

ELECTRIC & GENERAL INVESTMENT FUND
NET INCOME 'A' SHARES

SIMPLIFIED PROSPECTUS

Dated 30 June 2011

CONTENTS

		Page
	Key Information	
Section 1	General Information About Electric & General Investment Fund	3
Section 2	Charges and Expenses	10
Section 3	Fund Specific Information	12
Section 4	Past Performance Information	13

Section 1 – General Information About Electric & General Investment Fund

What is an OEIC and what are its aims?

OEIC stands for open-ended investment company. This means that it is legally constituted as a limited company but is simply a managed pool of individual investors' money, which buys a spread of investments. The investor buys shares in the company which closely reflect the value of assets held within the fund. However, unlike an investment trust the number of shares increase and decrease according to investor demand. OEICs are not trusts and do not therefore have a trustee. However, they have a depositary which holds their assets and has similar duties to a unit trust trustee.

By pooling many investors' money, the fund aims to provide a greater spread of investments than you might be able to achieve on your own. Consequently, this can help reduce the risk as well as providing you with the benefits of expert fund management.

The Electric & General Investment Fund is a single fund OEIC. Details of the aims of the Electric & General Investment Fund can be found in Section 3.

Background information

Electric & General Investment Fund (the "Company") is an open-ended investment company with variable capital, incorporated in England and Wales and authorised by the Financial Services Authority (the "FSA") with effect from 29 June 2011.

The Head Office of the Company is at Stuart House, St. John's Street, Peterborough PE1 5DD and this is also the address of the place in the UK for service on the Company of notices or other documents required or authorised to be served on it. It is also the address for correspondence.

The Authorised Corporate Director (the "ACD") of the Company is Carvetian Capital Management Limited which is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Acts 1985 to 1989. The ACD was incorporated on 3 June 2009.

The Company's Depositary is The Royal Bank of Scotland plc (the "Depositary"). The Depositary is incorporated in Scotland as a public limited company. Its Head Office is Gogarburn, PO Box 1000, EH12 1HQ, its registered office is at 36 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB and its principal place of business is The Broadstone, 50 South Gyle Crescent, Edinburgh EH12 9UZ. The ultimate holding company of the Depositary is The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, which is also incorporated in Scotland.

The Company has appointed Taube Hodson Stonex Partners LLP (the "Investment Manager") to manage its assets. Taube Hodson Stonex Partners LLP is authorised by the FSA.

The Auditors of the Company are Ernst & Young LLP, 1 More London Place, London E1 2AF.

The Company's Administrator and Registrar is Yealand Administration Limited (the "Administrator"), Stuart House, St. John's Street, Peterborough PE1 5DD, tel: 08456 029548. Enquiries concerning the Company, or requests for further information, should be made to the Administrator's Shareholder Servicing Department at this address.

The Company's Board includes three independent directors, Gerry P Aherne, John D W Pocock and Jonathan G Ruffer.

The Company's Regulator is The Financial Services Authority, 25 The North Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London E14 5HS.

The base currency of the Company is Pounds Sterling. Investors should note that if the UK participates in the third stage of European Monetary Union and Sterling ceases to exist, the ACD may convert the base currency of the Company from Sterling to Euros. The ACD in consultation with the Depositary shall determine the best means by which to effect this conversion.

Shareholders in the Company are not liable for the debts of the Company.

The Company is a UCITS scheme which complies with chapter 5 of the FSA Rules and has been established as a single fund OEIC.

The typical investor for whom the Company is designed is any retail investor with the minimum initial investment to invest.

What are the risk factors to be considered?

