as part of our fundamental analysis, such as the location of assets and associated political risks, quality of assets and management team capabilities. In addition to performing in-depth fundamental research, portfolio diversification helps reduce the potential impact of company-specific risks.

Investment strategy and outlook

Gold experienced its strongest performance since 2010, benefiting from continued safe-haven interest owing to the global recessionary environment brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic, elevated market volatility and mounting geopolitical tensions throughout 2020. While the gold price declined towards the end of the period on the back of the positive vaccine developments and rollout, gold remains well supported by the expectation that both the US dollar and real rates will continue being range-bound, if not weaker, in the near future. In addition, the unprecedented global monetary and fiscal policy response will likely have long-lasting economic and financial impacts and provide ongoing support for gold. As a commodity, gold deposits are increasingly difficult to find and costly to extract, and the increasing cash constraints placed upon the industry by the capital markets will limit new production growth and suppress new supply.

Investment Manager's report (continued)

Investment strategy and outlook (continued)

Gold's outlook as a currency, meanwhile, will likely depend on its response to foreign exchange price dynamics, particularly in light of the unprecedented amount of global monetary easing, fiscal stimulus and liquidity support implemented in 2020. Historically, investors have treated gold as a hedge to US dollar weakness, and they are doing so again this year. Furthermore, there continues to be increasing potential for global central banks to diversify their holdings away from the US dollar – a portion of which will likely end up in gold.

We are currently maintaining our overweight amongst junior miners. We continue to hold our conviction that as senior gold miners grapple with declining mine lives, we expect continued merger and acquisition activity to target exploration and single asset companies operating in safe geopolitical regions. Given the higher gold price, we expect junior miners and exploration companies to improve their ability to access funds and ultimately unlock shareholder value on their respective gold projects through exploration, which typically takes years to prove.

In this environment, we continue to look for companies that have quality assets, strong management teams and those that are trading at attractive valuations. We are encouraged by the industry's improved discipline towards sustained profitability, return on investment and shareholder engagement, particularly within the large-cap space. Our focus continues to be on disciplined stock selection and diversification to ensure the sub-fund has exposure to current and future profitable gold production.

AGF Investments Inc
22 January 2021

Summary of portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 November 2020

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

	Cost
Purchases:	£
Gold Bullion Securities	3,597,379
Agnico Eagle Mines	2,297,154
Royal Gold	2,134,966
Newmont Goldcorp	1,937,655
Gold Fields ADR	1,331,364
Yamana Gold	1,048,686
Wesdome Gold Mines	963,354
Kirkland Lake Gold	802,269
Teranga Gold	684,591
SSR Mining	613,071
Troilus Gold	494,060
Kinross Gold	480,296
Pretium Resources	466,883
B2Gold	459,581
K92 Mining	439,036
Alamos Gold	412,260
Troilus Gold	408,392
Endeavour Mining	358,039
Lundin Gold	354,961
Iamgold	319,647

	Proceeds
Sales:	£
Agnico Eagle Mines	2,429,910
Barrick Gold	2,075,223
Gold Bullion Securities	1,925,790
Northern Star Resources	1,524,956
Newmont Goldcorp	1,018,068
Wheaton Precious Metals	972,258
Evolution Mining	943,069
Kinross Gold	919,339
Endeavour Mining	780,460
SilverCrest Metals	768,992
Franco-Nevada	626,745
Newcrest Mining	613,680
Dundee Precious Metals	561,289
SSR Mining	549,851
Lundin Mining	508,267
Belo Sun Mining	496,704
Osisko Gold Royalties	491,058
Anglo American	489,905
Osisko Mining	466,397
Iamgold	441,558

Portfolio statement

as at 30 November 2020

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Equities 92.92% (93.90%)			
Equities - United Kingdom 0.75% (2.96%)			
Equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom 0.75% (2.36%)			
Materials 0.75% (2.36%)			
Hochschild Mining	183,959	390,729	0.75
Total equities- incorporated in the United Kingdom		390,729	0.75
Equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom 0.00% (0.60%)			
Materials 0.00% (0.60%)		-	-
Total equities - United Kingdom		390,729	0.75
Equities - North America 89.07% (80.63%)			
Equities - Canada 79.09% (72.31%)			
Agnico Eagle Mines	74,232	3,646,597	7.03
Alamos Gold	216,889	1,338,867	2.58
Algold Resources*	9,610	174	0.00
Altius Minerals	22,202	145,652	0.28
AngloGold Ashanti ADR	113,779	1,846,816	3.56
B2Gold	468,912	1,954,139	3.77
Barrick Gold	192,825	3,340,731	6.44
Centerra Gold	66,729	480,575	0.93
Franco-Nevada	21,551	2,142,519	4.13
Gold Fields ADR	281,878	1,839,000	3.54
Golden Star Resources	69,476	199,581	0.38
Great Bear Resources	26,692	268,293	0.52
Integra Resources	30,000	74,909	0.14
K92 Mining	103,471	453,332	0.87
Kinross Gold	492,795	2,626,189	5.06
Kirkland Lake Gold	77,168	2,371,552	4.57
Liberty Gold	1,016,957	952,240	1.84
Lundin Gold	52,189	337,550	0.65
Marathon Gold	193,374	290,603	0.56
Maverix Metals	65,000	248,792	0.48
O3 Mining	100,000	167,620	0.32
OceanaGold	102,329	95,817	0.19
Orezone Gold	591,018	310,864	0.60
Orla Mining	236,920	879,155	1.69
Pan American Silver	57,908	1,280,435	2.47
Pan American Silver Contingent Value Right 22/02/2029	284,902	149,588	0.29
Pretium Resources	46,361	380,513	0.73
Probe Metals	341,792	308,188	0.59
Roxgold	426,882	399,716	0.77

* Algold Resources - On 13 July 2020 the holding was suspended. The fair value pricing committee agreed to value the holding at 75% discount to last traded price at CAD$0.03125. (2019: CAD$0.1 full trade price).

