



PROSPECTUS

FOR INVESTMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING FUNDS

RATHBONE GREENBANK GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE PORTFOLIOS

Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainability Fund
Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Bond Fund

RATHBONE GREENBANK MULTI-ASSET PORTFOLIOS

Rathbone Greenbank Dynamic Growth Portfolio
Rathbone Greenbank Strategic Growth Portfolio
Rathbone Greenbank Defensive Growth Portfolio
Rathbone Greenbank Total Return Portfolio

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

THIS SECTION EXPLAINS THE PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT.

This is the prospectus for:

- Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Portfolios
- Rathbone Greenbank Multi-Asset Portfolios

(the 'Companies' and each a 'Company').

It describes and governs many aspects of investing in the Companies.

This document was published on 13 December 2024 and is a corrected version of the prospectus published on 2 December 2024.

It may be updated when needed. You should check that you are reading the most recently published prospectus as you are not able to rely on an out-of-date version.

We are Rathbones Asset Management Limited (Rathbones) and we operate the Companies.

We are responsible for this prospectus and take care to ensure that the information contained in it is accurate on the date of publication.

We have also taken care to make this document more accessible to investors who are not investment professionals. However, it is a legal document and we know that some of the concepts in it are complex and may be difficult for non-professional investors to understand.

We also prepare key investor information documents (also known as KIIDs) and Sustainability Consumer Facing Disclosures (CFDs), in line with regulatory requirements, which provide you with summarised information about each fund and may help you understand the nature and the risks of investing.

If you are considering investing but are uncertain about any aspect, you should consult a financial adviser. If you do not have a financial adviser but would like to find one, please visit unbiased.co.uk which is a directory of independent financial advisers.

For a full list of all of the funds in the Rathbones UK range, please see [Appendix 6](#) (Page 144).

A quick note about terms that we use

To keep this document simple, we have tried to avoid using complicated terms.

We therefore generally refer to any company in the Rathbones group as 'Rathbones' and may use the phrases 'we', 'us' or 'our' when referring to these companies.

However, sometimes we need to be more precise.

We may refer to ourselves acting 'as operator' by which we mean Rathbones' management company, Rathbones Asset Management Limited, which acts as the authorised corporate director (sometimes called an 'ACD') of the Companies and is responsible for this prospectus.

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1 OVERVIEW OF THE COMPANIES

THIS SECTION EXPLAINS HOW THE COMPANIES ARE STRUCTURED AND PROVIDES A SUMMARY OF SOME OF THEIR KEY ATTRIBUTES.

1.1 ABOUT THE COMPANIES

In this document we offer a variety of funds into which you can invest.

Funds are a way of combining your money with that of other investors to buy a wider range of investments and spread your risk. Funds are also a way to gain cost-effective access to the services of a professional fund manager.

The available funds are set out in the box below which signposts where you can find specific information about each one.

All of these funds are established under a special type of company (an investment company with variable capital). Each such company can be associated with a single fund or several.

In this document, where we refer to a ‘fund’ or ‘funds’, we generally mean the list of funds detailed in the adjacent box which signposts where you can find specific information about each one. Where we refer to a ‘Company’ or ‘Companies’, we generally mean the legal vehicle that the fund belongs to.

The funds are managed by Rathbones’ management company. However, we outsource the positive and negative investment screening to Greenbank Investments (Greenbank), a separate part of the Rathbones group. Greenbank has the ability to prevent investments which do not meet a fund’s sustainability approach to ensure the policy is applied without bias or influence from our fund managers.

Each fund has a specific aim and investment approach and may therefore hold a different mix of investments to achieve that aim. The funds invest in different investments, in different proportions, as reflected in each fund’s investment objective and policy and relevant investment restrictions. A fund’s investments may change over time due to investment opportunities and changes in market conditions.

Each fund has a specific portfolio of assets and investments, and its own liabilities, and investors should view each fund as a separate investment entity. This is further explained in section 4.

1.2 REGULATORY STATUS OF THE COMPANIES

Each Company is a UK UCITS scheme. This means that it was authorised by the FCA and appears on the financial services register.

The available funds:

Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Portfolios

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[Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainability Fund](#)

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[Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Bond Fund](#)

Rathbone Greenbank Multi-Asset Portfolios

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[Rathbone Greenbank Dynamic Growth Portfolio](#)

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[Rathbone Greenbank Strategic Growth Portfolio](#)

Page 92
[Rathbone Greenbank Defensive Growth Portfolio](#)

Page 108
[Rathbone Greenbank Total Return Portfolio](#)

Company	Authorisation date	FCA product reference number (PRN)
Rathbone Greenbank Multi-Asset Portfolios	23 February 2021	945533
Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Portfolios	10 July 2018	809766

The Companies are each legally established (or ‘incorporated’) in England and Wales and their head office is at 30 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7QN. This is the address where formal notices or other documents can be sent.

As UK UCITS schemes, each Company follows a specific set of rules designed to protect consumers. A number of these rules relate to the administration of the funds and the parties providing services to it, but they also establish the maximum investment powers that any fund can use.

Each Company has an unlimited duration and may be wound up, or a fund may be terminated, as described in section 7.

1.3 THE DIFFERENT FUNDS

Each Company is structured as an umbrella investment company with variable capital in that different funds may be established from time to time by Rathbones’ management company with the approval of the FCA. This prospectus includes the details for more than one Company.

On the introduction of any new fund, a revised Prospectus will be prepared setting out the relevant details of each fund.

Each fund has its own portfolio of assets, its own investment objective and policy and other specific attributes. For detailed information about each fund, see [Appendix 1](#) (Page 50).

The eligible securities markets in which a fund may invest are set out in [Appendix 4](#) (Page 141). A statement of the general investment and borrowing restrictions in respect of each fund is set out in [Appendix 3](#) (Page 125).

1.4 SEGREGATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

For each of the funds, the Companies will maintain a separate pool of assets, each invested for the exclusive benefit of the shareholders in the relevant fund.

The assets of each fund will be treated as separate from those of every other fund and will be invested in accordance with the investment objective and investment policy applicable to that fund. Investment of the assets of each of the funds must comply with the regulatory rules and the investment objective and policy of the relevant fund.

Each fund will be charged with the liabilities, expenses, costs and charges of the relevant Company attributable to that fund, and within each fund charges will be allocated between classes in accordance with the terms of issue of shares of those classes. The assets of each fund must not be used to settle the actual / potential liabilities of any person other than the shareholders in that fund.

Any assets, liabilities, expenses, costs or charges not attributable to a particular fund may be allocated by Rathbones’ management company to the funds in a manner which it believes is fair to the shareholders generally. This will normally be proportionate to the value of the relevant funds.

1.5 OPEN-ENDED FUNDS

The value of each fund is directly related to the value of its investments. There is a specific method for valuing each type of investment that a fund holds. We provide details in 3.

The value of each fund's investments, and the value of your units, can go down as well as up. The amount you invest represents the maximum potential loss from your investment. You are not responsible for any liabilities of the Company in which you are invested.

1.6 WHO ARE THE FUNDS AIMED AT

The funds' shares can be sold to consumers, institutions and investment professionals.

The funds are designed to meet a wide range of investment needs and different appetites for risk. In Appendix 1 we describe the characteristics of a 'typical investor' for each fund — this includes, for example, the amount of time you should be prepared to invest for. If you do not fit the description of a typical investor, then the fund may not meet your needs.

1.7 ABOUT SHARES

Your investment in a fund is represented by shares. Shares relate to a specific fund, and the number of shares that you hold in a fund will represent your ownership of the fund.

The funds are 'open-ended', meaning more shares are created as people invest (up to a maximum of £100 billion) and shares are cancelled as people take out their money (down to a minimum of £1).

Shares come in different classes that have different characteristics, eligibility criteria, and fees. This is further explained below.

Types of shares

Shares are provided in different classes, which have different attributes. The details of the classes of shares presently available for each fund, including details of their criteria for eligibility and fee structure, are set out in [Appendix 1](#) (Page 50).

Classes of shares may be established from time to time by us with the agreement of the independent depositary. On the introduction of any new class, a revised prospectus will be prepared setting out the details of each class.

The currency in which each class is priced is set out in this prospectus.

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

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

Shareholders are generally able (subject to certain restrictions, in particular as regards meeting the eligibility criteria) to convert all or part of their shares in a class in a fund for shares of another class within the same fund, where available, or to switch them for shares of any class within a different fund. Details of these conversion, exchange and switching facilities and the restrictions are set out in paragraph 2.5 (on page 11).

2 BUYING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING UNITS

THIS SECTION EXPLAINS HOW YOU CAN BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE UNITS IN THE COMPANIES INCLUDING RESTRICTIONS THAT WILL SOMETIMES APPLY.

2.1 WHEN AND HOW

Our administration office deals with requests for purchase and sale of shares, and exchanges, between 9:00 am and 5:00 pm each day the fund is open for dealing (generally, every business day).

You must fill in an application form and send it to us when you first buy shares. All subsequent requests can be made either by telephone (or, where we agree, through some electronic platforms).

2.2 BUYING SHARES

You can buy shares directly from us (via the telephone number or website in the green box on the right) or through an intermediary (such as an online platform).

Purchases of shares are subject to some conditions explained below. If you meet the conditions, and we accept your application, we will process it as soon as possible. If we receive your application before 12:00 noon, we will invest in the funds on the same working day. If we receive your application after 12:00 noon, we will invest in the funds on the next day that the fund is open for dealing.

Conditions

We have a general right to object to applications without giving a reason. However, usually, applications are rejected when they fail to meet the following conditions:

Applications must be complete: We may not accept application forms that are incomplete, or which have been completed incorrectly.

You must meet the eligibility criteria: Each class of shares has specific eligibility criteria set out in Appendix 1 — for example, a minimum level of investment. If you do not meet the criteria, we may reject your application. We may, in our discretion, accept subscriptions lower than the minimum amount on a case by case basis.

You must provide information we need to comply with our anti-money laundering obligations: Investments in the fund are subject to laws to prevent money laundering. We have implemented procedures to comply with our obligations and may not always be able to accept applications.

In certain circumstances investors may be asked to provide proof of identity when buying shares. If you do not comply, or we are unable to verify the identity of an applicant to our satisfaction, we may reject your application.

If an application is rejected, we will return any money sent, or the balance of money sent at the applicant's risk.

Our administration office

We are open for calls and electronic instructions between 9:00 am and 5:00 pm on any business day

0330 123 3810

You can download an application form from our website: rathbonesam.com

We also have the right to defer (queue up) subscription requests, as explained in section 2.6.

Confirmation and documentation you will receive on subscription

When you make a request to buy shares, you will state the amount of money you wish to invest. The price of the shares, and therefore how many shares you will receive, is not known until the trade takes place.

We will send either you or your financial adviser (or both) a confirmation following the investment. This is known as a 'contract note'. You will receive the contract note by the end of the business day following the date that your shares are purchased.

If there is money left over after a whole number of shares has been allocated, you will receive the balance as smaller denomination shares. (If it is helpful, here you can think of shares as being like coins; with larger denominations being like 'pounds' and the smaller denomination units being like 'pence'.)

We do not issue share certificates and instead your ownership is recorded on the register of shareholders. As well as a contract note for each trade, you will also receive a regular statement that shows the number of shares you hold as well as the income received in relation to those shares. You can also request a statement at other times if you need one.

When you need to pay

Your payment for the shares you have bought is usually due once you receive the contract note, but in any event should be made within four business days of the trade date.

However, where a deal is particularly significant (at least 1% of the fund or greater), we may request that the purchase money is provided up front.

Paying for shares with assets rather than cash

Prospective investors wishing to buy shares with assets rather than cash (which is known as 'in specie'), should contact us as this can only be facilitated at our discretion.

We will not issue shares in any fund in exchange for assets if:

- those assets are not consistent with the investment objective or policy of that fund; or
- we, or the independent depository, determine that the fund's acquisition of those assets in exchange for the shares may be materially prejudicial to the interests of the shareholders.

2.3 WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU CHANGE YOUR MIND

If you received advice from a financial adviser, and subsequently invested in a fund, you will receive a notice informing you of your right to change your mind and instructions on how to cancel. You will then have 14 days to cancel your investment. If you decide to proceed with your cancellation, we will return your investment money. Please note that if the value of the fund's assets changed from the time your money was originally invested in the funds, you may not receive your full money back. The value returned to you may also be affected by anti-dilution adjustments (as detailed under 'Dilution' at 2.7 below).

2.4 SELLING BACK (REDEEMING) SHARES

You can generally sell your shares back by writing to us or contacting our administration office. This is also known as 'redeeming' shares.

If we receive your application before 12:00 noon on a day that the fund is open for dealing, we will process valid instructions to sell shares on the same day. In other cases we will process your instructions on the next day that the fund is open for dealing.

Instructions to sell shares are legally binding on shareholders whether made in writing or through any other means of accepted communication.

We may be unable to process a sale request until it has received sufficient documentation, anti-money laundering information or outstanding amounts in relation to the shareholder's account.

If written instructions are not received, we may require the shareholder (or joint shareholders) to complete a form before the instructions to sell shares can be processed.

Confirmation and documentation you will receive on redemption

We will send a contract note (which details the number and price of shares sold) to you (or, where you invest jointly, to the first named shareholder on the account). We may also include a form to complete and sign (by all joint holders where relevant) dispatched to you no later than the end of the business day following the day that your trade was carried out.

We will send your proceeds within four business days of the following (whichever comes last):

- receipt by us of the form (or other acceptable written instructions) duly signed by all the relevant shareholders and completed as to the appropriate number of shares, together with any other appropriate evidence of title; and
- the dealing point after we received your request to redeem.

Being paid for shares with assets rather than cash on redemption

If a shareholder wishes to sell back (redeem) their shares and receive assets rather than cash (an 'in specie' redemption), they should contact us as this can only be facilitated at our discretion.

In the event of a request for such as sale, we and the independent depositary must ensure that the selection of assets is made with a view to achieving no more advantage or disadvantage to the shareholder requesting the sale than to the continuing shareholders.

If we consider a request, by a shareholder, to sell back (redeem) shares to be substantial in relation to the total size of a fund, or in some way detrimental to the fund, we can require that the investor accepts assets rather than cash (a compulsory in specie redemption). We will give written notice of our intention to use this power and the options for the shareholder. Any property transferred will be selected with the objective of not advantaging or disadvantaging the shareholder or the fund.

2.5 HOW TO EXCHANGE SHARES

Switching

A shareholder may switch all or some of its shares in one fund ('original shares') for shares in another fund managed by us ('new shares').

For a switching instruction to be valid, the shareholder must be eligible to hold the new shares.

We will work out how many new shares to issue based on the prices of the new and old shares at the relevant trading point and the value of your holding. Requests received after 12:00 noon will not be processed until the next day that the fund is open for dealing.

IMPORTANT:

Under current tax law, a switch of shares in one fund for shares in any other fund is treated as selling old shares and buying new ones. If you are subject to United Kingdom taxation, this will be a 'realisation' for the purposes of capital gains taxes.

Save as otherwise specifically set out, the general provisions on procedures relating to requests to sell shares will apply equally to a switch.

There is no right by law to withdraw or cancel a switch transaction.

Conversion

A shareholder may convert their shares in one share class in a fund for another share class (if any) in the same fund.

For a conversion instruction to be valid, the shareholder must be eligible to hold the new shares.

Conversions will be effected by us recording a change of class on the share register.

We will work out how many new shares to issue based on the prices of the new and old shares at the relevant trading point and the value of your holding. Requests received after 12:00 noon will not be processed until the following business day.

IMPORTANT:

Under current tax law, a conversion between different share classes in the same fund is generally not treated as selling old shares and buying new ones (unless the one of the share classes is hedged and the other is not). Therefore, if you are subject to United Kingdom taxation, this will usually not be a 'realisation' for the purposes of capital gains taxes.

2.6 OUR POWERS TO RESTRICT BUYING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING SHARES

Deferred subscription or redemption

We may defer a shareholder's request to buy or sell their shares at a dealing point to the next dealing point if the total requests for subscriptions or redemptions (as relevant) represent a value exceeding 10% of the fund's value.

Where the deferred sale policy is in effect, we will defer all or part of shareholder purchase or sales requests for a particular dealing point to the next dealing point, so that the accepted requests for that day do not exceed 10% of the fund's value. Requests to buy or sell shares can continue to be deferred in this way over multiple

dealing points. We will ensure that all requests to sell shares relating to an earlier dealing point are completed before those relating to a later dealing point.

Compulsory exchange to another share class

Where we consider it is in the best interests of shareholders, we may convert/transfer a shareholder's holding in one class of shares to another class of shares in the same fund. We will give prior written notice to the shareholders concerned of the proposed conversion/transfer, including details of the new class of shares and reminding shareholders of their rights to redeem.

Compulsory redemption

We may from time to time impose any restrictions we consider necessary for the purpose of ensuring that no shares are acquired or held by any person in breach of the law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory. We can reject any application for the purchase, sale, transfer or switching of shares for this reason.

We may compulsorily require a shareholder to convert, switch or sell shares, or we may cancel shares, where we think this is in the best interests of shareholders. We will give affected shareholders reasonable written notice before using this power unless we think it necessary to use it without notice.

Where a shareholder has a holding which is lower than the minimum holding described in Appendix 1 for the relevant fund, we have discretion to require redemption of the entire holding.

Suspension of dealing

We may, with the prior agreement of the independent depositary (or will, if the independent depositary so requires), temporarily suspend the issue, cancellation, purchase and redemption of shares where due to exceptional circumstances it is in the interest of all of the shareholders.

If we choose to suspend a fund, we must immediately inform the FCA, stating why, and follow up in writing confirming this. If the independent depositary requires us to suspend dealings, it will do this instead.

We must ensure that a notification of the suspension is made to shareholders as soon as practicable after suspension commences. Our notification will:

- draw your attention to the exceptional circumstance which resulted in the suspension;
- be clear, fair and not misleading; and
- inform you how to obtain sufficient details (either through our website or by other general means) about the suspension including, if known, its likely duration.

We will review the suspension with the independent depositary at least every 28 days and inform the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) of the result of this review with a view to ending the suspension as soon as practicable after the exceptional circumstances have ceased. Once the suspension ends, buying and selling of units will recommence at the next relevant dealing point.

2.7 OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT DEALING

The status of your investment money when it is outside a fund

This paragraph is relevant where:

- where you are making a request to buy shares and send payment before the order is placed; and
- where you are selling back (redeeming) shares.

In these cases, we will hold money for you outside the funds.

In accordance with the Client Asset Sourcebook regulations ('CASS regulations'), we are entitled not to apply the special regulatory rules for client money in relation to these amounts as long as, by the close of business on the business day following the receipt of money, we have paid the money into the fund (where you are buying shares) or to you (where you are selling shares). This is known as the Delivery versus Payment (DvP) Exemption and means that such money is not protected and, in the event that we became insolvent, the money would be at risk.

When you sign the application form to buy shares, you agree to the DvP Exemption summarised above.

Further, in accordance with the CASS regulations, Rathbones' management company is obliged to obtain shareholder agreement to use the DvP Exemption within the use of any commercial settlement systems we utilise. By subscribing to our funds, shareholders confirm agreement to the use of such systems.

Days when the funds are open for dealing

The funds are generally open for dealing on each business day. However, the funds will not open for dealing on days when the London Stock Exchange is closed.

Entry fee

We are allowed to impose a charge, payable to us, when you buy shares. This is known as an entry fee or initial charge. The maximum entry fee permitted is 5% of the amount invested. None of the funds currently charge an entry fee but we could introduce this on notice in the future (for example, to try to stop a fund from becoming too large by discouraging new investment).

Exit fee

We are allowed to impose a charge, payable to us, when you sell shares. This is known as an exit fee or redemption charge. None of the funds currently charge an exit fee but we could introduce this on notice in the future (for example, to discourage short term holdings).

Dilution

The value of a fund's assets is based on a market value of those assets (this is explained further in Section 3 below). We use that value to calculate the price of a fund's shares (the amount we would pay to an investor selling a share or would expect from an investor buying a share).

As a result of this relationship, the fund's growth could suffer if the amount the fund receives from selling its investments (or pays to buy new investments) is different from the market value.

This difference can arise due to costs (such as charges, foreign currency exchange costs, taxes, and any difference between market buying and selling prices (also known as the spread)) which a fund has to pay when buying or selling investments to meet client subscription or redemption requests.

A simple example:

An investor makes a redemption (sale) request. The fund pays the investor £1,000 for the shares that the investor is selling, since the fund expects to raise £1,000 from selling corresponding investments. If the fund only receives £990 for the investments, it suffers a loss of £10.

These costs can have an unfavourable effect on the value of the fund, called 'dilution'. To avoid this effect, in certain circumstances we are allowed to counteract this by making a price adjustment (or dilution adjustment) to the fund when shares are bought, sold back or exchanged to compensate for dilution. This is known as 'partial swing pricing' and is further explained below.

When there are more investors buying shares in a fund than selling them (net inflows), we increase the price (the price 'swings' up to an offer basis) and when there are more investors selling back shares than buying them (net outflows), we reduce the price (price 'swings' down to a bid basis).

Bid and offer pricing:

A fund's assets may be priced at either their 'bid' or 'offer' price.

- The 'bid' price will be lower than the 'offer' price. The 'bid' price reflects the amount that could be raised if the fund's investments were sold, and the costs of selling them. These costs could include broker commissions and taxes.
- The 'offer' price reflects the cost of buying investments in the fund, minus the costs of buying them. These costs could include broker commissions and taxes.

We apply *partial* swing pricing, which means that the price will only be adjusted where the net inflows or outflows exceed a pre-set threshold (e.g., on any day which net inflows or outflows are typically larger than 3% [*] of the fund's Net Asset Value, or which we determine in our discretion to be large net inflows or outflows).

A dilution adjustment affects the price of shares of each class identically (whether shareholders are buying, selling back, or holding shares).

Where swing pricing is not applied, the fund will bear the effect of the dilution which will constrain that fund's growth. We use therefore use partial swing pricing to protect the fund (and, therefore, existing/remaining investors) from dilution. Neither Rathbones nor any intermediary who may introduce you to the fund in any way benefits from the imposition of a dilution adjustment.

It is not possible to predict whether dilution is likely to occur as we will not be aware of upcoming sales or purchases of shares in a fund at any given time. We have the ability to use swing pricing every day that the fund is open for dealing.

Historical dilution adjustments for these funds are not available at the time of the prospectus, however, we predict that the dilution adjustment will be:

[*] Or 2% in respect of Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Bond Fund

Fund	For purchases	For redemptions
Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Bond Fund	0.26%	0.26%
Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainability Fund	0.16%	0.08%
Rathbone Greenbank Defensive Growth Portfolio	0.17%	0.13%
Rathbone Greenbank Dynamic Growth Portfolio	0.18%	0.11%
Rathbone Greenbank Strategic Growth Portfolio	0.19%	0.13%
Rathbone Greenbank Total Return Portfolio	0.17%	0.13%

3 VALUING THE FUNDS

THIS SECTION EXPLAINS HOW WE VALUE THE INVESTMENTS OF EACH FUND AND WORK OUT THE SHARE PRICE (AND WHERE YOU CAN FIND THE SHARE PRICE).

3.1 GENERAL

There is only a single price published for each share class in a fund (i.e., the same price for buying and selling) at each valuation point.

The price of a share is based on the value (the 'net asset value') of the fund it relates to and that shares' proportionate interest in the property of that fund.

Each fund is valued after its stated dealing cut off point every day that the fund is open for dealing. The basis of the valuation is described below.

All dealings in the shares of a fund are on a forward pricing basis. This means that requests to buy or sell shares are carried out at the next dealing point following the request.

3.2 BASIS OF VALUATION

The value of the property of the fund will be the value of its assets less the value of its liabilities determined in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Company's instrument of incorporation. This is summarised in paragraph 3.3 below.

3.3 HOW PARTICULAR ASSETS ARE VALUED

Cash and amounts held in current accounts and deposit accounts (and in other time-related deposits) will be valued at their face value. Cash in currencies other than sterling will be converted at the relevant valuation point at a rate of exchange that is not likely to result in material prejudice to the interests of shareholders or potential shareholders.

Units (or shares) in collective investment

If a single price for buying and selling shares is quoted, they will be valued at that price.

If separate buying and selling prices are quoted for shares, they will be valued at the average of the two prices (any entry fee having been removed from the buying price and any exit fee having been removed from the selling price).

If, in our opinion, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists, the shares will be value at a value which, in our opinion, is fair and reasonable. **FVP**

Fair Value Pricing (FVP) committee:

We have a fair value pricing committee whose responsibilities include deciding the fair and reasonable value of hard-to-value investments. This committee would determine the value in the examples marked above. See also paragraph 3.5 (fair value pricing) below.

Quoted securities

If a single price for buying and selling the security is quoted, they will be valued at that price.

If separate buying and selling prices for the security are quoted, they will be valued at the average of the two prices.

If, in our opinion, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no price exists, the security will be valued at a value which, in our opinion, is fair and reasonable. **FVP**

Other investments

Valued at a value which, in our opinion, represents a fair and reasonable mid-market price. **FVP**

Assumptions

In determining the value of the property of a fund, all instructions given to issue or cancel shares will be assumed to have been carried out (and any cash paid or received) whether or not this is the case.

All known agreements (or agreements which ought to be known) for the unconditional sale or purchase of fund property which are in existence but uncompleted will be assumed to have been completed and all consequential action required to have been taken. Such unconditional agreements need not be taken into account if made shortly before the valuation takes place and, in our opinion, their omission will not materially affect the final net asset amount.

Currencies or values in currencies other than the fund's base currency will be translated at the relevant dealing point at a rate of exchange we determine that is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of shareholders or potential shareholders.

Deductions

We will deduct an estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities (whether of the United Kingdom or elsewhere) at that time including (as applicable) capital gains tax, income tax, corporation tax, value added tax, stamp taxes, any other transfer or transaction tax, withholding tax, transfer pricing and irrecoverable VAT.

We will deduct an estimated amount for any liabilities payable out of the property of the relevant fund (as described in section 6) and any tax arising, treating periodic items as accruing from day to day.

We will deduct the principal amount of any outstanding borrowings whenever payable and any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowings.

Additions

We will add an estimated amount for accrued claims for tax of whatever nature which may be recoverable.

We will add any other credits or amounts due to be paid into the property of the fund.

We will add a sum representing any interest or any income accrued due or deemed to have accrued but not received.

Exceptions

If it is impractical or obviously incorrect to carry out a valuation of any property or investment in accordance with the rules above, we may choose to use other generally recognised valuation principles in order to reach a proper valuation of the fund's net asset value if we consider that valuation in accordance with those principles better reflects the value of a security, interest or position.

3.4 SPECIAL VALUATIONS

Rathbones' management company can instruct an additional valuation if it thinks that would be desirable and can, if it chooses, use the price at that additional valuation for dealing on that day.

Rathbones' management company can instruct additional valuations for the purposes of a merger with another fund, or a similar 'corporate action', and these will not create a dealing point for the purposes of dealing.

Subject to the rules and regulations applicable to the funds, Rathbones' management company may, in certain circumstances (for example where a significant event has occurred since the closure of a market) substitute a price with a more appropriate price which in its opinion reflects a fair and reasonable price for that investment.

3.5 FAIR VALUE PRICING FVP

Rathbones' management company can itself value investments (including hard-to-value investments) at a price which, in its opinion, reflects a fair and reasonable price for that investment (the 'fair value price') where:

- it has reasonable grounds to believe that no reliable price exists for a security (including a share/share in a collective investment scheme) at a dealing point; or
- the most recent price available does not reflect Rathbones' management company's best estimate of the value of the security (including a share/share in a collective investment scheme) at the dealing point.

The circumstances which may give rise to a fair value price being used include:

- no recent trade in the security concerned;
- suspension of dealings in an underlying collective investment scheme; or
- the occurrence of a significant event since the most recent closure of the market where the price of the security is taken.

In determining whether to use a fair value price, Rathbones' management company will include in its consideration but need not be limited to:

- the type of authorised fund concerned;
- the securities involved;

- whether the underlying collective investment schemes may already have applied fair value pricing;
- the basis and reliability of the alternative price used; and/or
- Rathbones' management company's policy on the valuation of the property of the fund.

3.6 PUBLICATION OF PRICES

The most recent prices of shares are available on markets.ft.com, trustnet.com and on the Manager's website rathbonesam.com. Investors can obtain prices by calling the Registrar, SS&C Financial Services International Limited, on 0330 123 3810.

4 RISK FACTORS

ALL INVESTMENTS INVOLVE RISK AND THIS SECTION EXPLAINS SOME OF THE RISKS THAT MAY BE RELEVANT TO AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUNDS.

Potential investors should consider the following risk factors before investing in a fund.

The main risks associated with the investment activity of the funds are summarised below. The following statements are intended to summarise some of the risks, but are not exhaustive, nor do they offer advice on the suitability of investments.

4.1 UNIVERSAL RISKS

Investment risk

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up and an investor may not get back the amount he has invested.

There is no assurance that investment objectives of any fund will actually be achieved.

Investors should be prepared to hold their investment for the fund's minimum recommended holding period.

Market risk

The risk that the entire market of an asset class will decline, which would affect the prices and the values of the assets.

Inflation risk

Unless the performance of your investment keeps up with or beats inflation, the real value of your investments will fall over time.

Tax risk

Tax laws, currently in place, may change in the future which could affect the net asset value of the fund(s) and therefore the shareholder's investments.

The section headed 'Taxation' in this prospectus is a general summary of the tax position of the funds and of investors who are UK resident and own their units as investments.

4.2 GENERAL RISKS

Foreign currency risk

The values in terms of the base currency of each fund of investments that are not denominated in the base currency may rise and fall purely on account of exchange rate fluctuations, which will have a related effect on the price of units.

Valuation and pricing risk

For quoted investments a valuation price can be obtained from an exchange or similarly verifiable source. However, investment in unquoted and/or illiquid investments which are difficult to value may increase the risk of mispricing.

Furthermore, the funds will compute the net asset value of each fund when some markets are closed for holidays or other reasons.

In these and similar cases a verifiable source of market prices will not be available and Rathbones' management company may invoke its fair value process which will determine a fair value price for the relevant investments.

Deposit risk

Investments may be adversely affected if any of the institutions with which money is deposited suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties (default).

Settlement risk

All security investments are transacted through brokers who have been approved by us as an acceptable counterparty. The list of approved brokers is reviewed regularly. There is a risk of loss if a counterparty fails to perform its financial or other obligations, for example, the possibility that a counterparty may default, by failing to make payments due, or make payments in a timely manner.

If settlement never occurs the loss incurred by a particular fund will be the difference between the price of the original contract and the price of the replacement contract, or, in the case where the contract is not replaced the absolute value of the contract at the time it is voided. Furthermore, in some markets 'Delivery versus Payment' may not be possible in which case the absolute value of the contract is at risk if the fund meets its settlement obligations but the counterparty fails before meeting its obligations.

Political and/or environmental risk

The investee companies may operate in countries where the ownership rights may be uncertain and development of the resources themselves may be subject to disruption due to factors including civil disturbances, industrial action, interruption of power supplies, as well as adverse climatic conditions.

Charges to capital

Where the investment objective of a fund is to treat the generation of income as a higher priority than capital growth, or the generation of income and capital growth have equal priority, all or part of our annual management charge may be charged against capital instead of against income. This may result in capital erosion and constrain capital growth.

Please see [Appendix 1](#) for each fund for whether the annual management charge is taken from capital or income.

Leverage risk

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

Sustainability Risk

A fund's approach to sustainability may limit its potential investments (for example, a fund may exclude exposure to oil or tobacco, or entire sectors) so it will perform differently from other portfolios or benchmarks that can include those assets. Such other portfolios may perform better or be able to spread risk more easily than the fund.

Any limitations on investments are detailed in [Appendix 1](#) and [Appendix 3](#)

4.3 SHARES (AND OTHER EQUITIES) RISKS

Where a fund investment in the shares of companies (equities), the value of those equities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, in response to the activities and results of individual companies or because of general market and economic conditions or other events.

Currency exchange rate movements will also cause changes in value when the currency of the investment is other than sterling.

New issue risk

A fund may be invested in initial public offerings, which frequently are smaller companies. Such securities have no trading history and information about these companies may only be available for limited periods. The prices of securities involved in initial public offerings may be subject to greater price volatility than more established securities.

Emerging countries and developing markets risk

A fund may be invested in emerging markets which are undergoing rapid growth and regulatory change. Emerging markets present additional risks to those normally encountered in developed securities markets. These risks may be political, social and economic in nature and may be complicated by inflationary pressures and currency depreciation. The accounting and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements in some of the countries in which investments may be made may differ from those experienced in more developed markets. Similarly, reliability of the trading and settlement systems in such markets and the liquidity of these markets may not be equal to those available in more developed markets and this could lead to delays in settlement or affect the price at which investments could be realised. Government influence or control of private companies in some countries may be significant and investments may be exposed to the risks of political change, political uncertainty or governmental action. Such assets could be expropriated, nationalised, confiscated or subject to changes in legislation relating to foreign ownership. The value of investments in emerging markets may therefore be adversely affected by political and/or economic conditions, which would, in turn, adversely impact on the performance of a fund and its unit price.

Warrants risk

Warrant prices can be volatile and therefore funds invested in warrants may see greater fluctuations in their own value (and the unit price) than if they held the underlying security directly.

Leveraged companies risk

The funds may invest in companies which borrow money. Such companies may not be subject to any limitations on the amount of their borrowings, and the amount of borrowings that they may have outstanding at any time may be large in comparison to their capital.

Investment trusts (and other closed-ended funds)

The fund you invest in is valued based on its investments. This will include a valuation of any investment trust holdings.

Investment trust holdings are valued based on the current market price of their shares rather than the value of their assets. This means that often the market valuation of an investment trust will be at a discount to the value of the underlying assets and that discount may persist for long periods and/or widen. If the investment trust is valued at a premium to its shares, that premium is less likely to persist and the shares may fall in value.

The net asset value of a fund, will reflect the current market value of the share of the investment trusts and closed-ended funds in which that fund is invested. The shares of certain investment trusts and closed-ended funds in which a fund is invested may be valued in a market at a premium to their own net asset value per unit. In such cases the unit price of such investment trusts and/or closed-ended funds may eventually decline to a discount of their net asset value per unit.

Investment trusts and closed-ended funds may borrow or otherwise leverage their exposure to their investments – see Leveraged funds risk below.

