

This document is issued by Juniper Partners Limited, as alternative investment fund manager of Personal Assets Trust PLC (the "Company") solely in order to make certain particular information available to investors in the Company before they invest, in accordance with the requirements of the FCA Rules implementing the EU Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (Directive 2011/61/EU) (the "AIFMD") in the United Kingdom. It is made available to investors in the Company by being made available at [www.patplc.co.uk](http://www.patplc.co.uk).

Potential investors in the Company's shares should consult their stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser before investing in the Company.

# PERSONAL ASSETS TRUST PLC

## INVESTOR DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION

#### **Regulatory status of the Company**

Personal Assets Trust PLC is an 'alternative investment fund' ("AIF") for the purposes of the AIFMD. The Company has appointed its subsidiary, Juniper Partners Limited ("Juniper Partners" or the "AIFM"), to act as its alternative investment fund manager. Juniper Partners is authorised and regulated by the FCA as a 'full-scope UK AIFM'.

The Company's shares are listed on the premium segment of the Official List of the UK Listing Authority and are admitted to trading on the main market of the London Stock Exchange. The Company is subject to its articles of association, the Listing Rules, the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules, the UK corporate governance code and the Companies Act 2006.

The provisions of the Company's articles of association are binding on the Company and its shareholders. The articles of association set out the respective rights and restrictions attaching to the Company's shares. These rights and restrictions apply equally to all shareholders. All shareholders are entitled to the benefit of, and are bound by and are deemed to have notice of, the Company's articles of association. The Company's articles of association are governed by Scots law.

#### **Limited purpose of this document**

This document is not being issued for any purpose other than to make certain, required regulatory disclosures to investors and, to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law and regulations, the Company, Juniper Partners and their directors will not be responsible to persons other than the Company's shareholders for their use of this document, nor will they be responsible to any person (including the Company's shareholders) for any use which they may make of this document other than to inform a decision to invest in shares in the Company.

This document does not constitute, and may not be used for the purposes of, an offer or solicitation to buy or sell, or otherwise undertake investment activity in relation to, the Company's shares.

**This document is not a prospectus and it is not intended to be an invitation or inducement to any person to engage in any investment activity. This document may not include (and it is not intended to include) all the information which investors and their professional advisers may require for the purpose of making an informed decision in relation to an investment in the Company and its shares.**

**No advice**

The Company, Juniper Partners and their directors are not advising any person in relation to any investment or other transaction involving shares in the Company. Recipients must not treat the contents of this document or any subsequent communications from the Company, or any of its affiliates, officers, directors, employees or agents, as advice relating to financial, investment, taxation, accounting, legal, regulatory or any other matters. Prospective investors must rely on their own professional advisers, including their own legal advisers and accountants, as to legal, tax, accounting, regulatory, investment or any other related matters concerning the Company and an investment in shares.

**Potential investors in the Company's shares should consult their stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser before investing in the Company.**

**Overseas investors**

The distribution of this document in certain jurisdictions may be restricted and accordingly persons into whose possession this document comes are required to inform themselves about and to observe such restrictions. The shares have not been, and will not be, registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (as amended) or under any of the relevant securities laws of Canada, Australia or Japan. Accordingly, the shares may not (unless an exemption from such Act or such laws is available) be offered, sold or delivered, directly or indirectly, in or into the USA, Canada, Australia or Japan. The Company is not registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 (as amended) and investors are not entitled to the benefits of such Act.

Prospective investors must inform themselves as to (a) the legal requirements within their own countries for the purchase, holding, transfer or other disposal of shares; (b) any foreign exchange restrictions applicable to the purchase, holding, transfer or other disposal of shares which they might encounter; and (c) the income and other tax consequences which may apply in their own countries as a result of the purchase, holding, transfer or other disposal of shares.

## THE COMPANY

### **Investment Policy & Strategy**

The Company is an investment trust with the ability to invest globally. Its investment policy is to protect and increase (in that order) the value of shareholders' funds per share over the long term.