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 30 November 2020

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Equities - Canada (continued)			
Sabina Gold & Silver	159,500	213,884	0.41
Sandstorm Gold	53,133	288,990	0.56
SilverCrest Metals	472,655	3,073,446	5.92
SSR Mining	76,014	1,040,409	2.01
Teranga Gold	140,369	1,135,869	2.19
Torex Gold Resources	55,256	567,858	1.09
Troilus Gold	2,488,051	1,610,668	3.11
Victoria Gold	20,000	148,893	0.29
Wesdome Gold Mines	186,572	1,229,363	2.37
Wheaton Precious Metals	61,394	1,777,839	3.43
Yamana Gold	361,404	1,414,199	2.73
Total equities - Canada		41,031,425	79.09
Equities - United States 9.98% (8.32%)			
Firstgold*	64,211	-	-
Newmont Goldcorp	86,579	3,815,818	7.36
Royal Gold	16,475	1,361,512	2.62
Total equities - United States		5,177,330	9.98
Total equities - North America		46,208,755	89.07
Equities - Cayman Islands 1.68% (2.95%)			
Endeavour Mining	49,082	868,105	1.68
Equities - Australia 1.42% (7.36%)			
Gold Road Resources	183,963	120,828	0.23
Newcrest Mining	9,262	137,514	0.27
Saracen Mineral Holdings	37,860	98,422	0.19
West African Resources	792,622	380,606	0.73
Total equities - Australia		737,370	1.42
Total equities		48,204,959	92.92
Exchange Traded Commodities 4.95% (1.20%)			
Gold Bullion Securities	20,622	2,567,227	4.95

* Firstgold - The fair value pricing committee determined that it is appropriate to include the security in the portfolio of investments with no value, as the security is delisted.

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 30 November 2020

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Warrants 1.00% (0.25%)			
Liberty Gold Warrant 02/10/2021*	880,000	518,814	1.00
O3 Mining Warrant 18/06/2022**	50,000	-	-
Troilus Gold Warrant 10/06/2022***	400,000	-	-
		518,814	1.00
Portfolio of investments		51,291,000	98.87
Other net assets		588,783	1.13
Total net assets		51,879,783	100.00

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

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 November 2019.

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

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

* Liberty Gold Warrant 02/10/2021 is included in the porfolio of investments with a value of CAD$1.02, being the current ordinary share price of CAD$1.62 less the warrant exercise price of CAD$0.60.

** O3 Mining Warrant 18/06/2022 are included in the portfolio of investments with no value as the exercise price is greater than the ordinary security price.

*** Troilus Gold Warrant 10/06/2022 are included in the portfolio of investments with no value as the exercise price is greater than the ordinary security price.

Risk and reward profile

The risk and reward profile relates to both share classes in the sub-fund.

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the sub-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 sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the sub-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 sub-fund is in the highest category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen more significantly or with greater frequency than most other investments. 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.

The price of the sub-fund and any income from it can go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Investments in emerging and frontier markets may involve greater risks due to political and economic instability and underdeveloped markets and systems. This means your money may be at greater risk of loss.

The sub-fund is entitled to use derivative instruments for Efficient Portfolio Management. Derivatives may not achieve their intended purpose. Their prices may move up or down significantly over relatively short periods of time which may result in losses greater than the amount paid. This could adversely impact the value of the sub-fund.

The organisation from which the sub-fund buys a derivative may fail to carry out its obligations, which could also cause losses to the sub-fund.

The price of gold or other resources may be subject to sudden, unexpected and substantial fluctuations. This may lead to significant declines in the values of any companies developing these resources in which the sub-fund invests and significantly impact investment performance.

The sub-fund may invest in securities not denominated in sterling, the value of your investments may be affected by changes in currency exchange rates.

For further information please refer to the KIID.

For full details on risk factors for the sub-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 shareholder an indication of the performance of a share in the sub-fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each share. Operating charges are those charges incurred in operating the sub-fund and direct transaction costs are costs incurred when purchasing or selling securities in the portfolio of investments.

	A class income			B class income		
	2020^	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
	p	p	p	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	221.64	166.98	198.11	59.08	44.11	51.75
Return before operating charges	72.38	58.44	(27.62)	16.69	15.46	(7.29)
Operating charges	(4.92)	(3.78)	(3.51)	(0.54)	(0.39)	(0.35)
Return after operating charges *	67.46	54.66	(31.13)	16.15	15.07	(7.64)
Distributions^^	-	-	-	-	(0.10)	-
Closing net asset value per share	289.10	221.64	166.98	75.23	59.08	44.11
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.34	0.37	0.36	0.09	0.10	0.09
Performance						
Return after charges	30.44%	32.73%	(15.71%)	27.34%	34.16%	(14.76%)
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£)	-	5,577,085	5,122,761	51,879,783	39,096,379	36,451,322
Closing number of shares	-	2,516,279	3,067,916	68,960,941	66,176,551	82,637,079
Operating charges^^^	1.81%*	1.81%	1.81%	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%
Direct transaction costs	0.12%	0.18%	0.18%	0.12%	0.18%	0.18%
Prices						
Highest share price (p)	360.1	264.3	217.9	96.71	70.25	57.00
Lowest share price (p)	182.3	170.0	163.9	48.75	44.91	43.29

^ For the period 1 December 2019 to 19 November 2020.
^^ Rounded to 2 decimal places.

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

* Annualised based on the expenses incurred during the period 1 December 2019 to 19 November 2020.

On 19 November 2020 A class income share class closed and all holdings converted to B class income shares.

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

Financial statements - Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund

Statement of total return
for the year ended 30 November 2020

	Notes	2020		2019	
		£	£	£	£
Income:					
Net capital gains	2		12,341,353		14,571,882
Revenue	3	405,573		446,231	
Expenses	4	(460,587)		(416,806)	
Net (expense) / revenue before taxation		(55,014)		29,425	
Taxation	5	(58,632)		(41,897)	
Net expense after taxation			(113,646)		(12,472)
Total return before distributions			12,227,707		14,559,410
Distributions	6		(685)		(81,588)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			12,227,022		14,477,822

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders
for the year ended 30 November 2020

	2020		2019	
	£	£	£	£
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		44,673,464		41,574,083
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	41,760,479		23,834,549	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(46,812,018)		(35,226,268)	
		(5,051,539)		(11,391,719)
Dilution levy		30,836		13,278
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		12,227,022		14,477,822
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		51,879,783		44,673,464

Balance sheet
as at 30 November 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		51,291,000	42,594,491
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	387,681	602,127
Cash and bank balances	8	1,010,633	1,828,440
Total assets		52,689,314	45,025,058
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(809,531)	(351,594)
Total liabilities		(809,531)	(351,594)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		51,879,783	44,673,464

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 November 2020

1. Accounting policies
   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 24 to 26.

2. Net capital gains

	2020	2019
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised gains / (losses)	4,222,868	(2,172,094)
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised gains	8,144,038	16,777,224
Currency losses	(22,697)	(31,078)
Forward currency contracts	(951)	820
Transaction charges	(1,905)	(2,990)
Total net capital gains	12,341,353	14,571,882

3. Revenue

	2020	2019
	£	£
UK revenue	-	39,733
Overseas revenue	402,379	388,125
Bank and deposit interest	3,194	18,373
Total revenue	405,573	446,231

4. Expenses

	2020	2019
	£	£
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	430,474	390,287
Payable to the Depositary		
Depositary fees	18,201	16,405
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	5,670	6,330
Non-executive directors' fees	621	747
Safe custody fees	2,097	2,093
Bank interest	3	24
FCA fee	655	630
KIID production fee	290	290
Listing fee	2,576	-
	11,912	10,114
Total expenses	460,587	416,806

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 November 2020

5. Taxation

	2020	2019
	£	£
a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year		
Overseas tax withheld	58,632	41,897
Total taxation (note 5b)	58,632	41,897

b. Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2019: higher) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2019: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Net (expense) / revenue before taxation	(55,014)	29,425
Corporation tax @ 20%	(11,003)	5,885
Effects of:		
UK revenue	-	(7,947)
Overseas revenue	(80,475)	(77,625)
Overseas tax withheld	58,632	41,897
Excess management expenses	91,478	79,687
Total taxation (note 5a)	58,632	41,897

c. Provision for deferred taxation

At the year end, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to excess management expenses as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of asset not recognised is £1,489,655 (2019: £1,398,177).