4.4 BONDS (AND OTHER DEBT SECURITIES) RISKS

Where investments are in bonds or other debt instruments, the value of those investments will depend on market interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and liquidity considerations.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the uncertainty about an issuer's ultimate repayment of principal and interest for bond or other debt instrument investments. The entire deposit or purchase price of the debt instrument is at risk of loss if there is no recovery after default. The risk of default is usually greatest with bonds and debt instruments that are classed as 'sub-investment grade'.

Interest rate risk

Most bonds pay us a fixed amount over an agreed period of time. If interest rates rise these bonds become less valuable and we may be locked into an unfavourable investment. If interest rates fall these bonds become more valuable.

Lower rated/unrated securities risk

Debt instruments (like bonds) sometimes carry the risk that the issuer will not be able to fulfil its obligations. This risk can be assessed by rating agencies who provide a credit quality rating.

Medium and lower rated securities and unrated securities of comparable quality may be subject to wider fluctuations in yield, wider bid-offer spreads, greater liquidity premium and accentuated market expectations, and consequently greater fluctuations in market values, than higher rated securities. Changes in such ratings, or expectation of changes, will be likely to cause changes in yield and market values, at times significantly so.

4.5 FUNDS (AND OTHER COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES) RISKS

A fund may be invested in units or units in collective investment schemes. Such investments may involve risks not present in direct investments, including, for example, the possibility that an investee collective investment scheme may at any

time have economic or business interests or goals which are not fully consistent with those of the fund(s).

Moreover, many alternative investment strategies give themselves significant discretion in valuing securities. There may be liquidity constraints and the extent to which an investee fund's securities are valued by independent sources are factors which could impact on a fund's valuation.

[We undertake due diligence on third party collective investment schemes and their managers. However, it is possible that other collective investment schemes are operated in a way that contradicts their offering documents, including sustainability-related assurances. The fund may therefore occasionally have unexpected indirect exposures that we are unable to control.]

Leveraged funds risk

Our funds are permitted to borrow up to 10% on a temporary basis. We do not use this ability to fund investments.

Our funds may also invest into other collective investment schemes which borrow money. Such collective investment schemes may have a greater ability to borrow than our funds, and the amount of borrowings that they may have outstanding at any time may be large in comparison to their net asset value.

Such collective investment schemes may be able to borrow to make investments. This may enable them to have commitments which exceed their assets, which may magnify their gains or losses which may lead their returns to be more volatile.

4.6 DERIVATIVES AND VOLATILITY

Derivative instruments may be used in all of the funds for the purposes of efficient portfolio management, including hedging. The use of derivatives, including hedging, for efficient portfolio management should not lead to an increase in risk to the funds.

Use of derivatives for investment purposes is only permitted where explicitly stated in the investment policy of the relevant fund, in Appendix 1. In the event a fund intends to use derivatives for investment purposes for the first time, its investment policy will be updated and shareholders will be given 60 days' notice.

Where funds do use derivatives for investment purposes, the value of these funds could potentially be more volatile; however, it is our intention that these funds, owing to the portfolio composition of the portfolio management techniques used, will not have volatility over and above the general market volatility of the markets of the underlying investments.

Futures and options risk

A fund may use, under certain conditions, options and futures on indices and interest rates, for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The use of derivatives for efficient portfolio management is not intended to increase the risk profile of that fund. Also, a fund may hedge market and currency risks using futures, options and forward exchange contracts.

Transactions in futures carry a high degree of risk. The amount of the initial margin is small relative to the value of the futures contract so that transactions are 'leveraged' or 'geared'. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact which may work for or against the investor. The placing of certain orders which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective because market conditions make it impossible to execute such orders. Transactions in options also carry a high degree of risk. Selling (writing) an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although

the premium received by the seller is fixed, the seller may sustain a loss well in excess of that amount.

The seller will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the seller will be obliged either to settle the option in cash or acquire or deliver the underlying interest. If the option is 'covered' by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying interest or a future on another option, the risk may be reduced.

Collateral

As permitted by the FCA regulations, Rathbones' management company may use collateral to reduce the overall exposure of a fund to over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives. For example, a fund may take collateral from counterparties with whom it has an OTC derivative position and use that collateral to net off against the exposure it has to the counterparty under that OTC derivative position, for the purposes of complying with counterparty spread limits.

Cash received as collateral from OTC derivatives transactions may be re-invested in units of units issued by qualifying money market funds, placed on deposit or invested in high quality government bonds.

5 MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND OVERSIGHT

THIS SECTION EXPLAINS THE PARTIES INVOLVED IN RUNNING THE FUND, INCLUDING INDEPENDENT OVERSEERS.

Contact information

You can find additional contact information for the parties listed in this section in [Appendix 8](#) (Page 145).

5.1 AUTHORISED CORPORATE DIRECTOR

About Rathbones' management company, the authorised corporate director of the funds.

The authorised corporate director of the Companies is Rathbones' management company which is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 on 26 April 1989. The ultimate holding company of Rathbones' management company is Rathbones Group Plc which is incorporated in England.

The names of the directors of Rathbones' management company and significant activities of each director not connected with the business of Rathbones' management company are as follows:

Name	Activity
J Rogers (Chair)	
T Carroll (Director)	
EK Renals (Director)	
MS Warren (Non-Executive Director)	The Non-Executive Directors hold positions as directors and non-executive directors of other financial services businesses not connected with Rathbones' management company, its ultimate parent company or other affiliated companies
J Lowe (Non-Executive Director)	

Registered Office and Head Office

The registered office and head office of Rathbones' management company is at 30 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7QN.

Unit capital:

Issued £202,233

Paid up £202,233

Rathbones' management company is responsible for managing and administering the Companies' affairs in compliance with the FCA regulations.

Terms of appointment

In respect of each Company we have been appointed as authorised corporate director under legal agreements (the 'ACD Agreements') as follows:

- i) in respect of Rathbones Greenbank Multi-Asset Portfolios by an agreement with Rathbone Greenbank Multi-Asset Portfolios dated 29 March 2021 (as amended from time to time); and
- ii) in respect of Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainability Fund by an agreement with Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainability Fund dated 11 July 2018 (as amended from time to time).

The ACD Agreements can be terminated by us or by the relevant Company on six months' written notice although in certain circumstances the agreement may be terminated immediately on notice. Termination cannot take effect until the FCA has approved the appointment of another authorised corporate director in place of the retiring one. We are entitled to any pro rata fees and expenses to the date of termination and any additional expenses needed to settle or realise any outstanding obligations. No compensation for loss of office would be provided to us.

The Companies indemnify us for our losses, to the extent permitted in law and regulations, except where we are negligent, fail to meet an obligation, breach a duty or breach trust in the performance of our duties and obligations.

We are under no obligation to account to the independent depositary or the shareholders for any profit we make on the issue or re-issue of shares or cancellation of shares which it has redeemed.

Any fees to which Rathbones' management company is entitled are set out later in this prospectus.

Copies of the ACD Agreements are available to shareholders on request.

Responsibilities and delegation

We are responsible for the investment management function in respect of each fund which includes portfolio management and risk management. We will also provide, or organise for, administrative, accounting, consultancy, advisory, secretarial and general management services needed to manage each Company and to enable the funds to be operated in accordance with relevant laws and rules.

We have the ability to delegate certain functions.

All administrative functions, with the exception of registration are delegated to HSBC Bank Plc, trading as HSBC Securities Services.

We will act as or organise for the services of a person to act as, registrar of the Companies — performing all such functions as are usually performed by registrars. We have appointed SS&C Financial Services International Limited as the registrar of the Companies.

5.2 INDEPENDENT DEPOSITARY

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited is the independent depositary of the Companies.

The independent depositary is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales.

Subject to the FCA regulations and the OEIC regulations, the independent depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of the property of the Companies entrusted to it and has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that the Companies are managed in accordance with the provisions of the FCA regulations relating to the pricing of, and dealing in, shares of the Companies and the income of the Companies.

The appointment of the independent depositary has been made under an agreement between the Rathbones' management company, the Companies and the independent depositary.

The independent depositary will also provide cash monitoring services in respect of each fund's cash flows and subscriptions.

Registered and Head Office

250 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4AA.

Ultimate holding company

NatWest Group Plc, incorporated in Scotland. Registered No. 90312.

Delegation to Sub-custodian

The independent depositary is permitted to delegate (and authorise its delegate to sub-delegate) the safekeeping of the property of the funds.

The independent depositary has delegated safekeeping of the property of the funds to HSBC Bank Plc (the 'Custodian'). In turn, the Custodian has delegated the custody of assets in certain markets in which the funds may invest to various sub-delegates ('sub-custodians'). A list of sub-custodians is given in the Appendix 7 contained later in this document. Investors should note that the list of sub-custodians is updated only at each review of this prospectus. We maintain an updated list of Sub-custodians at rathbonesam.com. The Custodian is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority in the conduct of its investment business in the United Kingdom.

Terms of appointment

The independent depositary was appointed under depositary agreements with each of the Companies and is authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority to act as independent depositary of a UK UCITS.

The powers, duties, rights and obligations of the independent depositary, the Companies and Rathbones' management company under the depositary services agreement will, to the extent of any conflict, be overridden by the FCA's rules.

Under the depositary agreement, the independent depositary will be liable to the funds for any loss of Financial Instruments held in custody or for any liabilities incurred by a fund as a result of the independent depositary's negligent or intentional failure to fulfil its obligations.

However, the depositary agreements exclude the independent depositary from any liability except in the case of fraud, wilful default, negligence or failure to exercise due care and diligence in the performance or non-performance of its obligations.

It also provides that the independent depositary will be entitled to an indemnity from the property of the fund for any loss suffered in the performance or non-performance of its obligations except in the case of fraud, wilful default, negligence or failure to exercise due care and diligence on its part.

The depositary agreements may be terminated on 90 days' notice by Rathbones' management company or the independent depositary or earlier on certain breaches or the insolvency of a party. However, termination of the depositary agreements will not take effect, nor may the independent depositary retire voluntarily, until the appointment of a new depositary.

Details of the fees payable to the independent depositary are given in this document under the independent depositary's fee section.

Conflicts of interest of the independent depositary

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

It is possible that the independent depositary and/or its delegates and sub-delegates may in the course of its or their business be involved in other financial and professional activities which may on occasion have potential conflicts of interest with the Companies or a particular fund and/or other funds or portfolios managed by us or another company in the Rathbones group or other funds for which the independent depositary acts as the depositary, trustee or custodian. The independent depositary will, however, have regard in such event to its obligations under the independent depositary agreement and the FCA's rules and, in particular, will use reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of its duties will not be impaired by any such involvement it may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly and in the best interests of shareholders collectively so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients.

Nevertheless, as the independent depositary operates independently from each of the Companies, shareholders, Rathbones' management company and its associated suppliers and the Custodian, the independent depositary does not anticipate any conflicts of interest with these parties.

Updated information

Up-to-date information regarding the independent depositary, its duties, its conflicts of interest and the delegation of its safekeeping functions will be made available to investors on request.

Investment adviser

As at the date of this prospectus, Rathbone's management company undertakes management of the assets of the Companies and has not appointed any third party adviser to assist it. Rathbones' management company nevertheless reserves the right to do so in the future in accordance with its obligations under the FCA regulations.

5.3 ADMINISTRATOR AND REGISTRAR

We have appointed SS&C Financial Services International Limited to act as Registrar to the Companies, and HSBC Securities Services (UK) Limited to act as Administrator to the Companies to carry out fund accounting and pricing services.

The register of shareholders is maintained by the Registrar at its office at SS&C Financial Services International Limited, SS&C House, Saint Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex SS15 5FS and may be inspected at that address during normal business hours by any shareholder or any shareholder's duly authorised agent.

5.4 AUDITOR

The auditor of each of the Companies is Deloitte LLP.

The auditor will, with respect to the assets of the Companies, carry out its duties in accordance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, including the audit of the accounting information contained in the annual reports of the Companies.

5.5 SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AGAINST SERVICE PROVIDERS

You should note that shareholders will only be able to exercise their rights directly against the Companies and/or the relevant fund and will not have any direct contractual rights against the service providers of the Companies and/or the relevant fund appointed from time to time.

5.6 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Rathbones' management company, the independent depositary, the Administrator and the Registrar are or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities which may, on occasion, cause conflicts of interest with the management of the Companies or the funds. In addition, the Companies may enter into transactions at arm's length with companies in the same group as Rathbones' management company.

The independent depositary of the Companies may, from time to time, act as depositary of other companies or funds.

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

6 FEES AND EXPENSES

THIS SECTION EXPLAINS THE RECURRING FEES THAT WILL BE TAKEN FROM EACH FUND (AND EXPENSES THAT MAY ARISE FROM TIME TO TIME).

6.1 GENERAL

There are costs involved in running the funds. We take a fee for our services from the funds and pay the other suppliers from the funds too. These fees and expenses are explained in this section

Our fee for managing the funds	See 6.2
The depositary's fees and expenses for acting as independent depositary and safekeeping the funds' property	See 6.3
The fees of the administrator	See 6.4
Expenses involved in the operation of the funds	See 6.5

Please note that VAT is payable on all charges where appropriate.

Expenses are allocated between the capital and income property of the funds in accordance with the FCA regulations.

[Appendix 1](#) (Page 50) explains where there is a preference for allocation of fees and expenses to capital or income. Where fees and expenses are allocated to capital, this may constrain capital growth.

All of the fees, duties and charges (other than those borne by us) will be charged to the fund in respect of which they were incurred. Where an expense is not considered to be attributable to any one fund, we can allocate this between funds in a fair we consider to be fair (including other funds in our range not named on the cover of this prospectus). Often the expense will be allocated to all funds in proportion to their value.

6.2 OUR FEE

In payment for carrying out its duties and responsibilities, Rathbones' management company is entitled to be paid from each fund an annual management charge.

Any annual management charge accrues daily and is payable monthly in arrears on the first day the fund is open for dealing each month. The current management charges for the current share classes available in the funds are set out in [Appendix 1](#) (Page 50).

Rathbones is also entitled to all reasonable, properly vouched, out of pocket expenses incurred in the performance of its duties, including Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax on transactions in shares.

Where the investment objective of a fund is to treat the generation of income as a higher priority than capital growth, or the generation of income and capital growth have equal priority, all or part of Rathbones' fee may be charged against capital instead of against income. This will only be done with the approval of the independent depositary. This treatment of Rathbones' fee will increase the amount of income available for distribution to shareholders in the fund concerned but may erode capital and constrain capital growth.

If a share class' expenses in any period exceed its income, Rathbones may take that excess from the capital property attributable to that share class.

Rathbones may not introduce a new category of remuneration for its services or increase the current rate or amount of its remuneration payable out of the scheme property or the preliminary charge within the relevant maximum unless, not less than 60 days before the introduction or increase, Rathbones gives notice in writing of the introduction or increase and the date of its commencement to all shareholders and has revised and made available this prospectus to reflect the introduction of the new rate and the date of its commencement.

In order to increase its annual management charge above the relevant maximum Rathbones would require the approval of an extraordinary resolution of shareholders at a general meeting.

6.3 THE DEPOSITARY'S FEES

The independent depositary receives for its own account a periodic fee which will accrue daily and is payable monthly in arrears on the first day each fund is open for dealing each month. The rate of the periodic fee is agreed between Rathbones' management company and the independent depositary from time to time subject to the rules contained in the FCA regulations.

At the date of this prospectus the independent depositary's fee is calculated as per the table below.

Indicative Depositary Tariff	
On the first £50 million value in each fund	0.0175% p.a.
On the next £450 million value in each fund	0.0110% p.a.
On the next £500 million value and above in each fund	0.0075% p.a.

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

These rates can be varied from time to time in accordance with the FCA regulations.

Custody fees

The remuneration payable to the independent depositary out of the property attributable to each fund for its services also includes transaction charges and custody charges. Transaction charges vary from country to country, dependent on the markets and the value of the stock involved and are currently subject to a range from £10 to £120 (or equivalent in another currency) per transaction and accrue at the time the transactions are effected and are payable as soon as is reasonably practicable, and in any event not later than the last business day of the month when such charges arose or as otherwise agreed between the independent depositary and Rathbones' management company. The maximum transaction charge that may be charged by the independent depositary is £250 per transaction. Custody charges again vary from country to country depending on the markets and the value of the

stock involved and are currently subject to a range from 0.01% to 0.5% and accrue and are payable as agreed from time to time by Rathbones and the independent depositary. The maximum custody charge that may be charged by the independent depositary is 0.5%.

If a fund fails to settle its trades in a timely manner, the custodian may pass on settlement penalties to the fund.

Expenses

In addition to the fees and charges payable to the independent depositary referred to above, the amount payable to the independent depositary out of the property attributable to any fund by way of remuneration for its services may include charges in connection with its duties (or the exercise of powers conferred on it by the OEIC regulations or the FCA regulations) referable to (but not limited to):

- custody of assets (including overseas custody services);
- the acquisition holding and disposal of property;
- the collection and distribution to shareholders of dividends, interest and any other income;
- the maintenance of distribution accounts;
- the conversion of foreign currency;
- registration of assets in the name of the independent depositary or its nominee or agents;
- borrowings, stock-lending or other permitted transactions;
- communications with any parties (including telex, facsimile, SWIFT and electronic mail);
- taxation matters;
- insurance matters;
- dealings in derivatives;
- costs and charges relating to banking and banking transactions;
- preparation of the independent depositary's annual report;
- taking professional advice;
- conducting legal proceedings;
- the convening and/or attendance at meetings of shareholders; and
- modification of the constitution of the Companies (its instrument of incorporation), prospectus, and negotiation and/or modification of the independent depositary Agreement and any other agreement entered into between the independent depositary and its delegates.

The independent depositary will also be paid by the Companies out of the property attributable to each fund, expenses properly incurred in the performance of, or arranging the performance of, functions conferred on it by the independent depositary Agreement, the FCA regulations or by the general law.

The independent depositary will be entitled to recover its fees, charges and expenses when the relevant transaction or other dealing is effected or relevant service is provided or as may otherwise be agreed between the independent depositary and the Companies or Rathbones' management company, as applicable.

Other payment terms

On a winding up of a Company, the termination of a fund or the redemption of a class of shares, the independent depositary will be entitled to its pro rata fees, charges and expenses to the date of winding up, the termination, or the redemption (as appropriate) and any additional expenses necessarily realised in settling or receiving any outstanding obligations. No compensation for loss of office is provided for in the agreement with the independent depositary.

Any Value Added Tax on any fees, charges or expenses payable to the independent depositary will be added to such fees, charges or expenses.

Expenses not directly attributable to a particular fund will be allocated between funds. In each such case such expenses and disbursements will also be payable if incurred by any person (including Rathbones' management company or any associate or nominee of the independent depositary or of Rathbones' management company) who has had the relevant duty delegated to it under the FCA regulations by the independent depositary.

6.4 THE ADMINISTRATOR'S FEES

The fees and expenses of the Administrator (plus any VAT) are paid by the relevant Company.

6.5 COSTS AND EXPENSES

We can ask the relevant Company to pay (or reimburse us) for the certain expenses involved in running the funds (and any VAT on them). As above, costs and expenses are allocated to, and paid from, the fund(s) to which they relate. The types of expenses are:

- the costs of establishing each fund;
- fees and expenses in respect of establishing and maintaining the register of shareholders of each of the Companies (and any plan sub-register) and related functions;
- expenses incurred in acquiring, registering and disposing of investments;
- expenses incurred in producing, distributing and dispatching income and other payments to shareholders;
- fees in respect of the publication and circulation of details of the net asset value and prices;
- the fees and expenses of the auditors and tax, legal and other professional advisers of the Companies;
- the costs of convening and holding shareholder meetings (including meetings of shareholders in any particular fund, or any particular class within a fund);
- costs incurred in taking out and maintaining any insurance policy in relation to the funds;
- expenses incurred in company secretarial duties, including the cost of minute books and other documentation required to be maintained by the funds;

- the costs of preparing, updating and printing this prospectus, the key investor information documents, the instrument of incorporation and contract notes and the costs of distributing this prospectus and the instrument of incorporation (apart from the costs and expenses of distributing any key investor information document) and the costs of printing and distributing reports and accounts and any other administrative expenses related to this paragraph;
- tax and duties payable in respect of the funds;
- interest on and charges incurred in borrowings;
- any amount payable in respect of the funds under any indemnity provisions contained in any agreement appointing a service provider in respect of a fund, or otherwise under applicable law;
- fees of the FCA and the corresponding periodic fees of any regulatory authority in a country or territory outside the UK in which shares are or may lawfully be marketed;
- any payments otherwise due because of changes to the regulations;
- costs (apart from promotional payments) in respect of communications with investors;
- fees of any paying agent, representative or other agents engaged that we, or the Companies, engage;
- any costs in modifying legal agreements and any other relevant document required under law or regulation;
- the fees of any stock lending agent and our fees for arranging any stock lending;
- all fees and expenses incurred in relation to the addition and initial organisation of any new funds, the listing of shares on any stock exchange, any offer of shares (including the preparation, translation, printing and distribution of any prospectus (apart from the costs and expenses of distributing any Key Investor Information Documents) and listing documents) and the creation, conversion and cancellation of shares in a new or existing fund and any costs and expenses incurred in registering, having recognised or going through any other process in relation to the company or any fund in any territory outside the UK for the purpose of marketing the shares outside the UK, including any translation costs;
- royalties, licensing fees and other like payments in relation to the use of intellectual property; and/or
- any value added or similar tax relating to any charge or expense set out in this prospectus.

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

7 FUTURE CHANGES, INVESTOR ENGAGEMENT AND FUND CLOSURE

THIS SECTION EXPLAINS HOW WE DEAL WITH CHANGES TO THE FUNDS, HOW WE WILL INFORM YOU OR SEEK YOUR AGREEMENT, AND WHAT HAPPENS IF ONE OF THE COMPANIES OR A FUND CLOSURES.

7.1 CHANGES

We are subject to laws and regulations concerning the operation of the funds. However, we are allowed to make changes to the funds and may do so from time to time.

Sometimes we will do this just by updating this prospectus or the constitution of the relevant Company (meaning its instrument of incorporation) and publishing a new version.

However, we are required under the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) to tell you about certain changes to the funds. Sometimes we will do this in advance and set out what the changes mean for you and your options.

For the most important changes, may even need to call a meeting of investors for a vote (but note that we usually offer a distanced voting option).

Changes to a fund may include a change to its investment objective, investment policy or investment strategy of a fund. Usually we would be (at least) required to give you advanced notice.

7.2 SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS

Calling meetings

The Companies do not hold standing shareholder meetings each year (annual general meetings). Rathbones' management company may request a general meeting at any time.

Shareholders may also request a general meeting of the relevant Company.

To be valid, such a request by shareholders must be deposited at the registered office of the relevant Company and must:

- state the purpose (objects) of the meeting;
- be dated; and
- be signed by shareholders holding at least a tenth (by value) of all the Company's issued shares.

Rathbones' management company must convene the general meeting no later than eight weeks after receiving the request.

Advanced notice of a shareholders' meeting and the minimum number of participants Shareholders will receive at least 14 days' notice of a shareholders' meeting.

At least two shareholders of the relevant Company must participate in a meeting for it to be valid. The shareholders can participate by attending personally or through a representative (known as a 'proxy' who will typically be the meeting's chairperson).

If a meeting is postponed ('adjourned'), only a single shareholder is required for the postponed meeting to be considered valid.

Advanced notice of a shareholders' meeting and the minimum number of participants

Shareholders will receive at least 14 days' notice of a shareholders' meeting (which may include the date we serve the notice and the date of the EGM).

We can organise a shareholder meeting as: (a) a physical meeting, where shareholders, or someone on their behalf, may attend in person; (b) a virtual meeting, where shareholders, or someone on their behalf, may attend remotely; or (c) a 'hybrid meeting', where shareholders may attend in person or remotely.

Details of the format of the general meeting and any relevant instructions for attending will be provided in the meeting notice. Notices will be sent to shareholders' registered address or email address.

At least two eligible shareholders of the relevant Company must participate in a meeting for it to be valid.

Shareholders can participate by attending personally (in the case of a corporate entity, this includes attendance by a properly authorised agent) or through a representative (known as a 'proxy' who will typically be the meeting's chairperson). Attending 'personally' includes attending remotely in the case of a virtual or hybrid meeting.

If a meeting is postponed ('adjourned'), only a single eligible shareholder is required for the postponed meeting to be considered valid.

Rathbones' management company is not counted for this purpose. If other Rathbones companies or associates hold shares they may be counted.

Voting rights

We allow shareholders to vote if: (a) they held shares seven days before the notice of the meeting was sent; and (b) they continue to hold the shares until the cut-off point specified in the meeting notice.

There are two voting methods at a meeting of shareholders: a show of hands and a poll vote.

Show of hands: every shareholder (whether attending personally or through a proxy) has one vote.

Poll vote: a shareholder may vote either personally or by proxy.

A shareholder's rights to vote are determined by the value of their shares in proportion to all of the shares in issue at the cut-off date specified in the meeting notice. Shareholders do not have to use all of their voting rights or vote them all in the same way.

Except where the FCA regulations or the constitution of a relevant Company (meaning its instrument of incorporation) requires an extraordinary resolution (which requires 75% of the votes cast at the meeting to be in favour if the resolution

is to be passed) any resolution required by the FCA regulations will be passed by a simple majority of the votes validly cast for and against the resolution.

Generally Rathbones' management company (as operator) is not able to vote at shareholders meetings even if we hold shares. We are only able to vote if we hold shares for another person (who would themselves be entitled to vote if they held the shares) who provides voting instructions. The same is true of our associates.

Class and fund meetings

The above provisions, unless the context otherwise requires, apply to share class meetings and meetings of funds as they apply to general meetings of the relevant Company.

7.3 WIND-UP OF A COMPANY OR CLOSURE OF A FUND

Each Company is a special type of company (investment company with variable capital) and we must follow a specific procedure to close it or any fund.

We can apply to court to close a Company (or a fund). However, it is more common to close a solvent fund using a procedure set out in the FCA's rules (referred to as a 'winding up' or 'termination') which is explained below.

When can we apply to the FCA to close a Company or a fund

If we make the decision to close a Company or fund, we would generally apply to the FCA. As part of the application we would provide a statement confirming that the relevant Company (or the fund in question) can meet its liabilities within 12 months (or if it cannot). The auditors must confirm we have made the proper enquiries and fairly reflected this in our confirmation.

The circumstances in which the Companies (or the fund in question) can be closed are:

- if an extraordinary resolution (by 75% majority) to that effect is passed by shareholders; or
- following a merger where the Companies (or the fund in question) ceases to have any property or shareholders;
- when all the funds cease to have any property for any other reason;
- where required by the constitution of the Companies (its instrument of incorporation); or
- where we have applied to the FCA and obtained its agreement to close the Companies (or the fund in question).

What happens when a fund begins the closure process

Once we begin to close the relevant Company (or the fund in question) we will start to sell assets and take the steps as detailed below:

- the relevant Company (or the fund in question) will stop any activities unrelated to the closure process;
- we no longer have to comply with certain rules (such as the rules on dealing in shares, valuing scheme property, assessing shareholder value or investment diversification); and

- investors will no longer be able to buy, sell or transfer shares and we will arrange for all shares to be cancelled. The register of shareholders will be closed (unless we agree otherwise).

Returning your investment

During the closure, we will sell all of the assets and meet all of the liabilities of any affected funds. We will then pay out, or make provision for, future liabilities and any fees and expenses. We will then arrange for one or more distributions of any proceeds to shareholders in proportion to their ownership rights in the funds in question.

Completion of the process

Once we have completed the closure of the relevant Company (or the fund in question), we will prepare a final account showing the closure and distribution of the property. Our auditors will be asked to give their opinion on whether accounts are properly prepared.

We will send the final report and account to the FCA and all shareholders who were in the fund immediately prior to the closure.

As soon as reasonably practicable after completion of the winding up of relevant Company (or the fund in question), Rathbones' management company will notify the FCA. The FCA will update the financial services register (and, if a Company is closing, the companies register).

Where a Company is closing, completion of the closure will mean that it ceases to be a company (it is 'dissolved'). However, it will retain its corporate powers and status until the closure process is completed.

8 TAXATION

THIS SECTION EXPLAINS OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE UK TAX REGIME AROUND THE FUND.

8.1 GENERAL

The information below is a general guide based on current United Kingdom law and HM Revenue and Customs practice, both of which are subject to change, particularly the tax rates.

It summarises the tax position of the funds and of investors who are UK resident individual or companies except where indicated and own their shares as investments.

IMPORTANT:

We always recommend that, if you are in doubt about your tax position, or if you might be subject to tax outside the United Kingdom, you take professional advice.

8.2 THE COMPANIES

Each fund is treated as a separate investment fund for United Kingdom tax purposes.

The funds themselves are generally exempt from United Kingdom tax on capital gains realised on the disposal of their investments (including interest-paying securities and derivatives).

The funds are exempt from UK tax on their income, including UK and overseas dividends received. Overseas income may, however, be received net of foreign withholding tax, although this may be reduced by an applicable double tax agreement.

Dividends from UK and non-UK companies and dividend distributions from UK authorised unit trusts and open-ended investment companies (except for any portion which is deemed to be unfranked) is generally exempt from tax when received by a fund.

The funds will each be subject to corporation tax on other types of income but after deducting allowable expenses (including the agreed fees and expenses of Rathbones' management company and the independent depositary as well as interest distributions where these are paid).

If a fund suffers foreign tax on income received, this may normally either be deducted from any UK tax due on that income or else treated as an expense.

8.3 SHAREHOLDERS

Income

Funds are referred to as equity funds for tax purposes (and pay dividend distributions) except where more than 60% of a fund’s investments are interest-bearing and economically equivalent investments in which case, they are referred to as bond funds for tax purposes (and pay interest distributions).

The funds included in the Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Portfolios are classified for tax purposes as:

Equity funds	Bond funds
Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainability Fund	Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Bond Fund

The funds included in the Rathbone Greenbank Multi-Asset Portfolios are classified for tax purposes as:

Equity funds	Bond funds
Rathbone Greenbank Dynamic Growth Portfolio	None presently
Rathbone Greenbank Strategic Growth Portfolio	
Rathbone Greenbank Defensive Growth Portfolio	
Rathbone Greenbank Total Return Portfolio	

Income — equity funds

Equity funds pay any distributable income as dividend distributions (which will be automatically reinvested in the fund in the case of accumulation shares). No tax is deducted from dividend distributions.

Any corporate shareholders who receive dividend distributions may have to divide them into two (the division will be indicated on the tax voucher). Any part representing dividends received from a UK or non-UK company will be treated as dividend income and no further tax will generally be due on it.

The remainder should be treated as an annual payment that is, as income received with basic rate income tax deducted from it, and corporate shareholders may be liable to tax on the grossed-up amount. The income tax credit may be set against their corporation tax liability or part of it refunded, as appropriate. The proportion of the tax credit which can be repaid or offset will be provided on the tax voucher.

Where at any time during a corporate shareholder’s accounting period, a fund in which it is invested holds over 60% of its investments in interest-bearing or economically equivalent assets, then the corporate investor must treat it as a loan relationship, as described further under the sub-heading ‘Gains’ below.

Income – bond funds

Bond funds pay interest distributions (which will be automatically reinvested in the fund in the case of accumulation shares). No tax is deducted from interest distributions.

Shareholders chargeable to United Kingdom corporation tax must account for their holding in a fund in accordance with the loan relationships tax regime. This requires the shareholder's interest in the fund (including the amount of any distributions received) to be taken into account for corporation tax on a fair value basis.

Income equalisation

Part of the price on purchase of a share reflects the relevant share of accrued income received or to be received by the fund. This capital sum is returned to shareholders (or where accumulation shares are held, it will be accumulated) with the first allocation of income in respect of a share issued during an accounting period.

The amount representing the income equalisation in the share's price is a return of capital and is not itself taxable in the hands of shareholders but must be deducted by them from the cost of the shares for the purpose of calculating any liability to capital gains tax.

Gains

Shareholders who are resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes may be liable to capital gains tax on gains arising from the redemption, transfer or other disposal of shares (but not on conversions between classes within a fund).

Part of the increase in the price of accumulation shares is due to the accumulation of income allocations (including where applicable income equalisation). These amounts should be added to the acquisition cost of the shares when calculating the capital gain realised on their disposal.

If, at any time during a corporate shareholder's accounting period over 60% of the investments in the fund are interest-bearing or economically equivalent, then that shareholder must treat its shareholding (including the amount of any distributions received) as a creditor relationship subject to a fair value basis of accounting.

Reporting requirements

The Companies (or their agent) may be required to report information about shareholders and their investments to HM Revenue and Customs to comply with their obligations under United Kingdom legislation relating to the automatic exchange of information for international tax compliance (including the United States provisions commonly known as FATCA, the international common reporting standard, and any other intergovernmental information sharing agreements entered into from time to time).

HM Revenue and Customs will, in turn, pass information on to all relevant foreign tax authorities.

If a shareholder does not provide the necessary information, the relevant Company will be required to report this to HM Revenue and Customs who will in turn pass the information on to all relevant tax authorities including the United States' tax authority.

8.4 STAMP DUTY RESERVE TAX

Following the abolition of stamp duty reserve tax on management dealings in units in authorised investment funds, there will generally be no charge to stamp duty reserve tax when shareholders surrender or redeem their shares.

However, if the redemption is satisfied by a non-pro rata in specie redemption, then stamp duty reserve tax will apply to any chargeable securities received.

9 ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

THIS SECTION PROVIDES DETAILS OF THE FUNDS' ACCOUNTING PRACTICES.

9.1 BASE CURRENCY

The base currency of the Companies is pounds sterling.

9.2 ACCOUNTING PERIODS

Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Portfolios

The annual accounting period of Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Portfolios ends each year on 30 April (the accounting reference date).

Interim accounting periods end each year on 31 July (quarter 1 – Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Bond Fund only), 31 October (interim), and 31 January (quarter 3 – Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Bond Fund only).

Rathbone Greenbank Multi-Asset Portfolios

The annual accounting period of Rathbone Greenbank Multi-Asset Portfolios ends each year on 30 June (commencing with the first annual accounting period ending on 30 June 2022 (the accounting reference date)). Interim accounting periods end each year on 30 September (quarter 1), 31 December (interim), and 31 March (quarter 3).

9.3 INCOME ALLOCATIONS

In respect of each Company, allocations of income are made by cheque or direct to your bank account in respect of the income available for allocation in each accounting period.

For accumulation shares, the income which would otherwise have been distributed will be retained as part of the capital property of the fund at the end of each accounting period and increase the value of such shares. No additional shares are issued for such accumulations of income.

If a distribution remains unclaimed for a period of six years after it has become due, it will be forfeited and will revert to the relevant fund.