While the Company uses the FTSE All-Share Index (the "Index") as its comparator for the purpose of monitoring performance and risk, the composition of the Index has no influence on investment decisions or the construction of the portfolio. As a result, the Company's investment performance is likely to diverge from that of the Index. The Company's definition of "risk" is fundamentally different from that commonly used by other global growth investment trusts and the industry at large (the Company's definition being "risk of losing money" rather than "volatility of returns relative to an index").

Taking this as the Company's definition of risk, the Board will usually, although not invariably, prefer the Company's portfolio as a whole to have a lower level of risk than the Index.

The Company will invest in equities and fixed income securities and it may also hold cash and cash equivalents (which may, depending on circumstances, include gold). The Company may use derivatives as a way of increasing or reducing its investment exposure and to enhance and protect investment positions. The Company may also from time to time make use of currency hedging.

The Company has no predetermined maximum or minimum levels of exposure to asset classes, currencies or geographic areas but these exposures are reported to, and monitored by, the Board in order to ensure that adequate diversification is achieved. The Company's equity portfolio is typically concentrated in a short list of stocks and turnover tends to be low. No holding in an individual company will represent more than 10 per cent. by value of the Company's Total Assets at the time of acquisition.

The Company is prepared to make use of both gearing and liquidity, the former by using short term borrowed funds or derivatives such as FTSE 100 Futures. The Company's gearing will not exceed 50 per cent. of shareholders' funds in aggregate. In exceptional circumstances, the Company's liquidity could be as high as 100 per cent. of shareholders' funds. These limits would not be exceeded without shareholder approval.

The Company may also invest in other investment trusts, especially as a way of gaining exposure to a region or industry in which the Company preferred not to invest directly. The Company's policy is not to invest more than 15 per cent. of its gross assets in other investment trusts and other listed investment companies.

The Company is managed in compliance with the statutory investment restrictions included in sections 1158-59 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 ensuring that the Company continues to qualify as an investment trust.

### **Leverage**

#### Circumstances in which leverage may be used

With the objective of enhancing capital returns to shareholders, the Directors of the Company will consider the use of short term borrowed funds or derivatives such as FTSE 100 Futures up to a limit of 50 per cent. of shareholders' funds.

#### Types and sources of leverage permitted and risks

Leverage may be used in the form of short term borrowed funds or derivatives such as FTSE 100 Futures up to 50 per cent of the net assets of the Company.

The company may also hedge the currency exposure of the portfolio.

Some of the financial instruments held by the Company are interest bearing. As such, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk resulting from fluctuations in the prevailing market rate.

The possible effects on fair value and cash flows that could arise as a result of changes in interest rates are taken into account when making investment and borrowing decisions.

The maximum amount of leverage which the AIFM is entitled to employ on behalf of the AIF

As mentioned above, the Company is permitted to engage, to a limited extent, in leverage through the use of techniques permitted for the purposes of hedging the currency exposure of the portfolio. The maximum potential exposure created by such techniques and/or created through borrowing, shall not exceed 200 per cent under the gross method and 200 per cent under the commitment method of calculation set out in the AIFMD.

This maximum level has been set by the AIFM in consultation with the Board, in accordance with the AIFMD. In accordance with the management agreement, any changes to these limits will be agreed in advance between the AIFM and the Company.

The commitment leverage methodology allows for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as hedging and duration management. On the contrary, the gross leverage methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as hedging and duration management.

Disclosure of information in relation to leverage

The Company will disclose on its website at the same time as it makes its annual report and accounts available to investors or more frequently at its discretion, the following:

- any changes to the maximum level of leverage that the AIFM may employ on behalf of the Company;
- any changes to the right of reuse of collateral or any guarantee granted under the leveraging arrangements; and
- the total amount of leverage employed by the Company.