6. Distributions

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interim income distribution	-	81,605
Final income distribution	-	-
	-	81,605
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	2,472	9,984
Amounts added on issue of shares	(1,764)	(9,715)
Net equalisation on conversions	(23)	(286)
Total net distributions	685	81,588
Reconciliation between net expense and distributions:		
Net expense after taxation per Statement of total return	(113,646)	(12,472)
Revenue shortfall to be transferred from capital	114,331	94,060
Distributions	685	81,588

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

7. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	343,174	530,683
Sales awaiting settlement	-	47,021
Accrued revenue	44,250	24,225
Prepaid expenses	257	198
Total debtors	387,681	602,127

8. Cash and bank balances

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank balances	1,010,633	1,732,976
Cash on deposit	-	95,464
Total cash and bank balances	1,010,633	1,828,440

9. Other creditors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	765,330	312,525
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	35,457	30,581
Other expenses:		
Depositary fees	1,591	1,292
Safe custody fees	392	362
Audit fee	5,670	6,330
Non-executive directors’ fees	357	348
Listing fee	644	-
Transaction charges	90	156
	8,744	8,488
Total accrued expenses	44,201	39,069
Total other creditors	809,531	351,594

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

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

11. Share classes

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

	A class income
Opening shares in issue	2,516,279
Total shares issued in the year	378,345
Total shares cancelled in the year	(844,942)
Total shares converted in the year	(2,049,682)
Closing shares in issue	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

11. Share classes (continued)

	B class income
Opening shares in issue	66,176,551
Total shares issued in the year	54,370,715
Total shares cancelled in the year	(59,195,377)
Total shares converted in the year	7,609,052
Closing shares in issue	68,960,941

For the year ended 30 November 2020, the annual management charge is as follows:

B class income	0.65%
A class income - until closure on 19 November 2020	1.75%

The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Management fees.

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

On the winding up of a sub-fund all the assets of the sub-fund will be realised and apportioned to the share classes in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Shareholders 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 share class has the same rights on winding up.

12. Related party transactions

Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited, as ACD is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the sub-fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the sub-fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the ACD 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 shares has decreased from 75.18p to 66.99p as at 29 March 2021. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

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

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

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

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

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Purchases after transaction costs
2020	£	£	%	£
Equities	18,365,192	29,322	0.16%	18,394,514
Exchange Traded Commodities	3,595,050	2,329	0.06%	3,597,379
Total	21,960,242	31,651	0.22%	21,991,893

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 November 2020

14. Transaction costs (continued)
a Direct transaction costs (continued)

2019	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Purchases after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£
Equities	17,010,393	27,137	0.16%	17,037,530
Total	17,010,393	27,137	0.16%	17,037,530

2020	Sales before transaction costs	Commission		Sales after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£
Equities	22,858,897	(32,550)	0.14%	22,826,347
Exchange Traded Commodities	1,926,983	(1,193)	0.06%	1,925,790
Total	24,785,880	(33,743)	0.20%	24,752,137

2019	Sales before transaction costs	Commission		Sales after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£
Equities	26,908,076	(59,938)	0.22%	26,848,138
Exchange Traded Commodities	2,398,618	(2,101)	0.09%	2,396,517
Total	29,306,694	(62,039)	0.31%	29,244,655

Capital events amount of £910,139 (2019: £146,421) is excluded from the total sales as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

Summary of direct transaction costs

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

2020	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	65,394	0.12%

2019	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	89,176	0.18%

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 0.98% (2019: 0.82%).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies

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

a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the sub-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 sub-fund's exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main element of the portfolio of investments which is exposed to this risk is equities which are disclosed in the Portfolio statement.

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

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

At 30 November 2020, if the price of the investments held by the sub-fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund would increase or decrease by approximately £2,538,609 (2019: £2,124,090).

(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 sub-fund's financial instruments and cash holdings at the balance sheet date is as follows:

2020	Financial instruments and cash holdings £	Net debtors and creditors £	Total net foreign currency exposure £
Australian dollar	737,370	-	737,370
Canadian dollar	34,356,835	2,185	34,359,020
US dollar	16,617,539	42,065	16,659,604
Total foreign currency exposure	51,711,744	44,250	51,755,994

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies (continued)
a Market risk (continued)
(ii) Currency risk (continued)

2019	Financial instruments and cash holdings £	Net debtors and creditors £	Total net foreign currency exposure £
Australian dollar	3,287,333	-	3,287,333
Canadian dollar	30,543,006	47,021	30,590,027
US dollar	9,140,087	24,118	9,164,205
Total foreign currency exposure	42,970,426	71,139	43,041,565

At 30 November 2020, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund would increase or decrease by approximately £2,587,800 (2019: £2,152,078).

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the sub-fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year the sub-fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances.

The amount of revenue receivable from bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

In the event of a change in interest rates, there would be no material impact upon the net assets of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

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

b Credit risk

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

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

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

c Liquidity risk

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies (continued)

c Liquidity risk (continued)

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

To reduce liquidity risk the ACD will ensure, in line with the limits stipulated within the COLL rules, a substantial portion of the sub-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 sub-fund.

In addition liquidity is subject to stress testing on an annual basis to assess the ability of the sub-fund to meet large redemptions (50% of the net asset value and 80% of the net asset value), while still being able to adhere to its objective guidelines and the FCA investment borrowing regulations.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2020 £	Investment liabilities 2020 £
Quoted prices	50,772,012	-
Observable market data	-	-
Unobservable data*	518,988	-
	51,291,000	-

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2019 £	Investment liabilities 2019 £
Quoted prices	42,435,377	-
Observable market data	-	-
Unobservable data*	159,114	-
	42,594,491	-

*The following securities are valued in the portfolio of investments using valuation techniques:

Algold Resources - On 13 July 2020 the holding was suspended. The fair value pricing committee agreed to value the holding at 75% discount to last traded price at CAD$0.03125. (2019: CAD$0.1 full trade price).