The amount available for distribution in any accounting period is calculated by taking the aggregate of the income received or receivable for the account of the relevant fund in respect of that period, and deducting the charges and expenses of the relevant fund paid or payable out of income in respect of that accounting period. Rathbones' management company then makes such other adjustments as it considers appropriate (and after consulting the auditors as appropriate) in relation to taxation, income equalisation, income unlikely to be received within 12 months following the relevant income allocation date, income which should not be accounted for on an accrual basis because of lack of information as to how it accrues, transfers between the income and capital account and any other adjustments which Rathbones' management company considers appropriate after consulting the auditors.

9.4 ANNUAL REPORTS AND INFORMATION MADE AVAILABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Annual reports of the Companies will be published within four months of the end of each annual accounting period and half- yearly reports will be published within two months of the end of the interim accounting period. Copies of the latest annual and half-yearly reports will be available free of charge on request.

In addition, other policies and procedures are available from Rathbones' management company including, but not limited to, policies regarding conflicts of interest and order execution.

10 OUR POLICIES AND PROCESSES

THIS SECTION SUMMARISES SOME OF OUR POLICIES AND PROCESSES AND LETS YOU KNOW WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION.

10.1 COMPLAINTS

Complaints concerning the operation or marketing of the funds may be referred to the compliance officer of Rathbones' management company at 30 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7QN in the first instance, or subsequently, if your complaint has not been resolved, directly to the Financial Ombudsman Service, Exchange Tower, London E14 9SR.

10.2 RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Rathbones' management company employs a risk management process which enables it to identify, measure, manage and monitor at any time the relevant risks of the positions to which the Companies or any fund is or may be exposed and its contribution to the overall risk profile of the Companies and any fund and which includes the use of appropriate stress testing procedures.

10.3 REMUNERATION POLICY

Rathbones' remuneration policy ('Remuneration Policy') is designed to establish and apply a remuneration code that is consistent with, and will promote sound and effective risk management in compliance with SYSC 19E of the FCA Handbook.

The Remuneration Policy does not, and must not, encourage excessive risk-taking which is inconsistent with the profile of each fund, or this prospectus or its constitution (meaning its instrument of incorporation). The Remuneration Policy does not impair our compliance with our duty to act in the best interests of each fund.

The Remuneration Policy will apply to those staff working for us whose professional activities have a material impact on our risk profile or the funds.

We must ensure that the Remuneration Policy remains in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of:

- our company;
- the funds; and
- the investors the funds,

and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

The assessment of performance is set in a multi-year framework appropriate to any holding period recommended to the investors of each fund, to ensure that the:

- Assessment process is based on the long-term performance of each fund and its investment risks; and

- Actual payment of performance-related components of remuneration is spread over the same period, and where deferred is held in unit linked instruments managed by Rathbones' management company.

Remuneration and benefits are agreed and awarded by the Rathbones Group Plc Remuneration Committee which operates at a group level and consists of five Non-Executive Directors.

Up to date details of the matters set out above are available on the company's website (rathbonesam.com) and a paper copy of the website information will be made available free of charge on request.

10.4 FAIR TREATMENT OF INVESTORS

We have established policies and procedures and made arrangements to ensure the fair treatment of shareholders. Such arrangements include, but are not limited to, ensuring that no one or more shareholders are given preferential treatment over any rights and obligations in relation to their investment in the funds. All rights and obligations to shareholders, including those related to subscription and redemption requests, are set out in this prospectus.

We have established fair and transparent pricing models and valuation systems and procedures for the assets of the funds and endeavours to ensure that there are no undue costs being charged to the funds and the shareholders.

We have also established procedures to identify, manage and monitor conflicts of interest and, where applicable, disclose those conflicts of interest to prevent them from adversely affecting the interests of the shareholders. We have established a process for recognising and dealing with complaints fairly.

10.5 LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

We have established a liquidity management policy which enables us to identify, monitor and manage the liquidity risks of the Companies and each fund and to ensure the liquidity profile of the investments of the Companies and each fund will facilitate compliance with its underlying obligations. Rathbones' management company's liquidity policy takes into account the investment strategy, the liquidity profile, redemption policy and other underlying obligations of the Companies and its funds. The liquidity management systems and procedures include appropriate escalation measures to address anticipated or actual liquidity shortages or other distressed situations of the Companies and its funds. In summary, the liquidity management policy monitors the profile of investments held by each fund and ensures that such investments are appropriate to the redemption policy as set out in this prospectus. Further, the liquidity management policy includes details on periodic stress testing carried out by Rathbones' management company to manage the liquidity risk of each fund in exceptional and extraordinary circumstances.

The liquidity management systems and procedures allow Rathbones' management company to apply various tools and arrangements necessary to ensure that the Companies and each fund is sufficiently liquid to respond appropriately to redemption requests normally. In normal circumstances, redemption requests will be processed as set out in section 2.

Other arrangements may also be used in response to redemption requests, including the deferral of such redemption requests in certain circumstances will restrict the redemption rights investors benefit from in normal circumstances as set out in section 2.

Further information regarding the risk management process and liquidity management systems and procedures, including the measures used to assess the sensitivity of the funds' portfolio to the most relevant risks to which each fund is or could be exposed, can be found in the risk management process document which is available on request from Rathbones' management company.

On request we will provide information to shareholders relating to:

- the quantitative limits applying in the risk management of a fund; and
- any recent development of the risks and yields of the main categories of investment.

It is intended that shareholders will be notified of any material changes to the liquidity management systems and procedures employed by Rathbones' management company and will be notified immediately if redemptions are suspended. It is intended that any changes to the maximum level of Leverage that may be employed by any fund employing Leverage will be provided to shareholders without undue delay.

10.6 PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY RISKS

Rathbones' management company covers its potential liability risks arising from professional liability by holding appropriate professional indemnity insurance.

11 GENERAL INFORMATION

THIS SECTION PROVIDES INFORMATION ON WHERE YOU CAN INSPECT COPIES OF DOCUMENTS AND THE LAWS GOVERNING YOUR INVESTMENT.

11.1 DOCUMENTS OF EACH COMPANY

The following documents may be inspected free of charge between 9:00 am and 5:00 pm every business day at the offices of Rathbones' management company at 30 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7QN, and are also available to be sent to shareholders on request:

- the most recent annual and half-yearly long reports of each Company; and
- the most recent version of this prospectus and the constitution of each Company (its instrument of incorporation).

Rathbones' management company may make a charge at its discretion for copies of documents (other than for the most recent copy of this prospectus).

Notices and other documents will be sent to the shareholder's registered address.

11.2 GOVERNING LAW

By applying for units, the relevant shareholder (and its nominee, if relevant) agrees to be bound by this prospectus.

The Companies, its constitution (instrument of incorporation) and this prospectus are governed by the laws of England and Wales. The Companies (and each of their funds), Rathbones' management company and shareholders will be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of England and Wales to settle any dispute or claim arising out of or in connection with shareholder's investment in the Companies or any related matter.

APPENDIX 1

DETAILS OF THE FUNDS

Details of each fund's investment objective and policy are set out later in this section together with other information including available share classes, charges, minimum investment levels and distribution dates.

A detailed statement of the general investment and borrowing restrictions applicable to the Companies and their funds is contained in [Appendix 3](#) (Page 125).

Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps: The funds are authorised to enter into securities financing transactions and total return swaps but the funds do not currently use these and we have no intention of permitting the funds to enter into them.

Details of the eligible securities and derivatives markets on which the funds may invest is contained in [Appendix 4](#) (Page 141).

For some of the funds, we use our LED Framework to help us make investment decisions. We describe how each category of the framework behaves in [Appendix 2](#) (Page 124).

The available funds:

Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Portfolios

Page 51
[Rathbone Greenbank
Global Sustainability Fund](#)

Page 55
[Rathbone Greenbank
Global Sustainable Bond
Fund](#)

Rathbone Greenbank Multi-Asset Portfolios

Page 60
[Rathbone Greenbank
Dynamic Growth Portfolio](#)

Page 76
[Rathbone Greenbank
Strategic Growth Portfolio](#)

Page 92
[Rathbone Greenbank
Defensive Growth Portfolio](#)

Page 108
[Rathbone Greenbank Total
Return Portfolio](#)

RATHBONE GREENBANK GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY FUND

(A SUB-FUND OF RATHBONE GREENBANK GLOBAL
SUSTAINABLE PORTFOLIOS)

PRODUCT REFERENCE NUMBER: 809766

Investment objective

The objective of the fund is to deliver a greater total return than the FTSE World Index, after fees, over any seven-year period. There is no guarantee that this investment objective will be achieved over seven years, or any other time period.

We use the FTSE World Index as a target for our fund's return because we want to offer you higher returns than global stock markets.

Investment policy

To meet the objective, the fund manager will invest at least 80% of our fund in global shares, with the remainder in cash, short-term deposits and UK government debt.

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

The manager may use all investment powers as permitted by the prospectus, outside the ranges described above, to ensure the fund is managed in the best interest of investors in times of market irregularities or stress. The fund may invest at the fund manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, warrants, cash and near cash and deposits and units in collective investment schemes. Use may be made of stock lending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted by the FCA Rules. We actively manage our fund which means we can choose what we invest in as long as it is in line with the investment objective and policy. Because of this, the fund's performance can diverge significantly from its benchmark.

RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT POLICY

We created this policy because we wanted to give our clients a clear understanding of the extent to which responsible or sustainable criteria are factored into the investment process of each of our funds. This fund is sustainability focused and meets our sustainable criteria.

This fund is subject to our responsible investment policy, available [here](https://www.rathbonesam.com/responsible-investment-policy) – (<https://www.rathbonesam.com/responsible-investment-policy>).

Our fund's responsible investment policy is applied by Greenbank Investments (Greenbank), a responsible investment and research division of our business. Greenbank can veto investments which do not meet the responsible investment policy, which ensures it is applied without bias or influence from our fund managers.

Negative screening: This fund does not invest in companies or assets which invest in companies engaged in the following:

Alcohol manufacturing; alcohol retail; animal welfare violations; armaments; carbon intensive industries; poor employment practices; polluting the environment; gambling; human rights abuses; nuclear power; pornography; tobacco manufacturing.

Positive inclusion criteria: In order to qualify for inclusion in the fund, companies or assets that pass the negative screen must also display leading or well-developed business practices that support the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through their activities or ways of operating. The company must demonstrate its commitment to at least one of the following sustainable categories:

Inclusive economies; resilient Institutions; habitats and ecosystems; decent work; health **and wellbeing**; resource efficiency, innovation and infrastructure; energy and climate.

Investors should be aware that the responsible investment policy of this fund may change over time.

BENCHMARKING

Target benchmark

The investment objective refers to FTSE World Index which is a target benchmark that the fund seeks to outperform. We use the FTSE World Index as a target for our fund's return because we want to offer you higher returns than global stock markets.

Other information

We also compare our fund against the IA Global sector to give you an indication of how we perform against other funds in our peer group. Like us, the funds in this sector invest globally, although most of them don't invest using a sustainability framework.

The fund is operated and managed by its authorised corporate director, Rathbones Asset Management Limited. Our fund's responsible investment policy is applied by our sister company Greenbank Investments (Greenbank), a responsible investment and research division of our group. Greenbank have the ability to veto investments which do not meet the responsible investment policy, which ensures it is applied without bias or influence from our fund managers.

Classes of shares available	S-class accumulation shares, S-class income units
<i>Currency of denomination</i>	Sterling
<i>Initial price of shares</i>	£1.00
<i>Minimum initial investment*</i>	£1,000
<i>Minimum subsequent investment*</i>	£500
<i>Minimum withdrawal</i>	None
<i>Minimum holding*</i>	None
<i>Entry charge</i>	0%
<i>Annual management charge</i>	0.50%
<i>Allocation of charges</i>	AMC charged to capital
<i>Valuation points</i>	Noon on each day the fund is open for dealing
<i>Distribution dates</i>	30 June (annual), 31 December (interim)

*Minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts, minimum holding and redemption requirements and the initial and redemption charges may be waived by the ACD at its discretion.

Typical investor profile

Whether an investment in the fund is appropriate will depend on the investor's own requirements and attitude to risk. The fund is designed for both retail and institutional investors who:

- are looking for and comfortable with exposure to global stocks and shares;
- are able to commit to a long-term investment (i.e., greater than seven years); and
- who understand and are willing to take risks involved in investing in the fund (as detailed under 'Risk Factors' set out in section 4 of the prospectus).

Past performance

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

Please see [Appendix 5](#) (Page 143) for more information.

RATHBONE GREENBANK GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE BOND FUND

(A SUB-FUND OF RATHBONE GREENBANK GLOBAL
SUSTAINABLE PORTFOLIOS)

PRODUCT REFERENCE NUMBER: 1006781

Investment objective

The objective of the fund is to deliver a greater total return than a composite benchmark (70% ICE BofA Global Corporate Index (GBP Hedged), 15% ICE BofA Global Government Excluding Japan Index (GBP Hedged), 15% ICE BofA All Maturity Global High Yield Index (GBP Hedged)), after fees, over any rolling five-year period.

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

Total return means the return we receive from the value of our investments increasing (capital growth) plus the income we receive from our investments (dividend payments).

Investment policy

To meet the objective, the fund manager will invest globally in a sustainable portfolio with at least 60% in government bonds, corporate bonds and investment grade credit (each with a credit rating of AAA to BBB-). The remaining up to 40% of the fund may be invested in government, corporate bonds, high yield, directly in emerging markets, sovereign debt (each with a credit rating below BBB- or with no rating at all), collective investment schemes and structured products. Only investments that meet our responsible investing policy will be eligible.

Up to 10% of the fund can be invested directly in contingent convertible bonds. The fund can hold up to 20% in structured products. Structured products may constitute a greater proportion of the portfolio in times of market irregularities or stress.

The fund may invest globally but at least 80% of the portfolio will be invested in sterling denominated assets or hedged back to sterling.

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

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

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

We actively manage our fund which means we can choose what we invest in as long as it is in line with the investment objective and policy. Because of this, the fund's performance can diverge significantly from its benchmark.

RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT POLICY

We created this policy because we wanted to give our clients a clear understanding of the extent to which responsible or sustainable criteria are factored into the investment process of each of our funds. This fund is sustainability focused and meets our sustainable criteria.

This fund is subject to our responsible investment policy, available [here](https://www.rathbonesam.com/responsible-investment-policy) – (<https://www.rathbonesam.com/responsible-investment-policy>).

Our fund's responsible investment policy is applied by Greenbank Investments (Greenbank), a responsible investment and research division of our business. Greenbank can veto investments which do not meet the responsible investment policy, which ensures it is applied without bias or influence from our fund managers.

Negative screening: This fund does not invest in companies or assets which invest in companies engaged in the following:

Alcohol manufacturing; alcohol retail; animal welfare violations; armaments; carbon intensive industries; poor employment practices; polluting the environment; gambling; human rights abuses; nuclear power; pornography; tobacco manufacturing.

Positive inclusion criteria: In order to qualify for inclusion in the fund, companies or assets that pass the negative screen must also display leading or well-developed business practices that support the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through their activities or ways of operating. The company must demonstrate its commitment to at least one of the following sustainable categories:

Inclusive economies; resilient Institutions; habitats and ecosystems; decent work; health and wellbeing; resource efficiency, innovation and infrastructure; energy and climate.

Investors should be aware that the responsible investment policy of this fund may change over time.

Corporate bonds: Our fund will not invest in companies engaged in adverse environmental, social or governance activities. For us to make an investment, the company must aim to support the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through their activities or ways of operating.

Government Bonds: Governments can't be assessed using the same criteria as companies. To invest in a government bond, the country issuing the bond must not demonstrate any serious environmental, social or governance risk linked to more than one of the following: military spending; corruption; human rights; or climate change.

Green Bonds: Companies or governments may issue green bonds, where the proceeds are intended for a specific social or environmental purpose. For us to make an investment, the purpose of the bond must support the achievement of the UN SDGs. Green bonds will be assessed in the context of the specific use of proceeds rather than the issuer's principal activity. To invest in a green bond issued by a government, the country issuing the bond must not demonstrate any serious environmental, social or governance risk linked to corruption or human rights. Our fund may invest in a green bond issued by a company which has failed our responsible investment screening, as listed above.

Climate, sustainability, social bonds: 'Ringfenced' bonds, where proceeds are intended for a specific social or environmental purpose, will be approved subject to the following requirements: identifiable use of proceeds; third-party project evaluation; ongoing management of proceeds; and project reporting. Approval will be granted in the context of the specific use of proceeds rather than the issuer's principal activity.

Funds: Our fund will not invest in other funds with investments in assets linked to or companies engaged in adverse environmental, social or governance activities.

For us to make an investment, the underlying investments within the fund must aim to support the achievement of the UN SDGs through their activities or ways of operating.

Structured products: To invest in a structured product that involves the provision of financing to the counterparty, any named counterparty issuing the structure must not engage in adverse environmental, social or governance activities and must aim to support the achievement of the UN SDGs through their activities or ways of operating.

We may buy structured products issued by counterparties which do not meet the above criteria, on terms that the money invested will be specifically earmarked to fund sustainable projects.

Our fund can also invest in structured products where there is no provision of financing involved and must not engage in adverse environmental, social or governance activities and must aim to support the achievement of the UN SDGs through their activities or ways of operating.

Our fund can invest in structured products with a short exposure to a credit index and other structured products not directly linked to a credit index without that product meeting any additional criteria. For our fund to invest in a structured product with long exposure to a credit index, the underlying constituents of that index must consist of companies who are not engaged in adverse environmental, social or governance activities. The underlying constituents of that index must further aim to support the achievement of the UN SDGs through their activities or ways of operating.

Derivatives: We use derivatives to hedge currency risk within our fund. We do not apply environmental, social or governance screens to these financial instruments.

Disposing of investments which are no longer suitable: In the event an investment no longer meets the fund’s responsible investment criteria, the fund manager will have six months to dispose of the investment.

Investors should be aware that the responsible investment policy of this fund may change over time.

Fund Benchmark

Target benchmark

We use 70% ICE BofA Global Corporate Index (GBP Hedged), 15% ICE BofA Global Government Excluding Japan Index (GBP Hedged), 15% ICE BofA All Maturity Global High Yield Index (GBP Hedged) as we aim to outperform the benchmark selected and it is an appropriate target based on the investment policy of the fund. The benchmark consists of global companies, global governments (excluding regions such as Japan) and non-investment grade companies from developed and emerging markets.

The portfolio manager’s investment decisions are not bound to the benchmark as it is an active fund which may lead to a variance in investments and in some cases performance.

The responsible investment policy means returns could deviate from the benchmark based on its exclusions and positive inclusions on investments and sectors.

Comparator benchmark

We also compare our fund against the IA Sterling Strategic Bond sector to give you an indication of how we perform against other funds that are similar to ours. The funds in this sector can invest across similar fixed income asset classes and regions, although most do not invest using a sustainability framework.

	Founder investors only		All investors
Classes of shares available	F-class accumulation shares,	S-class accumulation shares,	I-class accumulation shares,

	Founder investors only		All investors
	F-class income shares**	S-class income shares	I-class income shares
Currency of denomination	Sterling	Sterling	Sterling
Initial price of shares	£1.00	£1.00	£1.00
Minimum initial investment*	£10,000,000	£100,000,000***	£1,000
Minimum subsequent investment*	£500	£500	£500
Minimum withdrawal	None as long as minimum holding remains	None as long as minimum holding remains	None as long as minimum holding remains
Minimum holding*	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Entry charge	There is no entry charge	There is no entry charge	There is no entry charge
Annual management charge	F-class accumulation shares 0.30% F-class income shares 0.30%	S-class accumulation shares 0.30% S-class income shares 0.30%	I-class accumulation shares 0.50% I-class income shares 0.50%
Allocation of charges	AMC charged to capital		
Valuation points	Noon on each day the fund is open for dealing		
Distribution dates	30 June (annual), 30 September (interim), 31 December (interim), 31 March (interim)		

* Minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts, minimum holding amounts as well as redemption requirements and any initial and redemption charges may be waived by the ACD at its discretion.

* F-class shares are available only to investors who commit(ed) to invest in the fund on its launch date and/or within the next five business days after launch date.

*** We will waive the minimum initial investment amount for S-class shares to £1mn until such time that the fund either: 1) reaches a net asset value of £250mn or subscription requests that are expected to cross that threshold, or 2) completes its first 36 months of trading after launch, whichever is the earlier.

Typical investor profile

Our fund is designed for retail and institutional investors who consider sustainability alongside traditional financial investment objectives. Investors should have a basic knowledge of fixed income investments, seek growth and/or income and intend to invest for longer than five years.

Investors should also understand the risks of our fund and have the ability to bear a capital loss. The recommended holding period for the proposed strategy will be 5 years (in line with its outperformance objective).

Past performance

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

Please see [Appendix 5](#) (Page 143) for more information.

RATHBONE GREENBANK DYNAMIC GROWTH PORTFOLIO

(A SUB-FUND OF RATHBONE GREENBANK MULTI-ASSET PORTFOLIOS)

PRODUCT REFERENCE NUMBER: 945534

Sustainable investment labels help investors find products that have a specific sustainability objective. The fund does not have a UK sustainable investment label because the fund does not have a specific sustainability objective, however the fund does apply environmental and social criteria as set out in the investment and policy below, including the non-financial objective.

Investment objective

The objective of the fund is to deliver a greater total return than the Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation + 4%, after fees, over any rolling five-year period. The fund seeks a level of volatility that is five-sixths of the volatility of the FTSE Developed stock market Index (or up to 15% above or below this level).

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

We use the CPI + 4% as a target for our fund's return because we aim to grow your investment considerably above inflation. We refer to the amount of volatility risk our fund seeks to take because we want our investors to understand the risk they are taking in terms of the global stock market.

Non-financial objective

The fund aims to promote positive environmental and/or social outcomes alongside its financial return objectives. The fund invests in and actively engages with a portfolio of assets that either contribute to, or have the potential to contribute to, at least one of the fund's non-financial goals set out below for a more sustainable world by meeting our sustainability approach below.

The fund's non-financial goals are set out below. To us, a more sustainable world is one with:



Decent work: a utilised and productive workforce with decent work, paid fairly, where workers of all backgrounds are represented, with safe and secure working environments.



Energy and climate: a reduced level of greenhouse gas emissions that is consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change.



Habitats and ecosystems: conserved and sustainable natural systems, where ecosystems and biodiversity are promoted, and negative human impact is mitigated.



Health and wellbeing: improved physical and mental health outcomes, reducing avoidable deaths, injuries and illnesses.



Inclusive economies: an equitable economy in which there is expanded opportunity for shared prosperity.



Innovation and infrastructure: the delivery of physical and/or technological



Resilient institutions: well-functioning institutions that protect the rule of law and fundamental rights.



Resource efficiency: a circular economy that supports sustainable levels of consumption, reduces strain on natural resources and reduces GHG emissions, water and energy use.

infrastructure that facilitates the delivery of other sustainability goals.

The portfolio consists of assets whose contribution, or potential contribution, towards the fund's non-financial goals is mixed:

- (a) 100% of the assets meet our exclusionary criteria (avoiding negative impacts) and positive criteria (seeking positive impacts).
- (b) 50-90% of the assets meet a higher threshold of positive sustainability alignment with at least one, or more, non-financial goals determined using an analytical framework that is based on the work of the Impact Frontiers.
- (c) 5-40% of the assets have the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals over time, with our engagement and stewardship activity supporting progress towards this.
- (d) While the proportions in (b) and (c) will differ from time to time, at least 70% of the assets meet a combination of these at all times.

Investment policy

To meet the dynamic growth objective, the fund manager will use a dynamic asset allocation to invest globally in government and corporate bonds with no restriction on their credit quality, equities, collective investment schemes and structured products.

Up to 10% of the fund can be invested directly in contingent convertible bonds.

In normal market conditions, we expect the fund to hold up to 20% in structured products. Structured products may constitute a greater proportion of the portfolio in times of market irregularities or stress.

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

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

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

The fund may invest at the fund manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, warrants, cash and near cash and deposits and units in collective investment schemes. Use may be made of stock lending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted by the FCA rules. Other than investments in collective investment schemes, we do not apply our wider sustainability approach to these investments but we will ensure that they do not conflict with the non-financial objective.

When we invest in collective investment schemes, the underlying long credit or equity exposure must meet the same criteria as any other holding in our funds. Therefore, we will only access collective investment schemes if we can view all of the underlying holdings to

ensure that they meet our criteria. In practice this means we are unlikely to have significant exposure to collective investment schemes.

We actively manage our fund which means we can choose what we invest in as long as it is in line with the investment objective and policy. Because of this, the fund's performance can diverge significantly from its benchmark.

SUSTAINABILITY APPROACH

The fund's non-financial goals

To contribute to at least one of the fund's non-financial goals for a more sustainable world we select assets to meet the following goals. A description of how assets can contribute to each non-financial goal is provided below.

- **Decent work:** Assets that (directly or indirectly) support good quality employment that enables workers to meet their basic needs and pursue fulfilling lives.

Includes assets that are supporting the quantity and quality of jobs through the products and services they provide, for example training and education services, development finance and support for entrepreneurship and small businesses. Also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own employment practices.

- **Energy and climate:** Assets that support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and promote decarbonisation in line with the goals of the Paris Climate agreement to limit warming to 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

Includes assets that are supporting positive climate action and energy security through the products and services they provide, for example the manufacture, installation or operation of renewable or low-carbon energy infrastructure. Also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own environmental impacts.

- **Habitats and ecosystems:** Assets that alleviate negative impacts on nature as far as possible through avoidance, reduction and restoration of habitats and ecosystems.

Includes assets that are helping to preserve land, water and marine habitats and biodiversity – either through reducing the drivers of biodiversity loss or delivering solutions that promote nature restoration.

- **Health and wellbeing:** Assets that encourage improved physical and mental health outcomes, reducing avoidable deaths, injuries and illnesses.

Includes assets that are supporting physical and mental wellbeing or helping to prevent injuries and deaths, through the products and services they provide, for example pharmaceuticals and medical technology, sports and leisure equipment, or equipment to identify and prevent hazards.

- **Inclusive economies:** Assets that help to alleviate inequalities in work, life and economies; which support disadvantaged or underserved populations in improving their standard of life; which serve an unmet need in an equitable way.

Includes assets that are promoting access to basic services and supporting a more inclusive society through the products and services they provide, for example basic needs, educational products and services, water and sanitation, sustainable and public transport, or affordable housing.

- **Innovation and infrastructure:** Assets that support the delivery of physical and/or technological infrastructure that supports sustainable development.

Includes assets that are supporting environmental sustainability or human wellbeing through the products and services they provide, for example smart

buildings technology that reduces energy usage, remote monitoring of emissions to water and air, or semiconductors that improve the energy efficiency of digital processes. Assets in this category often play a facilitating role in creating the environment or infrastructure needed for other assets to deliver positive benefits.

- **Resilient institutions:** Assets that enhance fundamental human rights and/or promote the protection and enrichment of public goods,

Includes assets that promote peace, justice and the rule of law through the products and services they provide, for example support for a free press, access to civic information, or combatting cyber threats and misinformation. It also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own human rights impacts.

- **Resource efficiency:** Assets that promote a circular economy and/or reduce strain on natural resources.

Includes assets that are supporting the sustainable use of Earth's resources through the products and services they provide, for example sustainable waste recovery and recycling services, the manufacture of products with lower lifecycle impacts, equipment that enables cleaner or more efficient use of energy and resources. It also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own resource use.

Our sustainability approach

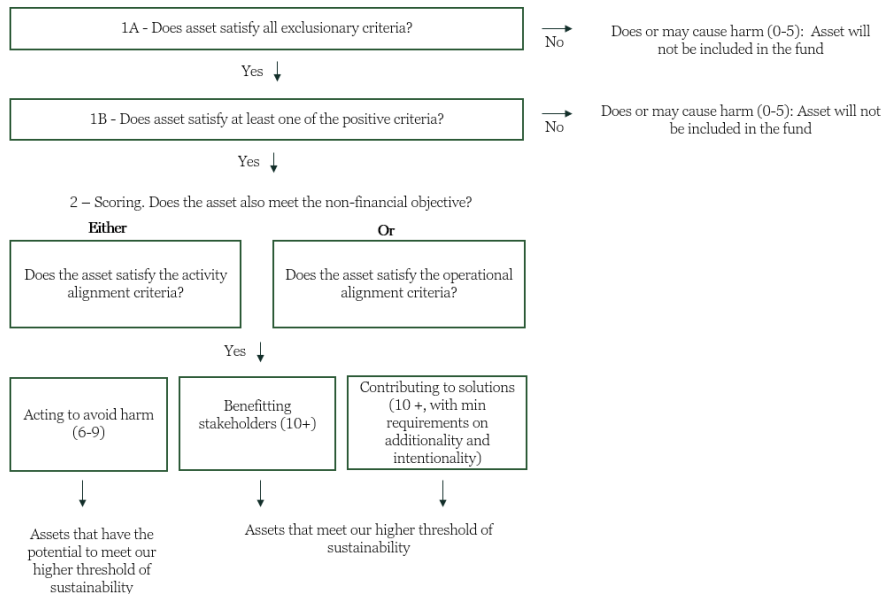
1. Screening

- a. All assets must first pass the exclusionary criteria test described in 1A below. This excludes assets which we deem unsustainable, or which are contrary to global norms.
- b. The remaining assets must then pass the positive criteria test described in 1B below. This is an initial qualitative assessment to exclude assets that are not aligned to the fund's non-financial goals. Please note that there is some overlap between this test and the scoring in step

2. However, step 2 is more detailed. Only assets that pass this screening will be assessed under the scoring in step 2.

2. Scoring

Only once these tests have been passed will an asset then be subject to scoring (described in step 2).



Step 1A – Exclusionary Criteria

All current and potential assets are first assessed against the exclusionary criteria. 100% of assets in the fund will have passed this test.

The exclusionary criteria, which comprise of a mix of revenue based and absolute exclusions, contain exclusions on animal welfare violations, armaments, climate change, employment, environment, gambling, human rights, nuclear power, pornography and tobacco. Assets are screened against third party data and desk-based research is carried out to determine if they are engaged in any economic activity related to any of these activities. Assets flagged in this screening process will not be included in the fund. Further details of the exclusionary criteria (and the revenue based and absolute criteria used to determine them) can be found on the fund manager's website in a document:

<https://www.rathbonesam.com/rathbone-greenbank-multi-asset-portfolios-sustainability-process>

The outcome of this assessment is that the fund may not hold investments that breach one or more of the exclusionary criteria, providing a minimum standard that assets must meet in order to be included in the fund.

Step 1B – Positive criteria

Our positive criteria looks for positive activity or behaviours (as outlined above in our non-financial goals) that either contribute to, or have the potential to contribute to, at least one of the fund's non-financial goals for a more sustainable world which are: Decent work, habitats and ecosystems, inclusive economies, resilient institutions, energy and climate, health and wellbeing, innovation and infrastructure, resource efficiency. (More detail on how each of these are defined can be found in the section on 'The fund's non-financial goals'.)

The fund uses a qualitative positive screen to identify assets that are likely to contribute to, or are likely to have the potential to contribute to, at least one of the fund's non-financial goals. Any that pass this qualitative assessment are then subject to the scoring process described in Step 2. 100% of assets in the fund will have passed this test.

The positive criteria assess the positive sustainability attributes of an asset, either from an activity or operational perspective. Further details of the positive criteria can be found on the fund manager's website in a document: <https://www.rathbonesam.com/rathbone-greenbank-multi-asset-portfolios-sustainability-process>

The outcome of this assessment is that companies that pass both step 1A and 1B qualify for investment. The result of this is that only the assets which have passed these screens will be subject to the scoring process described in Step 2.

Step 2 – Scoring

Assets are then assessed to identify those which support the fund's non-financial objective, considering:

- **What** non-financial goal or goals is the asset aligned to? And whether it supports the associated non-financial goal via its products and services (i.e. activity alignment) or its behaviours and way of operating (i.e. operational alignment).
- **How much** does the asset contribute towards this non-financial goal? In other words, what is the intensity or strength of the asset's beneficial impact? This assessment forms the basis of our measurement and monitoring of an asset's contribution to the fund's non-financial objective.

Our analytical framework

For each non-financial goal, Greenbank has identified a set of business activities and/or behaviours (the 'qualifying activities') that could deliver solutions to the challenge in question and have the potential to deliver positive outcomes.

Our database of potentially qualifying activities is maintained with reference to relevant external frameworks and standards, for example the EU taxonomy for sustainable activities, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Net Zero Investment Framework.

For example, to determine 'fair pay' for a given jurisdiction we would refer to available definitions of living wage defined by government agencies (e.g. UK Government's Real Living Wage) or reputable non-governmental organisations (such as the Global Living Wage Coalition). If such information is not available for a given country, we can define a living wage for a territory using the Anker methodology to estimate a living wage for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, healthcare, transport, clothing and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events.

Where external frameworks are used, we review these to ensure alignment and compatibility of definitions with the fund's non-financial objective and non-financial goals.

The strength of each asset's alignment to a non-financial goal is determined using an analytical framework derived from the work of the Impact Frontiers. This project brought together over 2,500 impact practitioners and impact investors to develop a common way for investors to measure and communicate the positive and negative impact of investments on society and the environment.

Our analytical framework is applied consistently across all assets, providing a measure of each asset's contribution to the fund's non-financial objective. It allows us to determine whether a given asset should be excluded because it is deemed unsustainable, has the

potential to improve over time, meets a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals currently, or is creating positive impact.

An overall score is generated from this analysis, with thresholds set according to back testing of data to calibrate results with the definitions set out by the Impact Frontiers Framework – see graphic below.