**Investment approach and investment techniques**

The Company's annual report, which is available from its website, [www.patplc.co.uk](http://www.patplc.co.uk), sets out the investment approach and techniques applied in managing the Company's portfolio.

As a closed-ended investment fund whose shares are admitted to the Official List under Chapter 11 of the Listing Rules, the Company is required to obtain the prior approval of the shareholders to any material change to its published investment policy. Accordingly, the Company will not make any material change to its published investment policy without the approval of its shareholders by ordinary resolution. The Company will announce any such change through a Regulatory Information Service. The Company's published investment policy is set out in the section entitled 'Investment policy' above.

Any change in investment strategy or investment policy which does not amount to a material change to the published investment policy may be made by the Company without shareholder approval.

## ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

### **The AIFM**

The AIFM is Juniper Partners Limited (the "AIFM"), a private limited company incorporated in Scotland with registered number SC366565, whose registered office is at 28 Walker Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HR. The AIFM is authorised and regulated by the FCA.

The AIFM has been authorised by the FCA to act as an alternative investment fund manager pursuant to the AIFMD and has been designated by the Company, under the terms of the management agreement, to perform the:

- Investment management function in respect of the Company which includes portfolio management and risk management;
- Valuation function in respect of the company's assets

The AIFM is also responsible for ensuring compliance with the AIFMD. The AIFM has delegated certain functions with respect to its duties to third parties in accordance with the delegation requirements of AIFMD. In particular, the AIFM has delegated certain portfolio management functions to the Investment Manager. Notwithstanding any delegation the AIFM shall remain liable to the Company for the proper performance of the portfolio management, risk management and valuation. The Investment Manager will be responsible to the AIFM in regard to the management of the investment of the assets of the Company in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, subject always to the supervision and direction of the AIFM.

#### Delegated management functions

The AIFM has delegated the day to day management of the Company's portfolio of assets to Troy Asset Management Limited (the "Investment Manager"). The Investment Manager will be responsible to the AIFM in regard to the management of the investment of the assets of the Company in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, subject always to the supervision and direction of the AIFM.

#### Fees

The AIFM receives a fee for the provision of its services and in turn the Investment Manager is entitled to a fee which is based on the AIF's shareholders' funds. There are no additional fees, charges or expenses incurred by the AIFM in operating the AIF that are directly or indirectly allocated to the AIF. The fee payable to the Investment Manager is 0.65 per cent. on the first £750 million of shareholders' funds; 0.55 per cent. of shareholders' funds between £750 million and £1 billion; and 0.5 per cent. of shareholders' funds thereafter.

### **The Depositary**

J.P. Morgan Europe Limited (the "Depositary") has been appointed as the Company's depositary, as required by AIFMD. The Depositary holds or arranges for sub-custodians to hold, all of the cash, securities and other assets of the Company and arranges and settles (directly or through sub-custodians) all transactions relating to those assets on behalf of the Company.

Under the terms of the depositary agreement between the Company, the Depositary and the AIFM, the Depositary is permitted to procure that JPMorgan Chase Bank National Association, London branch ("JPMCB"), or another custodial delegate, hold the Company's financial instruments in custody on the Depositary's behalf.

In this regard, the Company, the Depositary and JPMCB have entered into a global custody agreement under which the Depositary has delegated custody of the Company's financial instruments to JPMCB. JPMCB has the authority to sub-delegate the custody of the Company's

financial instruments provided that JPMCB must comply with the same requirements that would apply in the context of a delegation by the Depositary.

The Depositary has not entered into any contractual arrangement to discharge itself of liability in accordance with Article 21(13) and 21(14) of the AIFMD and, therefore, the Depositary's liability is not affected by the delegation of its safe-keeping function as outlined above. Shareholders will be notified of any changes with respect to the discharge by the Depositary of its liability in accordance with Articles 21(13) and 21(14) through a Regulatory News Service.

#### Fees of the Depositary

The annual fee payable to the Depositary is on a sliding scale based on the value of assets under management with the maximum fee being 0.011% of the net asset value of the Company.