- (a) Past performance is not a guide to the future. There can be no assurance that any appreciation in the value of the investments will occur. The value of shares and the income derived from them can go down as well as up and as a result the investor may not get back the amount originally invested. This can be as a result of market movements and also of variations in the exchange rates between currencies.
- (b) The shares should be viewed as a medium to long term investment.
- (c) **In certain circumstances, for efficient portfolio management purposes including hedging, the Company may enter into certain derivatives transactions, including, without limitation, forward transactions, futures and options. The value of these investments may fluctuate significantly. By holding these types of investments there is a risk of capital depreciation in relation to certain assets. There is also the potential for capital appreciation of such assets. The ACD does not anticipate that the use of derivatives in this way will have any significant effect on the risk profile of the Company.**
- (d) The summary of the UK tax treatment contained in this document is based on current law and practice which may change. It does not take into account particular circumstances which may affect the UK tax treatment. In particular the levels of relief from taxation will depend upon individual circumstances and may change. If investors are unclear as to their fiscal position, they should seek professional advice or information from local organisations where available.
- (e) Certain investment transactions may result in the payment of stamp duty reserve tax (“SDRT”) by the Company. Such payment may result in a diminution in value of the shares. Alternatively SDRT may be recovered by a charge levied in addition to the price of the shares when issued or deducted from the proceeds when the shares are sold.
- (f) Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem shares (including a redemption by way of switching) may be suspended.
- (g) The Company may invest in other collective investment schemes and the Company will bear its portion of the expenses of the other collective investment scheme, including management, performance and/or other fees. These fees will be in addition to the management fees and other expenses which the Company bears directly within its own operations.
- (h) The ACD may apply a dilution levy to the price payable on the purchase or redemption of shares. Where a dilution levy is not applied the Company may incur dilution which may constrain capital growth.
- (i) Where assets are held in custody, there may be a risk of loss resulting from the insolvency, negligence or fraudulent action of the custodian or sub-custodian.

All risks mentioned here can also be found in the full prospectus.

How to buy, sell or switch?

The dealing desk of the Administrator is open from 9.00 a.m. until 5.00 p.m. on each business day to receive requests for the issue, redemption and switching of Shares, which will be effected at prices determined at the

next valuation point following receipt of such request. A dealing day is any business day in England and Wales.

Shares in the Company can be bought by giving telephone instructions to the ACD's dealing desk on 0845 602 9548. Shares can also be bought by writing to the ACD at Stuart House, St. John's Street, Peterborough PE1 5DD. Shares will be allotted on each dealing day at the relevant prices calculated at the valuation point next following the receipt of a valid application.

Applications made by telephone or in writing must include the following information:

- the amount of cash to be invested or the number of shares applied for;
- the name of the applicant and the name and address to which the contract note is to be sent; and
- (in the case of written applications) a cheque for the amount to be invested.

A contract note will be issued no later than the next business day after the day on which relevant prices have been established, confirming the amount invested and the number of shares acquired. Applications will be dealt with in accordance with the valuation and pricing policies referred to above. Payment in full is due at the time the application is made. Share certificates will not be issued. A notice of an Applicant's right to cancel the agreement to purchase shares will be forwarded, where this is required by rules made under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

Until 30th June 2012, the minimum value of Net Income 'A' Shares which any one person may purchase initially is £10,000. From 1st July 2012 the minimum value of Net Income 'A' Shares which any one person may purchase initially will increase to £100,000.

The minimum value of additional Net Income 'A' Shares which may be purchased by an existing investor at any time is £10,000.

The ACD reserves the right to reject any application in whole or in part. The ACD may do this if the ACD has reasonable grounds, relating to the circumstances of the person concerned, for refusing to issue shares or if the number of shares sought to be issued is less than the minimum referred to above. A purchase of shares in writing and/or by telephone is a legally binding contract.

Shares in the Company can be sold either by telephone or in writing to the ACD, whose contact details appear above. Such redemption requests will be dealt with at the relevant price calculated at the valuation point next following receipt of a valid redemption instruction. The ACD must be sent a written confirmation authorising the sale and/or such completed form of transfer or form of renunciation of Shares as the ACD reasonably requires. Redemption requests will be dealt with in accordance with the valuation and pricing policies referred to above. A cheque will be sent for the value of such realised Shares by close of business on the fourth business day after (i) the next valuation point, or (ii) receipt of the required documents (whichever is the later).

If a redemption request is in respect of only some of the Shares held, the minimum value of Shares which may be the subject of redemption is £1,000.

Where the value of an individual holding of Shares would, in consequence of a request for redemption/cancellation, fall below £10,000, such request may be treated as a request for redemption/cancellation of all the Shares held by such Shareholder.

There are special rules which, at the discretion of the ACD, may apply to a sale of a large number of shares in the Company.

If a shareholder requests the redemption or cancellation of shares the ACD in its absolute discretion, via the Administrator, may arrange that in lieu of payment of the price for the Shares in cash, the Company shall cancel the shares and transfer property of the Company or, if required by the shareholder, the net proceeds of sale of the relevant property of the Company to him. The ACD via the Administrator will give written notice to the shareholder before the proceeds of the cancellation would otherwise become payable in cash,

that in lieu of such payment the Company will transfer property of the Company (or the net proceeds of the sale of the relevant property of the Company) to the shareholder.

The Instrument of Incorporation of the Company allows for the issue of both Accumulation and Income Shares, however at present only Income Shares are available for investment.