Impact Frontiers Category	Profile of an example asset	How we have mapped this to our non-financial objective	Score range on our assessment	
D: Does or may cause harm Does or may cause harm to the wellbeing of a group of people or the condition of the natural environment and is not acting to reduce this harm		These are unsustainable assets. They may breach one or more of the fund's exclusionary criteria, conflict with the non-financial objective or not demonstrate sufficient positive alignment.	0-5	<i>Not eligible</i>
A: Acting to avoid harm Does or may cause harm to the wellbeing of a group of people or the condition of the natural environment but it is taking action to reduce or mitigate this harm	A clothing company that historically paid employees at or below minimum wage and had instances of human rights abuse in its supply chain. Its operations were inefficient and carbon intensive versus peers. Two years ago, the company made a commitment to clean up its act. Since then, the company has reported meaningful increases in workforce salary and it is on its way to becoming a living wage employer. Management have taken responsibility for eradicating human rights abuses across all business relationships. This initiative is not yet complete but there has been a marked improvement year-on-year. The company has set targets to reduce its carbon emissions and has made substantial investments in new carbon efficient technologies across its manufacturing plants	These are assets that we believe have the potential to improve over time They do not breach any of the fund's exclusionary criteria, but they do not yet demonstrate sufficient positive alignment to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.	6-9	<i>Assets that have the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals</i>
B: Benefiting stakeholders Maintaining the wellbeing of one or more groups of people and/or the condition of the natural environment within the sustainable range	A carpet manufacturer that produces carpet tiles through use of environmentally friendly materials and production methods. Through various initiatives, the company has achieved net-zero carbon emissions across its operations. It is celebrated as a leading employer in terms of workforce diversity and well-being. It is the buyer and seller of choice in its industry because of its fair practices.	These are assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals. They do not breach any of the fund's exclusionary criteria or conflict with the non-financial objective. They meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals..	10+	<i>Assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals</i>
C: Contributing to solutions Addressing a social or environmental challenge, not caused by the asset, by improving the wellbeing of one or more groups of people and/or the condition of the natural environment within the sustainable range.	A soap company that manufactures a range of personal hygiene products from natural ingredients. All ingredients are naturally occurring and ethically sourced. Aside from the quality of its products and service, the company's focus is on providing quality employment and training to those who otherwise find it difficult to secure a job. Over 90% of the employees are either previously long-term unemployed or registered as disabled.	These are assets that have the potential to create positive impact. The fund's non-financial objective does not explicitly target the delivery of measurable, positive social or environmental impacts, but it may contain assets that meet the requirements of this level.	10+ With minimum requirements on additionality and intentionality	

Under the Impact Frontiers Framework, assets that **'benefit stakeholders'** operate within a sustainable range set with reference to social norms or planetary limits that have been identified through scientific research. This means that outcomes for people are sustainable if they are within the acceptable range determined by societal factors or thresholds, and outcomes for the natural environment are sustainable if they are within the acceptable range determined by ecological factors or thresholds.

Having adopted this approach, where applicable, our assessment frameworks and any quantitative thresholds draw on existing, widely accepted methodologies such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Where external methodologies do not exist (or only partially cover the relevant non-financial goal) our assessment frameworks are based on our own definitions of the non-financial goals and the standards that an asset

needs to meet (based on proprietary analysis and research of available bodies of data or evidence).

Greenbank has determined that assets scoring 10 (or more) on its method will meet the 'benefitting stakeholders' standard under the Impact Frontiers Framework (or better), and are therefore classed as assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals. Between 50-90% of the assets in the fund will meet this threshold.

Greenbank has assessed that assets that score between 6 and 9 are those that credibly have the potential to improve over time. Between 5-40% of the assets in the fund will be within these scoring thresholds and such assets are expected to demonstrate progress toward a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals over time.

We have standardised the output of these assessments to enable comparison of KPIs across different non-financial goals and both activity and operational alignment.

The above metrics and thresholds are subject to review and change over time as external frameworks may evolve.

Asset analysis

Individual elements collectively contribute to an overall score of the sustainability of the asset according to the thresholds explained in the 'Our sustainability approach and analytical framework' sections above. The framework uses evidence-based methodologies appropriate to the given area of assessment.

Determining alignment with the non-financial objective

Our scorecard can take account either of the products and services provided by an asset (i.e. *activity alignment*) or the way that the asset itself operates (i.e. *operational alignment*), as explained below. We consider all assets for either activity alignment or for operational alignment.

Activity alignment

For assets that are aligned to a non-financial goal because of the products and services they provide – '**activity alignment**' - our analysis takes account of both quantitative and qualitative data across the following factors.

The level of involvement of the asset in delivering positive solutions.

Assets are only considered for activity alignment where they derive a minimum of 15% of their overall revenue and/or \$250m in total economic exposure from qualifying activities.

We consider both the % revenue exposure to qualifying activities in addition to the total economic exposure (recognising that in absolute monetary terms, 15% of a company with £50bn in revenues could create wider social or environmental benefits than 75% of a company with £100m in revenue).

<p>How the asset contributes to the goal of the sustainability goal.</p> <p>These factors are not individually subject to a 'pass' or 'fail' judgment. Instead, they collectively contribute to an overall score of the sustainability of the asset according to the thresholds explained in the 'Our sustainability standards and analytical framework' section above.</p>	<p>How directly related are the investment's activities to the positive solutions being delivered.</p> <p>For example, does a company install and operate renewable energy infrastructure or does it provide components used in renewable energy equipment? Both are necessary to support a transition to a low carbon economy, but the former has a more direct link to progressing this objective.</p> <div data-bbox="507 342 1069 495" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The 'depth' of the positive solutions delivered.</p> <p>By this we mean whether the solutions provided by the investment create incremental or transformational change and whether this change is short or long-term in nature.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="507 495 1069 613" style="padding: 5px;"> <p>The 'breadth' of the positive solutions delivered.</p> <p>For example, do the solutions provided by the investment deliver benefits for a small population or at a global scale.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="507 613 1069 790" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The 'intentionality' of sustainability alignment.</p> <p>Is the company delivering sustainability benefits as a by-product of its core business activities or is it specifically and intentionally targeting (within a profit-driven model) given social or environmental benefits?</p> </div> <div data-bbox="507 790 1069 936" style="padding: 5px;"> <p>The 'additionality' of sustainability benefits.</p> <p>This is a measure of how likely it is that the benefits created are likely to have occurred anyway or if they are additional to the status quo.</p> </div>
	<p>The presence of 'detracting factors'. Are there any contributing factors that could reduce the positive score? Noting the company has already passed the exclusionary criteria and therefore does not conflict with the non-financial objective.</p>

Operational alignment

For assets that are aligned to a non-financial goal because of the way in which they operate – **'operational alignment'** – our analysis assesses the degree to which an asset is aligning its own operations with sustainable development.

Not all our non-financial goals have an option for operational alignment. For those where we have defined an objective and absolute assessment framework for operational alignment, we provide below a non-exhaustive list of the factors considered for each:

- Within the Resilient Institutions category companies are assessed on their general approach (ambition, governance, performance and controversies), human rights policy, human rights due diligence and remedy.
- Within the Decent Work category companies are assessed on their general approach (ambition, governance, performance and controversies) and their policy, governance and disclosure and performance on a range of Decent Work issues: health and safety, diversity and inclusion, training and development, work/life balance, employee representation, fair pay and human rights (as it pertains to Decent Work).
- Within the Energy & Climate category, companies are assessed on their general approach to environmental management (ambition, governance, performance and controversies) and their policy, governance and disclosure and performance including in key external benchmarks on a range of environmental management issues: environmental management system, water, pollutants, raw material input, supply chain and end of life. Furthermore, companies are assessed on their decarbonisation ambition, emissions reduction targets, emissions performance, emissions disclosure, decarbonisation strategy and capital allocation alignment.

- With the Resource Efficiency category, companies are assessed on their circular economy ambition, targets, performance, disclosure, strategy and capital allocation alignment.
- Within Habitats and Ecosystems, companies are assessed on their general approach (ambition, governance, performance and controversies) and their policy, governance and disclosure and performance including in key external benchmarks on a range of habitats and ecosystems issues: animal welfare, sustainable farming, sustainable forestry.

Independent assessment

Greenbank has independently assessed our sustainability approach and in its expert view confirms it provides an appropriate framework through which to identify assets which contribute to positive environmental or social outcomes.

In particular:

- the approach relies where possible on common industry frameworks, standards, and best practice, developed independently by experts in their respective fields. It draws on the impact management norms developed by Impact Frontiers, in addition to issue-specific frameworks such as the Net Zero Investment Framework, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures;
- the approach blends quantitative and qualitative assessments within a clear framework (set out above), and therefore assess sustainability characteristics based on opinion, discretion, or committee overrides;
- the approach recognises different types of financial contribution towards an objective (revenue, total economic exposure and use of proceeds) but these are of a comparable rigour and there are requirements for each which are clearly explained above;
- while there are multiple ways in which an asset may meet the sustainable approach, the thresholds for each criteria and the overall scoring are credible and we have standardised the output of these assessments to enable comparison of KPIs across different types of activity and operational alignment.

For example, an asset with >15% of its revenue linked to positive solutions, equivalent to at least \$1bn in linked revenues and where the solutions provided have a direct link to long-term benefits across a wide area would score 13 and meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals. An asset with >35% of its revenue linked to positive solutions, equivalent to at least \$500m in linked revenues and where the solutions provided have an indirect link to short-term benefits across a narrow area would score 7 and not meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.

Greenbank also has the ability to prevent investments which do not meet the exclusionary criteria and positive criteria.

Trade offs

Financial trade offs: The fund's potential pool of investments is limited to those that meet a specific sustainability approach or sustainability-related characteristics. This means that the fund cannot benefit from the investment performance of certain industries or sectors, which may cause it to underperform the market. The fund may need to sell investments that cease to meet its non-financial requirements even if those investments are performing well financially. Other funds with similar financial goals, but without a non-financial goal,

may also be able to invest more widely which may result in a better financial return and/or spread financial risk.

Sustainability trade offs: The fund does not expect material negative environmental or social outcomes to arise from the pursuit of its investment objective and uses its exclusionary criteria as a control on this possibility.

It is possible that the fund may hold green, climate, social and sustainability (GSS) bonds where the proceeds are intended for a specific social or environmental purpose. There may be cases where the parent issuer conflicts with the fund's non-financial objective but the specific ringfenced asset does not (as GSS bonds are assessed in the context of the specific use of proceeds rather than the issuer's business activities more broadly).

To avoid conflicts with the fund's non-financial objective in such situations, we require the ringfenced use of proceeds to help address the material negative outcomes associated with the parent issuer. As an example, a green bond issued by an electricity company, which would ordinarily be rejected due to the company's involvement in coal-fired power generation, could be considered for inclusion if the proceeds of the bond are used to reduce or offset the company's exposure to coal-fired energy through funding a renewable energy project.

We recognise that there may be times when we do not have access to complete information on a company's activities or behaviour. If we identify concerns, or the sustainability profile of an investment meaningfully changes, we will refer to our escalation policy. In the event an investment no longer meets the fund's sustainability approach, the fund manager will have six months to dispose of the investment.

KPIs and performance monitoring

The fund follows a multi-thematic approach to sustainability, considering both social and environmental drivers of sustainable development. Each asset that contributes towards the fund's non-financial objective will align to at least one, or more, of the fund's non-financial goals. While our approach to assessing and selecting assets means that assets which conflict with any element of the non-financial objective will not be invested in, it is possible that an individual asset may not support progress in non-financial goals other than those to which it is aligned.

We have standardised the results of our analytical framework to provide a score and key performance indicator (KPI) that is consistent across categories and can be used to assess the degree to which individual assets, or the fund as a whole, are supporting the non-financial objective.

Core KPIs

Our core KPIs are:

- the weighted average scores derived from our analytical framework;
- the individual asset scores derived from our analytical framework;
- the non-financial goals that each individual asset is aligned with or may potentially align with (and therefore the overall proportion of the portfolio aligned with these);
- (for the assets with the potential to improve over time) the average score of assets over time, with progress monitored from the point in time that the fund invests.

These allow us to monitor and report on progress towards the non-financial objective in a common format across multiple non-financial goals.

Assets that show a declining trend are prioritised for engagement, and those which change their activities or behaviours to a sufficient degree that they subsequently conflict with the

fund's non-financial objective will no longer be eligible to be held in the fund and will be divested. See the 'Stewardship strategy and resources' section for more information on our approach.

Improvement targets for the assets with the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals

We set improvement targets on a three and five year basis, aiming to improve the weighted average score of the portion of the portfolio that has the potential to meet the threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals by 10% and 25% respectively. Progress is monitored as part of our of stewardship and engagement processes (see 'Stewardship strategy and resources' section).

As an illustration, we expect the weighted average score of this portion of the portfolio to increase by 10% by 2028 and by 25% by 2030 compared to a baseline figure set on 2 December 2024.



The speed with which each asset can improve will vary according to the nature of the asset, the area of improvement targeted and the maturity of the asset's existing sustainability approach. Individual assets are expected to demonstrate continued capacity for improvement.

We anticipate that each asset with the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals will be able to do so within 15 years of investment.

Additional metrics

We will also monitor and report:

- the proportion of assets that align to each non-financial goal;
- the proportion of assets that conflict with the non-financial objective (expected to be zero);
- the percentage of assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.

Additional KPIs may be used to measure and report on specific aspects of sustainability. These may include qualitative as well as quantitative indicators, and may vary year on year based on the assets held in the portfolio.

News flow related to assets held in the fund is monitored daily. Material new reporting is considered, but broader news flows are also monitored. We also use third party data vendors to provide additional alerts on changes to the sustainability profile of issuers.

New information is reviewed by Greenbank's ESI research team to determine whether it is credible and, if so, whether it affects the suitability of the investment according to the exclusionary criteria and positive criteria and/or affects the investment's score on our

sustainability scorecard. The maximum time to review new information and incorporate into Greenbank's assessment is two weeks.

Each quarter we also cross-check against third party data to as a further check for any deficiencies in our understanding.

Holdings may be reviewed or engaged with as part of wider thematic/sector reviews or in response to emerging issues. Our profile for each investment will be completely refreshed on a 12-18 month rolling cycle.

Stewardship strategy and resources

Firm-wide approach

Rathbones Group, inclusive of Rathbones Asset Management, are signatories to the Stewardship Code. In Rathbones Asset Management, we have a dedicated stewardship resource which works closely with all the fund managers as well as the engagement and stewardship teams of Rathbones Group and Greenbank. Our Stewardship teams are responsible for the stewardship process and engaging with businesses on decided engagement priorities.

The Rathbones Group engagement policy can be found here: [9244_group_engagement_policy.pdf \(rathbones.com\)](#)

Fund approach

Complementary to our group-wide stewardship approach is a tailored engagement strategy adopted by the fund to support and promote its non-financial objective.

We use our engagement activities on behalf of the fund to:

- encourage improved sustainability performance across the elements contained in our analytical framework (see 'Our sustainability approach and analytical framework' sections). Assets with the potential to improve over time are prioritised for engagement on this basis;
- highlight and address concerns about specific areas of asset performance and improve our understanding of their sustainability profile;
- signal to the market that sustainability performance is important to investors;
- overcome barriers to progress on sustainable development such as unreliable data, or a lack of consistent standards or frameworks;
- engage with governments, regulators and supranational bodies to highlight sustainability failures in the wider market and work towards correcting them.

Each of these factors supports the fund's non-financial objective either directly (e.g. by improving the sustainability profile of an individual asset) or indirectly (e.g. by creating a market and policy environment that is supportive of sustainable development).

An independent risk oversight function provides further accountability on stewardship and engagement on the fund. The risk team produce a regular ESG dashboard which takes data from various third party sources and monitors for changes in company and portfolio level ESG risk metrics.

We engage at both a company-specific and thematic level and our activity is set in the context of long-term dialogue and ownership. We also engage with policymakers and data providers. Public policy can play a powerful role in shaping and incentivising progress toward sustainable development. It also affects the sustainability and stability of financial markets and of social, environmental and economic systems.

We do not believe in engagement for its own sake. The projects we choose (whether short- or long-term) must present a clear strategy for achieving positive outcomes and are considered against factors such as:

- alignment to the fund’s non-financial objective and the long-term changes we aim for in each of our non-financial goals;
- the relevance of a given issue to assets within the portfolio;
- the prospect for deeper engagement on a more focused range of issues where positive outcomes are identifiable;

Engagement activity is tailored to the nature of the issue being addressed and the asset, organisation or other body that we are engaging with.

Most engagements are long-term in nature given that they are concerned with addressing long-term sustainability risks and opportunities. This means that they often require our commitment over many years to achieve the desired objectives.

Objectives are set at the initiation of an engagement activity and reviewed on an annual basis. We also track progress using a dedicated software solution that allows for robust data reporting, and helps track success and failures in addition to identifying engagements where we may need to escalate activity to meet objectives. This also allows us to monitor interim milestones on the way to a longer-term engagement objective, for example, a public commitment from a company (milestone) ahead of its formal adoption of strengthened human rights due diligence processes (objective).

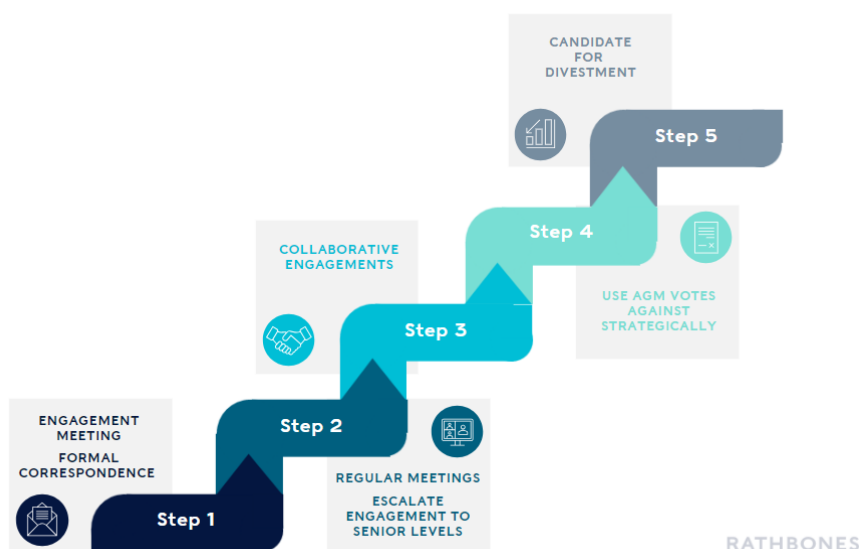
We report on our engagement activity, including examples of successes and failure, outcomes and escalation of activity.

Any changes achieved through engagement are unlikely to be due to our actions alone and we do not claim sole credit for the results of our engagement activity. But, to the degree possible, we monitor and report on engagement outcomes and how engagement activity has supported the fund’s non-financial objective.

Approaches and escalation

To create the conditions for lasting and meaningful change we choose the most effective engagement method from our escalation framework (see below).

ESCALATION FRAMEWORK



The most appropriate methods for each project will be determined alongside the objectives for the engagement. Progress is reviewed quarterly where we may opt to escalate our discussions and activities if necessary.

While we aim to stay invested and make effective use of our shareholder voice and voting rights, reducing our holdings or divesting are always options should we feel that legitimate stakeholder concerns are not being addressed or material ESG risks are not being appropriately managed.

We set out our expectations when meeting with companies and within those expectations we would discuss realistic timeframes. The time taken at each stage of the escalation framework and the engagement method chosen depends on several factors:

- Severity of breach
- Absence of relevant risk controls
- Effectiveness of company response
- Taking into account previous failings
- Financial materiality

Where we are engaging as part of a collaborative action, we recognise that timeframes may be led by the group, rather than determined by ourselves.

Compliance with the fund’s non-financial objective

Engagement may be used to respond to emerging issues or a decline in an asset’s sustainability performance. In such cases, our aim is to encourage the asset to address and mitigate the issue at an early stage and put in place safeguards to prevent further, related issues arising.

However, if an asset’s performance or activities change to the extent that it now fails to meet our exclusionary criteria/positive criteria (which applies to 100% of assets held) at any stage, i.e. it is determined there is a conflict with the non-financial objective, it is sold within six months. This is determined independently by Greenbank. If the investment is a bond within two years of redemption, it can be held to maturity if the fund manager believes selling it earlier would be prejudicial to the overall performance of the fund.

The non-financial objective allows for up to 60% of the fund to be invested in assets that do not meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals. These assets will continue to be held along the escalation framework provided they do not fail our exclusionary/positive minimum criteria, i.e. as long as they do not conflict with the non-financial objective and at least 70% of the assets in the fund meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.

BENCHMARKING

Target benchmark

The investment objective refers to the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) +4% which is a target benchmark that the fund seeks to outperform. This helps us to articulate an expected level of return relative to the level of UK inflation.

SHARE CLASSES

Classes of shares available	S-class accumulation shares, S-class income shares
Currency of denomination	Sterling

Classes of shares available	S-class accumulation shares, S-class income shares
Initial price of shares	£1.00
Minimum initial investment	£1,000
Minimum subsequent investment	£500
Minimum withdrawal	None as long as minimum holding remains
Minimum holding	£1,000
Entry charge	There is no entry charge
Annual management charge	Maximum 2%; current: S-class accumulation shares 0.5% S-class income shares 0.5%
Allocation of charges	AMC charged to capital
Valuation points	Noon on each day the fund is open for dealing
Distribution dates	28 February (interim), 31 May (interim), 31 August (final), 30 November (interim)

Other information

More detail on our Sustainability Approach is available on our website (<https://www.rathbonesam.com/responsible-investment-policy>). Investors should be aware that the Sustainability Approach of this fund may change over time.

Typical investor profile

Our fund is designed for investors who seek a product with a non-financial objective as well as a financial objective. You should have a basic knowledge of multi-asset investments, seek growth and intend to invest for longer than five years. You should also understand the risks of our fund and have the ability to bear a capital loss.

Past performance

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

Please see [Appendix 5](#) (Page 143) for more information.

RATHBONE GREENBANK STRATEGIC GROWTH PORTFOLIO

(A SUB-FUND OF RATHBONE GREENBANK MULTI-ASSET
PORTFOLIOS)

PRODUCT REFERENCE NUMBER: 945535

Sustainable investment labels help investors find products that have a specific sustainability objective. The fund does not have a UK sustainable investment label because the fund does not have a specific sustainability objective, however the fund does apply environmental and social criteria as set out in the investment and policy below, including the non-financial objective.

Investment objective

The objective of the fund is to deliver a greater total return than the Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation + 3%, after fees, over any rolling five-year period. The fund seeks a level of volatility that is two-thirds of the volatility of the FTSE Developed stock market Index (or up to 15% above or below this level).

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

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

Non-financial objective

The fund aims to promote positive environmental and/or social outcomes alongside its financial return objectives. The fund invests in and actively engages with a portfolio of assets that either contribute to, or have the potential to contribute to, at least one of the non-financial goals set out below for a more sustainable world by meeting our sustainability approach below.

The fund's non-financial goals are set out below. To us, a more sustainable world is one with:



Decent work: a utilised and productive workforce with decent work, paid fairly, where workers of all backgrounds are represented, with safe and secure working environments.



Energy and climate: a reduced level of greenhouse gas emissions that is consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change.



Habitats and ecosystems: conserved and sustainable natural systems, where ecosystems and biodiversity are promoted, and negative human impact is mitigated.



Health and wellbeing: improved physical and mental health outcomes, reducing avoidable deaths, injuries and illnesses.

	Decent work: a utilised and productive workforce with decent work, paid fairly, where workers of all backgrounds are represented, with safe and secure working environments.		Energy and climate: a reduced level of greenhouse gas emissions that is consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change.
	Inclusive economies: an equitable economy in which there is expanded opportunity for shared prosperity.		Innovation and infrastructure: the delivery of physical and/or technological infrastructure that facilitates the delivery of other non-financial goals.
	Resilient institutions: well-functioning institutions that protect the rule of law and fundamental rights.		Resource efficiency: a circular economy that supports sustainable levels of consumption, reduces strain on natural resources and reduces GHG emissions, water and energy use.

The portfolio consists of assets whose contribution, or potential contribution, towards the fund's non-financial goals is mixed:

- (a) 100% of the assets meet our exclusionary criteria (avoiding negative impacts) and positive criteria (seeking positive impacts).
- (b) 50-90% of the assets meet a higher threshold of positive sustainability alignment with at least one, or more, non-financial goals determined using an analytical framework that is based on the work of the Impact Frontiers.
- (c) 5-40% of the assets have the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals over time, with our engagement and stewardship activity supporting progress towards this.
- (d) While the proportions in (b) and (c) will differ from time to time, at least 70% of the assets meet a combination of these at all times.

Investment policy

To meet the strategic growth objective, the fund manager will use a strategic asset allocation to invest globally in government and corporate bonds with no restriction on their credit quality, equities, collective investment schemes and structured products.

Up to 10% of the fund can be invested directly in contingent convertible bonds.

In normal market conditions, we expect the fund to hold up to 20% in structured products. Structured products may constitute a greater proportion of the portfolio in times of market irregularities or stress.

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

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

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

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

holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted by the FCA rules. Other than investments in collective investment schemes, we do not apply our wider sustainability approach to these investments but we will ensure that they do not conflict with the non-financial objective.

When we invest in collective investment schemes, the underlying long credit or equity exposure must meet the same criteria as any other holding in our funds. Therefore, we will only access collective investment schemes if we can view all of the underlying holdings to ensure that they meet our criteria. In practice this means we are unlikely to have significant exposure to collective investment schemes.

We actively manage our fund which means we can choose what we invest in as long as it is in line with the investment objective and policy. Because of this, the fund's performance can diverge significantly from its benchmark.

SUSTAINABILITY APPROACH

The fund's non-financial goals

To contribute to at least one of the fund's non-financial goals for a more sustainable world we select assets to meet the following goals. A description of how assets can contribute to each non-financial goal is provided below.

- **Decent work:** Assets that (directly or indirectly) support good quality employment that enables workers to meet their basic needs and pursue fulfilling lives.

Includes assets that are supporting the quantity and quality of jobs through the products and services they provide, for example training and education services, development finance and support for entrepreneurship and small businesses. Also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own employment practices.

- **Energy and climate:** Assets that support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and promote decarbonisation in line with the goals of the Paris Climate agreement to limit warming to 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

Includes assets that are supporting positive climate action and energy security through the products and services they provide, for example the manufacture, installation or operation of renewable or low-carbon energy infrastructure. Also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own environmental impacts.

- **Habitats and ecosystems:** Assets that alleviate negative impacts on nature as far as possible through avoidance, reduction and restoration of habitats and ecosystems.

Includes assets that are helping to preserve land, water and marine habitats and biodiversity – either through reducing the drivers of biodiversity loss or delivering solutions that promote nature restoration.

- **Health and wellbeing:** Assets that encourage improved physical and mental health outcomes, reducing avoidable deaths, injuries and illnesses.

Includes assets that are supporting physical and mental wellbeing or helping to prevent injuries and deaths, through the products and services they provide, for example pharmaceuticals and medical technology, sports and leisure equipment, or equipment to identify and prevent hazards.

- **Inclusive economies:** Assets that help to alleviate inequalities in work, life and economies; which support disadvantaged or underserved populations in improving their standard of life; which serve an unmet need in an equitable way.

Includes assets that are promoting access to basic services and supporting a more inclusive society through the products and services they provide, for example basic needs, educational products and services, water and sanitation, sustainable and public transport, or affordable housing.

- **Innovation and infrastructure:** Assets that support the delivery of physical and/or technological infrastructure that supports sustainable development.

Includes assets that are supporting environmental sustainability or human wellbeing through the products and services they provide, for example smart buildings technology that reduces energy usage, remote monitoring of emissions to water and air, or semiconductors that improve the energy efficiency of digital processes. Assets in this category often play a facilitating role in creating the environment or infrastructure needed for other assets to deliver positive benefits.

- **Resilient institutions:** Assets that enhance fundamental human rights and/or promote the protection and enrichment of public goods,

Includes assets that promote peace, justice and the rule of law through the products and services they provide, for example support for a free press, access to civic information, or combatting cyber threats and misinformation. It also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own human rights impacts.

- **Resource efficiency:** Assets that promote a circular economy and/or reduce strain on natural resources.

Includes assets that are supporting the sustainable use of Earth's resources through the products and services they provide, for example sustainable waste recovery and recycling services, the manufacture of products with lower lifecycle impacts, equipment that enables cleaner or more efficient use of energy and resources. It also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own resource use.

Our sustainability approach

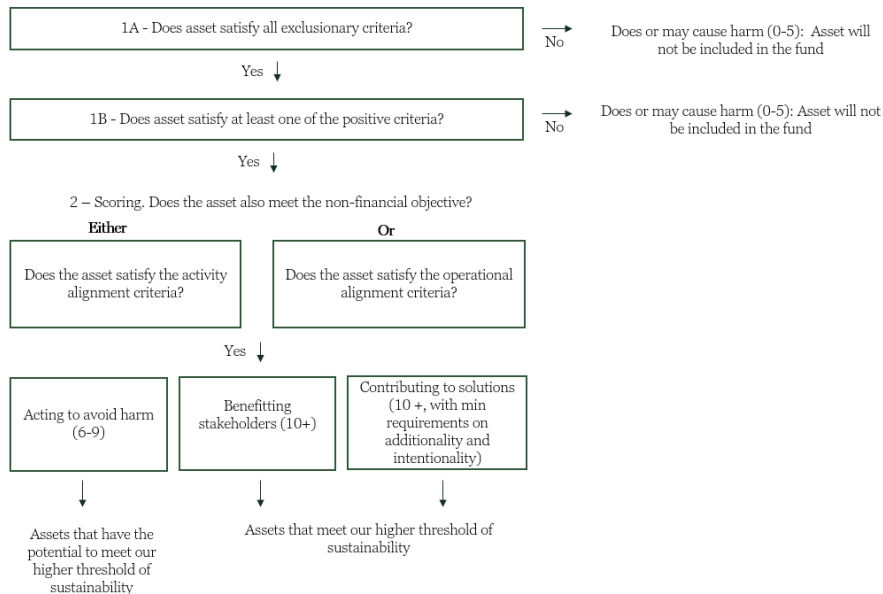
1. Screening

- a. All assets must first pass the exclusionary criteria test described in 1A below. This excludes assets which we deem unsustainable, or which are contrary to global norms.
- b. The remaining assets must then pass the positive criteria test described in 1B below. This is an initial qualitative assessment to exclude assets that are not aligned to the fund's non-financial goals. Please note that there is some overlap between this test and the scoring in step 2.

However, step 2 is more detailed. Only assets that pass this screening will be assessed under the scoring in step 2.

2. Scoring

Only once these tests have been passed will an asset then be subject to scoring (described in step 2).



Step 1A – Exclusionary Criteria

All current and potential assets are first assessed against the exclusionary criteria. 100% of assets in the fund will have passed this test.

The exclusionary criteria, which comprise of a mix of revenue based and absolute exclusions, contain exclusions on animal welfare violations, armaments, climate change, employment, environment, gambling, human rights, nuclear power, pornography and tobacco. Assets are screened against third party data and desk-based research is carried out to determine if they are engaged in any economic activity related to any of these activities. Assets flagged in this screening process will not be included in the fund. Further details of the exclusionary criteria (and the revenue based and absolute criteria used to determine them) can be found on the fund manager’s website in a document : <https://www.rathbonesam.com/rathbone-greenbank-multi-asset-portfolios-sustainability-process>

The outcome of this assessment is that the fund may not hold investments that breach one or more of the exclusionary criteria, providing a minimum standard that assets must meet in order to be included in the fund.

Step 1B – Positive criteria

Our positive criteria looks for positive activity or behaviours (as outlined above in our non-financial goals) that either contribute to, or have the potential to contribute to, at least one of the fund’s non-financial goals for a more sustainable world which are: Decent work, habitats and ecosystems, inclusive economies, resilient institutions, energy and climate, health and wellbeing, innovation and infrastructure, resource efficiency. (More detail on how each of these are defined can be found in the section on ‘The fund’s non-financial goals’.)

The fund uses a qualitative positive screen to identify assets that are likely to contribute to, or are likely to have the potential to contribute to, at least one of the fund's non-financial goals. Any that pass this qualitative assessment are then subject to the scoring process described in Step 2. 100% of assets in the fund will have passed this test.

The positive criteria assess the positive sustainability attributes of an asset, either from an activity or operational perspective. Further details of the positive criteria can be found on the fund manager's website in a document : <https://www.rathbonesam.com/rathbone-greenbank-multi-asset-portfolios-sustainability-process>

The outcome of this assessment is that companies that pass both step 1A and 1B qualify for investment. The result of this is that only the assets which have passed these screens will be subject to the scoring process described in Step 2.

Step 2 – Scoring

Assets are then assessed to identify those which support the fund's non-financial objective, considering:

- **What** non-financial goal or goals is the asset aligned to? And whether it supports the associated non-financial goal via its products and services (i.e. activity alignment) or its behaviours and way of operating (i.e. operational alignment).
- **How much** does the asset contribute towards this non-financial goal? In other words, what is the intensity or strength of the asset's beneficial impact? This assessment forms the basis of our measurement and monitoring of an asset's contribution to the fund's non-financial objective.

Our analytical framework

For each non-financial goal, Greenbank has identified a set of business activities and/or behaviours (the 'qualifying activities') that could deliver solutions to the challenge in question and have the potential to deliver positive outcomes.

Our database of potentially qualifying activities is maintained with reference to relevant external frameworks and standards, for example the EU taxonomy for sustainable activities, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Net Zero Investment Framework.

For example, to determine 'fair pay' for a given jurisdiction we would refer to available definitions of living wage defined by government agencies (e.g. UK Government's Real Living Wage) or reputable non-governmental organisations (such as the Global Living Wage Coalition). If such information is not available for a given country, we can define a living wage for a territory using the Anker methodology to estimate a living wage for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, healthcare, transport, clothing and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events.

Where external frameworks are used, we review these to ensure alignment and compatibility of definitions with the fund's non-financial objective and non-financial goals.

The strength of each asset's alignment to a non-financial goal is determined using an analytical framework derived from the work of the Impact Frontiers. This project brought together over 2,500 impact practitioners and impact investors to develop a common way for investors to measure and communicate the positive and negative impact of investments on society and the environment.

Our analytical framework is applied consistently across all assets, providing a measure of each asset's contribution to the fund's non-financial objective. It allows us to determine whether a given asset should be excluded because it is deemed unsustainable, has the

potential to improve over time, meets a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals currently, or is creating positive impact.

An overall score is generated from this analysis, with thresholds set according to back testing of data to calibrate results with the definitions set out by the Impact Frontiers Framework – see graphic below.