Firstgold - The fair value pricing committee determined that it is appropriate to include the security in the portfolio of investments with no value, as the security is delisted (2019: nil value).

Liberty Gold Warrant 02/10/2021 is included in the porfolio of investments with a value of CAD$1.02, being the current ordinary share price of CAD$1.62 less the warrant exercise price of CAD$0.60 (2019: CAD$0.22).

O3 Mining Warrant 18/06/2022 is included in the portfolio of investments with no value as the exercise price is greater than the ordinary security price.

Troilus Gold Warrant 10/06/2022 is included in the portfolio of investments with no value as the exercise price is greater than the ordinary security price (2019: nil value).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies (continued)

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

The following assets held in the portfolio of investments are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature:

	2020	2019
	% of the total net asset value	% of the total net asset value
Algold Resources	0.00%	0.00%
Firstgold	0.00%	0.00%
Liberty Gold Warrant 02/10/2021	1.00%	0.25%
O3 Mining Warrants 18/06/2022	0.00%	0.00%
Troilus Gold Warrants 10/06/2022	0.00%	0.00%
Total	1.00%	0.25%

f Derivatives

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

The ACD monitors that any exposure is covered globally to ensure adequate cover is available to meet the sub-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 sub-fund to calculate the percentage global exposure. Global exposure is a risk mitigation technique that monitors the overall commitment to derivatives in the sub-fund at any given time and may not exceed 100% of the net asset value of the property of the sub-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 sub-fund using a range of brokers for security transactions, thereby diversifying the risk of exposure to any one broker. In addition the sub-fund will only transact with brokers who are subject to frequent reviews with whom transaction limits are set.

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies (continued)

f Derivatives (continued)

(ii) Leverage

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

As at the balance sheet date, the leverage was 100.33%.

(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:

	Gross exposure value £	% of the total net asset value
Investment		
Warrants		
Liberty Gold Warrant 02/10/2021	172,938	0.33%

Distribution table

for the year ended 30 November 2020

As expenses exceed the revenue in the A class income units there is no distribution payable in the current and prior financial year.

Distributions on B class income in pence per share

Payment date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.07.20	group 1	interim	-	-	-	0.101
31.07.20	group 2	interim	-	-	-	0.101
31.03.21	group 1	final	-	-	-	-
31.03.21	group 2	final	-	-	-	-

Interim distribution:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 December 2019
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 December 2019 to 31 May 2020

Final distribution:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 June 2020
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 June 2020 to 30 November 2020

SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund
Investment Manager's report

Investment objective

The sub-fund aims to achieve long-term capital growth through investment in the markets of the Asia and Pacific region, excluding Japan but including Australasia.

Investment policy

The sub-fund will invest in companies quoted on the stock exchanges of the Asia and Pacific Basin region, excluding Japan but including Australasia, that the Investment Manager believes will become market leaders of the future. From time to time, depending on market conditions, the sub-fund may invest in other transferable securities, money market instruments, deposits, collective investment schemes and warrants.

Derivative and forward transactions may be used by the sub-fund solely for the purposes of hedging.

Investment performance*

	6 months to 30.11.20	1 year to 30.11.20	3 years to 30.11.20	5 years to 30.11.20
SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund	19.96%	29.03%	31.48%	120.50%
MSCI AC Asia Pacific excluding Japan Index	22.51%	17.68%	23.08%	94.74%

All figures are on a GBP total return basis.

*Source: Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited, based on 12pm mid-prices, Class A accumulation.

Over the 1 year period under review the sub-fund registered a gain of 29.03% outperforming the MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index, which rose 17.68% sterling adjusted. Over the last six months there has been profit taking in many of the winners of the first half, hence the sub-fund gave up a small part of the gains made earlier in the year. The sub-fund has outperformed the MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index over the longer term, 3 and 5 years.

At the stock level, Indian online job posting website operator Info Edge India, Bilibili - China's YouTube equivalent and factory automation provider Airtac International Group performed well.

Investment activities**

During the year, the focus continued to be on companies benefitting from long-term mega trends such as demographic shifts, urbanisation, and innovation. Due to the Covid-19 impact on travel, we sold travel related companies aircraft services and air terminal operators. Companies exposed to these trends tend to offer long-term structural growth with an attractive risk/reward profile.

Notable new additions included Chinese New Energy Vehicles ('NEVs') Li Auto and BYD. Both stand to benefit from China's recently announced goal of NEV sales of 20% of all car sales by 2025, a significant increase from the current 4.6%. The long-term target is to phase out internal-combustion-engine vehicles by 2035, and have a combination of NEV's, hybrids and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles. Sinbon a Taiwanese manufacturer of cables and connectors used in niche applications for green energy, both wind and solar as well as automotive and medical energy. Customisation, research and development coupled with long standing customer relationships should give them a competitive edge.

**Source: UBS Switzerland AG.

Investment strategy and outlook***

MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index earnings are forecast to stage a sharp rebound in 2021, with estimates of 25% following the -6% forecast for this year. There has been a significant turnaround in North Asia, China, South Korea and Taiwan who seem to have all dealt with the Covid-19 pandemic well.

So where to from here? Against a backdrop of a weak US dollar and relatively low oil prices, coupled with abundant liquidity Asia should do well. Even though there could be more to go for in the cyclical rally and there has been some profit taking in the winners of the first half of 2020. We continue to favour companies with long term positive secular tailwinds.

***Source: Jefferies Group LLC.

BennBridge Ltd
17 December 2020

Summary of portfolio changes
for the year ended 30 November 2020

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

Purchases:	Cost £
Tencent Holdings	1,085,591
Alibaba Group Holding	872,813
Housing Development Finance	838,944
MediaTek	827,263
Ping An Insurance Group	791,985
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	762,831
China Life Insurance	738,212
Samsung Electronics	737,242
JD.com ADR	611,020
Megaport	599,981
LG Chem	580,054
Li Auto	550,405
Minth Group	526,456
Hangzhou Tigermed Consulting	506,729
Reliance Industries	505,006
ICICI Bank	493,877
NAVER	465,618
Xinyi Energy Holdings	456,768
Northern Star Resources	455,772
Ping An Healthcare and Technology Company	455,003

Sales:	Proceeds £
Ping An Insurance Group	1,175,716
Alibaba Group Holding	730,481
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing ADR	716,675
Alibaba Health Information Technology	630,800
HDFC Bank	626,580
JD.com	591,808
CSPC Pharmaceutical Group	576,521
China Feihe	570,809
Alibaba Group Holding ADR	563,677
China Overseas Land & Investment	528,241
Tencent Holdings	468,447
Kingdee International Software Group	434,398
Mesoblast	431,145
Housing Development Finance	430,874
Regis Resources	417,358
Largan Precision	407,893
Techtronic Industries Company	405,046
LG Chem	393,321
Sunny Friend Environmental Technology	391,525
Venture Corporation	375,169