#### Custody Charges

In addition to the fees stated above the Depositary shall also be entitled to receive transaction and custody charges in relation to the transaction handling and safekeeping of the Company's assets ("Transaction Charges" and "Custody Charges" respectively). Transaction Charges are for the underlying securities traded in local market exchanges. Custody Charges are for the asset value under administration in each securities market.

#### **The Auditor**

The auditor of the Company is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. The auditor's responsibility is to audit and report on the Company's financial statements in accordance with applicable law and auditing standards for all accounting periods during its appointment.

The Auditor carries out its duties in accordance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, including the audit of the accounting information contained in the annual report of the Company. The Auditor's work has been undertaken so that they might state to the Company's members those matters they are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Auditor does not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for their audit work, for their audit report, or for the opinions they formed.

#### **Fees**

The fees payable to the Auditor shall be determined by the Directors. The Company's annual report and accounts detail the latest fees paid to the Auditor.

#### **The Registrar**

The registrar to the Company is Equiniti Group, a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales with registered number 07090427, whose registered office is at Sutherland House, Russell Way, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1UH.

The duties of the registrar include:

- maintenance of the register of shareholders;
- certifying and registering transfers;
- dealing with routine correspondence from shareholders, the United Kingdom Listing Authority, CRESTCo and the Registrar of Companies; and
- maintaining dividend mandates and shareholder legal documentation.

The fees charged by the registrar are based on the number of shareholders on the register of members and the number of transfers that take place among other factors.

#### **Conflicts of interest that may arise from the delegation of functions by the AIFM**

The Depositary, the AIFM and the Investment Manager may from time to time act as manager, administrator, custodian, alternative investment fund manager, investment manager or adviser or distributor in relation to, or be otherwise involved in, other funds or collective investment schemes which have similar investment objectives to those of the Company. It is, therefore, possible that any of them may, in the due course of their business, have potential conflicts of interests with the Company. Each will at all times have regard in such event to its obligations under the Company's articles of association and/or any agreements to which it is party or by which it is bound in relation to the Company and, in particular, but without limitation, to its obligations to act in the best interests of the shareholders when undertaking any investments where conflicts of interest may arise and they will each respectively endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly and, in particular, the Investment Manager has agreed to act in a manner which the Investment Manager in good faith considers fair and equitable in allocating investment opportunities to the Company.

There is no prohibition on dealing in assets of the Company by entities related to the Depositary, the AIFM or the Investment Manager provided that such transactions are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length and in the best interests of the shareholders. Permitted transactions are subject to (a) a certified valuation of a transaction by a person approved by the Depositary (or in the case of transactions involving the Depositary the Directors) as independent and competent; (b) the execution of transactions on best terms on organised investment exchanges under their rules and, (c) where (a) and (b) are not practical, execution on terms the Depositary (or in the case of transactions involving the Depositary the Directors) is satisfied conform to the principles of normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length and in the best interests of the shareholders.

Employees or officers of the AIFM, the Investment Manager or its affiliates may directly or indirectly acquire Shares. Any acquisition or divestment of Shares by such individuals shall be on terms which are no more favourable than those applying to all shareholders. The AIFM and Investment Manager will maintain internal procedures to ensure that the size and timing of any purchases or sales of Shares by such individuals shall not conflict with any duties owed to shareholders and the Company by the AIFM and Investment Manager or its affiliates or any employees or officers thereof.

#### **The Company Secretary & Administrator**

All secretarial and administrative services are provided by the Company's AIFM.

#### **Investor rights against third party service providers**

The Company is reliant on the performance of third party providers including those set out above. No shareholder has any direct contractual claim against any service provider with respect to such service provider's default in providing its services to the Company. Any shareholder who believes they may have a claim against any service provider in connection with their investment in the Company should consult their own independent legal adviser.

### **SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION**

#### **Annual Reports and Accounts**

Copies of the Company's latest annual and interim reports may be accessed at [www.patplc.co.uk](http://www.patplc.co.uk).