Impact Frontiers Category	Profile of an example asset	How we have mapped this to our non-financial objective	Score range on our assessment	
D: Does or may cause harm Does or may cause harm to the wellbeing of a group of people or the condition of the natural environment and is not acting to reduce this harm		These are unsustainable assets. They may breach one or more of the fund's exclusionary criteria, conflict with the non-financial objective or not demonstrate sufficient positive alignment.	0-5	<i>Not eligible</i>
A: Acting to avoid harm Does or may cause harm to the wellbeing of a group of people or the condition of the natural environment but it is taking action to reduce or mitigate this harm	A clothing company that historically paid employees at or below minimum wage and had instances of human rights abuse in its supply chain. Its operations were inefficient and carbon intensive versus peers. Two years ago, the company made a commitment to clean up its act. Since then, the company has reported meaningful increases in workforce salary and it is on its way to becoming a living wage employer. Management have taken responsibility for eradicating human rights abuses across all business relationships. This initiative is not yet complete but there has been a marked improvement year-on-year. The company has set targets to reduce its carbon emissions and has made substantial investments in new carbon efficient technologies across its manufacturing plants	These are assets that we believe have the potential to improve over time. They do not breach any of the fund's exclusionary criteria, but they do not yet demonstrate sufficient positive alignment to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.	6-9	<i>Assets that have the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals</i>
B: Benefiting stakeholders Maintaining the wellbeing of one or more groups of people and/or the condition of the natural environment within the sustainable range	A carpet manufacturer that produces carpet tiles through use of environmentally friendly materials and production methods. Through various initiatives, the company has achieved net-zero carbon emissions across its operations. It is celebrated as a leading employer in terms of workforce diversity and well-being. It is the buyer and seller of choice in its industry because of its fair practices.	These are assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals. They do not breach any of the fund's exclusionary criteria or conflict with the non-financial objective. They meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.	10+	<i>Assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals</i>
C: Contributing to solutions Addressing a social or environmental challenge, not caused by the asset, by improving the wellbeing of one or more groups of people and/or the condition of the natural environment within the sustainable range.	A soap company that manufactures a range of personal hygiene products from natural ingredients. All ingredients are naturally occurring and ethically sourced. Aside from the quality of its products and service, the company's focus is on providing quality employment and training to those who otherwise find it difficult to secure a job. Over 90% of the employees are either previously long-term unemployed or registered as disabled.	These are assets that have the potential to create positive impact. The fund's non-financial objective does not explicitly target the delivery of measurable, positive social or environmental impacts, but it may contain assets that meet the requirements of this level.	10+ With minimum requirements on additionality and intentionality	<i>Assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals</i>

Under the Impact Frontiers Framework, assets that **'benefit stakeholders'** operate within a sustainable range set with reference to social norms or planetary limits that have been identified through scientific research. This means that outcomes for people are sustainable if they are within the acceptable range determined by societal factors or thresholds, and outcomes for the natural environment are sustainable if they are within the acceptable range determined by ecological factors or thresholds.

Having adopted this approach, where applicable, our assessment frameworks and any quantitative thresholds draw on existing, widely accepted methodologies such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Where external methodologies do not exist (or only partially cover the relevant non-financial goal) our assessment frameworks are based on our own definitions of the non-financial goals and the standards that an asset

needs to meet (based on proprietary analysis and research of available bodies of data or evidence).

Greenbank has determined that assets scoring 10 (or more) on its method will meet the 'benefitting stakeholders' standard under the Impact Frontiers Framework (or better), and are therefore classed as assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals. Between 50-90% of the assets in the fund will meet this threshold.

Greenbank has assessed that assets that score between 6 and 9 are those that credibly have the potential to improve over time. Between 5-40% of the assets in the fund will be within these scoring thresholds and such assets are expected to demonstrate progress toward a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals over time.

We have standardised the output of these assessments to enable comparison of KPIs across different non-financial goals and both activity and operational alignment.

The above metrics and thresholds are subject to review and change over time as external frameworks may evolve.

Asset analysis

Individual elements collectively contribute to an overall score of the sustainability of the asset according to the thresholds explained in the 'Our sustainability approach and analytical framework' sections above. The framework uses evidence-based methodologies appropriate to the given area of assessment.

Determining alignment with the non-financial objective

Our scorecard can take account either of the products and services provided by an asset (i.e. *activity alignment*) or the way that the asset itself operates (i.e. *operational alignment*), as explained below. We consider all assets for either activity alignment or for operational alignment.

Activity alignment

For assets that are aligned to a non-financial goal because of the products and services they provide – '**activity alignment**' - our analysis takes account of both quantitative and qualitative data across the following factors.

The level of involvement of the asset in delivering positive solutions.

Assets are only considered for activity alignment where they derive a minimum of 15% of their overall revenue and/or \$250m in total economic exposure from qualifying activities.

We consider both the % revenue exposure to qualifying activities in addition to the total economic exposure (recognising that in absolute monetary terms, 15% of a company with £50bn in revenues could create wider social or environmental benefits than 75% of a company with £100m in revenue).

<p>How the asset contributes to the non-financial goal.</p> <p>These factors are not individually subject to a 'pass' or 'fail' judgment. Instead, they collectively contribute to an overall score of the asset according to the thresholds explained in the 'Our sustainability approach and analytical framework' sections above.</p>	<p>How directly related are the investment's activities to the positive solutions being delivered.</p> <p>For example, does a company install and operate renewable energy infrastructure or does it provide components used in renewable energy equipment? Both are necessary to support a transition to a low carbon economy, but the former has a more direct link to progressing this non-financial goal.</p> <div data-bbox="507 344 1069 495" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The 'depth' of the positive solutions delivered.</p> <p>By this we mean whether the solutions provided by the investment create incremental or transformational change and whether this change is short or long-term in nature.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="507 495 1069 613" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The 'breadth' of the positive solutions delivered.</p> <p>For example, do the solutions provided by the investment deliver benefits for a small population or at a global scale.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="507 613 1069 792" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The 'intentionality' of alignment.</p> <p>Is the company delivering benefits as a by-product of its core business activities or is it specifically and intentionally targeting (within a profit-driven model) given social or environmental benefits?</p> </div> <div data-bbox="507 792 1069 936" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The 'additionality' of the benefits created.</p> <p>This is a measure of how likely it is that the benefits created are likely to have occurred anyway or if they are additional to the status quo.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="507 936 1069 1077" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The presence of 'detracting factors. Are there any contributing factors that could reduce the positive score? Noting the company has already passed the exclusionary criteria and therefore does not conflict with the non-financial objective.</p> </div>
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Operational alignment

For assets that are aligned to a non-financial goal because of the way in which they operate – **'operational alignment'** - our analysis assesses the degree to which an asset is aligning its own operations with sustainable development.

Not all our non-financial goals have an option for operational alignment. For those where we have defined an objective and absolute assessment framework for operational alignment, we provide below a non-exhaustive list of the factors considered for each:

- Within the Resilient Institutions category companies are assessed on their general approach (ambition, governance, performance and controversies), human rights policy, human rights due diligence and remedy.
- Within the Decent Work category companies are assessed on their general approach (ambition, governance, performance and controversies) and their policy, governance and disclosure and performance on a range of Decent Work issues: health and safety, diversity and inclusion, training and development, work/life balance, employee representation, fair pay and human rights (as it pertains to Decent Work).
- Within the Energy & Climate category, companies are assessed on their general approach to environmental management (ambition, governance, performance and controversies) and their policy, governance and disclosure and performance including in key external benchmarks on a range of environmental management issues: environmental management system, water, pollutants, raw material input, supply chain and end of life. Furthermore, companies are assessed on their decarbonisation ambition, emissions reduction targets, emissions performance, emissions disclosure, decarbonisation strategy and capital allocation alignment.

- With the Resource Efficiency category, companies are assessed on their circular economy ambition, targets, performance, disclosure, strategy and capital allocation alignment.
- Within Habitats and Ecosystems, companies are assessed on their general approach (ambition, governance, performance and controversies) and their policy, governance and disclosure and performance including in key external benchmarks on a range of habitats and ecosystems issues: animal welfare, sustainable farming, sustainable forestry.

Independent assessment

Greenbank has independently assessed our sustainability approach and in its expert view confirms it provides an appropriate framework through which to identify assets which contribute to positive environmental or social outcomes.

In particular:

- the approach relies where possible on common industry frameworks, standards, and best practice, developed independently by experts in their respective fields. It draws on the impact management norms developed by Impact Frontiers, in addition to issue-specific frameworks such as the Net Zero Investment Framework, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures;
- the approach blends quantitative and qualitative assessments within a clear framework (set out above), and therefore assess sustainability characteristics based on opinion, discretion, or committee overrides;
- the approach recognises different types of financial contribution towards an objective (revenue, total economic exposure and use of proceeds) but these are of a comparable rigour and there are requirements for each which are clearly explained above;

while there are multiple ways in which an asset may meet the sustainable approach, the thresholds for each criteria and the overall scoring are credible and we have standardised the output of these assessments to enable comparison of KPIs across different types of activity and operational alignment.

For example, an asset with >15% of its revenue linked to positive solutions, equivalent to at least \$1bn in linked revenues and where the solutions provided have a direct link to long-term benefits across a wide area would score 13 and meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals. An asset with >35% of its revenue linked to positive solutions, equivalent to at least \$500m in linked revenues and where the solutions provided have an indirect link to short-term benefits across a narrow area would score 7 and not meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.

Greenbank also has the ability to prevent investments which do not meet the exclusionary criteria and positive criteria.

Trade offs

Financial trade offs: The fund's potential pool of investments is limited to those that meet a specific sustainability approach or sustainability-related characteristics. This means that the fund cannot benefit from the investment performance of certain industries or sectors, which may cause it to underperform the market. The fund may need to sell investments that cease to meet its non-financial requirements even if those investments are performing

well financially. Other funds with similar financial goals, but without a non-financial goal, may also be able to invest more widely which may result in a better financial return and/or spread financial risk.

Sustainability trade offs: The fund does not expect material negative environmental or social outcomes to arise from the pursuit of its investment objective and uses its exclusionary criteria as a control on this possibility.

It is possible that the fund may hold green, climate, social and sustainability (GSS bonds) where the proceeds are intended for a specific social or environmental purpose. There may be cases where the parent issuer conflicts with the fund's non-financial objective but the specific ringfenced asset does not (as GSS bonds are assessed in the context of the specific use of proceeds rather than the issuer's business activities more broadly).

To avoid conflicts with the fund's non-financial objective in such situations, we require the ringfenced use of proceeds to help address the material negative outcomes associated with the parent issuer. As an example, a green bond issued by an electricity company, which would ordinarily be rejected due to the company's involvement in coal-fired power generation, could be considered for inclusion if the proceeds of the bond are used to reduce or offset the company's exposure to coal-fired energy through funding a renewable energy project.

We recognise that there may be times when we do not have access to complete information on a company's activities or behaviour. If we identify concerns, or the sustainability profile of an investment meaningfully changes, we will refer to our escalation policy. In the event an investment no longer meets the fund's sustainability approach, the fund manager will have six months to dispose of the investment.

KPIs and performance monitoring

The fund follows a multi-thematic approach to sustainability, considering both social and environmental drivers of sustainable development. Each asset that contributes towards the fund's non-financial objective will align to at least one, or more, of the fund's non-financial goals. While our approach to assessing and selecting assets means that assets which conflict with any element of the non-financial objective will not be invested in, it is possible that an individual asset may not support progress in non-financial goals other than those to which it is aligned.

We have standardised the results of our analytical framework to provide a score and key performance indicator (KPI) that is consistent across categories and can be used to assess the degree to which individual assets, or the fund as a whole, are supporting the non-financial objective.

Core KPIs

Our core KPIs are:

- the weighted average scores derived from our analytical framework;
- the individual asset scores derived from our analytical framework;
- the non-financial goals that each individual asset is aligned with or may potentially align with (and therefore the overall proportion of the portfolio aligned with these);
- (for the assets with the potential to improve over time) the average score of assets over time, with progress monitored from the point in time that the fund invests.

These allow us to monitor and report on progress towards the non-financial objective in a common format across multiple non-financial goals.

Assets that show a declining trend are prioritised for engagement, and those which change their activities or behaviours to a sufficient degree that they subsequently conflict with the fund's non-financial objective will no longer be eligible to be held in the fund and will be divested. See the 'Stewardship strategy and resources' section for more information on our approach.

Improvement targets for the assets with the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals

We set improvement targets on a three and five year basis, aiming to improve the weighted average score of the portion of the portfolio that has the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals by 10% and 25% respectively. Progress is monitored as part of our of stewardship and engagement processes (see 'Stewardship strategy and resources' section).

As an illustration, we expect the weighted average score of this portion of the portfolio to increase by 10% by 2027 and by 25% by 2030 compared to a baseline figure set on 2 December 2024.



The speed with which each asset can improve will vary according to the nature of the asset, the area of improvement targeted and the maturity of the asset's existing sustainability approach. Individual assets are expected to demonstrate continued capacity for improvement.

We anticipate that each asset with the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals will be able to do so within 15 years of investment.

Additional metrics

We will also monitor and report:

- the proportion of assets that align to each non-financial goal;
- the proportion of assets that conflict with the non-financial objective (expected to be zero);
- the percentage of assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals..

Additional KPIs may be used to measure and report on specific aspects of sustainability. These may include qualitative as well as quantitative indicators, and may vary year on year based on the assets held in the portfolio.

News flow related to assets held in the fund is monitored daily. Material new reporting is considered, but broader news flows are also monitored.

We also use third party data vendors to provide additional alerts on changes to the sustainability profile of issuers.

New information is reviewed by Greenbank's ESI research team to determine whether it is credible and, if so, whether it affects the suitability of the investment according to the exclusionary criteria and positive criteria and/or affects the investment's score on our sustainability scorecard. The maximum time to review new information and incorporate into Greenbank's assessment is two weeks.

Each quarter we also cross-check against third party data to as a further check for any deficiencies in our understanding.

Holdings may be reviewed or engaged with as part of wider thematic/sector reviews or in response to emerging issues. Our profile for each investment will be completely refreshed on a 12-18 month rolling cycle.

Stewardship strategy and resources

Firm-wide approach

Rathbones Group, inclusive of Rathbones Asset Management, are signatories to the Stewardship Code. In Rathbones Asset Management, we have a dedicated stewardship resource which works closely with all the fund managers as well as the engagement and stewardship teams of Rathbones Group and Greenbank. Our Stewardship teams are responsible for the stewardship process and engaging with businesses on decided engagement priorities.

The Rathbones Group engagement policy can be found here: [9244_group_engagement_policy.pdf \(rathbones.com\)](#)

Fund approach

Complementary to our group-wide stewardship approach is a tailored engagement strategy adopted by the fund to support and promote its non-financial objective.

We use our engagement activities on behalf of the fund to:

- encourage improved sustainability performance across the elements contained in our analytical framework (see 'Our sustainability approach and analytical framework' sections). Assets with the potential to improve over time are prioritised for engagement on this basis;
- highlight and address concerns about specific areas of asset performance and improve our understanding of their sustainability profile;
- signal to the market that sustainability performance is important to investors;
- overcome barriers to progress on sustainable development such as unreliable data, or a lack of consistent standards or frameworks;
- engage with governments, regulators and supranational bodies to highlight sustainability failures in the wider market and work towards correcting them.

Each of these factors supports the fund's non-financial objective either directly (e.g. by improving the sustainability profile of an individual asset) or indirectly (e.g. by creating a market and policy environment that is supportive of sustainable development).

An independent risk oversight function provides further accountability on stewardship and engagement on the fund. The risk team produce a regular ESG dashboard which takes data from various third party sources and monitors for changes in company and portfolio level ESG risk metrics.

We engage at both a company-specific and thematic level and our activity is set in the context of long-term dialogue and ownership. We also engage with policymakers and data providers. Public policy can play a powerful role in shaping and incentivising progress

toward sustainable development. It also affects the sustainability and stability of financial markets and of social, environmental and economic systems.

We do not believe in engagement for its own sake. The projects we choose (whether short- or long-term) must present a clear strategy for achieving positive outcomes and are considered against factors such as:

- alignment to the fund's non-financial objective and the long-term changes we aim for in each of our non-financial goals;
- the relevance of a given issue to assets within the portfolio;
- the prospect for deeper engagement on a more focused range of issues where positive outcomes are identifiable;

Engagement activity is tailored to the nature of the issue being addressed and the asset, organisation or other body that we are engaging with.

Most engagements are long-term in nature given that they are concerned with addressing long-term sustainability risks and opportunities. This means that they often require our commitment over many years to achieve the desired objectives.

Objectives are set at the initiation of an engagement activity and reviewed on an annual basis. We also track progress using a dedicated software solution that allows for robust data reporting, and helps track success and failures in addition to identifying engagements where we may need to escalate activity to meet objectives. This also allows us to monitor interim milestones on the way to a longer-term engagement objective, for example, a public commitment from a company (milestone) ahead of its formal adoption of strengthened human rights due diligence processes (objective).

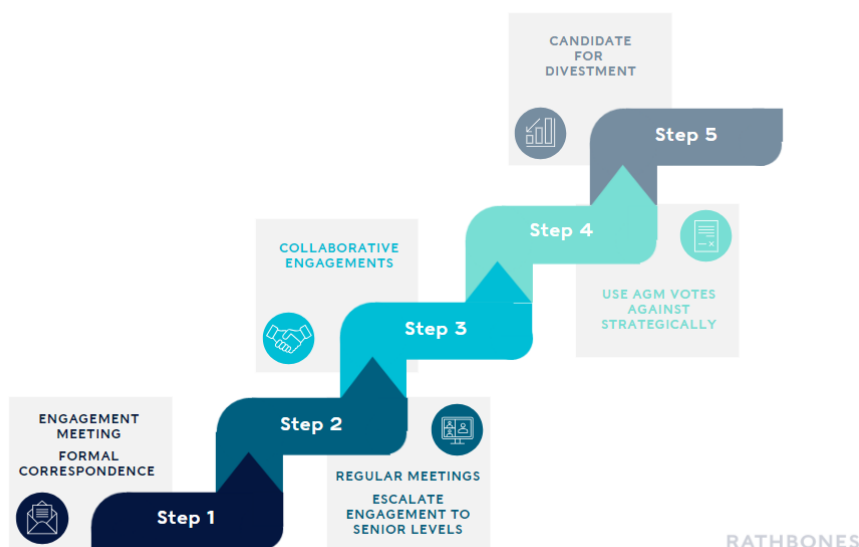
We report on our engagement activity, including examples of successes and failure, outcomes and escalation of activity.

Any changes achieved through engagement are unlikely to be due to our actions alone and we do not claim sole credit for the results of our engagement activity. But, to the degree possible, we monitor and report on engagement outcomes and how engagement activity has supported the fund's non-financial objective.

Approaches and escalation

To create the conditions for lasting and meaningful change we choose the most effective engagement method from our escalation framework (see below).

ESCALATION FRAMEWORK



The most appropriate methods for each project will be determined alongside the objectives for the engagement. Progress is reviewed quarterly where we may opt to escalate our discussions and activities if necessary.

While we aim to stay invested and make effective use of our shareholder voice and voting rights, reducing our holdings or divesting are always options should we feel that legitimate stakeholder concerns are not being addressed or material ESG risks are not being appropriately managed.

We set out our expectations when meeting with companies and within those expectations we would discuss realistic timeframes. The time taken at each stage of the escalation framework and the engagement method chosen depends on several factors:

- Severity of breach
- Absence of relevant risk controls
- Effectiveness of company response
- Taking into account previous failings
- Financial materiality

Where we are engaging as part of a collaborative action, we recognise that timeframes may be led by the group, rather than determined by ourselves.

Compliance with the fund's non-financial objective

Engagement may be used to respond to emerging issues or a decline in an asset's sustainability performance. In such cases, our aim is to encourage the asset to address and mitigate the issue at an early stage and put in place safeguards to prevent further, related issues arising.

However, if an asset's performance or activities change to the extent that it now fails to meet our exclusionary criteria /positive criteria (which applies to 100% of assets held) at any stage, i.e. it is determined there is a conflict with the non-financial objective, it is sold within six months. This is determined independently by Greenbank. If the investment is a bond within two years of redemption, it can be held to maturity if the fund manager believes selling it earlier would be prejudicial to the overall performance of the fund.

The non-financial objective allows for up to 60% of the fund to be invested in assets that do not meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals. These assets will continue to be held along the escalation framework provided they do not fail our exclusionary/positive minimum criteria, i.e. as long as they do not conflict with the non-financial objective and at least 70% of the assets in the fund meet or have the potential to meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.

BENCHMARKING

Target benchmark

The investment objective refers to the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) +3% which is a target benchmark that the fund seeks to outperform. This helps us to articulate an expected level of return relative to the level of UK inflation.

SHARE CLASSES

Classes of shares available	S-class accumulation shares, S-class income shares
Currency of denomination	Sterling
Initial price of shares	£1.00
Minimum initial investment	£1,000
Minimum subsequent investment	£500
Minimum withdrawal	None as long as minimum holding remains
Minimum holding	£1,000
Entry charge	There is no entry charge
Annual management charge	Maximum 2%; current: S-class accumulation shares 0.5% S-class income shares 0.5%
Allocation of charges	AMC charged to capital
Valuation points	Noon on each day the fund is open for dealing
Distribution dates	28 February (interim), 31 May (interim), 31 August (final), 30 November (interim)

Other information

More detail on our Sustainability Approach is available on our website (<https://www.rathbonesam.com/responsible-investment-policy>). Investors should be aware that the Sustainability Approach of this fund may change over time.

Typical investor profile

Our fund is designed for investors who seek a product with a non-financial objective as well as a financial objective. You should have a basic knowledge of multi-asset investments, seek growth and intend to invest for longer than five years. You should also understand the risks of our fund and have the ability to bear a capital loss.

Past performance

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

Please see [Appendix 5](#) (Page 143) for more information.

RATHBONE GREENBANK DEFENSIVE GROWTH PORTFOLIO

(A SUB-FUND OF RATHBONE GREENBANK MULTI-ASSET
PORTFOLIOS)

PRODUCT REFERENCE NUMBER: 945536

Sustainable investment labels help investors find products that have a specific sustainability objective. The fund does not have a UK sustainable investment label because the fund does not have a specific sustainability objective, however the fund does apply environmental and social criteria as set out in the investment and policy below, including the non-financial objective.

Investment objective

The objective of the fund is to deliver a greater total return than the Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation + 2%, after fees, over any rolling five-year period. The fund seeks a level of volatility that is half of the volatility of the FTSE Developed stock market Index (or up to 15% above or below this level).

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

We use the CPI + 2% as a target for our fund's return because we aim to grow your investment above inflation. We refer to the amount of volatility risk our fund seeks to take because we want our investors to understand the risk they are taking in terms of the global stock market.

Non-financial objective

The fund aims to promote positive environmental and/or social outcomes alongside its financial return objectives. The fund invests in and actively engages with a portfolio of assets that either contribute to, or have the potential to contribute to, at least one of the fund's non-financial goals set out below for a more sustainable world by meeting our sustainability approach below.

The fund's non-financial goals are set out below. To us, a more sustainable world is one with:



Decent work: a utilised and productive workforce with decent work, paid fairly, where workers of all backgrounds are represented, with safe and secure working environments.



Energy and climate: a reduced level of greenhouse gas emissions that is consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change.



Habitats and ecosystems: conserved and sustainable natural systems, where ecosystems and biodiversity are promoted, and negative human impact is mitigated.



Health and wellbeing: improved physical and mental health outcomes, reducing avoidable deaths, injuries and illnesses.

	Decent work: a utilised and productive workforce with decent work, paid fairly, where workers of all backgrounds are represented, with safe and secure working environments.		Energy and climate: a reduced level of greenhouse gas emissions that is consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change.
	Inclusive economies: an equitable economy in which there is expanded opportunity for shared prosperity.		Innovation and infrastructure: the delivery of physical and/or technological infrastructure that facilitates the delivery of other non-financial goals.
	Resilient institutions: well-functioning institutions that protect the rule of law and fundamental rights.		Resource efficiency: a circular economy that supports sustainable levels of consumption, reduces strain on natural resources and reduces GHG emissions, water and energy use.

The portfolio consists of assets whose contribution, or potential contribution, towards the fund's non-financial goals is mixed:

- (a) 100% of the assets meet our exclusionary criteria (avoiding negative impacts) and positive criteria (seeking positive impacts).
- (b) 50-90% of the assets meet the higher threshold of positive sustainability alignment with at least one, or more, non-financial goals determined using an analytical framework that is based on the work of the Impact Frontiers.
- (c) 5-40% of the assets have the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals over time, with our engagement and stewardship activity supporting progress towards this.
- (d) While the proportions in (b) and (c) will differ from time to time, at least 70% of the assets meet a combination of these at all times.

Investment policy

To meet the defensive growth objective, the fund manager will use a defensive asset allocation to invest globally in government and corporate bonds with no restriction on their credit quality, equities, collective investment schemes and structured products.

Up to 10% of the fund can be invested directly in contingent convertible bonds.

In normal market conditions, we expect the fund to hold up to 20% in structured products. Structured products may constitute a greater proportion of the portfolio in times of market irregularities or stress.

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

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

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

The fund may invest at the fund manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, warrants, cash and near cash and deposits and units in

collective investment schemes. Use may be made of stock lending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted by the FCA rules. Other than investments in collective investment schemes, we do not apply our wider sustainability approach to these investments but we will ensure that they do not conflict with the non-financial objective.

When we invest in collective investment schemes, the underlying long credit or equity exposure must meet the same criteria as any other holding in our funds. Therefore, we will only access collective investment schemes if we can view all of the underlying holdings to ensure that they meet our criteria. In practice this means we are unlikely to have significant exposure to collective investment schemes.

We actively manage our fund which means we can choose what we invest in as long as it is in line with the investment objective and policy. Because of this, the fund's performance can diverge significantly from its benchmark.

SUSTAINABILITY APPROACH

The fund's non-financial goals

To contribute to at least one of the fund's non-financial goals for a more sustainable world we select assets to meet the following goals. A description of how assets can contribute to each non-financial goal is provided below.

- **Decent work:** Assets that (directly or indirectly) support good quality employment that enables workers to meet their basic needs and pursue fulfilling lives.

Includes assets that are supporting the quantity and quality of jobs through the products and services they provide, for example training and education services, development finance and support for entrepreneurship and small businesses. Also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own employment practices.

- **Energy and climate:** Assets that support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and promote decarbonisation in line with the goals of the Paris Climate agreement to limit warming to 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

Includes assets that are supporting positive climate action and energy security through the products and services they provide, for example the manufacture, installation or operation of renewable or low-carbon energy infrastructure. Also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own environmental impacts.

- **Habitats and ecosystems:** Assets that alleviate negative impacts on nature as far as possible through avoidance, reduction and restoration of habitats and ecosystems.

Includes assets that are helping to preserve land, water and marine habitats and biodiversity – either through reducing the drivers of biodiversity loss or delivering solutions that promote nature restoration.

- **Health and wellbeing:** Assets that encourage improved physical and mental health outcomes, reducing avoidable deaths, injuries and illnesses.

Includes assets that are supporting physical and mental wellbeing or helping to prevent injuries and deaths, through the products and services they provide, for example pharmaceuticals and medical technology, sports and leisure equipment, or equipment to identify and prevent hazards.

- **Inclusive economies:** Assets that help to alleviate inequalities in work, life and economies; which support disadvantaged or underserved populations in improving their standard of life; which serve an unmet need in an equitable way.

Includes assets that are promoting access to basic services and supporting a more inclusive society through the products and services they provide, for example basic needs, educational products and services, water and sanitation, sustainable and public transport, or affordable housing.

- **Innovation and infrastructure:** Assets that support the delivery of physical and/or technological infrastructure that supports sustainable development.

Includes assets that are supporting environmental sustainability or human wellbeing through the products and services they provide, for example smart buildings technology that reduces energy usage, remote monitoring of emissions to water and air, or semiconductors that improve the energy efficiency of digital processes. Assets in this category often play a facilitating role in creating the environment or infrastructure needed for other assets to deliver positive benefits.

- **Resilient institutions:** Assets that enhance fundamental human rights and/or promote the protection and enrichment of public goods,

Includes assets that promote peace, justice and the rule of law through the products and services they provide, for example support for a free press, access to civic information, or combatting cyber threats and misinformation. It also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own human rights impacts.

- **Resource efficiency:** Assets that promote a circular economy and/or reduce strain on natural resources.

Includes assets that are supporting the sustainable use of Earth's resources through the products and services they provide, for example sustainable waste recovery and recycling services, the manufacture of products with lower lifecycle impacts, equipment that enables cleaner or more efficient use of energy and resources. It also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own resource use.

Our sustainability standards

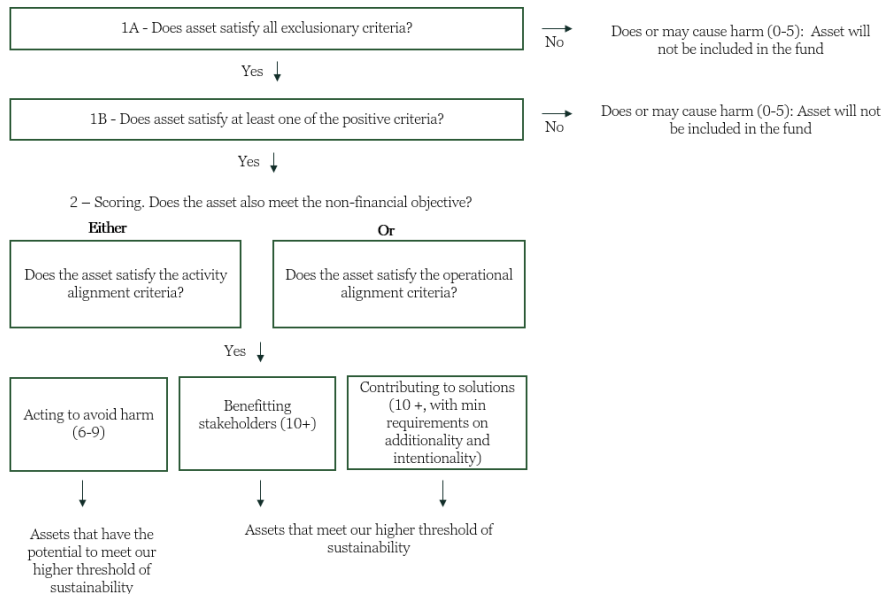
1. Screening

- a. All assets must first pass the exclusionary criteria test described in 1A below. This excludes assets which we deem unsustainable, or which are contrary to global norms.
- b. The remaining assets must then pass the positive criteria test described in 1B below. This is an initial qualitative assessment to exclude assets that are not aligned to the fund's non-financial goals. Please note that there is some overlap between this test and the scoring in step 2.

However, step 2 is more detailed. Only assets that pass this screening will be assessed under the scoring in step 2.

2. Scoring

Only once these tests have been passed will an asset then be subject to scoring (described in step 2).



Step 1A – Exclusionary Criteria

All current and potential assets are first assessed against the exclusionary criteria. 100% of assets in the fund will have passed this test.

The exclusionary criteria, which comprise of a mix of revenue based and absolute exclusions, contain exclusions on animal welfare violations, armaments, climate change, employment, environment, gambling, human rights, nuclear power, pornography and tobacco. Assets are screened against third party data and desk-based research is carried out to determine if they are engaged in any economic activity related to any of these activities. Assets flagged in this screening process will not be included in the fund. Further details of the exclusionary criteria (and the revenue based and absolute criteria used to determine them) can be found on the fund manager's website in a document :

<https://www.rathbonesam.com/rathbone-greenbank-multi-asset-portfolios-sustainability-process>

The outcome of this assessment is that the fund may not hold investments that breach one or more of the exclusionary criteria, providing a minimum standard that assets must meet in order to be included in the fund.

Step 1B – Positive criteria

Our positive criteria looks for positive activity or behaviours (as outlined above in our non-financial goals) that either contribute to, or have the potential to contribute to, at least one of the fund's non-financial goals for a more sustainable world which are: Decent work, habitats and ecosystems, inclusive economies, resilient institutions, energy and climate, health and wellbeing, innovation and infrastructure, resource efficiency. (More detail on how each of these are defined can be found in the section on 'The fund's non-financial goals'.)

The fund uses a qualitative positive screen to identify assets that are likely to contribute to, or are likely to have the potential to contribute to, at least one of the fund's non-financial goals. Any that pass this qualitative assessment are then subject to the scoring process described in Step 2. 100% of assets in the fund will have passed this test.

The positive criteria assess the positive sustainability attributes of an asset, either from an activity or operational perspective. Further details of the positive criteria can be found on the fund manager's website in a document: <https://www.rathbonesam.com/rathbone-greenbank-multi-asset-portfolios-sustainability-process>

The outcome of this assessment is that companies that pass both step 1A and 1B qualify for investment. The result of this is that only the assets which have passed these screens will be subject to the scoring process described in Step 2.

Step 2 – Scoring

Assets are then assessed to identify those which support the fund's non-financial objective, considering:

- **What** non-financial goal or goals is the asset aligned to? And whether it supports the associated non-financial goal via its products and services (i.e. activity alignment) or its behaviours and way of operating (i.e. operational alignment).
- **How much** does the asset contribute towards this non-financial goal? In other words, what is the intensity or strength of the asset's beneficial impact on sustainability? This assessment forms the basis of our measurement and monitoring of an asset's contribution to the fund's non-financial objective.

Our analytical framework

For each non-financial goal, Greenbank has identified a set of business activities and/or behaviours (the 'qualifying activities') that could deliver solutions to the challenge in question and have the potential to deliver positive outcomes.

Our database of potentially qualifying activities is maintained with reference to relevant external frameworks and standards, for example the EU taxonomy for sustainable activities, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Net Zero Investment Framework.

For example, to determine 'fair pay' for a given jurisdiction we would refer to available definitions of living wage defined by government agencies (e.g. UK Government's Real Living Wage) or reputable non-governmental organisations (such as the Global Living Wage Coalition). If such information is not available for a given country, we can define a living wage for a territory using the Anker methodology to estimate a living wage for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, healthcare, transport, clothing and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events.

Where external frameworks are used, we review these to ensure alignment and compatibility of definitions with the fund's non-financial objective and non-financial goals.

The strength of each asset's alignment to a non-financial goal is determined using an analytical framework derived from the work of the Impact Frontiers. This project brought together over 2,500 impact practitioners and impact investors to develop a common way for investors to measure and communicate the positive and negative impact of investments on society and the environment.

Our analytical framework is applied consistently across all assets, providing a measure of each asset's contribution to the fund's non-financial objective. It allows us to determine whether a given asset should be excluded because it is deemed unsustainable, has the

potential to improve over time, meets a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals currently, or is creating positive impact.

An overall score is generated from this analysis, with thresholds set according to back testing of data to calibrate results with the definitions set out by the Impact Frontiers Framework – see graphic below.