Portfolio statement
as at 30 November 2020

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Equities 99.04% (99.01%)			
Equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom 30.45% (22.11%)			
Industrials 1.77% (0.00%)			
Airtac International Group	29,000	632,551	1.77
Consumer Discretionary 11.21% (10.67%)			
Alibaba Group Holding	24,600	621,299	1.74
JD.com	14,000	458,010	1.28
Li Auto	28,000	754,189	2.11
Meituan	15,000	420,290	1.17
MINISO Group Holding	25,000	372,083	1.04
Minth Group	194,000	720,705	2.01
Niu Technologies	15,000	335,044	0.94
Shenzhou International Group Holdings	26,000	329,082	0.92
		4,010,702	11.21
Consumer Staples 1.18% (1.66%)			
China Mengniu Dairy	111,000	420,406	1.18
Health Care 4.31% (4.58%)			
Alibaba Health Information Technology	204,000	448,406	1.25
Ping An Healthcare and Technology Company	54,000	494,870	1.38
Wuxi Biologics Cayman	81,000	599,870	1.68
		1,543,146	4.31
Information Technology 3.68% (1.14%)			
GDS Holdings	6,900	464,634	1.30
Kingdee International Software Group	167,000	435,652	1.22
Ming Yuan Cloud Group Holdings	110,000	414,493	1.16
		1,314,779	3.68
Communication Services 6.92% (3.02%)			
Bilibili	11,000	517,104	1.45
Sea	3,200	432,331	1.21
Tencent Holdings	28,000	1,523,092	4.26
		2,472,527	6.92
Real Estate 0.00% (1.04%)		-	-
Utilities 1.38% (0.00%)			
Xinyi Energy Holdings	1,150,000	495,556	1.38
Total equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom		10,889,667	30.45

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 30 November 2020

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Equities (continued)			
Equities - China 10.93% (5.02%)			
Beijing GeoEnviron Engineering & Technology	219,943	358,164	1.00
Beijing Oriental Yuhong Waterproof Technology	78,000	302,678	0.85
BYD	26,000	457,449	1.28
China Life Insurance	250,000	424,638	1.19
DaShenLin Pharmaceutical Group	35,000	352,527	0.99
Hangzhou Tigermed Consulting	45,000	566,956	1.58
NavInfo	160,000	281,125	0.79
Shenzhen Mindray Bio-Medical Electronics	9,000	345,035	0.96
Venustech Group	107,966	362,567	1.01
Weichai Power	300,000	458,551	1.28
Total equities - China		3,909,690	10.93
Equities - Hong Kong 2.44% (13.04%)			
Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing	11,100	413,113	1.15
Techtronic Industries Company	48,000	460,058	1.29
Total equities - Hong Kong		873,171	2.44
Equities - Indonesia 0.00% (1.26%)		-	-
Equities - Korea 11.62% (7.56%)			
Douzone Bizon	4,800	341,163	0.95
Koh Young Technology	6,600	416,828	1.17
LG Chem	1,400	758,140	2.12
LG Household & Health Care	430	440,391	1.23
NAVER	2,319	435,607	1.22
Samsung Electronics	29,000	1,309,348	3.66
Samsung SDI	1,260	454,600	1.27
Total equities - Korea		4,156,077	11.62
Equities - Malaysia 0.00% (1.00%)		-	-
Equities - Philippines 2.13% (3.12%)			
Ayala Corporation	34,000	436,195	1.22
Ayala Land preferred shares^	450,000	-	-
Wilcon Depot	1,180,000	325,382	0.91
Total equities - Philippines		761,577	2.13
Equities - Singapore 3.33% (7.31%)			
Frencken Group	600,000	379,078	1.06
iFAST Corporation	220,000	446,507	1.25
Keppel DC REIT	233,100	366,225	1.02
Total equities - Singapore		1,191,810	3.33
Equities - Taiwan 10.96% (10.83%)			
Accton Technology Corporation	80,000	501,416	1.40
E Ink Holdings	375,000	404,050	1.13
M31 Technology	44,000	400,081	1.12
MediaTek	48,000	888,042	2.48
Sinbon Electronics	75,000	384,340	1.07
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	76,000	959,680	2.68
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing ADR	5,320	386,612	1.08
Total equities - Taiwan		3,924,221	10.96

^ Ayala Land shareholders received one new preference share for every right held on 21 June 2012. The new shares will allow existing shareholders to hold a debt-like instrument with voting powers in Ayala Land on top of their equity interest. Ayala Land preferred shares are not traded and are included in the portfolio statement with no value. The voting preference shares are given preference over common stocks in the distribution of dividends.

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 30 November 2020

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Equities (continued)			
Equities - Thailand 1.09% (2.33%)			
Osotspa	434,000	389,560	1.09
Equities - India 16.17% (14.83%)			
Astral Poly Technik	25,000	370,188	1.03
Avenue Supermarts	16,000	373,829	1.04
Hindustan Unilever	17,000	368,005	1.03
Housing Development Finance	44,800	1,013,642	2.83
ICICI Bank	100,000	479,676	1.34
Info Edge India	16,000	680,255	1.90
Infosys	31,000	348,774	0.97
Larsen & Toubro	46,000	514,139	1.44
Nestle India	2,300	394,310	1.10
PVR	33,000	434,609	1.21
Reliance Industries	22,000	431,794	1.21
TeamLease Services	15,200	382,226	1.07
Total equities - India		5,791,447	16.17
Equities - Australia 8.79% (8.28%)			
Appen	27,000	468,380	1.31
Clinuvel Pharmaceuticals	27,441	306,246	0.86
CSL	2,081	341,473	0.95
Genetic Signatures	181,009	177,832	0.50
Megaport	106,988	749,943	2.10
Northern Star Resources	72,000	500,718	1.40
Telix Pharmaceuticals	310,000	597,141	1.67
Total equities - Australia		3,141,733	8.79
Equities - New Zealand 1.13% (2.32%)			
Fisher & Paykel Healthcare	22,000	403,378	1.13
Total equities		35,432,331	99.04
Portfolio of investments		35,432,331	99.04
Other net assets		345,152	0.96
Total net assets		35,777,483	100.00

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

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 November 2019.

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

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

Risk and reward profile

The risk and reward profile relates to both share classes in the sub-fund.