**Publication of net asset values**

The latest net asset value of the Company may be accessed at [www.patplc.co.uk](http://www.patplc.co.uk). The Company also publishes its net asset values on a daily basis via a Regulatory Information Service.

**Valuation Policy**

The Company's asset valuation policy, as stated in its accounting policies, is to value listed investments at bid market or last traded price, depending on the convention of the exchange on which the investment is quoted. Investment in unit trusts or OEICs are valued at the closing price released by the relevant investment manager. The subsidiary is valued at fair value by the Directors on the basis of all information available to them at the time of valuation.

The Company's AIFM acts as its "own valuer" and valuation is undertaken by the risk committee such that valuation is confirmed independently of the portfolio managers and is conducted with due skill, care and diligence. In so doing, Juniper Partners uses information provided by JP Morgan Europe Limited and other independent sources in order to verify the valuations. At least once each year Juniper Partners will undertake a full in-depth review of the value of the underlying assets of the Company. This review is undertaken, where possible, at the same time as the Company's Auditor's annual check of the existence of the holdings and validation of their prices.

**Historical performance of the Company**

Details of the Company's historical financial performance are provided in the Company's annual reports and accounts and quarterly newsletters, which are available at [www.patplc.co.uk](http://www.patplc.co.uk).

Investors should note that past performance of the Company is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

**Purchases and sales of shares by investors**

The Company's shares are admitted to the Official List of the UKLA and to trading on the main market of the London Stock Exchange. Accordingly, the Company's shares may be purchased and sold on the main market of the London Stock Exchange.

The Company has a policy to ensure that its shares always trade at close to net asset value through a combination of share buybacks coupled to the issue of new shares at a small premium to net asset value where demand exceeds supply. This discount and premium control policy is enshrined in the Articles of Association of the Company.

The Company's shares are not redeemable. While the Company will typically have shareholder authority to buy back shares, shareholders do not have the right to have their shares purchased by the Company.

**Fair treatment of investors**

The legal and regulatory regime to which the Company and the Directors are subject ensures the fair treatment of investors. The Listing Rules require that the Company treats all shareholders of the same class of shares equally.

In particular, as directors of a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, the Directors have certain statutory duties under the Companies Act 2006 with which they must comply. These include a duty upon each Director to act in the way she or he considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole.

No investor has a right to obtain preferential treatment in relation to their investment in the Company and the Company does not give preferential treatment to any investors. The Shares all rank *Pari Passu* with each other.

**Key information document**

The key information document may be accessed at [www.patplc.co.uk](http://www.patplc.co.uk)

**RISK FACTORS**

The following risks are those considered by the Company and the AIFM to be the material risks arising from the Company's investing activities but they are not the only risks relating to the Company or its shares. There may also be additional risks that the Company and the AIFM do not currently consider to be material or which are not presently known to them. Before investing in shares, potential investors should consult their stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser.

**Credit and counterparty risk**

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty will be unable or unwilling to meet a commitment that it has entered into with the Company. The Company's principal financial assets are investments, bank balances, cash and other receivables, which represent the Company's exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets. The Company is exposed to potential failure by counterparties to deliver securities for which the Company has paid and to pay for securities which the Company has delivered. Risks relating to unsettled transactions are considered by the Company to be small as a result of the relatively short settlement period involved and the credit quality of the brokers used. Substantially all of the assets of the Company other than cash deposits are held by the Custodian. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Custodian might cause the Company's rights in respect of the securities held by the Custodian to be delayed or limited. The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited as the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings, rated A or higher, assigned by international credit rating agencies. Bankruptcy or insolvency of any such financial institution may limit or delay the Company's ability to access cash placed on deposit.

**Market price risk**

The fair value of equity and other financial securities held in the Company's portfolio fluctuates with changes in market prices. Prices are themselves affected by movements in currencies and interest rates and by other financial issues including the market perception of future risks.