A shareholder may at any time switch all or some of his shares of one share class (“Old Shares”) for shares of another share class (“New Shares”) provided the qualification criteria for the New Shares are satisfied. The number of New Shares issued will be determined by reference to the respective prices of New Shares and Old Shares at the valuation point applicable at the time the Old Shares are repurchased and the New Shares are issued.

Switching may be effected either by telephone or in writing to the ACD, whose contact details appear above. The shareholder may be required to complete a switching form (which, in the case of joint shareholders must be signed by all the joint holders). Switching forms may be obtained from the ACD.

The ACD may at its discretion charge a fee on the switching of shares.

If the switch would result in the Shareholder having a holding of Old Shares worth less than £10,000, the ACD may, if it thinks fit, convert the whole of the Shareholder’s holding of Old Shares to New Shares or refuse to effect any switch of the Old Shares. No switch will be made during any period when the right of shareholders to require the redemption of their Shares is suspended. The general provision on procedures relating to redemption will apply equally to a switch. A duly completed switching form must be received by the ACD before the valuation point on a dealing day. Switches will be dealt with at the prices at those valuation points on that dealing day, or at such other date as may be approved by the ACD. Switching requests received after a valuation point will be held over until the next dealing day.

The ACD may adjust the number of New Shares to be issued to reflect the imposition of any switching fee together with any other charges or levies in respect of the issue or sale of the New Shares or repurchase or cancellation of the Old Shares as may be permitted pursuant to the Regulations.

Under current UK tax law, for persons subject to UK taxation, a switch of shares between different share classes in the same company will not be deemed to be a realisation for the purposes of capital gains taxation.

A Shareholder who switches shares in one share class for shares in any other share class will not be given a right by law to withdraw from or cancel the transaction.

Accounting Periods

The annual accounting period of the Company ends each year on 30 June (the accounting reference date). The interim accounting period ends each year on 31 December.

Income Allocations

Allocations of income are made in respect of the income available for allocation in each accounting period.

Distributions of income in respect of Income Shares (as defined in the full prospectus) are paid on or before the annual income allocation date of 31 August and on or before the interim allocation date of the last day of February in each year.

Where Accumulation Shares (as defined in the full prospectus) are available for investment, the income which would otherwise have been distributed will be retained as part of the capital property of the Company at the end of each accounting period so augmenting the value of such shares. No additional shares are issued for such accumulations of income.

A re-investment facility is available.

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 Company.

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 Company in respect of that period, and deducting the charges and expenses of the Company paid or payable out of income in respect of that accounting period. The ACD 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 the ACD considers appropriate after consulting the auditors.

The Company deals on a forward pricing basis. A forward price is the price calculated at the next valuation point after the sale or redemption is agreed. The most recent price of shares will appear daily in the Financial Times and on the website of the Administrator at www.yealand.com.

What about UK tax?

The following summary is based on UK law and Inland Revenue practice current at the date of this Simplified Prospectus. It is intended to offer general guidance on the UK taxation of the Company and the holding of shares and is applicable only to resident or ordinarily resident UK persons (other than dealers in securities) who are the absolute beneficial owners of shares and who hold shares as investments. However, it should not be regarded as legal or tax advice nor as removing the desirability of taking separate professional advice. If investors are in any doubt as to their taxation position they should consult their professional adviser. Levels and bases of, and reliefs from, taxation are subject to change in the future and there can be no guarantee that a tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time of investment in the Company is made will endure indefinitely.

Investors should also refer to any tax information given in the full prospectus.

It is intended to manage the Company in such a way that it will be an “Equity Fund” within the meaning of the Inland Revenue ISA Regulations.

Tax on capital gains

As an Equity Fund of an open-ended investment company, the Company is not subject to UK taxation on capital gains arising on the disposal of its investments. However, should the Company be considered to be trading in securities under Revenue law, any gains made on disposal of investments will be treated as trading income and taxed accordingly.

Corporation Tax on income

The Company will be liable to corporation tax at a rate equal to the lower rate of income tax, currently 20 per cent., on its income after relief for allowable expenses (which include fees payable to the ACD and to the Depositary). Dividends and similar income distributions from UK resident companies and UK authorised unit trusts are exempt from corporation tax.

Relief for foreign withholding taxes

To the extent that the Company receives income from, or realises gains on disposal of investments in, foreign countries it may be subject to foreign withholding or other taxation in those jurisdictions depending on the provisions of the relevant local law and the terms of any applicable double taxation treaty entered into by the UK. It may be possible for this foreign tax to be credited against the UK corporation tax charge or where no treaty provisions exist, relief may be given unilaterally under UK domestic law or, treated as an expense for UK corporation tax purposes (up to the amount of UK equivalent tax so chargeable in the year on each foreign source).