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the sub-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 sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the sub-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 sub-fund is in a higher category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen frequently and more dramatically than some other types of investment. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

The price of the sub-fund and any income from it can go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

The sub-fund is entitled to use derivative instruments for Efficient Portfolio Management. Derivatives may not achieve their intended purpose. Their prices may move up or down significantly over relatively short periods of time which may result in losses greater than the amount paid. This could adversely impact the value of the sub-fund.

The organisation from which the sub-fund buys a derivative may fail to carry out its obligations, which could also cause losses to the sub-fund.

The sub-fund invests in one geographic region and will have greater exposure to market, political, legal, economic and social risks of that region than if it diversifies risk across a number of geographic regions.

The sub-fund may invest in securities not denominated in sterling, the value of your investments may be affected by changes in currency exchange rates.

For further information please refer to the KIID.

For full details on risk factors for the sub-fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

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

Comparative table

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

	Class A Accumulation			Class B Accumulation		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
	p	p	p	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	246.70	228.42	245.37	197.26	181.09	192.88
Return before operating charges	73.39	22.71	(12.80)	59.11	18.06	(10.14)
Operating charges	(4.49)	(4.43)	(4.15)	(1.88)	(1.89)	(1.65)
Return after operating charges *	68.90	18.28	(16.95)	57.23	16.17	(11.79)
Distributions^	-	(1.29)	(2.42)	(0.41)	(2.70)	(3.49)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares^	-	1.29	2.42	0.41	2.70	3.49
Closing net asset value per share	315.60	246.70	228.42	254.49	197.26	181.09
* after direct transaction costs of:	1.21	0.68	0.84	1.07	0.55	0.66
Performance						
Return after charges	27.93%	8.00%	(6.91%)	29.01%	8.93%	(6.11%)
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£)	691,259	317,992	403,184	35,086,224	14,841,814	15,404,291
Closing number of shares	219,029	128,897	176,513	13,786,702	7,524,147	8,506,434
Operating charges^^	1.62%	1.83%	1.71%	0.84%	0.98%	0.86%
Direct transaction costs	0.48%	0.28%	0.35%	0.48%	0.28%	0.35%
Prices						
Highest share price (p)	322.1	261.7	267.8	259.7	208.6	210.8
Lowest share price (p)	217.4	220.3	212.4	174.3	174.8	168.2

^ Rounded to 2 decimal places.

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

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

Financial statements - SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 November 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Income:					
Net capital gains	2		7,602,899		1,146,367
Revenue	3	289,426		400,258	
Expenses	4	(204,502)		(153,666)	
Net revenue before taxation		84,924		246,592	
Taxation	5	(135,735)		(1,967)	
Net (expense) / revenue after taxation			(50,811)		244,625
Total return before distributions			7,552,088		1,390,992
Distributions	6		(51,171)		(218,929)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			7,500,917		1,172,063

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 November 2020

	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		15,159,806		15,807,475
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	15,432,585		327,336	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(2,412,155)		(2,357,987)	
		13,020,430		(2,030,651)
Dilution levy		39,667		-
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		7,500,917		1,172,063
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		56,663		210,919
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		35,777,483		15,159,806

Balance sheet
as at 30 November 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		35,432,331	15,010,450
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	36,377	8,050
Cash and bank balances	8	498,045	207,838
Total assets		35,966,753	15,226,338
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(189,270)	(66,532)
Total liabilities		(189,270)	(66,532)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		35,777,483	15,159,806

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 November 2020

1. Accounting policies
   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 24 to 26.

2. Net capital gains

	2020	2019
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised gains	2,549,008	550,452
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised gains	5,216,261	639,417
Currency losses	(152,071)	(45,625)
Forward currency contracts	(414)	519
Capital special dividend	383	8,189
Transaction charges	(10,268)	(6,585)
Total net capital gains	7,602,899	1,146,367

3. Revenue

	2020	2019
	£	£
UK revenue	-	6,442
Overseas revenue	289,270	362,087
Bank and deposit interest	156	1,785
Stock dividends	-	29,944
Total revenue	289,426	400,258

4. Expenses

	2020	2019
	£	£
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	165,948	106,856
Payable to the Depositary		
Depositary fees	9,789	9,000
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	5,670	6,330
Non-executive directors' fees	621	747
Safe custody fees	7,730	4,680
Bank interest	1,044	280
FCA fee	243	237
KIID production fee	1,071	290
Publication fee	3,109	-
Administration fee	2,843	18,037
Legal fee	6,434	7,209
	28,765	37,810
Total expenses	204,502	153,666

5. Taxation

	2020	2019
	£	£
a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year		
Overseas tax withheld	36,416	27,679
Deferred tax (note 5c) - Indian capital gains tax	99,319	(25,712)
Total taxation (note 5b)	135,735	1,967

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

5. Taxation (continued)

b. Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2019: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2019: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Net revenue before taxation	84,924	246,592
Corporation tax @ 20%	16,985	49,318
Effects of:		
UK revenue	-	(1,288)
Overseas revenue	(55,522)	(74,941)
Overseas tax withheld	36,416	27,679
Excess management expenses	38,537	26,911
Deferred tax - Indian capital gains tax	99,319	(25,712)
Total taxation (note 5a)	135,735	1,967

c. Provision for deferred taxation	2020	2019
	£	£
Opening provision	-	25,712
Deferred tax charge (note 5a)	99,319	(25,712)
Closing provision	99,319	-

At the year end, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to excess management expenses as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of asset not recognised is £296,696 (2019: £258,159).

6. Distributions

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interim accumulation distribution	-	81,632
Final accumulation distribution	56,663	129,287
	56,663	210,919
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	1,975	8,704
Amounts added on issue of shares	(7,463)	(689)
Net equalisation on conversions	(4)	(5)
Total net distributions	51,171	218,929

Reconciliation between net (expense) / revenue and distributions:

	2020	2019
Net (expense) / revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	(50,811)	244,625
Undistributed revenue brought forward	36	52
Deferred tax - Indian capital gains tax	99,319	(25,712)
Revenue shortfall to be transferred from capital	2,686	-
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(59)	(36)
Distributions	51,171	218,929

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

7. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	35,943	-
Accrued revenue	251	7,958
Prepaid expenses	183	92
Total debtors	36,377	8,050

8. Cash and bank balances

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank balances	498,045	207,800
Cash on deposit	-	38
Total cash and bank balances	498,045	207,838

9. Other creditors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	59,525	49,366
Currency trades outstanding	189	-
	59,714	49,366
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	19,874	8,473
Other expenses:		
Depositary fees	998	740
Safe custody fees	1,677	729
Audit fee	5,670	6,330
Non-executive directors' fees	357	348
Publication fee	738	-
Transaction charges	923	546
	10,363	8,693
Total accrued expenses	30,237	17,166
Deferred taxation - Indian Capital Gains Tax	99,319	-
Total other creditors	189,270	66,532

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

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

11. Share classes

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

	Class A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	128,897
Total shares issued in the year	100,994
Total shares cancelled in the year	(7,951)
Total shares converted in the year	(2,911)
Closing shares in issue	219,029

	Class B Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	7,524,147
Total shares issued in the year	7,344,567
Total shares cancelled in the year	(1,085,635)
Total shares converted in the year	3,623
Closing shares in issue	13,786,702

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

11. Share classes (continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2020, the annual management charge for each share class is as follows:

Class A Accumulation	1.43%
Class B Accumulation	0.65%

The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Management fees.