**Interest rate risk**

Some of the Company's financial instruments are interest bearing. As such, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing market rates.

**Foreign currency risks**

Some of the Company's investments are in overseas securities. The Company accounts for its activities and reports its results in pounds sterling. Where the Company does not hedge its currency exposure, the movement of exchange rates may have a favourable or unfavourable effect on the gains and losses experienced on investments which are made or realised in currencies other than pounds sterling.

**Market liquidity**

As the Company is a closed ended vehicle, liquidity tools are not applicable.

*Details of the Company's key risks are also set out in the Company's annual report and accounts, which may be accessed on the Company's website.*

**RISK MANAGEMENT****Risk profile**

The Company's investing activities expose it to various types of risk that are associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invests. The most important types of financial risk to

which the Company is exposed are those highlighted in the section entitled “Risk Factors” above: namely, market price risk, foreign currency risk, credit and counterparty risk and interest rate risk.

The AIFM assesses the sensitivity of the Company's portfolio to the most relevant risks to which the Company is or could be exposed on an ongoing basis.

The current risk profile of the Company will be disclosed periodically to investors by disclosure in the Company's annual report and accounts or more frequently at the AIFM's discretion.

### **Risk management systems**

The Company's key risks are monitored by the AIFM on an ongoing basis, and by the Board and Investment Manager on a regular basis. The AIFM's investment review and monitoring process is used to identify and, where possible, reduce risk.

The risk management systems which the AIFM employs to manage the risks which are most relevant to the Company will be disclosed periodically to investors by disclosure in the Company's annual report and accounts or more frequently at the AIFM's discretion.

### **Liquidity risk management**

The AIFM has a liquidity management policy in relation to the Company which is intended to ensure that the Company's investment portfolio maintains a level of liquidity which is appropriate to meet the Company's ongoing obligations.

This policy involves an assessment by the AIFM of the prices or values at which it expects to be able to liquidate its assets over varying hypothetical periods in varying market conditions, taking into account the sensitivity of particular assets to particular market risks and other relevant factors.

The liquidity management policy requires the AIFM to identify and monitor its investment in asset classes which are considered to be relatively illiquid. Illiquid assets of the Company are likely to include investments in new issues and less liquid quoted securities. The risk of the Company not having sufficient liquidity at any time is not considered by the Board to be significant, given the liquid nature of the portfolio of investments and the level of cash and cash equivalents ordinarily held.

The liquidity management policy is reviewed and updated, as required, on at least an annual basis.

Investors will be notified, by way of a disclosure on its website, in the event of any material changes being made to the liquidity management systems and procedures or where any new arrangements for managing the Company's liquidity are introduced.

The Company will periodically disclose to investors the percentage of the Company's assets which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature. The Company will make this disclosure on its website at the same time as it makes its annual report and accounts available to investors or more frequently at its discretion.

### **Professional negligence liability risks**

The AIFM covers potential professional liability risks resulting from those activities the AIFM carries out pursuant to the AIFMD, as transposed by the AIFMD Regulations, by holding additional capital on its balance sheet as required by article 14 of the AIFMD level 2 regulations (additional own funds).

The AIFM also complies with the qualitative requirements addressing professional liability risks in article 13 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation (qualitative requirements addressing professional liability risks).

### **Brokerage practices and use of dealing commission**

The Company does not employ a prime broker.

The depositary agreement provides that neither the Depositary nor its delegates shall reuse the Company's investments without the prior consent of the Company or of the AIFM acting on behalf of the Company.

The AIFM has appointed the Investment Manager to conduct portfolio management services on behalf of the Company. An important part of their role is to select brokers with whom orders can be placed to execute investment decisions on behalf of the Company. The Investment Manager trades with brokers using execution-only commission rates. The Investment Manager pays for research services directly under separate agreements in accordance with its inducements and research payment policy.