Impact Frontiers Category	Profile of an example asset	How we have mapped this to our non-financial objective	Score range on our assessment	
<p>D: Does or may cause harm</p> <p>Does or may cause harm to the wellbeing of a group of people or the condition of the natural environment and is not acting to reduce this harm</p>		<p>These are unsustainable assets.</p> <p>They may breach one or more of the fund's exclusionary criteria, conflict with the non-financial objective or not demonstrate sufficient positive alignment.</p>	0-5	<i>Not eligible</i>
<p>A: Acting to avoid harm</p> <p>Does or may cause harm to the wellbeing of a group of people or the condition of the natural environment but it is taking action to reduce or mitigate this harm</p>	<p>A clothing company that historically paid employees at or below minimum wage and had instances of human rights abuse in its supply chain. Its operations were inefficient and carbon intensive versus peers. Two years ago, the company made a commitment to clean up its act. Since then, the company has reported meaningful increases in workforce salary and it is on its way to becoming a living wage employer. Management have taken responsibility for eradicating human rights abuses across all business relationships. This initiative is not yet complete but there has been a marked improvement year-on-year. The company has set targets to reduce its carbon emissions and has made substantial investments in new carbon efficient technologies across its manufacturing plants</p>	<p>These are assets that we believe have the potential to improve over time.</p> <p>They do not breach any of the fund's exclusionary criteria, but they do not yet demonstrate sufficient positive sustainability alignment to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.</p>	6-9	<i>Assets that have the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals</i>
<p>B: Benefiting stakeholders</p> <p>Maintaining the wellbeing of one or more groups of people and/or the condition of the natural environment within the sustainable range</p>	<p>A carpet manufacturer that produces carpet tiles through use of environmentally friendly materials and production methods. Through various initiatives, the company has achieved net-zero carbon emissions across its operations. It is celebrated as a leading employer in terms of workforce diversity and well-being. It is the buyer and seller of choice in its industry because of its fair practices.</p>	<p>These are assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.</p> <p>They do not breach any of the fund's exclusionary criteria or conflict with the non-financial objective.</p> <p>They meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.</p>	10+	<i>Assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals</i>
<p>C: Contributing to solutions</p> <p>Addressing a social or environmental challenge, not caused by the asset, by improving the wellbeing of one or more groups of people and/or the condition of the natural environment within the sustainable range.</p>	<p>A soap company that manufactures a range of personal hygiene products from natural ingredients. All ingredients are naturally occurring and ethically sourced. Aside from the quality of its products and service, the company's focus is on providing quality employment and training to those who otherwise find it difficult to secure a job. Over 90% of the employees are either previously long-term unemployed or registered as disabled.</p>	<p>These are assets that have the potential to create positive impact.</p> <p>The fund's non-financial objective does not explicitly target the delivery of measurable, positive social or environmental impacts, but it may contain assets that meet the requirements of this level.</p>	10+ With minimum requirements on additionality and intentionality	<i>Assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals</i>

Under the Impact Frontiers Framework, assets that **'benefit stakeholders'** operate within a sustainable range set with reference to social norms or planetary limits that have been identified through scientific research. This means that outcomes for people are sustainable if they are within the acceptable range determined by societal factors or thresholds, and outcomes for the natural environment are sustainable if they are within the acceptable range determined by ecological factors or thresholds.

Having adopted this approach, where applicable, our assessment frameworks and any quantitative thresholds draw on existing, widely accepted methodologies such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Where external methodologies do not exist (or only partially cover the relevant non-financial goal) our assessment frameworks are based on our own definitions of the non-financial goals and the standards that an asset

needs to meet (based on proprietary analysis and research of available bodies of data or evidence).

Greenbank has determined that assets scoring 10 (or more) on its method will meet the 'benefitting stakeholders' standard under the Impact Frontiers Framework (or better), and are therefore classed as assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals. Between 50-90% of the assets in the fund will meet this threshold.

Greenbank has assessed that assets that score between 6 and 9 are those that credibly have the potential to improve over time. Between 5-40% of the assets in the fund will be within these scoring thresholds and such assets are expected to demonstrate progress toward a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals over time.

We have standardised the output of these assessments to enable comparison of KPIs across different non-financial goals and both activity and operational alignment.

The above metrics and thresholds are subject to review and change over time as external frameworks may evolve.

Asset analysis

Individual elements collectively contribute to an overall score of the sustainability of the asset according to the thresholds explained in the 'Our sustainability approach and analytical framework' sections above. The framework uses evidence-based methodologies appropriate to the given area of assessment.

Determining alignment with the non-financial objective

Our scorecard can take account either of the products and services provided by an asset (i.e. *activity alignment*) or the way that the asset itself operates (i.e. *operational alignment*), as explained below. We consider all assets for either activity alignment or for operational alignment.

Activity alignment

For assets that are aligned to a non-financial goal because of the products and services they provide – '**activity alignment**' - our analysis takes account of both quantitative and qualitative data across the following factors.

<p>The level of involvement of the asset in delivering positive solutions. Assets are only considered for activity alignment where they derive a minimum of 15% of their overall revenue and/or \$250m in total economic exposure from qualifying activities.</p>	<p>We consider both the % revenue exposure to qualifying activities in addition to the total economic exposure (recognising that in absolute monetary terms, 15% of a company with £50bn in revenues could create wider social or environmental benefits than 75% of a company with £100m in revenue).</p>
<p>How the asset contributes to the non-financial goal. These factors are not individually subject to a 'pass' or 'fail' judgment. Instead, they collectively contribute to an overall score of the asset according to the thresholds explained in the 'Our sustainability approach and analytical framework' sections above.</p>	<p>How directly related are the investment's activities to the positive solutions being delivered. For example, does a company install and operate renewable energy infrastructure or does it provide components used in renewable energy equipment? Both are necessary to support a transition to a low carbon economy, but the former has a more direct link to progressing this non-financial goal.</p> <p>The 'depth' of the positive solutions delivered. By this we mean whether the solutions provided by the investment create incremental or transformational change and whether this change is short or long-term in nature.</p>
	<p>The 'breadth' of the positive solutions delivered. For example, do the solutions provided by the investment deliver benefits for a small population or at a global scale.</p>

The level of involvement of the asset in delivering positive solutions.

Assets are only considered for activity alignment where they derive a minimum of 15% of their overall revenue and/or \$250m in total economic exposure from qualifying activities.

We consider both the % revenue exposure to qualifying activities in addition to the total economic exposure (recognising that in absolute monetary terms, 15% of a company with £50bn in revenues could create wider social or environmental benefits than 75% of a company with £100m in revenue).

The 'intentionality' of the alignment.

Is the company delivering benefits as a by-product of its core business activities or is it specifically and intentionally targeting (within a profit-driven model) given social or environmental benefits?

The 'additionality' of the benefits created.

This is a measure of how likely it is that the benefits created are likely to have occurred anyway or if they are additional to the status quo.

The presence of 'detracting factors'. Are there any contributing factors that could reduce the positive score? Noting the company has already passed the exclusionary criteria and therefore does not conflict with the non-financial objective.

Operational alignment

For assets that are aligned to a non-financial goal because of the way in which they operate – **'operational alignment'** - our analysis assesses the degree to which an asset is aligning its own operations with sustainable development.

Not all our non-financial goals have an option for operational alignment. For those where we have defined an objective and absolute assessment framework for operational alignment, we provide below a non-exhaustive list of the factors considered for each:

- Within the Resilient Institutions category companies are assessed on their general approach (ambition, governance, performance and controversies), human rights policy, human rights due diligence and remedy.
- Within the Decent Work category companies are assessed on their general approach (ambition, governance, performance and controversies) and their policy, governance and disclosure and performance on a range of Decent Work issues: health and safety, diversity and inclusion, training and development, work/life balance, employee representation, fair pay and human rights (as it pertains to Decent Work).
- Within the Energy & Climate category, companies are assessed on their general approach to environmental management (ambition, governance, performance and controversies) and their policy, governance and disclosure and performance including in key external benchmarks on a range of environmental management issues: environmental management system, water, pollutants, raw material input, supply chain and end of life. Furthermore, companies are assessed on their decarbonisation ambition, emissions reduction targets, emissions performance, emissions disclosure, decarbonisation strategy and capital allocation alignment.
- With the Resource Efficiency category, companies are assessed on their circular economy ambition, targets, performance, disclosure, strategy and capital allocation alignment.
- Within Habitats and Ecosystems, companies are assessed on their general approach (ambition, governance, performance and controversies) and their policy, governance and disclosure and performance including in key external benchmarks on a range of habitats and ecosystems issues: animal welfare, sustainable farming, sustainable forestry.

Independent assessment

Greenbank has independently assessed our standard of sustainability approach and in its expert view confirms it provides an appropriate framework through which to identify assets which contribute to positive environmental or social outcomes.

In particular:

- the approach relies where possible on common industry frameworks, standards, and best practice, developed independently by experts in their respective fields. It draws on the impact management norms developed by Impact Frontiers, in addition to issue-specific frameworks such as the Net Zero Investment Framework, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures;
- the approach blends quantitative and qualitative assessments within a clear framework (set out above), and therefore assess sustainability characteristics based on opinion, discretion, or committee overrides;
- the approach recognises different types of financial contribution towards an objective (revenue, total economic exposure and use of proceeds) but these are of a comparable rigour and there are requirements for each which are clearly explained above;
- while there are multiple ways in which an asset may meet the sustainable approach, the thresholds for each criteria and the overall scoring are credible and we have standardised the output of these assessments to enable comparison of KPIs across different types of activity and operational alignment.

For example, an asset with >15% of its revenue linked to positive solutions, equivalent to at least \$1bn in linked revenues and where the solutions provided have a direct link to long-term benefits across a wide area would score 13 and meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals. An asset with >35% of its revenue linked to positive solutions, equivalent to at least \$500m in linked revenues and where the solutions provided have an indirect link to short-term benefits across a narrow area would score 7 and not meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.

Greenbank also has the ability to prevent investments which do not meet the exclusionary criteria and positive criteria.

Trade offs

Financial trade offs: The fund's potential pool of investments is limited to those that meet a specific sustainability approach or sustainability-related characteristics. This means that the fund cannot benefit from the investment performance of certain industries or sectors, which may cause it to underperform the market. The fund may need to sell investments that cease to meet its non-financial requirements even if those investments are performing well financially. Other funds with similar financial goals, but without a non-financial goal, may also be able to invest more widely which may result in a better financial return and/or spread financial risk.

Sustainability trade offs: The fund does not expect material negative environmental or social outcomes to arise from the pursuit of its investment objective and uses its exclusionary criteria as a control on this possibility.

It is possible that the fund may hold green, climate, social and sustainability (GSS bonds) where the proceeds are intended for a specific social or environmental purpose. There may be cases where the parent issuer conflicts with the fund's non-financial objective but the

specific ringfenced asset does not (as GSS bonds are assessed in the context of the specific use of proceeds rather than the issuer's business activities more broadly).

To avoid conflicts with the fund's non-financial objective in such situations, we require the ringfenced use of proceeds to help address the material negative outcomes associated with the parent issuer. As an example, a green bond issued by an electricity company, which would ordinarily be rejected due to the company's involvement in coal-fired power generation, could be considered for inclusion if the proceeds of the bond are used to reduce or offset the company's exposure to coal-fired energy through funding a renewable energy project.

We recognise that there may be times when we do not have access to complete information on a company's activities or behaviour. If we identify concerns, or the sustainability profile of an investment meaningfully changes, we will refer to our escalation policy. In the event an investment no longer meets the fund's sustainability approach, the fund manager will have six months to dispose of the investment.

KPIs and performance monitoring

The fund follows a multi-thematic approach to sustainability, considering both social and environmental drivers of sustainable development. Each asset that contributes towards the fund's non-financial objective will align to at least one, or more, of the fund's non-financial goals. While our approach to assessing and selecting assets means that assets which conflict with any element of the non-financial objective will not be invested in, it is possible that an individual asset may not support progress in non-financial goals other than those to which it is aligned.

We have standardised the results of our analytical framework to provide a score and key performance indicator (KPI) that is consistent across categories and can be used to assess the degree to which individual assets, or the fund as a whole, are supporting the non-financial objective.

Core KPIs

Our core KPIs are:

- the weighted average scores derived from our analytical framework;
- the individual asset scores derived from our analytical framework;
- the non-financial goals that each individual asset is aligned with or may potentially align with (and therefore the overall proportion of the portfolio aligned with these);
- (for the assets with the potential to improve over time) the average score of assets over time, with progress monitored from the point in time that the fund invests.

These allow us to monitor and report on progress towards the non-financial objective in a common format across multiple non-financial goals.

Assets that show a declining trend are prioritised for engagement, and those which change their activities or behaviours to a sufficient degree that they subsequently conflict with the fund's non-financial objective will no longer be eligible to be held in the fund and will be divested. See the 'Stewardship strategy and resources' section for more information on our approach.

Improvement targets for the assets with the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals

We set improvement targets on a three and five year basis, aiming to improve the weighted average score of the portion of the portfolio that has the potential to meet a higher

threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals by 10% and 25% respectively. Progress is monitored as part of our stewardship and engagement processes (see 'Stewardship strategy and resources' section).

As an illustration, we expect the weighted average score of this portion of the portfolio to increase by 10% by 2028 and by 25% by 2030 compared to a baseline figure set on 2 December 2024.



The speed with which each asset can improve will vary according to the nature of the asset, the area of improvement targeted and the maturity of the asset's existing sustainability approach. Individual assets are expected to demonstrate continued capacity for improvement.

We anticipate that each asset with the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals will be able to do so within 15 years of investment.

Additional metrics

We will also monitor and report:

- the proportion of assets that align to each non-financial goal;
- the proportion of assets that conflict with the non-financial objective (expected to be zero);
- the percentage of assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.

Additional KPIs may be used to measure and report on specific aspects of sustainability. These may include qualitative as well as quantitative indicators, and may vary year on year based on the assets held in the portfolio.

News flow related to assets held in the fund is monitored daily. Material new reporting is considered, but broader news flows are also monitored.

We also use third party data vendors to provide additional alerts on changes to the sustainability profile of issuers.

New information is reviewed by Greenbank's ESI research team to determine whether it is credible and, if so, whether it affects the suitability of the investment according to the exclusionary criteria and positive criteria and/or affects the investment's score on our sustainability scorecard. The maximum time to review new information and incorporate into Greenbank's assessment is two weeks.

Each quarter we also cross-check against third party data to as a further check for any deficiencies in our understanding.

Holdings may be reviewed or engaged with as part of wider thematic/sector reviews or in response to emerging issues. Our profile for each investment will be completely refreshed on a 12-18 month rolling cycle.

Stewardship strategy and resources

Firm-wide approach

Rathbones Group, inclusive of Rathbones Asset Management, are signatories to the Stewardship Code. In Rathbones Asset Management, we have a dedicated stewardship resource which works closely with all the fund managers as well as the engagement and stewardship teams of Rathbones Group and Greenbank. Our Stewardship teams are responsible for the stewardship process and engaging with businesses on decided engagement priorities.

The Rathbones Group engagement policy can be found here:
[9244_group_engagement_policy.pdf \(rathbones.com\)](#)

Fund approach

Complementary to our group-wide stewardship approach is a tailored engagement strategy adopted by the fund to support and promote its non-financial objective.

We use our engagement activities on behalf of the fund to:

- encourage improved sustainability performance across the elements contained in our analytical framework (see ‘Our sustainability approach and analytical framework’ sections). Assets with the potential to improve over time are prioritised for engagement on this basis;
- highlight and address concerns about specific areas of asset performance and improve our understanding of their sustainability profile;
- signal to the market that sustainability performance is important to investors;
- overcome barriers to progress on sustainable development such as unreliable data, or a lack of consistent standards or frameworks;
- engage with governments, regulators and supranational bodies to highlight sustainability failures in the wider market and work towards correcting them.

Each of these factors supports the fund’s non-financial objective either directly (e.g. by improving the sustainability profile of an individual asset) or indirectly (e.g. by creating a market and policy environment that is supportive of sustainable development).

An independent risk oversight function provides further accountability on stewardship and engagement on the fund. The risk team produce a regular ESG dashboard which takes data from various third party sources and monitors for changes in company and portfolio level ESG risk metrics.

We engage at both a company-specific and thematic level and our activity is set in the context of long-term dialogue and ownership. We also engage with policymakers and data providers. Public policy can play a powerful role in shaping and incentivising progress toward sustainable development. It also affects the sustainability and stability of financial markets and of social, environmental and economic systems.

We do not believe in engagement for its own sake. The projects we choose (whether short- or long-term) must present a clear strategy for achieving positive outcomes and are considered against factors such as:

- alignment to the fund’s non-financial objective and the long-term changes we aim for in each of our non-financial goals;
- the relevance of a given issue to assets within the portfolio;
- the prospect for deeper engagement on a more focused range of issues where positive outcomes are identifiable;

Engagement activity is tailored to the nature of the issue being addressed and the asset, organisation or other body that we are engaging with.

Most engagements are long-term in nature given that they are concerned with addressing long-term sustainability risks and opportunities. This means that they often require our commitment over many years to achieve the desired objectives.

Objectives are set at the initiation of an engagement activity and reviewed on an annual basis. We also track progress using a dedicated software solution that allows for robust data reporting, and helps track success and failures in addition to identifying engagements where we may need to escalate activity to meet objectives. This also allows us to monitor interim milestones on the way to a longer-term engagement objective, for example, a public commitment from a company (milestone) ahead of its formal adoption of strengthened human rights due diligence processes (objective).

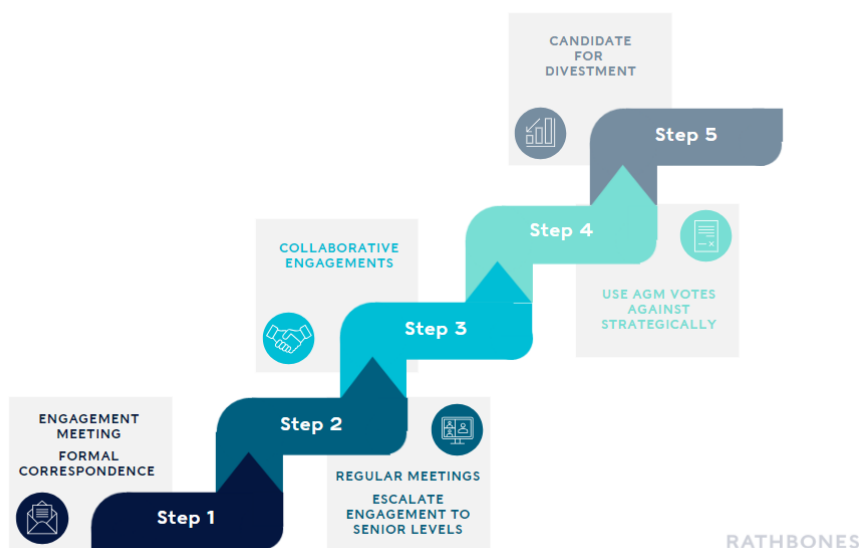
We report on our engagement activity, including examples of successes and failure, outcomes and escalation of activity.

Any changes achieved through engagement are unlikely to be due to our actions alone and we do not claim sole credit for the results of our engagement activity. But, to the degree possible, we monitor and report on engagement outcomes and how engagement activity has supported the fund's non-financial objective.

Approaches and escalation

To create the conditions for lasting and meaningful change we choose the most effective engagement method from our escalation framework (see below).

ESCALATION FRAMEWORK



The most appropriate methods for each project will be determined alongside the objectives for the engagement. Progress is reviewed quarterly where we may opt to escalate our discussions and activities if necessary.

While we aim to stay invested and make effective use of our shareholder voice and voting rights, reducing our holdings or divesting are always options should we feel that legitimate stakeholder concerns are not being addressed or material ESG risks are not being appropriately managed.

We set out our expectations when meeting with companies and within those expectations we would discuss realistic timeframes. The time taken at each stage of the escalation framework and the engagement method chosen depends on several factors:

- Severity of breach

- Absence of relevant risk controls
- Effectiveness of company response
- Taking into account previous failings
- Financial materiality

Where we are engaging as part of a collaborative action, we recognise that timeframes may be led by the group, rather than determined by ourselves.

Compliance with the fund's non-financial objective

Engagement may be used to respond to emerging issues or a decline in an asset's sustainability performance. In such cases, our aim is to encourage the asset to address and mitigate the issue at an early stage and put in place safeguards to prevent further, related issues arising.

However, if an asset's performance or activities change to the extent that it now fails to meet our exclusionary criteria /positive criteria (which applies to 100% of assets held) at any stage, i.e. it is determined there is a conflict with the non-financial objective, it is sold within six months. This is determined independently by Greenbank. If the investment is a bond within two years of redemption, it can be held to maturity if the fund manager believes selling it earlier would be prejudicial to the overall performance of the fund.

The non-financial objective allows for up to 60% of the fund to be invested in assets that do not meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals. These assets will continue to be held along the escalation framework provided they do not fail our exclusionary/positive minimum criteria, i.e. as long as they do not conflict with the non-financial objective and at least 70% of the assets in the fund meet or have the potential to meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.

BENCHMARKING

Target benchmark

The investment objective refers to the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) +2% which is a target benchmark that the fund seeks to outperform. This helps us to articulate an expected level of return relative to the level of UK inflation.

SHARE CLASSES

Classes of shares available	S-class accumulation shares, S-class income shares
Currency of denomination	Sterling
Initial price of shares	£1.00
Minimum initial investment	£1,000
Minimum subsequent investment	£500
Minimum withdrawal	None as long as minimum holding remains
Minimum holding	£1,000

Classes of shares available	S-class accumulation shares, S-class income shares
Entry charge	There is no entry charge
Annual management charge	Maximum 2%; current: S-class accumulation shares 0.5% S-class income shares 0.5%
Allocation of charges	AMC charged to capital
Valuation points	Noon on each day the fund is open for dealing
Distribution dates	28 February (interim), 31 May (interim), 31 August (final), 30 November (interim)

Other information

More detail on our Sustainability Approach is available on our website (<https://www.rathbonesam.com/responsible-investment-policy>). Investors should be aware that the Sustainability Approach of this fund may change over time.

Typical investor profile

Our fund is designed for investors who seek a product with a non-financial objective as well as a financial objective. You should have a basic knowledge of multi-asset investments, seek growth and intend to invest for longer than five years. You should also understand the risks of our fund and have the ability to bear a capital loss.

Past performance

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

Please see [Appendix 5](#) (Page 143) for more information.

RATHBONE GREENBANK TOTAL RETURN PORTFOLIO

(A SUB-FUND OF RATHBONE GREENBANK MULTI-ASSET PORTFOLIOS)

PRODUCT REFERENCE NUMBER: 945537

Sustainable investment labels help investors find products that have a specific sustainability objective. The fund does not have a UK sustainable investment label because the fund does not have a specific sustainability objective, however the fund does apply environmental and social criteria as set out in the investment and policy below, including the non-financial objective.

Investment objective

The objective of the fund is to deliver a greater total return than the Bank of England's Base Rate + 2%, after fees, over any three-year period. The seeks a level of volatility that is one-third of the volatility of the FTSE Developed stock market Index (or up to 20% above or below this level).

There is no guarantee that this investment objective will be achieved over three years, or any other time period. Your capital is at risk.

We aim to deliver this return with one-third of the volatility of the FTSE Developed stock market Index. We refer to the amount of volatility risk our fund seeks to take because we want our investors to understand the risk they are taking in terms of the global stock market.

Non-financial objective

The fund aims to promote positive environmental and/or social outcomes alongside its financial return objectives. The fund invests in and actively engages with a portfolio of assets that either contribute to, or have the potential to contribute to, at least one of the fund's non-financial goals set out below for a more sustainable world by meeting our sustainability approach below.

The fund's non-financial goals are set out below. To us, a more sustainable world is one with:



Decent work: a utilised and productive workforce with decent work, paid fairly, where workers of all backgrounds are represented, with safe and secure working environments.



Energy and climate: a reduced level of greenhouse gas emissions that is consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change.



Habitats and ecosystems: conserved and sustainable natural systems, where ecosystems and biodiversity are promoted, and negative human impact is mitigated.



Health and wellbeing: improved physical and mental health outcomes, reducing avoidable deaths, injuries and illnesses.



Inclusive economies: an equitable economy in which there is expanded opportunity for shared prosperity.



Innovation and infrastructure: the delivery of physical and/or technological



Decent work: a utilised and productive workforce with decent work, paid fairly, where workers of all backgrounds are represented, with safe and secure working environments.



Energy and climate: a reduced level of greenhouse gas emissions that is consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change.

infrastructure that facilitates the delivery of other non-financial goals.



Resilient institutions: well-functioning institutions that protect the rule of law and fundamental rights.



Resource efficiency: a circular economy that supports sustainable levels of consumption, reduces strain on natural resources and reduces GHG emissions, water and energy use.

The portfolio consists of assets whose contribution, or potential contribution, towards the fund's non-financial goals is mixed:

- (a) 100% of the assets meet our exclusionary criteria (avoiding negative impacts) and positive criteria (seeking positive impacts).
- (b) 50-90% of the assets meet a higher threshold of positive sustainability alignment with at least one, or more, non-financial goals determined using an analytical framework that is based on the work of the Impact Frontiers.
- (c) 5-40% of the assets have the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals over time, with our engagement and stewardship activity supporting progress towards this.
- (d) While the proportions in (b) and (c) will differ from time to time, at least 70% of the assets meet a combination of these at all times.

INVESTMENT POLICY

To meet the total return objective, the fund manager will invest globally in government and corporate bonds with no restriction on their credit quality, equities, collective investment schemes and structured products.

Up to 10% of the fund can be invested directly in contingent convertible bonds.

In normal market conditions, we expect the fund to hold up to 20% in structured products. Structured products may constitute a greater proportion of the portfolio in times of market irregularities or stress.

Derivatives may be used by the fund for the purpose of efficient portfolio management and hedging. The fund manager defines restrictions on how much of the fund can be invested in different types of assets based on the LED Framework. The restrictions are set at the discretion of the fund manager and will change over time. The restrictions are reviewed annually and in response to market events. Further details in relation to the current restrictions may be obtained by contacting Rathbones Asset Management.

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

The fund may invest at the fund manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, warrants, cash and near cash and deposits and units in collective investment schemes. Use may be made of stock lending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted by the FCA rules. Other than investments in collective investment schemes, we do not apply our wider sustainability approach to these investments but we will ensure that they do not conflict with the non-financial objective.

When we invest in collective investment schemes, the underlying long credit or equity exposure must meet the same criteria as any other holding in our funds. Therefore, we will only access collective investment schemes if we can view all of the underlying holdings to ensure that they meet our criteria. In practice this means we are unlikely to have significant exposure to collective investment schemes.

We actively manage our fund which means we can choose what we invest in as long as it is in line with the investment objective and policy. Because of this, the fund's performance can diverge significantly from its benchmark.

SUSTAINABILITY APPROACH

The fund's non-financial goals

To contribute to at least one of the fund's non-financial goals for a more sustainable world we select assets to meet the following goals. A description of how assets can contribute to each non-financial goal is provided below.

- **Decent work:** Assets that (directly or indirectly) support good quality employment that enables workers to meet their basic needs and pursue fulfilling lives.

Includes assets that are supporting the quantity and quality of jobs through the products and services they provide, for example training and education services, development finance and support for entrepreneurship and small businesses. Also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own employment practices.

- **Energy and climate:** Assets that support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and promote decarbonisation in line with the goals of the Paris Climate agreement to limit warming to 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

Includes assets that are supporting positive climate action and energy security through the products and services they provide, for example the manufacture, installation or operation of renewable or low-carbon energy infrastructure. Also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own environmental impacts.

- **Habitats and ecosystems:** Assets that alleviate negative impacts on nature as far as possible through avoidance, reduction and restoration of habitats and ecosystems.

Includes assets that are helping to preserve land, water and marine habitats and biodiversity – either through reducing the drivers of biodiversity loss or delivering solutions that promote nature restoration.

- **Health and wellbeing:** Assets that encourage improved physical and mental health outcomes, reducing avoidable deaths, injuries and illnesses.

Includes assets that are supporting physical and mental wellbeing or helping to prevent injuries and deaths, through the products and services they provide, for example pharmaceuticals and medical technology, sports and leisure equipment, or equipment to identify and prevent hazards.

- **Inclusive economies:** Assets that help to alleviate inequalities in work, life and economies; which support disadvantaged or underserved populations in improving their standard of life; which serve an unmet need in an equitable way.

Includes assets that are promoting access to basic services and supporting a more inclusive society through the products and services they provide, for example basic needs, educational products and services, water and sanitation, sustainable and public transport, or affordable housing.

- **Innovation and infrastructure:** Assets that support the delivery of physical and/or technological infrastructure that supports sustainable development.

Includes assets that are supporting environmental sustainability or human wellbeing through the products and services they provide, for example smart buildings technology that reduces energy usage, remote monitoring of emissions to water and air, or semiconductors that improve the energy efficiency of digital processes. Assets in this category often play a facilitating role in creating the environment or infrastructure needed for other assets to deliver positive benefits.

- **Resilient institutions:** Assets that enhance fundamental human rights and/or promote the protection and enrichment of public goods,

Includes assets that promote peace, justice and the rule of law through the products and services they provide, for example support for a free press, access to civic information, or combatting cyber threats and misinformation. It also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own human rights impacts.

- **Resource efficiency:** Assets that promote a circular economy and/or reduce strain on natural resources.

Includes assets that are supporting the sustainable use of Earth's resources through the products and services they provide, for example sustainable waste recovery and recycling services, the manufacture of products with lower lifecycle impacts, equipment that enables cleaner or more efficient use of energy and resources. It also includes assets that are operationally aligned with the theme and support positive impacts via their policies, business strategies and management of their own resource use.

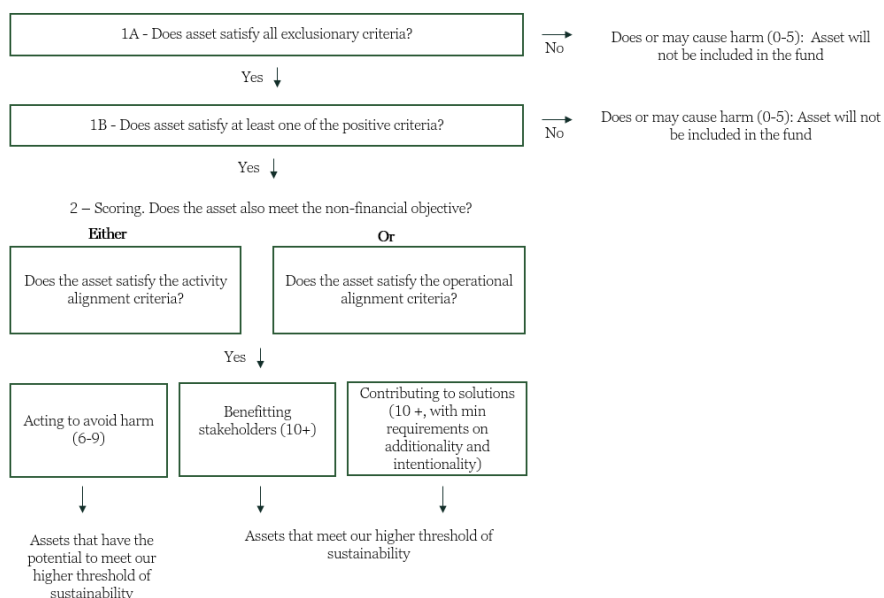
Our sustainability approach

1. Screening

- a. All assets must first pass the exclusionary criteria test described in 1A below. This excludes assets which we deem unsustainable, or which are contrary to global norms.
- b. The remaining assets must then pass the positive criteria test described in 1B below. This is an initial qualitative assessment to exclude assets that are not aligned to the fund's non-financial goals. Please note that there is some overlap between this test and the scoring in step 2. However, step 2 is more detailed. Only assets that pass this screening will be assessed under the scoring in step 2.

2. Scoring

Only once these tests have been passed will an asset then be subject to scoring (described in step 2).



Step 1A – Exclusionary Criteria

All current and potential assets are first assessed against the exclusionary criteria. 100% of assets in the fund will have passed this test.

The exclusionary criteria, which comprise of a mix of revenue based and absolute exclusions, contain exclusions on animal welfare violations, armaments, climate change, employment, environment, gambling, human rights, nuclear power, pornography and tobacco. Assets are screened against third party data and desk-based research is carried out to determine if they are engaged in any economic activity related to any of these activities. Assets flagged in this screening process will not be included in the fund. Further details of the exclusionary criteria (and the revenue based and absolute criteria used to determine them) can be found on the fund manager’s website in a document :

<https://www.rathbonesam.com/rathbone-greenbank-multi-asset-portfolios-sustainability-process>

The outcome of this assessment is that the fund may not hold investments that breach one or more of the exclusionary criteria, providing a minimum standard that assets must meet in order to be included in the fund.

Step 1B – Positive criteria

Our positive criteria looks for positive activity or behaviours (as outlined above in our non-financial goals) that either contribute to, or have the potential to contribute to, at least one of the fund’s non-financial goals for a more sustainable world which are: Decent work, habitats and ecosystems, inclusive economies, resilient institutions, energy and climate, health and wellbeing, innovation and infrastructure, resource efficiency. (More detail on how each of these are defined can be found in the section on 'The fund's non-financial goals'.)

The fund uses a qualitative positive screen to identify assets that are likely to contribute to, or are likely to have the potential to contribute to, at least one of the fund’s non-financial goals. Any that pass this qualitative assessment are then subject to the scoring process described in Step 2. 100% of assets in the fund will have passed this test.

The positive criteria assess the positive sustainability attributes of an asset, either from an activity or operational perspective. Further details of the positive criteria can be found on the fund manager’s website in a document: <https://www.rathbonesam.com/rathbone-greenbank-multi-asset-portfolios-sustainability-process>

The outcome of this assessment is that companies that pass both step 1A and 1B qualify for investment. The result of this is that only the assets which have passed these screens will be subject to the scoring process described in Step 2.

Step 2 – Scoring

Assets are then assessed to identify those which support the fund’s non-financial objective, considering:

- **What** non-financial goal or goals is the asset aligned to? And whether it supports the associated non-financial goal via its products and services (i.e. activity alignment) or its behaviours and way of operating (i.e. operational alignment).
- **How much** does the asset contribute towards this non-financial goal? In other words, what is the intensity or strength of the asset’s beneficial impact? This assessment forms the basis of our measurement and monitoring of an asset’s contribution to the fund’s non-financial objective.

Our analytical framework

For each non-financial goal, Greenbank has identified a set of business activities and/or behaviours (the ‘qualifying activities’) that could deliver solutions to the challenge in question and have the potential to deliver positive outcomes.

Our database of potentially qualifying activities is maintained with reference to relevant external frameworks and standards, for example the EU taxonomy for sustainable activities, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Net Zero Investment Framework.