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

On the winding up of a sub-fund all the assets of the sub-fund will be realised and apportioned to the share classes in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Shareholders 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 share class has the same rights on winding up.

12. Related party transactions

Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited, as ACD is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the sub-fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the sub-fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the ACD 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 Class A Accumulation share has increased from 315.6p to 330.6p and the Class B Accumulation unit has increased from 254.5p to 266.6p as at 29 March 2021. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

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

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

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

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

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Purchases after transaction costs
2020	£	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	36,621,264	65,402	0.18%	-	-	36,686,666
Total	36,621,264	65,402	0.18%	-	-	36,686,666

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Purchases after transaction costs
2019	£	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	10,646,670	19,451	0.18%	181	0.00%	10,666,302
Total	10,646,670	19,451	0.18%	181	0.00%	10,666,302

Capital events amount of £nil (2019: £23,294) is excluded from the total purchases as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

14. Transaction costs (continued)

a Direct transaction costs (continued)

2020	Sales before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Sales after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	24,084,546	(53,821)	0.22%	(46)	0.00%	24,030,679
Total	24,084,546	(53,821)	0.22%	(46)	0.00%	24,030,679

2019	Sales before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Sales after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	12,061,314	(24,853)	0.21%	(779)	0.01%	12,035,682
Total	12,061,314	(24,853)	0.21%	(779)	0.01%	12,035,682

Summary of direct transaction costs

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

2020	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	119,223	0.48%
Taxes	46	0.00%

2019	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	44,304	0.27%
Taxes	960	0.01%

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 0.33% (2019: 0.31%).

15. Risk management policies

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the sub-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 sub-fund's exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main element of the portfolio of investments which is exposed to this risk is equities which are disclosed in the Portfolio statement.

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

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

At 30 November 2020, if the price of the investments held by the sub-fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund would increase or decrease by approximately £1,771,617 (2019: £750,523).

(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 sub-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
2020	£	£	£
Australian dollar	3,545,111	-	3,545,111
Chinese Yuan	2,002,096	-	2,002,096
Hong Kong dollar	10,162,496	-	10,162,496
Indian rupee	5,791,447	251	5,791,698
Korean won	3,720,470	-	3,720,470
Philippine peso	761,577	-	761,577
Singapore dollar	1,191,810	-	1,191,810
Taiwan dollar	4,170,828	-	4,170,828
Thailand baht	389,560	-	389,560
US dollar	4,091,444	(189)	4,091,255
Total foreign currency exposure	35,826,839	62	35,826,901

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)

2019	Financial instruments and cash holdings £	Net debtors and creditors £	Total net foreign currency exposure £
Australian dollar	1,461,269	-	1,461,269
Hong Kong dollar	5,155,763	4,296	5,160,059
Indian rupee	2,248,496	-	2,248,496
Indonesian rupiah	191,068	-	191,068
Korean won	1,146,184	-	1,146,184
Malaysian Ringgit	151,602	-	151,602
New Zealand dollar	146,118	-	146,118
Philippine peso	473,229	-	473,229
Singapore dollar	1,109,236	3,662	1,112,898
Taiwan dollar	1,068,023	-	1,068,023
Thailand baht	354,184	-	354,184
US dollar	1,625,267	-	1,625,267
Total foreign currency exposure	15,130,439	7,958	15,138,397

At 30 November 2020, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund would increase or decrease by approximately £1,791,345 (2019: £756,920).

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the sub-fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year the sub-fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances.

The amount of revenue receivable from bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

In the event of a change in interest rates, there would be no material impact upon the net assets of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

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

b Credit risk

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies (continued)

c Liquidity risk

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

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

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

The equity markets of emerging countries tend to be more volatile than the more developed markets of the world. Standards of disclosure and accounting regimes may not always fully comply with international criteria, and can make it difficult to establish accurate estimates of fundamental value. The dearth of accurate and meaningful information, and inefficiencies in its distribution, can leave emerging markets prone to sudden and unpredictable changes in sentiment. The resultant investment flows can trigger significant volatility in these relatively small and illiquid markets. At the same time, this lack of liquidity, together with low dealing volumes, can restrict the ACD's ability to execute substantial deals.

To reduce liquidity risk the ACD will ensure, in line with the limits stipulated within the COLL rules, a substantial portion of the sub-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 sub-fund.

In addition liquidity is subject to stress testing on an annual basis to assess the ability of the sub-fund to meet large redemptions (50% of the net asset value and 80% of the net asset value), 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 ACD to analyse, review and vote on price adjustments/maintenance where no current secondary market exists and/or where there are potential liquidity issues that would affect the disposal of an asset. In addition, the committee may also consider adjustments to the sub-fund's price should the constituent investments be exposed to closed markets during general market volatility or instability.

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2020 £	Investment liabilities 2020 £
Quoted prices	35,432,331	-
Observable market data	-	-
Unobservable data*	-	-
	35,432,331	-

*The following security is valued in the portfolio of investments using a valuation technique:

Ayala Land preferred shares: Ayala Land shareholders received one new preference share for every right held on 21 June 2012. The new shares will allow existing shareholders to hold a debt-like instrument with voting powers in Ayala Land on top of their equity interest. Ayala Land preferred shares are not traded and are included in the portfolio statement with no value. The voting preference shares are given preference over common stocks in the distribution of dividends.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies (continued)

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

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2019	Investment liabilities 2019
	£	£
Quoted prices	15,010,450	-
Observable market data	-	-
Unobservable data*	-	-
	15,010,450	-

*The following security is valued in the portfolio of investments using a valuation technique:

Ayala Land preferred shares: Ayala Land shareholders received one new preference share for every right held on 21 June 2012. The new shares will allow existing shareholders to hold a debt-like instrument with voting powers in Ayala Land on top of their equity interest. Ayala Land preferred shares are not traded and are included in the portfolio statement with no value. The voting preference shares are given preference over common stocks in the distribution of dividends.