## **SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED DISCLOSURES**

The following disclosures relate to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector known as the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

SFDR is not generally applicable to Juniper Partners, the Investment Manager or the Company as entities outside the European Union (the "EU"). However, given the Company is registered for marketing in the EU, certain product-level requirements under SFDR apply to the Company.

### **Integration of sustainability risks**

As part of its investment decision-making process, the Investment Manager, in addition to its analysis of financial risks, carries out fundamental analysis of non-financial environmental, social or governance ("ESG") factors including sustainability risks. For these purposes the Investment Manager considers a sustainability risk to be a risk relating to an ESG event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. The Investment Manager analyses sustainability risks to determine how such risks might materially influence the long-term returns (more than 5 years) from an investment. For a sustainability risk to have a material negative impact, the impact must be more than de minimis.

The Investment Manager also seeks to identify circumstances in which ESG factors may enhance the available returns from an investment.

The fundamental analysis of sustainability risks is part of the investment decision-making process and feeds into a holistic assessment of the investment case. In certain circumstances, the Investment Manager may choose not to invest, but the identification and assessment of sustainability risks does not in itself preclude investment. The Investment Manager conducts ongoing monitoring of investments, including sustainability risks. If the Investment Manager's perception of such a risk increases in relation to an investment, the Investment Manager may aim firstly to resolve the issue through engagement with management and/or exercising its voting rights and, failing that, may choose to divest.

The analysis of sustainability risks is the responsibility of the Investment Manager's investment team and is integrated within the research process. The Investment Manager performs internal ESG research and also uses external ESG research providers.

### **Information on how sustainability risks may impact returns on the Company's investments**

Sustainability risk means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment. Assessment of sustainability risks is complex and requires subjective judgements, which may be based on data which is difficult to obtain and incomplete, estimated, out of date or otherwise materially inaccurate. Even when identified, there can be no guarantee that the Investment Manager will correctly assess the impact of sustainability risks on the Company's investments. To the extent that a sustainability risk occurs, or occurs in a manner that is not anticipated by the Investment Manager, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, its liquidity, and hence the returns of the Company.

In general, where a sustainability risk occurs, there will be a negative impact on, and may be an entire loss of, its value. For a corporate, this may be because of damage to its reputation with a consequential fall in demand for its products or services, loss of key personnel, exclusion from potential business opportunities, increased costs of doing business and/or increased cost of capital. A corporate may also suffer the impact of fines and other regulatory sanctions. The time and resources of the corporate's management team may be diverted from furthering its business and be absorbed seeking to deal with the sustainability risk, including changes to business practices and dealing with investigations and litigation. Sustainability risks may also give rise to loss of assets and/or physical loss including damage to real estate and infrastructure. The utility and value of assets held by businesses to which the Company is exposed may also be adversely impacted by a sustainability risk.

Sectors, regions, businesses and technologies which are carbon-intensive, higher polluting or otherwise cause a material adverse impact on sustainability factors may suffer from a significant fall in demand and/or obsolescence, resulting in stranded assets the value of which is significantly reduced or entirely lost ahead of their anticipated useful life.

When investing in equity securities, sustainability risks may lead to an increase in the volatility of a security and/or decrease the liquidity of a security, which may affect the Company's ability to sell the relevant investment at what the Investment Manager considers a fair price.

Where a company does not take sustainability risks into account as part of its business strategy this can have a negative effect on the company's share price. Such risks may have a negative impact on the value of the Company.

Where investing in debt securities, issuers may be exposed to sustainability risks which may adversely affect the creditworthiness of the issuer and therefore the value of its securities.

#### **Adverse sustainability impacts**

For the purposes of article 7(2) of SFDR, Juniper Partners does not consider the adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors in relation to the Company as it is not involved in the investment decision-making process.

## **AMENDMENT**

#### **Amendment of this Document**

The information in this document will be reviewed and updated (as necessary) at least annually. Any changes made to this document will be notified to investors by way of disclosure on the Company's website.