For example, to determine ‘fair pay’ for a given jurisdiction we would refer to available definitions of living wage defined by government agencies (e.g. UK Government’s Real Living Wage) or reputable non-governmental organisations (such as the Global Living Wage Coalition). If such information is not available for a given country, we can define a living wage for a territory using the Anker methodology to estimate a living wage for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, healthcare, transport, clothing and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events.

Where external frameworks are used, we review these to ensure alignment and compatibility of definitions with the fund’s non-financial objective and non-financial goals.

The strength of each asset’s alignment to a non-financial goal is determined using an analytical framework derived from the work of the Impact Frontiers. This project brought together over 2,500 impact practitioners and impact investors to develop a common way for investors to measure and communicate the positive and negative impact of investments on society and the environment.

Our analytical framework is applied consistently across all assets, providing a measure of each asset’s contribution to the fund’s non-financial objective. It allows us to determine whether a given asset should be excluded because it is deemed unsustainable, has the potential to improve over time, meets a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals currently, or is creating positive impact.

An overall score is generated from this analysis, with thresholds set according to back testing of data to calibrate results with the definitions set out by the Impact Frontiers Framework – see graphic below.

Impact Frontiers Category	Profile of an example asset	How we have mapped this to our non-financial objective	Score range on our assessment
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<p>D: Does or may cause harm Does or may cause harm to the wellbeing of a group of people or the condition of the natural environment and is not acting to reduce this harm</p>		<p>These are unsustainable assets. They may breach one or more of the fund's exclusionary criteria, conflict with the non-financial objective or not demonstrate sufficient positive alignment.</p>	0-5	<i>Not eligible</i>
<p>A: Acting to avoid harm Does or may cause harm to the wellbeing of a group of people or the condition of the natural environment but it is taking action to reduce or mitigate this harm</p>	<p>A clothing company that historically paid employees at or below minimum wage and had instances of human rights abuse in its supply chain. Its operations were inefficient and carbon intensive versus peers. Two years ago, the company made a commitment to clean up its act. Since then, the company has reported meaningful increases in workforce salary and it is on its way to becoming a living wage employer. Management have taken responsibility for eradicating human rights abuses across all business relationships. This initiative is not yet complete but there has been a marked improvement year-on-year. The company has set targets to reduce its carbon emissions and has made substantial investments in new carbon efficient technologies across its manufacturing plants</p>	<p>These are assets that we believe have the potential to improve over time. They do not breach any of the fund's exclusionary criteria, but they do not yet demonstrate sufficient positive sustainability alignment to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.</p>	6-9	<i>Assets that have the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals</i>
<p>B: Benefiting stakeholders Maintaining the wellbeing of one or more groups of people and/or the condition of the natural environment within the sustainable range</p>	<p>A carpet manufacturer that produces carpet tiles through use of environmentally friendly materials and production methods. Through various initiatives, the company has achieved net-zero carbon emissions across its operations. It is celebrated as a leading employer in terms of workforce diversity and well-being. It is the buyer and seller of choice in its industry because of its fair practices.</p>	<p>These are assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals They do not breach any of the fund's exclusionary criteria or conflict with the non-financial objective. They meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.</p>	10+	<i>Assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals</i>
<p>C: Contributing to solutions Addressing a social or environmental challenge, not caused by the asset, by improving the wellbeing of one or more groups of people and/or the condition of the natural environment within the sustainable range.</p>	<p>A soap company that manufactures a range of personal hygiene products from natural ingredients. All ingredients are naturally occurring and ethically sourced. Aside from the quality of its products and service, the company's focus is on providing quality employment and training to those who otherwise find it difficult to secure a job. Over 90% of the employees are either previously long-term unemployed or registered as disabled.</p>	<p>These are assets that have the potential to create positive impact. The fund's non-financial objective does not explicitly target the delivery of measurable, positive social or environmental impacts, but it may contain assets that meet the requirements of this level.</p>	10+ With minimum requirements on additionality and intentionality	<i>Assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals</i>

Under the Impact Frontiers Framework, assets that **'benefit stakeholders'** operate within a sustainable range set with reference to social norms or planetary limits that have been identified through scientific research. This means that outcomes for people are sustainable if they are within the acceptable range determined by societal factors or thresholds, and outcomes for the natural environment are sustainable if they are within the acceptable range determined by ecological factors or thresholds.

Having adopted this approach, where applicable, our assessment frameworks and any quantitative thresholds draw on existing, widely accepted methodologies such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Where external methodologies do not exist (or only partially cover the relevant non-financial goal) our assessment frameworks are based on our own definitions of the non-financial goals and the standards that an asset needs to meet (based on proprietary analysis and research of available bodies of data or evidence).

Greenbank has determined that assets scoring 10 (or more) on its method will meet the 'benefitting stakeholders' standard under the Impact Frontiers Framework (or better), and are therefore classed as assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals. Between 50-90% of the assets in the fund will meet this threshold.

Greenbank has assessed that assets that score between 6 and 9 are those that credibly have the potential to improve over time. Between 5-40% of the assets in the fund will be within

these scoring thresholds and such assets are expected to demonstrate progress toward a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals over time.

We have standardised the output of these assessments to enable comparison of KPIs across different non-financial goals and both activity and operational alignment.

The above metrics and thresholds are subject to review and change over time as external frameworks may evolve.

Asset analysis

Individual elements contribute collectively to an overall score of the sustainability of the asset according to the thresholds explained in the 'Our sustainability approach and analytical framework' sections above. The framework uses evidence-based methodologies appropriate to the given area of assessment.

Determining alignment with the non-financial objective

Our scorecard can take account either of the products and services provided by an asset (i.e. *activity alignment*) or the way that the asset itself operates (i.e. *operational alignment*), as explained below. We consider all assets for either activity alignment or for operational alignment.

Activity alignment

For assets that are aligned to a non-financial goal because of the products and services they provide – '**activity alignment**' - our analysis takes account of both quantitative and qualitative data across the following factors.

The level of involvement of the asset in delivering positive solutions.

Assets are only considered for activity alignment where they derive a minimum of 15% of their overall revenue and/or \$250m in total economic exposure from qualifying activities.

We consider both the % revenue exposure to qualifying activities in addition to the total economic exposure (recognising that in absolute monetary terms, 15% of a company with £50bn in revenues could create wider social or environmental benefits than 75% of a company with £100m in revenue).

<p>How the asset contributes to the goal of the non-financial goal.</p> <p>These factors are not individually subject to a 'pass' or 'fail' judgment. Instead, they collectively contribute to an overall score of asset according to the thresholds explained in the 'Our sustainability approach and analytical framework' section above.</p>	<p>How directly related are the investment's activities to the positive solutions being delivered.</p> <p>For example, does a company install and operate renewable energy infrastructure or does it provide components used in renewable energy equipment? Both are necessary to support a transition to a low carbon economy, but the former has a more direct link to progressing this non-financial goal.</p> <div data-bbox="512 344 1077 495" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The 'depth' of the positive solutions delivered.</p> <p>By this we mean whether the solutions provided by the investment create incremental or transformational change and whether this change is short or long-term in nature.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="512 495 1077 618" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The 'breadth' of the positive solutions delivered.</p> <p>For example, do the solutions provided by the investment deliver benefits for a small population or at a global scale.</p> </div>
	<div data-bbox="512 618 1077 792" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The 'intentionality' of alignment.</p> <p>Is the company delivering sustainability benefits as a by-product of its core business activities or is it specifically and intentionally targeting (within a profit-driven model) given social or environmental benefits?</p> </div> <div data-bbox="512 792 1077 938" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The 'additionality' of the benefits created.</p> <p>This is a measure of how likely it is that the benefits created are likely to have occurred anyway or if they are additional to the status quo.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="512 938 1077 1088" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The presence of 'detracting factors'. Are there any contributing factors that could reduce the positive score? Noting the company has already passed the exclusionary criteria and therefore does not conflict with the non-financial objective.</p> </div>

Operational alignment

For assets that are aligned to a non-financial goal because of the way in which they operate – **'operational alignment'** - our analysis assesses the degree to which an asset is aligning its own operations with sustainable development.

Not all our non-financial goals have an option for operational alignment. For those where we have defined an objective and absolute assessment framework for operational alignment, we provide below a non-exhaustive list of the factors considered for each:

- Within the Resilient Institutions category companies are assessed on their general approach (ambition, governance, performance and controversies), human rights policy, human rights due diligence and remedy.
- Within the Decent Work category companies are assessed on their general approach (ambition, governance, performance and controversies) and their policy, governance and disclosure and performance on a range of Decent Work issues: health and safety, diversity and inclusion, training and development, work/life balance, employee representation, fair pay and human rights (as it pertains to Decent Work).
- Within the Energy & Climate category, companies are assessed on their general approach to environmental management (ambition, governance, performance and controversies) and their policy, governance and disclosure and performance including in key external benchmarks on a range of environmental management issues: environmental management system, water, pollutants, raw material input, supply chain and end of life. Furthermore, companies are assessed on their decarbonisation ambition, emissions reduction targets, emissions performance, emissions disclosure, decarbonisation strategy and capital allocation alignment.

- With the Resource Efficiency category, companies are assessed on their circular economy ambition, targets, performance, disclosure, strategy and capital allocation alignment.
- Within Habitats and Ecosystems, companies are assessed on their general approach (ambition, governance, performance and controversies) and their policy, governance and disclosure and performance including in key external benchmarks on a range of habitats and ecosystems issues: animal welfare, sustainable farming, sustainable forestry.

Independent assessment

Greenbank has independently assessed our sustainability approach and in its expert view confirms it provides an appropriate framework through which to identify assets which contribute to positive environmental or social outcomes.

In particular:

- the approach relies where possible on common industry frameworks, standards, and best practice, developed independently by experts in their respective fields. It draws on the impact management norms developed by Impact Frontiers, in addition to issue-specific frameworks such as the Net Zero Investment Framework, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures;
- the approach blends quantitative and qualitative assessments within a clear framework (set out above), and therefore assess sustainability characteristics based on opinion, discretion, or committee overrides;
- the approach recognises different types of financial contribution towards an objective (revenue, total economic exposure and use of proceeds) but these are of a comparable rigour and there are requirements for each which are clearly explained above;
- while there are multiple ways in which an asset may meet the sustainable approach, the thresholds for each criteria and the overall scoring are credible and we have standardised the output of these assessments to enable comparison of KPIs across different types of activity and operational alignment.

For example, an asset with >15% of its revenue linked to positive solutions, equivalent to at least \$1bn in linked revenues and where the solutions provided have a direct link to long-term benefits across a wide area would score 13 and meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals. An asset with >35% of its revenue linked to positive solutions, equivalent to at less than \$500m in linked revenues and where the solutions provided have an indirect link to short-term benefits across a narrow area would score 7 and not meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.

Greenbank also has the ability to prevent investments which do not meet the exclusionary criteria and positive criteria.

Trade offs

Financial trade offs: The fund's potential pool of investments is limited to those that meet a specific sustainability approach or sustainability-related characteristics. This means that the fund cannot benefit from the investment performance of certain industries or sectors, which may cause it to underperform the market. The fund may need to sell investments that cease to meet its non-financial requirements even if those investments are performing well financially. Other funds with similar financial goals, but without a non-financial goal,

may also be able to invest more widely which may result in a better financial return and/or spread financial risk.

Sustainability trade offs: The fund does not expect material negative environmental or social outcomes to arise from the pursuit of its investment objective and uses its exclusionary criteria as a control on this possibility.

It is possible that the fund may hold green, climate, social and sustainability (GSS) bonds where the proceeds are intended for a specific social or environmental purpose. There may be cases where the parent issuer conflicts with the fund's non-financial objective but the specific ringfenced asset does not (as GSS bonds are assessed in the context of the specific use of proceeds rather than the issuer's business activities more broadly).

To avoid conflicts with the fund's non-financial objective in such situations, we require the ringfenced use of proceeds to help address the material negative outcomes associated with the parent issuer. As an example, a green bond issued by an electricity company, which would ordinarily be rejected due to the company's involvement in coal-fired power generation, could be considered for inclusion if the proceeds of the bond are used to reduce or offset the company's exposure to coal-fired energy through funding a renewable energy project.

We recognise that there may be times when we do not have access to complete information on a company's activities or behaviour. If we identify concerns, or the sustainability profile of an investment meaningfully changes, we will refer to our escalation policy. In the event an investment no longer meets the fund's sustainability approach, the fund manager will have six months to dispose of the investment.

KPIs and performance monitoring

The fund follows a multi-thematic approach to sustainability, considering both social and environmental drivers of sustainable development. Each asset that contributes towards the fund's non-financial objective will align to at least one, or more, of the fund's non-financial goals. While our approach to assessing and selecting assets means that assets which conflict with any element of the non-financial objective will not be invested in, it is possible that an individual asset may not support progress in non-financial goals other than those to which it is aligned.

We have standardised the results of our analytical framework to provide a score and key performance indicator (KPI) that is consistent across categories and can be used to assess the degree to which individual assets, or the fund as a whole, are supporting the non-financial objective.

Core KPIs

Our core KPIs are:

- the weighted average scores derived from our analytical framework;
- the individual asset scores derived from our analytical framework;
- the non-financial goals that each individual asset is aligned with or may potentially align with (and therefore the overall proportion of the portfolio aligned with these);
- (for the assets with the potential to improve over time) the average score of assets over time, with progress monitored from the point in time that the fund invests.

These allow us to monitor and report on progress towards the non-financial objective in a common format across multiple non-financial goals.

Assets that show a declining trend are prioritised for engagement, and those which change their activities or behaviours to a sufficient degree that they subsequently conflict with the

fund's non-financial objective will no longer be eligible to be held in the fund and will be divested. See the 'Stewardship strategy and resources' section for more information on our approach.

Improvement targets for the assets with the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals

We set improvement targets on a three and five year basis, aiming to improve the weighted average score of the portion of the portfolio that has the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals by 10% and 25% respectively. Progress is monitored as part of our of stewardship and engagement processes (see 'Stewardship strategy and resources' section).

As an illustration, we expect the weighted average score of this portion of the portfolio to increase by 10% by 2028 and by 25% by 2030 compared to a baseline figure set on 2 December 2024.



The speed with which each asset can improve will vary according to the nature of the asset, the area of improvement targeted and the maturity of the asset's existing sustainability approach. Individual assets are expected to demonstrate continued capacity for improvement.

We anticipate that each asset with the potential to meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals will be able to do so within 15 years of investment.

Additional metrics

We will also monitor and report:

- the proportion of assets that align to each non-financial goal;
- the proportion of assets that conflict with the non-financial objective (expected to be zero);
- the percentage of assets that meet a higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.

Additional KPIs may be used to measure and report on specific aspects of sustainability. These may include qualitative as well as quantitative indicators, and may vary year on year based on the assets held in the portfolio.

News flow related to assets held in the fund is monitored daily. Material new reporting is considered, but broader news flows are also monitored.

We also use third party data vendors to provide additional alerts on changes to the sustainability profile of issuers.

New information is reviewed by Greenbank's ESI research team to determine whether it is credible and, if so, whether it affects the suitability of the investment according to the

exclusionary criteria and positive criteria and/or affects the investment's score on our sustainability scorecard. The maximum time to review new information and incorporate into Greenbank's assessment is two weeks.

Each quarter we also cross-check against third party data to as a further check for any deficiencies in our understanding.

Holdings may be reviewed or engaged with as part of wider thematic/sector reviews or in response to emerging issues. Our profile for each investment will be completely refreshed on a 12-18 month rolling cycle.

Stewardship strategy and resources

Firm-wide approach

Rathbones Group, inclusive of Rathbones Asset Management, are signatories to the Stewardship Code. In Rathbones Asset Management, we have a dedicated stewardship resource which works closely with all the fund managers as well as the engagement and stewardship teams of Rathbones Group and Greenbank. Our Stewardship teams are responsible for the stewardship process and engaging with businesses on decided engagement priorities.

The Rathbones Group engagement policy can be found here:
[9244_group_engagement_policy.pdf \(rathbones.com\)](#)

Fund approach

Complementary to our group-wide stewardship approach is a tailored engagement strategy adopted by the fund to support and promote its non-financial objective.

We use our engagement activities on behalf of the fund to:

- encourage improved sustainability performance across the elements contained in our analytical framework (see 'Our sustainability approach and analytical framework' sections). Assets with the potential to improve over time are prioritised for engagement on this basis;
- highlight and address concerns about specific areas of asset performance and improve our understanding of their sustainability profile;
- signal to the market that sustainability performance is important to investors;
- overcome barriers to progress on sustainable development such as unreliable data, or a lack of consistent standards or frameworks;
- engage with governments, regulators and supranational bodies to highlight sustainability failures in the wider market and work towards correcting them.

Each of these factors supports the fund's non-financial objective either directly (e.g. by improving the sustainability profile of an individual asset) or indirectly (e.g. by creating a market and policy environment that is supportive of sustainable development).

An independent risk oversight function provides further accountability on stewardship and engagement on the fund. The risk team produce a regular ESG dashboard which takes data from various third party sources and monitors for changes in company and portfolio level ESG risk metrics.

We engage at both a company-specific and thematic level and our activity is set in the context of long-term dialogue and ownership. We also engage with policymakers and data providers. Public policy can play a powerful role in shaping and incentivising progress toward sustainable development. It also affects the sustainability and stability of financial markets and of social, environmental and economic systems.

We do not believe in engagement for its own sake. The projects we choose (whether short- or long-term) must present a clear strategy for achieving positive outcomes and are considered against factors such as:

- alignment to the fund’s non-financial objective and the long-term changes we aim for in each of our non-financial goals;
- the relevance of a given issue to assets within the portfolio;
- the prospect for deeper engagement on a more focused range of issues where positive outcomes are identifiable;

Engagement activity is tailored to the nature of the issue being addressed and the asset, organisation or other body that we are engaging with.

Most engagements are long-term in nature given that they are concerned with addressing long-term sustainability risks and opportunities. This means that they often require our commitment over many years to achieve the desired objectives.

Objectives are set at the initiation of an engagement activity and reviewed on an annual basis. We also track progress using a dedicated software solution that allows for robust data reporting, and helps track success and failures in addition to identifying engagements where we may need to escalate activity to meet objectives. This also allows us to monitor interim milestones on the way to a longer-term engagement objective, for example, a public commitment from a company (milestone) ahead of its formal adoption of strengthened human rights due diligence processes (objective).

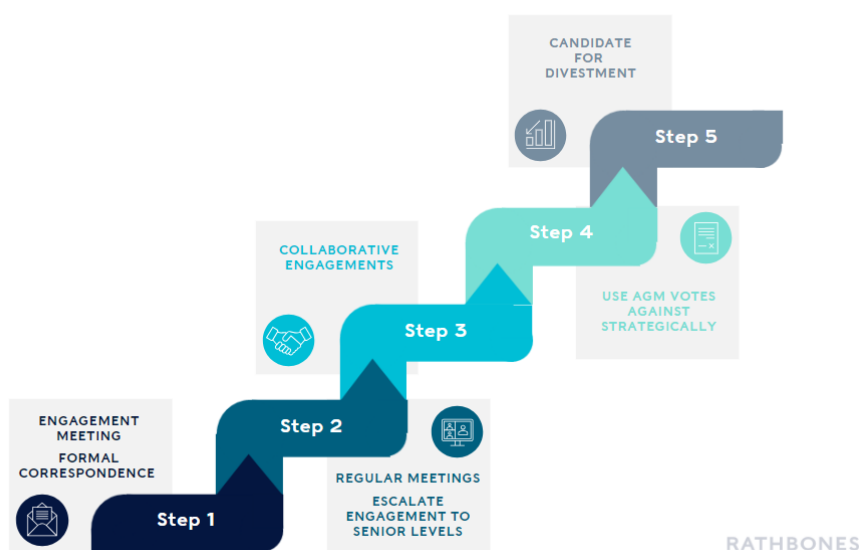
We report on our engagement activity, including examples of successes and failure, outcomes and escalation of activity.

Any changes achieved through engagement are unlikely to be due to our actions alone and we do not claim sole credit for the results of our engagement activity. But, to the degree possible, we monitor and report on engagement outcomes and how engagement activity has supported the fund’s non-financial objective.

Approaches and escalation

To create the conditions for lasting and meaningful change we choose the most effective engagement method from our escalation framework (see below).

ESCALATION FRAMEWORK



The most appropriate methods for each project will be determined alongside the objectives for the engagement. Progress is reviewed quarterly where we may opt to escalate our discussions and activities if necessary.

While we aim to stay invested and make effective use of our shareholder voice and voting rights, reducing our holdings or divesting are always options should we feel that legitimate stakeholder concerns are not being addressed or material ESG risks are not being appropriately managed.

We set out our expectations when meeting with companies and within those expectations we would discuss realistic timeframes. The time taken at each stage of the escalation framework and the engagement method chosen depends on several factors:

- Severity of breach
- Absence of relevant risk controls
- Effectiveness of company response
- Taking into account previous failings
- Financial materiality

Where we are engaging as part of a collaborative action, we recognise that timeframes may be led by the group, rather than determined by ourselves.

Compliance with the fund's non-financial objective

Engagement may be used to respond to emerging issues or a decline in an asset's sustainability performance. In such cases, our aim is to encourage the asset to address and mitigate the issue at an early stage and put in place safeguards to prevent further, related issues arising.

However, if an asset's performance or activities change to the extent that it now fails to meet our exclusionary criteria/positive criteria (which applies to 100% of assets held) at any stage, i.e. it is determined there is a conflict with the non-financial objective, it is sold within six months. This is determined independently by Greenbank. If the investment is a bond within two years of redemption, it can be held to maturity if the fund manager believes selling it earlier would be prejudicial to the overall performance of the fund.

The non-financial objective allows for up to 60% of the fund to be invested in assets that do not meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals. These assets will continue to be held along the escalation framework provided they do not fail our exclusionary/positive minimum criteria, i.e. as long as they do not conflict with the non-financial objective and at least 70% of the assets in the fund meet or have the potential to meet our higher threshold of positive alignment with non-financial goals.

BENCHMARKING

Target benchmark

The investment objective refers to the Bank of England's Base Rate +2% which is a target benchmark that the fund seeks to outperform. This helps us to articulate an expected level of return depending on the UK inflationary environment.

SHARE CLASSES

Classes of shares available	S-class accumulation shares, S-class income shares
Currency of denomination	Sterling
Initial price of shares	£1.00
Minimum initial investment	£1,000
Minimum subsequent investment	£500
Minimum withdrawal	None as long as minimum holding remains
Minimum holding	£1,000
Entry charge	There is no entry charge
Annual management charge	Maximum 2%; current: S-class accumulation shares 0.5% S-class income shares 0.5%
Allocation of charges	AMC charged to capital
Valuation points	Noon on each day the fund is open for dealing
Distribution dates	28 February (interim), 31 May (interim), 31 August (final), 30 November (interim)

Other information

More detail on our Sustainability Approach is available on our website (<https://www.rathbonesam.com/responsible-investment-policy>). Investors should be aware that the Sustainability Approach of this fund may change over time.

TYPICAL INVESTOR PROFILE

Our fund is designed for investors who seek a product with a non-financial objective as well as a financial objective. You should have a basic knowledge of multi-asset investments, seek growth and intend to invest for longer than three years. You should also understand the risks of our fund and have the ability to bear a capital loss.

PAST PERFORMANCE

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

Please see [Appendix 5](#) (Page 143) for more information.

APPENDIX 2

DETAILS OF THE LED FRAMEWORK

For some of our funds we, use our LED Framework to help us make investment decisions. Below, we describe how each category of the framework behaves.

Liquidity

Assets that the manager expects to be easy to buy and sell during periods of market distress or dislocation and at a sensible price, such as government bonds, high-quality corporate bonds and cash. The manager also may expect to see these assets be negatively correlated to equities during these periods of stress or dislocation in markets.

Equity-type risk

Assets that can drive growth in the portfolio, including equities and other securities with a high correlation to equity markets. Along with equities, this category includes riskier corporate bonds, private equity funds, industrial commodities and alternative strategies (hedge funds) with a long bias.

Diversifiers

Assets that can reduce or offset equity risk during periods of market distress, such as precious metals, unleveraged commercial property funds and some hedge funds.

APPENDIX 3

INVESTMENT POWERS AND RESTRICTIONS OF THE COMPANIES

About this Appendix

These restrictions apply to Rathbone Greenbank Multi-Asset Portfolios.

The general limits on investment and borrowing are set out in the rules of our regulator, the FCA (specifically, Chapter 5.2 of the COLL Sourcebook).

Investment restrictions

The property of each fund will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective of that fund but subject to the limits on investment set out in the FCA regulations and the fund's investment policy. These limits apply to each fund as summarised below:

Generally the Companies will invest in the investments to which it is dedicated including approved securities which are transferable securities admitted to or dealt on a regulated market or in a market in the UK or an EEA state which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public, units in collective investment schemes, warrants, money market instruments and deposits.

The investment objective and policy of the Companies and each fund and each fund are subject to the limits on investment under chapter 5 of the FCA regulations applicable to UK UCITS schemes, which are summarised below. Rathbones' management company must ensure that, taking account of the investment objective and investment policy of each fund, a fund's investments provide a prudent spread of risk.

1. TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES

1.1. Types of transferable security

- 1.1.1. A transferable security is an investment which is a share, a debenture, an alternative debenture, a government and public security, a warrant, or a certificate representing certain securities (as such terms are defined in the FCA regulations).
- 1.1.2. An investment is not a transferable security if the title to it cannot be transferred, or can be transferred only with the consent of a third party.
- 1.1.3. In applying paragraph 1.1.2 to an investment which is issued by a body corporate, and which is a share or a debenture (as such terms are defined in the FCA regulations), the need for any consent on the part of the body corporate or any members or debenture holders of it may be ignored.
- 1.1.4. An investment is not a transferable security unless the liability of the holder of it to contribute to the debts of the issuer is limited to any amount for the time being unpaid by the holder of it in respect of the investment.

1.2. Criteria for investment in transferable securities

- 1.2.1. A fund may invest in a transferable security only to the extent that the transferable security fulfils the following criteria:
 - (a) the potential loss which a fund may incur with respect to holding the transferable security is limited to the amount paid for it; or

- (b) its liquidity does not compromise Rathbones' management company's ability to comply with its obligations to redeem units at the request of any qualifying shareholder; or
- (c) reliable valuation is available for it as follows:
 - (i) in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market (see further paragraph 5 below for an explanation of eligible market) where there are accurate, reliable and regular prices which are either market prices or prices made available by valuation systems independent from issuers;
 - (ii) in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is a valuation on a periodic basis which is derived from information from the issuer of the transferable security or from competent investment research;
- (d) appropriate information is available for it as follows:
 - (i) in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is regular, accurate and comprehensive information available to the market on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;
 - (ii) in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market where there is regular and accurate information available to Rathbones' management company on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;
- (e) it is negotiable; and
- (f) its risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of Rathbones' management company.

1.2.2. Unless there is information available to Rathbones' management company that would lead to a different determination, a transferable security which is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market will be presumed:

- (a) not to compromise the ability of Rathbones' management company to comply with its obligations to redeem units at the request of any qualifying shareholder; and
- (b) to be negotiable.

1.3. **Closed end funds constituting transferable securities**

A unit in a closed end fund will be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by a fund, provided it fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in paragraph 1.2 above and either:

1.3.1. where the closed end fund is constituted as an investment company or a unit trust:

- (a) it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms applied to companies; and
- (b) where another person carries out asset management activity on its behalf that person is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection; or

1.3.2. where the closed end fund is constituted under the law of contract:

- (a) it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms equivalent to those applied to companies; and
- (b) it is managed by a person who is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection.

1.4. **Transferable securities linked to other assets**

1.4.1. A fund may invest in any other investment which will be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by a fund provided the investment:

- (a) fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in paragraph 1.2 above; and
 - (b) is backed by or linked to the performance of other assets which may differ from those in which a fund can invest.
- 1.4.2. Where an investment in paragraph 1.4.1 contains an embedded derivative component, the requirements of this Appendix and the FCA regulations with respect to derivatives and forwards will apply to that component.

2. APPROVED MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS

- 2.1. An approved money market instrument is a money market instrument which is normally dealt in on the money market, is liquid and has a value which can be accurately determined at any time.
- 2.2. A money market instrument will be regarded as normally dealt in on the money market if it:
- 2.2.1. has a maturity at issuance of up to and including 397 days;
 - 2.2.2. has a residual maturity of up to and including 397 days;
 - 2.2.3. undergoes regular yield adjustments in line with money market conditions at least every 397 days; or
 - 2.2.4. has a risk profile, including credit and interest rate risks, corresponding to that of an instrument which has a maturity as set out in paragraph 2.2.1 or paragraph 2.2.2 or is subject to yield adjustments as set out in paragraph 2.2.3.
- 2.3. A money market instrument will be regarded as liquid if it can be sold at limited cost in an adequately short time frame, taking into account the obligation of Rathbones' management company to redeem shares at the request of any qualifying shareholder.
- 2.4. A money market instrument will be regarded as having a value which can be accurately determined at any time if accurate and reliable valuation systems, which fulfil the following criteria, are available:
- 2.4.1. enabling Rathbones' management company to calculate a net asset value in accordance with the value at which the instrument held in the portfolio could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction; and
 - 2.4.2. based either on market data or on valuation models including systems based on amortised costs.
- 2.5. A money market instrument that is normally dealt in on the money market and is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market will be presumed to be liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time unless there is information available to Rathbones' management company that would lead to a different determination.

3. TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES AND MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS GENERALLY TO BE ADMITTED TO OR DEALT IN ON AN ELIGIBLE MARKET

- 3.1. Transferable securities and approved money market instruments held within a fund must be:
- 3.1.1. admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market (as described in paragraph 4.2.1 or paragraph 4.3); or
 - 3.1.2. dealt in on an eligible market (as described in paragraph 4.2.2); or
 - 3.1.3. for an approved money market instrument not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market within paragraph 5; or
 - 3.1.4. recently issued transferable securities provided that the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made to be admitted to an eligible market; and such admission is secured within a year of issue.

- 3.2. Approved money market instruments not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market may be held within a fund where they satisfy the requirements set out in paragraphs 5 or 6 and subject to paragraph 7.
- 3.3. A fund may invest up to 10 percent in transferable securities or money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 3.1.
- 3.4. However, the ability to hold up to 10 percent of scheme property in ineligible assets under paragraph 3.3 above is subject to the following limitations:
- 3.4.1. for a qualifying money market fund (as defined in the FCA regulations), the 10 percent restriction is limited to high quality money market instruments with a maturity or residual maturity of not more than 397 days, or regular yield adjustments consistent with such a maturity and with a weighted average maturity of no more than 60 days;
- 3.4.2. for a short-term money market fund or a money market fund (as defined in the FCA regulations), the 10 percent restriction is limited to high quality approved money-market instruments as determined under the FCA regulations at COLL 5.9.6R.
- 3.5. Not more than 20% in value of the property of any fund may be made up of transferable securities, or money market instruments, which fall outside the criteria above (but which are still liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time).

4. ELIGIBLE MARKETS REGIME

- 4.1. To protect investors the markets in which investments of a fund are dealt in or traded on should be of an adequate quality ('eligible') at the time of acquisition of the investment and until it is sold. Where a market ceases to be eligible, investments on that market cease to be approved securities. The 10 percent restriction in paragraphs 3.2 and 3.3 on investment in non-approved securities applies and exceeding this limit because a market ceases to be eligible will generally be regarded as an inadvertent breach.
- 4.2. market is eligible for the purposes of the FCA regulations if it is:
- 4.2.1. a regulated market (as defined in the FCA regulations); or
- 4.2.2. a market in an EEA state which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public.
- 4.3. A market not falling within paragraph 4.2 is eligible for the purposes of the FCA regulations if:
- 4.3.1. Rathbones' management company after consultation with and notification to the independent depositary decides that market is appropriate for investment of, or dealing in the fund's property;
- 4.3.2. the market is included in a list in this prospectus; and
- 4.3.3. the independent depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that adequate custody arrangements can be provided for the investment dealt in on that market; and all reasonable steps have been taken by Rathbones' management company in deciding whether that market is eligible.
- 4.4. In paragraph 4.3.1 a market must not be considered appropriate unless it is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised as a market or exchange or as a self-regulating organisation by an overseas regulator, is open to the public, is adequately liquid, and has adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to or to the order of investors.
- 4.5. The eligible securities and derivatives markets for the funds are set out in [Appendix 4](#) (Page 141).

5. MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS WITH A REGULATED ISSUER

- 5.1. In addition to instruments admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, a fund may invest in an approved money-market instrument provided it fulfils the following requirements:
- 5.1.1. the issue or the issuer is regulated for the purposes of protecting investors and savings; and
- 5.1.2. the instrument is issued or guaranteed in accordance with paragraph 6.

- 5.2. The issue or the issuer of a money market instrument other than one dealt in on an eligible market, will be regarded as regulated for the purposes of protecting investors and savings if:
- 5.2.1. the instrument is an approved money market instrument;
 - 5.2.2. appropriate information is available for the instrument (including information which allows an appropriate assessment of the credit risks related to investments in it) in accordance with paragraph 8 below; and
 - 5.2.3. the instrument is freely transferable.

6. ISSUERS AND GUARANTORS OF MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS

- 6.1. A fund may invest in an approved money market instrument if it is:
- 6.1.1. issued or guaranteed by any one of the following:
 - (a) a central authority of an EEA state or if the EEA state is a federal state, one of the members making up the federation;
 - (b) a regional or local authority of an EEA state;
 - (c) the European Central Bank or a central bank of an EEA state;
 - (d) the EU or the European Investment Bank;
 - (e) a non EEA state, or in the case of a federal state one of the members making up the federation; or
 - (f) a public international body to which one or more EEA states belong;
 - 6.1.2. issued by a body, any securities of which are dealt in on an eligible market; or
 - 6.1.3. issued or guaranteed by an establishment which is:
 - (a) subject to prudential supervision in accordance with criteria defined by European Union law; or
 - (b) an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the FCA to be at least as stringent as those laid down by European Union law.
- 6.2. An establishment will be considered to satisfy the requirement in paragraph 6.1.1(c) if it is subject to and complies with prudential rules, and fulfils one or more of the following criteria:
- 6.2.1. it is located in the EEA;
 - 6.2.2. it is located in an OECD country belonging to the Group of Ten; it
 - 6.2.3. has at least one investment grade rating;
 - 6.2.4. on the basis of an in depth analysis of the issuer, it can be demonstrated that the prudential rules applicable to that issuer are at least as stringent as those laid down by European community law.