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

The following assets held in the portfolio of investments are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature:

	2020	2019
	% of the total net asset value	% of the total net asset value
Ayala Land preferred shares	-	-
Total	-	-

f Derivatives

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

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

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

(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 sub-fund using a range of brokers for security transactions, thereby diversifying the risk of exposure to any one broker. In addition the sub-fund will only transact with brokers who are subject to frequent reviews with whom transaction limits are set.

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 November 2020

15. Risk management policies (continued)

f Derivatives (continued)

(ii) Leverage

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

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

(iii) Global exposure

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

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

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

Distribution table

for the year ended 30 November 2020

Distributions on Class A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.07.20	group 1	interim	-	-	-	0.223
31.07.20	group 2	interim	-	-	-	0.223
31.03.21	group 1	final	-	-	-	1.068
31.03.21	group 2	final	-	-	-	1.068

Distributions on Class B Accumulation in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.07.20	group 1	interim	-	-	-	1.003
31.07.20	group 2	interim	-	-	-	1.003
31.03.21	group 1	final	0.411	-	0.411	1.700
31.03.21	group 2	final	0.000	0.411	0.411	1.700

Equalisation

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

Accumulation distributions

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

Interim distribution:
Group 1 Shares purchased before 1 December 2019
Group 2 Shares purchased 1 December 2019 to 31 May 2020

Final distribution:
Group 1 Shares purchased before 1 June 2020
Group 2 Shares purchased 1 June 2020 to 30 November 2020

Remuneration

Remuneration code disclosure

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

Remuneration committee

The remuneration committee report contained in pages 46-49 of the Smith & Williamson Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2020 (available https://smithandwilliamson.com/en/about-us/financial-reports/) includes details on the remuneration policy. The remuneration committee comprises five non-executive directors and is governed by formal terms of reference, which are reviewed and agreed by the board. The committee met seven times during 2019-20.

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 in respect of the year ended 30 April 2020. The committee agrees the individual allocation of variable remuneration and the proportion of that variable remuneration to be awarded as restricted shares.

Aggregate quantitative information

The total amount of remuneration paid by Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited (SWFAL) is nil as SWFAL has no employees. However, a number of employees have remuneration costs recharged to SWFAL and the annualised remuneration for these 70 employees is £3,099,931 of which £2,863,541 is fixed remuneration. This is based on the annualised salary and benefits for those identified as working in SWFAL as at 30 April 2020. Any variable remuneration is awarded for the year ending 30 April 2020. This information excludes any senior management or other Material Risk Takers (MRTs) whose remuneration information is detailed on the next page.

Remuneration (continued)

Aggregate quantitative information (continued)

Smith & Williamson reviews its MRTs at least annually. These individuals are employed by and provide services to other companies in the Smith & Williamson group. It is difficult to apportion remuneration for these individuals in respect of their duties to SWFAL. For this reason, the aggregate total remuneration awarded for the financial year 2019-20 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 SWFAL	Financial Year ending 30 April 2020				
		Variable			
	Fixed	Cash	Equity	Total	No. MRTs
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Senior Management	1,846	2,411	-	4,257	9
Other MRTs	1,222	928	-	2,150	9
Total	3,068	3,339	-	6,407	18

Investment Manager

The ACD delegates the management of the Company's portfolio of investments to Smith & Williamson Investment Management LLP, AGF Investments Inc, BennBridge Ltd and pays to Smith & Williamson Investment Management LLP, AGF Investments Inc, BennBridge Ltd, out of the ACD's annual management charge, a monthly fee calculated on the total value of the portfolio of investments at each valuation point. Smith & Williamson Investment Management LLP, AGF Investments Inc, BennBridge Ltd are compliant with the Capital Requirements Directive regarding remuneration and therefore Smith & Williamson Investment Management LLP, AGF Investments Inc, BennBridge Ltd staff are covered by remuneration regulatory requirements.

Further information

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

XD dates:	1 December	final
	1 June	interim
Reporting dates:	30 November	annual
	31 May	interim

Buying and selling shares
The property of the sub-funds is valued at 12pm 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 ACD and the Depositary; prices of shares are calculated as at that time. Share dealing is on a forward basis i.e. investors can buy and sell shares at the next valuation point following receipt of the order.

	*Minimum initial investment and holding**	*Minimum subsequent investment*	*Initial charge**
Smith & Williamson MM Global Investment Fund:			
A class income shares	£1,000	£500	5%
B class income shares	£250,000	£500	0%
Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund:			
B class income shares	£250,000	£500	0%
SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund:			
Class A accumulation shares	£1,000	£500	5%
Class B accumulation shares	£250,000	£500	0%

*These limits may be waived at the discretion of the ACD.

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

Benchmarks

Smith & Williamson MM Global Investment Fund:
Shareholders may compare the performance of the sub-fund against the MSCI PIMFA Growth Index and the IA Flexible Investment sector. Comparison of the sub-fund's performance against the IA Flexible Investment Sector will give shareholders an indication of how the sub-fund is performing against other similar funds in this peer group sector. The ACD has selected the MSCI PIMFA Growth Index as a comparator benchmark as the ACD believes it best reflects the asset allocation of the sub-fund.

Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund:

Shareholders may compare the performance of the sub-fund against the S&P TSX Global Gold Sector Index. The ACD has selected this comparator benchmark as it believes this benchmark best reflects the sub-fund's asset allocation.

SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund:

Shareholders may compare the performance of the sub-fund against the MSCI AC Asia Pacific excluding Japan Index.

The ACD has selected the MSCI AC Asia Pacific excluding Japan Index as a comparator benchmark as the ACD believes it best reflects the asset allocation of the sub-fund.

The benchmarks are not targets for the sub-funds, nor are the sub-funds constrained by the benchmarks.

Appointments

ACD and Registered office
Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited
25 Moorgate
London EC2R 6AY
Telephone: 020 7131 4000
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Administrator and Registrar
Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited
206 St. Vincent Street
Glasgow G2 5SG
Telephone: 0141 222 1151 (Registration)
0141 222 1150 (Dealing)
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Directors of the ACD
Brian McLean
David Cobb
James Gordon
Kevin Stopps
Andrew Baddeley – appointed 12 March 2021

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

Non-Executive Director of the ACD
Paul Wyse

Investment Managers
In respect of Smith & Williamson MM Global Investment Fund
Smith & Williamson Investment Management LLP
25 Moorgate
London EC2R 6AY
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

In respect of Smith & Williamson Global Gold & Resources Fund
AGF Investments Inc
Toronto-Dominion Bank Tower
31st Floor
66 Wellington Street West
Toronto, Ontario M5K 1E9
Canada
Authorised and regulated by the Ontario Securities Commission

In respect of SVS BambuBlack Asia ex-Japan All-Cap Fund
BennBridge Ltd
C/O Windsor House 5 Station Court
Station Road
Great Shelford
Cambridge CB22 5NE
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

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

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