Stamp Duty Reserve Tax

The Company is liable for Stamp Duty Reserve Tax (“SDRT”) imposed in respect of dealing in its Shares, as a result of HM Treasury Regulations. Although the maximum amount of SDRT payable is charged at

0.5 per cent. of the value of redemptions, the actual amount of SDRT payable from the Company's assets by the Company will depend on the pattern of dealing (redemptions, transfers and sales) in Shares. SDRT liability is calculated taking into account the value of surrenders and the value of Shares issued during a two week rolling period.

This charge will be reduced if:

- a. the value of surrenders is greater than the number of shares issued; or
- b. a proportion of the assets of the Company are exempt from stamp duty and SDRT.

Liability to SDRT does not arise when:

- a. the Company does not issue any shares during the period; or
- b. the Company is totally invested in assets that are exempt from stamp duty and SDRT.

This charge may have an adverse effect on the value of the Company. FSA Regulations allow the cost of SDRT to be met directly from the Company's assets or to be recovered from investors on the purchase or redemption of Shares in the Company. The ACD has considered whether it is appropriate to charge investors buying or selling Shares an additional fee (an "SDRT provision") as a method by which the Company would recover a sum approximating to the SDRT charge which may fall to it. However, because of the manner in which SDRT is calculated it is difficult to accurately establish what liability, if any, may accrue to the Company at the time of dealing and, accordingly, the ACD has determined that in general an SDRT provision will not be charged on sales and redemptions. Only in the case of large deals, that is a deal with a value in excess of 5 per cent. of the value of the Company, will the ACD consider, and may potentially exercise, the right to impose an SDRT provision. The imposition of an SDRT provision will have the effect of reducing the number of shares which an investor acquires for a given sum of money, or reducing the proceeds payable to him following redemption of shares. If charged, the SDRT provision is not retained by the ACD, but is paid into the Company. In the absence of an SDRT provision any SDRT will be borne by the Company.

Although the ACD reserves the right to charge an SDRT provision, based on experience of other funds for which the ACD acts, it is not expected that an SDRT provision will need to be applied in the future. In the unlikely event that it needs to be charged, the maximum rate will apply (at present this rate is 0.5 per cent.).

The Shareholder

Income distributions

Accumulations and distributions of income (hereinafter "distributions") comprise income for UK tax purposes. Except for Shareholders within the charge to corporation tax (as explained below), dividend distributions carry a tax credit equivalent to 10 per cent. of the aggregate of the distribution and the tax credit (ie one-ninth of the amount distributed/accumulated).

UK resident individuals and (the trustees of) certain trusts liable to UK income tax will be taxable on the sum of their distributions and associated tax credits but will be entitled to set the tax credits against their UK income tax liability. In the case of UK resident individual shareholders who are liable to income tax at the starting rate or basic rate, the 10 per cent. tax credit should match the income tax liability in respect of the dividend distribution or accumulation and there should be no further tax to pay and no right to claim any repayment from the Inland Revenue. UK resident individual shareholders liable to income tax at the higher rate will have additional tax to pay, the distributions and associated tax credits being taxed at the Schedule F upper rate of 32.5 per cent. with the offset of the 10 per cent. tax credit. UK resident individual Shareholders liable to income tax at the additional rate of 50 per cent. will similarly have additional tax to pay, the dividend distributions and associated tax credits being taxed at the dividend additional rate (currently 42.5 per cent. for the tax year 2011-2012) with the offset of the 10 per cent. tax credit.

Shareholders who do not pay tax (including ISA investors) will not be entitled to reclaim tax credits associated with those dividend distributions and accumulations.

Distributions to Shareholders within the charge to corporation tax are deemed to comprise two elements:

- i. where an Equity Fund's gross income is not wholly derived from franked investment income, part of any distribution will be deemed to be reclassified as an annual payment received by such Shareholders after deduction of income tax at the lower rate, currently 20 per cent. ("deemed tax deducted"). Such Shareholders will be subject to corporation tax on the grossed-up amount of the annual payments but will be entitled to the repayable deemed tax deducted. This repayment is, however, restricted to the lower of the deemed tax deducted and the Shareholder's share of the Equity Fund's corporation tax liability (after double tax relief on overseas income) for the period; and
- ii. the remainder, which comprises franked investment income after grossing up the net distribution for the 10 per cent. tax credit. Such franked investment income, as it is known, is exempt from UK corporation tax.