7. APPROPRIATE INFORMATION FOR MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS

- 7.1. In the case of an approved money market instrument within paragraph 6.1.2 or issued by a body referred to in the FCA regulations at COLL 5.2.10EG; or which is issued by an authority within paragraph 6.1.1(b) or a public international body within paragraph 6.1.1(f), but is not guaranteed by a central authority within paragraph 6.1.1(a), the following information must be available:
- 7.1.1. information on both the issue or the issuance programme, and the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument, verified by appropriately qualified third parties not subject to instructions from the issuer;

- 7.1.2. updates of that information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs; and available
- 7.1.3. and reliable statistics on the issue or the issuance programme.
- 7.2. In the case of an approved money market instrument issued or guaranteed by an establishment within paragraph 6.1.3 the following information must be available:
 - 7.2.1. information on the issue or the issuance programme or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument;
 - 7.2.2. updates of that information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs; and
 - 7.2.3. available and reliable statistics on the issue or the issuance programme, or other data enabling an appropriate assessment of the credit risks related to investment in those instruments.
- 7.3. In the case of an approved money market instrument within paragraph 6.1.1(a), 6.1.1(d) or 6.1.1(e) or which is issued by an authority within paragraph 6.1.1(b) or a public international body within paragraph 6.1.1(f) and is guaranteed by a central authority within paragraph 6.1.1(a) information must be available on the issue or the issuance programme, or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument.

8. SPREAD LIMITS

- 8.1. This paragraph, with the exception of paragraph 8.10, does not apply in respect of a transferable security or an approved money market instrument to which paragraph 11 applies. For the purposes of this paragraph a 'single body' bears the meaning as set out in the FCA regulations.
- 8.2. Not more than 20 percent in value of a fund's property can consist of deposits with a single body.
- 8.3. Not more than 5 percent in value of a fund's property can consist of transferable securities or approved money market instruments issued by a single body.
- 8.4. The limit of 5 percent in paragraph 8.3 is raised to 10 percent in respect of up to 40 percent in value of the scheme property. Covered bonds need not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40 percent.
- 8.5. The limit of 5 percent paragraph 9.3 is raised to 25 percent in value of the scheme property in respect of covered bonds, provided that where more than 5 percent of the scheme property is invested in covered bonds issued by a single body, the total value of covered bonds must not exceed 80 percent in value of the scheme property.
- 8.6. In applying paragraph 8.3 and paragraph 8.4, certificates representing certain securities (as defined in the FCA regulations) are to be treated as equivalent to the underlying security.
- 8.7. The exposure to any one counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction must not exceed 5 percent in value of a fund's property. This limit is raised to 10 percent where the counterparty is an approved bank.
- 8.8. Not more than 20 percent in value of the scheme property is to consist of transferable securities and approved money-market instruments issued by the same group under the FCA regulations at COLL 5.2.11R(2).
- 8.9. Not more than 20 percent in value of a fund's property is to consist of the units of any one collective investment scheme.
- 8.10. In applying the limits in paragraphs 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.6 and 8.7 to investments in a single body and subject to paragraph 8.5, not more than 20 percent in value of the scheme property is to consist of any combination of two or more of the following:
 - 8.10.1. transferable securities (including covered bonds) or approved money-market instruments issued by that body; or
 - 8.10.2. deposits made with that body; or

8.10.3. exposures from OTC derivatives transactions made with that body.

9. COUNTERPARTY RISK AND ISSUER CONCENTRATION

- 9.1. Rathbones' management company must ensure that counterparty risk arising from an OTC derivative transaction is subject to the limits in paragraphs 8.7 and 8.10.
- 9.2. When calculating the exposure of a fund to a counterparty in accordance with the limits in paragraph 8.7, Rathbones' management company must use the positive mark-to-market value of the OTC derivative contract with that counterparty.
- 9.3. Rathbones' management company may net the OTC derivative positions of a fund with the same counterparty, provided:
- 9.3.1. it is able legally to enforce netting agreements with the counterparty on behalf of the fund; and
- 9.3.2. the netting agreements in paragraph 9.3.1 do not apply to any other exposures the fund may have with that same counterparty.
- 9.4. Rathbones' management company may reduce the exposure of the property of the fund to a counterparty to an OTC derivative transaction through the receipt of collateral. Collateral received must be sufficiently liquid so that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation.
- 9.5. Rathbones' management company must take collateral into account in calculating exposure to counterparty risk in accordance with paragraph 8.7 when it passes collateral to the counterparty to an OTC derivative transaction on behalf of the fund.
- 9.6. Collateral passed in accordance with paragraph 9.5 may be taken into account on a net basis only if Rathbones' management company is able legally to enforce netting arrangements with this counterparty on behalf of the fund.
- 9.7. Rathbones' management company must calculate the issuer concentration limits referred to in paragraph 8 on the basis of the underlying exposure created through the use of OTC derivatives in accordance with the commitment approach.
- 9.8. In relation to exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions, as referred to paragraph 8.10, Rathbones' management company must include in the calculation of any counterparty risk relating to the OTC derivative transactions.

10. GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SECURITIES

- 10.1. Where no more than 35 percent in value of the scheme property is invested in:
- 10.1.1. an EEA state;
- 10.1.2. a local authority of an EEA state;
- 10.1.3. a non-EEA state; or
- 10.1.4. a public international body to which one or more EEA states belong, issued by any one body, there is no limit on the amount which may be invested in such securities or in any one issue.
- 10.2. More than 35% of the scheme property in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by or on behalf of or guaranteed by a single named issuer which may be one of the following: the governments or local authorities of the United Kingdom and of a member state of the European Union or EEA (i.e., Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden); or by a public international body to which one or more EEA states belong as listed above; or by or on behalf of the governments of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland or the United States of America.
- 10.3. We have consulted with the independent depository and consider that the issuers named in paragraph 10.2 above are ones which are appropriate in accordance with the investment objective(s) of the funds set out in

Appendix 1. If more than 35 percent in value of the scheme property is invested in government and public securities issued by any one issuer, no more than 30 percent in value of the scheme property may consist of such securities of any one issue and the scheme property must include at least six different issues whether of that or another issuer.

11. COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES

- 11.1. Except where the investment policy of any fund is inconsistent with this, up to 100 percent in value of the scheme property of a fund may be invested in units in other schemes. No more than 20 percent in value of the property of a fund is to consist of the units of any one collective investment scheme. Borrowing may be permitted but only to a level of 10% of the fund's Net Asset Value and for no longer than a three month period with the agreement of the Depositary.
- 11.2. Investment may be made in another collective investment scheme managed by Rathbones' management company or an associate of Rathbones' management company. This includes other funds within the same umbrella Company.
- 11.3. No more than 30 percent of the scheme property may be invested in second schemes under paragraphs 11.4.2 to 11.4.5. Investment may only be made in second schemes whose maximum annual management charge does not exceed 5%.
- 11.4. Any second scheme must either:
 - 11.4.1. satisfy the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive (Directive 85/611/EC); or
 - 11.4.2. by the supervisory authorities of Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man (provided the requirements of 50(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive are met);
 - 11.4.3. be authorised as a non-UCITS retail scheme (provided the requirements of article 50(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive are met);
 - 11.4.4. be authorised in another EEA state (provided the requirements of article 50(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive are met); or
 - 11.4.5. be authorised by the competent authority of an OECD member country (other than another EEA state) which has:
 - (a) signed the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding; and
 - (b) approved the scheme's management company, rules and depositary/custody arrangements, provided the requirements of article 50(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive are met.
- 11.5. And the second scheme must satisfy all of the following conditions:
 - 11.5.1. it complies, where relevant with COLL 5.2.15R and COLL 5.2.16R including restrictions designated to avoid double charging; and
 - 11.5.2. it is a scheme which has terms which prohibit more than 10 percent in value of the scheme property consisting of units in collective investment schemes; and
 - 11.5.3. where the 'second' scheme is an umbrella, the provisions in paragraphs 11.5.1 and 11.5.2 and paragraph 8 apply to each fund as if it were a separate scheme.
- 11.6. Subject to the limits specified in paragraph 11.1, investment may be made in eligible second schemes, which are managed or operated by Rathbones' management company (or one of its associates). However, where such an investment or disposal of units or shares is made and there is a charge in respect of such investment or disposal, Rathbones' management company must pay the relevant fund the amount.
- 11.7. referred to in either paragraph 11.6 or paragraph 11.7 within four business days following the date of the agreement to invest or dispose.
- 11.8. When an investment is made, the amount referred to in paragraph 11.5 is either:

- 11.8.1. any amount by which the consideration paid by fund for the units or shares in the second scheme exceeds the price that would have been paid for the benefit of the second scheme had the units or shares been newly issued or sold by it; or
 - 11.8.2. if such price cannot be ascertained by Rathbones' management company, the maximum amount of any charge permitted to be made by the seller of units or shares in the second scheme.
- 11.9. When a disposal is made, the amount referred to in paragraph 11.5 is any charge made for the account of the authorised fund manager or operator of the second scheme (or, in relation to a scheme managed or operated by Rathbones' management company) or an associate of any of them in respect of the disposal.
- 11.10. Any addition to or deduction from the consideration paid on the acquisition or disposal of units in the second scheme which is applied for the benefit of the second scheme and is, or is like, a dilution levy made in accordance with COLL 6.3.8R or SDRT provision made in accordance with COLL 6.3.7 is to be treated as part of the price of the units and not as part of any change.
- 11.11. Any charge made in respect of an exchange of units in one fund or separate part of the second scheme for units in another fund or separate part of that scheme is to be included as part of the consideration paid for the units.

12. INVESTMENT IN NIL AND PARTLY PAID SECURITIES

A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument on which any sum is unpaid falls within a power of investment only if it is reasonably foreseeable that the amount of any existing and potential call for any sum unpaid could be paid by the fund at the time when payment is required without contravening the COLL Sourcebook in the FCA regulations.

13. DEPOSITS

Up to 20 percent in value of the scheme property of a fund can consist of deposits with a single body. A fund may only invest in deposits with an approved bank and which are repayable on demand, or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months.

14. DERIVATIVES AND FORWARD TRANSACTIONS

- 14.1. Rathbones' management company may enter into transactions involving derivatives (including futures and options) and/ or foreign currency transactions in furtherance of the fund's investment objectives. This may affect the fund's volatility and risk profile (so the price of shares may rise or fall more sharply) and its risk profile may change. Rathbones' management company may also enter into such transactions for the purpose of efficient portfolio management (including hedging) in accordance with the FCA regulations if Rathbones' management company reasonably believes the transaction to be economically appropriate and to be fully covered (as defined by the regulations).
- 14.2. The FCA regulations contain detailed provisions related to the transactions which may be carried out for efficient portfolio management, how they may be affected and the cover for them. The main provisions are summarised briefly below.
- 14.3. Efficient portfolio management is defined in the FCA regulations as techniques and instruments which relate to transferable securities and approved money market instruments and which fulfil the following criteria:
- 14.3.1. they are economically appropriate in that they are realised in a cost effective way:
 - 14.3.2. they are entered into for one or more of the following specific aims:
 - (a) reduction of risk;
 - (b) reduction of cost;
 - (c) generation of additional capital or income for the fund with a risk level which is consistent with the risk profile of either Company and the risk diversification rules laid down in the FCA regulations.

- 14.4. For transactions undertaken to reduce risk or cost (or both), Rathbones' management company must reasonably believe that the transaction (alone or in combination with one or more others) will diminish a risk or cost of a kind or level which it is sensible to reduce. In this context Rathbones' management company may, for example, use the technique of 'tactical asset allocation', enabling him to switch exposure through the use of derivatives rather than through the sale and purchase of scheme property. However, where the transaction relates to an actual or potential acquisition of transferable securities, such exposure may not be maintained indefinitely and Rathbones' management company must intend that the fund should invest directly in transferable securities within a reasonable time and, unless the position is closed out, ensure that the intention is realised within that reasonable time.
- 14.5. Additional capital or income for the fund may be generated with no, or with an acceptably low level of, risk if Rathbones' management company reasonably believes that the fund is certain (or certain barring events which are not reasonably foreseeable) to derive a benefit from the transaction, and in this context the fund may:
- 14.5.1. take advantage of pricing imperfections in relation to the acquisition and disposal (or disposal and acquisition) of rights in relation to the same or equivalent property of a kind that the fund holds or may properly hold;
 - 14.5.2. receive a premium for the writing of a covered call option or a covered put option, even if the benefit is obtained at the expense of surrendering the chance of yet greater benefit; and
 - 14.5.3. use the technique of stocklending under the conditions and limits referred to below.
- 14.6. A transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction cannot be effected for the fund(s) unless:
- 14.6.1. it is a permitted derivatives and forward transaction (broadly a derivative must be effected on or under the rules of any eligible derivatives market and have underlying consisting of any or all of the following; transferable securities, approved money market instruments, deposits, permitted derivatives, permitted collective investment schemes, permitted financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, currencies); and
 - 14.6.2. it is covered as required by the FCA regulations at COLL 5.3.3AR.
- 14.7. The exposure to the underlying assets must not exceed the limits in paragraph 8 and paragraph 10 except as provided in paragraph 14.11.
- 14.8. Where a transferable security or approved money market instrument embeds a derivative this must be taken into account for the purposes of complying with these investment restrictions.
- 14.9. A transferable security or an approved money market instrument will embed a derivative if it contains a component which fulfils the following criteria:
- 14.9.1. because of that component some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the transferable security or approved money market instrument which functions as host contract can be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, and therefore vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative;
 - 14.9.2. the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; and
 - 14.9.3. it has a significant impact on the risk profile and pricing of the transferable security or approved money market instrument.
- 14.10. A transferable security or an approved money market instrument does not embed a derivative where it contains a component which is contractually transferable independently of the transferable security or the approved money market instrument. That component will be deemed to be a separate instrument.
- 14.11. If a fund invests in an index-based derivative provided the relevant index falls within the FCA regulations at COLL 5.6.33R the underlying constituents of the index do not have to be taken into account for the purposes of paragraph 8 and paragraph 10 above, provided Rathbones' management company takes account of the requirements in COLL 5.2.3 for a prudent spread of risk.

15. PERMITTED TRANSACTIONS (DERIVATIVES AND FORWARDS)

- 15.1. A transaction must
- 15.1.1. be in an approved derivative; or
 - 15.1.2. be an OTC derivative which complies with paragraph 15.7 and:
- 15.2. In addition:
- 15.2.1. the underlying must consist of any or all of the following to which the scheme is dedicated: transferable securities; approved money-market instruments; permitted deposits; permitted derivatives; permitted collective investment scheme units; certain financial indices; interest rates; foreign exchange rates and currencies;
 - 15.2.2. the exposure to the underlying must not exceed the limits set out at paragraphs 8 and 9 above.
- 15.3. A transaction in an approved derivative must be effected on or under the rules of an eligible derivatives market. A derivatives transaction must not cause the fund(s) to diverge from its investment objectives as stated in the instrument of incorporation and the most recently published prospectus and must not be entered into if the intended effect is to create the potential for an uncovered sale of one or more transferable securities, approved money market instruments, collective investment scheme units or derivatives.
- 15.4. Any forward transaction must be with an eligible institution or an approved bank.
- 15.5. A derivative includes an instrument which fulfils the following criteria:
- 15.5.1. it allows the transfer of the credit risk of the underlying independently from the other risks associated with that underlying;
 - 15.5.2. it does not result in the delivery or the transfer of assets other than those referred to in COLL 5.2.6A R (UCITS schemes: permitted types of scheme property) including cash;
 - 15.5.3. in the case of an OTC derivative, it complies with the requirements in COLL 5.2.23 R (OTC transactions in derivatives);
 - 15.5.4. its risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of Rathbones' management company, and by its internal control mechanisms in the case of risks of asymmetry of information between Rathbones' management company and the counterparty to the derivative, resulting from potential access of the counterparty to non-public information on persons whose assets are used as the underlying by that derivative.
- 15.6. A fund may not undertake transactions in derivatives of commodities.
- 15.7. OTC transactions in under this paragraph 15.7 must be:
- 15.7.1. with an approved counterparty; a counterparty to a transaction in derivatives is approved only if the counterparty is:
 - (a) an eligible institution or an approved bank; or:
 - (b) a person whose permission, (including any requirements or limitations) as published in the Financial Services register or whose home state authorisation permits it to enter into the transaction as principal off-exchange;
 - 15.7.2. on approved terms, the terms of the transaction in derivatives are approved only if Rathbones' management company:
 - (a) carries out, at least daily, a reliable and verifiable valuation in respect of that transaction corresponding to its fair value and which does not rely only on market quotations by the counterparty; and

- (b) can enter into one or more further transactions to sell, liquidate or close out that transaction at any time at its fair value;
- 15.7.3. capable of reliable valuation, a transaction in derivatives is capable of reliable valuation only if Rathbones' management company having taken reasonable care determines that, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into), it will be able to value the investment concerned with reasonable accuracy:
- (a) on the basis of an up to date market value which Rathbones' management company and the independent depositary have agreed is reliable; or
 - (b) if the value referred to in sub-paragraph (a) is not available, on the basis of a pricing model which Rathbones' management company and the independent depositary have agreed uses an adequate recognised methodology; and
- 15.7.4. subject to verifiable valuation; a transaction in derivatives is subject to verifiable valuation only if, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into) verification of the valuation is carried out by:
- (a) an appropriate third party which is independent from the counterparty of the derivative, at an adequate frequency and in such a way that Rathbones' management company is able to check it; or
 - (b) a department within Rathbones' management company which is independent from the department in charge of managing the scheme property and which is adequately equipped for such a purpose.
- 15.8. For the purposes paragraph 15.7.2 'fair value' is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.
- 15.9. For the purposes of paragraph 15.7 Rathbones' management company must:
- 15.9.1. establish, implement, and maintain arrangements and procedures which ensure appropriate, transparent and fair valuation of the exposure of a fund to OTC derivatives; and
 - 15.9.2. ensure that the fair value of OTC derivatives is subject to adequate, accurate and independent assessment.
- 15.10. The arrangements and procedures referred to in paragraph 15.9 must be adequate and proportionate to the nature and complexity of the OTC derivative concerned and adequately documented.

16. FINANCIAL INDICES UNDERLYING DERIVATIVES

- 16.1. The financial indices referred to in paragraph 15.2.1 are those where the index is sufficiently diversified, it represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers, and the index is published in an appropriate manner.
- 16.2. A financial index is sufficiently diversified if:
- 16.3. it is composed in such a way that price movements or trading activities regarding one component do not unduly influence the performance of the whole index;
- 16.3.1. where it is composed of assets in which the fund is permitted to invest, its composition is at least diversified in accordance with the requirements with respect to spread and concentration set out in this Appendix; and
 - 16.3.2. where it is composed of assets in which the fund cannot invest, it is diversified in a way which is equivalent to the diversification achieved by the requirements with respect to spread and concentration set out in this Appendix.
- 16.4. A financial index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers if:

- 16.4.1. it measures the performance of a representative group of underlyings in a relevant and appropriate way;
 - 16.4.2. it is revised or rebalanced periodically to ensure that it continues to reflect the markets to which it refers, following criteria which are publicly available; and
 - 16.4.3. the underlyings are sufficiently liquid, allowing users to replicate it if necessary.
- 16.5. A financial index is published in an appropriate manner if:
- 16.5.1. its publication process relies on sound procedures to collect prices, and calculate and subsequently publish the index value, including pricing procedures for components where a market price is not available; and
 - 16.5.2. material information on matters such as index calculation, rebalancing methodologies, index changes or any operational difficulties in providing timely or accurate information is provided on a wide and timely basis.
- 16.6. Where the composition of underlyings of a transaction in a derivative does not satisfy the requirements for a financial index, the underlyings for that transaction will where they satisfy the requirements with respect to other underlyings under paragraph 15.2.1 be regarded as a combination of those underlyings.
- 16.7. If the composition of an index is not sufficiently diversified in order to avoid undue concentration, its underlying assets should be combined with the other assets of the fund when assessing compliance with the requirements on cover for transactions in derivatives and forward transactions set out in this Appendix.
- 16.8. In order to avoid undue concentration, where derivatives on an index composed of assets in which a UCITS scheme cannot invest are used to track or gain high exposure to the index, the index should be at least diversified in a way which is equivalent to the diversification achieved by the requirements with respect to spread and concentration set out in this section.
- 16.9. If derivatives on that index are used for risk-diversification purposes, provided that the exposure of either Company to that index complies with the 5 percent, 10 percent and 40 percent ratios as set out in paragraph 8.4, there is no need to look at the underlying components of that index to ensure that it is sufficiently diversified.

17. TRANSACTIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF PROPERTY

- 17.1. A derivative or forward transaction which will or could lead to the delivery of property for the account of the fund(s) may be entered into only if:
- 17.1.1. that property can be held for the account of the fund(s); and
 - 17.1.2. Rathbones' management company, having taken reasonable care, determines that delivery of the property under the transaction will not occur or will not lead to a breach of the FCA regulations.

18. REQUIREMENT TO COVER SALES

- 18.1. No agreement by or on behalf of a fund to dispose of property or rights (except for a deposit) may be made unless:
- 18.1.1. the obligation to make the disposal and any other similar obligation could immediately be honoured by the fund by delivery of property or the assignment of rights; and
- 18.2. the property and rights at paragraph 18.1 are owned by the fund at the time of the agreement.

19. COVER FOR TRANSACTIONS IN DERIVATIVES AND FORWARD TRANSACTIONS

- 19.1. Rathbones' management company must ensure that each fund's global exposure relating to derivatives and forwards transactions held for that fund may not exceed the net value of its scheme property.
- 19.2. Rathbones' management company must calculate the fund(s) global exposure on at least a daily basis. For the purposes of this paragraph, exposure must be calculated taking into account the current value of the

underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

20. SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE

(Please note that this section applies at the level of the Companies only.)

- 20.1. The Companies must not acquire transferable securities issued by a body corporate and carrying rights to vote (whether or not on substantially all matters) at a general meeting of that body corporate if:
- 20.1.1. immediately before the acquisition, the aggregate of any such securities held by either Company gives that Company power significantly to influence the conduct of business of that body corporate; or
 - 20.1.2. the acquisition gives each Company that power.
- 20.2. For the purpose of paragraph 20.1, each Company is to be taken to have power significantly to influence the conduct of business of a body corporate if it can, because of the transferable securities held by it, exercise or control the exercise of 20 percent or more of the voting rights in that body corporate (disregarding for this purpose any temporary suspension of voting rights in respect of the transferable securities of that body corporate).

21. CONCENTRATION LIMITS

(Please note that this section applies at the level of the Companies only.)

- 21.1. Either Company:
- 21.1.1. must not acquire transferable securities (other than debt securities) which do not carry a right to vote on any matter at a general meeting of the body corporate that issued them; and represent more than 10 percent of those securities issued by that body corporate;
 - 21.1.2. must not acquire more than 10 percent of the debt securities issued by any single body;
 - 21.1.3. must not acquire more than 25 percent of the units in a collective investment scheme; and
 - 21.1.4. must not acquire more than 10 percent of the approved money market instruments issued by any single body.
- 21.2. However, each Company needs not comply with the limits in paragraphs 21.1.2, 21.1.3 and 21.1.4 above if, at the time of the acquisition, the net amount in issue of the relevant investment cannot be calculated.

22. SCHEMES REPLICATING AN INDEX

- 22.1. A fund may invest up to 20 percent in value of its scheme property in shares and debentures which are issued by the same body where the aim of the investment policy of that fund is to replicate the performance or composition of an index which satisfies the criteria set out in paragraph 23. This limit may be raised for the fund up to 35 percent of the scheme property, but only in respect of one body and where justified by exceptional market conditions.
- 22.2. At present no fund has an investment objective and policy to replicate the performance or composition of an index.

23. RELEVANT INDICES

- 23.1. The indices referred to in paragraph 22 are those which satisfy the following criteria and the further requirements in COLL 5.2.33 in the FCA regulations. An index must:
- 23.1.1. have a sufficiently diversified composition;
 - 23.1.2. be representative benchmark for the market to which it refers; and
 - 23.1.3. be published in an appropriate manner.

24. GENERAL

- 24.1. Underwriting and sub-underwriting contracts and placings may also, subject to certain conditions set out in the FCA regulations, be entered into for the account of the Companies.
- 24.2. Cash or near cash must not be retained in the scheme property of a fund except in order to enable the pursuit of that fund's investment objective; or for redemption of shares in that fund; or efficient management of the fund in accordance with its investment objective or for a purpose which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of that fund.
- 24.3. Either Company or the independent depositary on its behalf must not provide any guarantee or indemnity in respect of the obligation of any person and none of the property of either Companies may be used to discharge any obligation arising under a guarantee or indirectly with respect to the obligation of any person.
- 24.4. Paragraph 24.4 does not apply to guarantees or indemnities specified in COLL 5.5.9(3)R.

25. STOCK LENDING

The Companies will not enter into stock lending transactions (involving a disposal of securities in a fund and reacquisition of equivalent securities).

26. BORROWING POWERS

- 26.1. The Companies may, subject to the FCA regulations, borrow money from an eligible institution or an approved bank for the use of the Company on the terms that the borrowing is to be repayable out of the scheme property.
- 26.2. Rathbones' management company must ensure that borrowing does not, on any business day, exceed 10 percent of the value of the scheme property. Borrowing must be on a temporary basis and not persistent and against these criteria Rathbones' management company must have regard to:
- 26.2.1. the duration of any period of borrowing, and
- 26.2.2. the number of occasions on which resort is had to borrowing in any period.
- 26.3. No period of borrowing should exceed three months without the prior consent of the independent depositary which may only be given on such conditions as appear appropriate to the independent depositary to ensure that borrowing does not cease to be on a temporary basis only.
- 26.4. Rathbones' management company must ensure that borrowing does not, on any business day, exceed 10 percent of the value of the scheme property of a fund.
- 26.5. These borrowing restrictions do not apply to 'back to back' borrowing to be cover for transactions in derivatives and forward transactions.
- 26.6. The Companies will not issue any debenture unless it acknowledges or creates a borrowing that complies with COLL 5.5.4(1) to (6) inclusive.

27. LENDING RESTRICTIONS

- 27.1. The Companies will not lend any part of the scheme property other than money by way of deposit or otherwise.
- 27.2. The Companies will not lend any money which forms part of the scheme property.
- 27.3. However, providing an officer each Company with money to meet expenditure does not constitute lending for the purposes of this prohibition. Neither acquiring a debenture nor placing money on deposit in a current account constitutes lending.
- 27.4. The scheme property must not be mortgaged.

- 27.5. Where transactions in derivatives or forward transactions are used for the account of a fund in accordance with the FCA regulations, this section does not prevent the Companies (or the independent depositary at the request of either Company), from:
- 27.5.1. lending, depositing, pledging or charging the scheme property of that fund for margin requirements; or
 - 27.5.2. transferring scheme property of that fund under the terms of an agreement in relation to margin requirements, provided that the Companies reasonably consider that both the agreement and the margin arrangements made under it (including in relation to the level of margin) provide appropriate protection to shareholders.

APPENDIX 4

LIST OF ADDITIONAL ELIGIBLE SECURITIES AND DERIVATIVES MARKETS.

All funds may deal through securities markets established in the UK, member states of the European Union and the European Economic Area on which transferable securities admitted to official listing in the member state are dealt in or traded.

In addition, up to 10 percent in value of any fund may be invested in transferable securities which are not approved securities.

Each fund may also deal in the securities and derivatives markets listed below.

	Additional securities markets	Additional derivatives markets
<i>Australia</i>	The Australian Stock Exchange	The Australian Stock Exchange
<i>Brazil</i>	B3	B3
<i>Canada</i>	The TSX Venture Exchange The Montreal Stock Exchange	The TSX Venture Exchange The Montreal Stock Exchange
<i>Chile</i>	Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Bond Fund Banco Central de Chile	Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Bond Fund Banco Central de Chile
<i>Hong Kong</i>	The Hong Kong Exchange	The Hong Kong Exchange
<i>Japan</i>	The Nagoya Stock Exchange The Osaka Stock Exchange The Tokyo Stock Exchange	The Nagoya Stock Exchange The Osaka Stock Exchange The Tokyo Stock Exchange
<i>Mexico</i>	The Mexican Stock Exchange	The Mexican Stock Exchange
<i>New Zealand</i>	The New Zealand Stock Exchange NZX	The New Zealand Stock Exchange NZX
<i>Singapore</i>	The Singapore Exchange	The Singapore Exchange
<i>South Africa</i>	The Johannesburg Stock Exchange	The Johannesburg Stock Exchange
<i>South Korea</i>	The Korea Exchange Incorporated	The Korea Exchange Incorporated
<i>Switzerland</i>	SIX Swiss Exchange	SIX Swiss Exchange
<i>United Kingdom</i>	The Alternative Investment Market AIM	The Alternative Investment Market AIM
<i>USA</i>	Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Portfolios The NASDAQ Stock Market The New York Stock Exchange	Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Portfolios The NASDAQ Stock Market The New York Stock Exchange

Additional securities markets	Additional derivatives markets
<p>The NYSE Arca Stock Exchange The Philadelphia Stock Exchange The Chicago Board of Trade</p> <p>Rathbone Greenbank Multi-Asset Portfolios</p> <p>NYSE American The NASDAQ Stock Market The New York Stock Exchange</p>	<p>The NYSE Arca Stock Exchange The Philadelphia Stock Exchange The Chicago Board of Trade</p> <p>Rathbone Greenbank Multi-Asset Portfolios</p> <p>NYSE American The NASDAQ Stock Market The New York Stock Exchange</p>

APPENDIX 5

HISTORIC PERFORMANCE

Discrete calendar year performance		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainability Fund	S-class	25.12%	32.52%	15.60%	-24.06%	10.39%
	Target: FTSE World (£)	22.81%	12.74%	22.07%	-7.15%	17.18%
	Comparator: IA Global sector	21.92%	15.27%	17.68%	-11.06%	12.68%
Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Bond Fund [*]	S-class	-	-	-	-	-
Rathbone Greenbank Dynamic Growth Portfolio	S-class	-	-	-	-9.67%	4.85%
Rathbone Greenbank Strategic Growth Portfolio	S-class	-	-	-	-13.85%	6.99%
Rathbone Greenbank Defensive Growth Portfolio	S-class	-	-	-	-12.23%	5.85%
Rathbone Greenbank Total Return Portfolio	S-class	-	-	-	-16.68%	7.74%

Data source: Based on S-class shares unless otherwise specified. Source performance data FE fundinfo mid to mid, net income re-invested. This is net of expenses and tax. Data using prices as at 31.12.2023. Ranked within full sector (main units only).

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

The Key Investor Information Document (KIID), the Supplementary Information Document (SID) and Application Forms may be obtained from Rathbones Asset Management Limited.

[§§] Performance data is not available for Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Bond Fund, as the fund launched less than 12 months ago.

APPENDIX 6

LIST OF OTHER FUNDS MANAGED BY RATHBONES

All of the funds in the Rathbones UK range (including the funds on the cover of this prospectus) are listed below. Rathbones acts as the authorised fund manager of all of these.

Legal vehicle		Fund name	Prospectus
Rathbone Greenbank Multi-Asset Portfolios	OEIC	Rathbone Greenbank Defensive Growth Fund	Rathbone Sustainable Portfolios (this prospectus)
		Rathbone Greenbank Dynamic Growth Fund	
		Rathbone Greenbank Strategic Growth Fund	
		Rathbone Greenbank Total Return Fund	
Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Portfolios	OEIC	Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainability Fund	
		Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Bond Fund	
Rathbone Unit Trusts	Unit Trust	Rathbone Ethical Bond Fund	Rathbone Unit Trusts
		Rathbone Global Opportunities Fund	
		Rathbone Income Fund	
		Rathbone UK Opportunities Fund	
Rathbone Strategic Bond	Unit Trust	Rathbone Strategic Bond Fund	
Rathbone High Quality Bond	OEIC	Rathbone High Quality Bond Fund	Rathbone OEICs
Rathbone Multi Asset Portfolio	OEIC	Rathbone Multi-Asset Defensive Growth Portfolio	
		Rathbone Multi-Asset Dynamic Growth Portfolio	
		Rathbone Multi Asset Enhanced Growth Portfolio	
		Rathbone Multi Asset Strategic Growth Portfolio	
		Rathbone Multi Asset Strategic Income Portfolio	
Rathbone Multi Asset Total Return Portfolio			
Rathbone Active Income & Growth Fund	Unit Trust	Rathbone Active Income & Growth Fund	Rathbone Active Income & Growth Fund
Rathbone Core Investment Fund for Charities	Unit Trust	Rathbone Core Investment Fund for Charities	Rathbone Core Investment Fund for Charities

APPENDIX 7

SUB-CUSTODIAN RELATIONSHIPS

Australia HSBC Bank Australia Limited	Malaysia HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad
Austria HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt GmbH	Mexico HSBC Mexico, SA
Belgium BNP Paribas SA	Netherlands BNP Paribas SA
Brazil Banco BNP Paribas Brasil S/A	New Zealand The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Canada Royal Bank of Canada	Norway Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)
Czech Republic Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Banka, A.S.	Philippines The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Denmark Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	Poland Bank Polska Kasa Opieki SA
Estonia As SEB Pank	Portugal BNP Paribas SA
Finland Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	Singapore The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
France CACEIS Bank France	Slovak Republic Ceskoslovenska Obchodna Banka AS
Germany HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt GmbH	Slovenia Unicredit Banka Slovenija DD
Greece HSBC Continental Europe Greece	South Africa Standard Bank of South Africa
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	South Korea The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Hungary Unicredit Bank Hungary ZRT	Spain BNP Paribas SA
Iceland Landsbankinn HF	Sweden Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)
Italy BNP Paribas SA	Switzerland Credit Suisse (Switzerland) Ltd
Japan The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Taiwan HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited
Latvia AS SEB banka	Thailand The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Lithuania AB SEB Bankas	United States of America HSBC Bank USA, N.A

APPENDIX 8

DIRECTORY

Companies and Head Office

Rathbone Greenbank Global Sustainable Portfolios
30 Gresham Street
London
EC2V 7QN

Rathbone Greenbank Multi-Asset
Portfolios
30 Gresham Street
London
EC2V 7QN

Authorised Corporate Director

Rathbones Asset Management Limited
30 Gresham Street
London
EC2V 7QN

Administrator

HSBC Securities Services (UK) Limited
1-2 Lochside Way
Edinburgh Park
Edinburgh
EH12 9DT

Registrar

SS&C Financial Services International Limited
SS&C House
Saint Nicholas Lane
Basildon
Essex
SS15 5FS

Depository

NatWest Trustee and Depository Services Limited
250 Bishopsgate
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