Details of the proportions of distributions comprising franked investment income and annual payments will be shown in the accounts of the Company. The amount of the Company's net liability to corporation tax will be shown on the tax voucher.

Capital gains

Non-corporate Shareholders who are resident or ordinarily resident in the UK may be liable to UK taxation on capital gains arising from the sale or other disposal of shares (currently at the rate of 18 per cent., or 28 per cent., depending on the total amount of the Shareholder's taxable income for the year, for the tax year 2011-2012). However, each individual has an annual exemption, currently £10,600, such that capital gains tax is chargeable only on net gains arising from all sources during the tax year in excess of this figure.

Exempt Shareholders, which include UK charities, UK approved pension funds and ISAs (and their individual investors), would not normally be expected to be liable to capital gains tax on the disposal of shares.

Shareholders within the charge to corporation tax will be liable to corporation tax on any gain arising on the disposal or deemed disposal of holdings in the Company.

Special rules apply to life insurance companies who beneficially own shares.

Section 2 – Charges and Expenses

HOW WILL CHARGES AND EXPENSES AFFECT MY INVESTMENT?

OEICs are single priced. The price at which you make an investment or sell one will reflect the net asset value of the fund, which bears the dealing costs and stamp duty with respect to transactions in the fund's assets.

The following charges are borne by the Company

Initial Charge: For investing in Net Income 'A' Shares in the Company, there is no initial charge.

ACD's Annual Management Fee: A periodic charge equivalent to a percentage rate of the assets of the Company is deducted from those assets. This charge is accrued daily. The current rate appears in the table below.

Other fees and expenses: A number of other fees are payable out of the assets of the Company. These include investment management fees, administration fees, audit, custody, regulator's and depositary fees.

The Investment Manager, Taube Hodson Stonex Partners LLP, charges an annual fee of 0.3 per cent. based upon the net asset value of the Net Income 'A' Shares in issue at each valuation point. In addition a performance fee may become payable.

There are no exit charges on the Company. All charges and expenses are charged to income but all such costs may be deducted from capital if there is insufficient income. A dilution levy may be charged at the ACD's discretion if it is believed that large transactions in shares in the Company may disadvantage existing Shareholders.

Full details of expenses are provided in the Company's full prospectus.

The table set out below shows how charges and expenses can affect what you might get back from your investment.

A standard growth rate of 6 per cent. per annum is applied. The growth rate assumed in these illustrations is set by industry regulators.

An allowance is made for the annual management fees and expenses. The whole or part of the periodic charge may be taken from the capital of the Company. This may constrain capital growth.

Important: When you read the table, please remember that the assumed growth rate and investment return quoted is not guaranteed and is intended only to illustrate the effect which charges and expenses may have on your investment.

The Company's yield is estimated to be 2 per cent.* The ACD's periodic charge is 0.02 per cent., all of which will be charged to income.

Net Income 'A' Shares				
<i>At end of year</i>	<i>Investment date</i>	<i>Effect of deductions to date</i>	<i>Income to date</i>	<i>What you might get back</i>
1	£10,000	£62	£206	£10,300
3	£10,000	£205	£641	£11,000
5	£10,000	£375	£1,100	£11,700
10	£10,000	£944	£2,400	£13,800

The last line in the above table shows that over 10 years the effect of the total charges and expenses could amount to £944. Putting it another way, this would have the same effect as bringing investment growth down from 6 per cent. a year to 5.20 per cent. a year.

*Yields will fluctuate depending on the mix of assets in the portfolio over any specific period. Investors should therefore note that the actual yield may be lower or higher than estimated.

What is the Total Expense Ratio (TER) of the Company?

The TER shows the annual operating expenses of the Company. The TER is the accepted standard in the European Union for the comparison of these costs.

The TER does not include the following:

- the initial charge
- transaction expenses
- interest on borrowing
- payments incurred due to financial derivative instruments
- entry/exit commissions or any fees paid directly by the investor
- soft commissions

As the Company launched in July 2011 no TER figures are available as at the date of this Simplified Prospectus.

What is the Portfolio Turnover Rate (PTR) for the Company?

The PTR is the rate of trading activity in a portfolio of investments. The formula to calculate the PTR is as follows:

$$\text{PTR} = \frac{(\text{Purchase of securities} + \text{sales of securities}) \text{ less } (\text{subscription of shares} + \text{redemption of shares})}{(\text{average fund value over 12 months})} \times 100$$

As the Company launched in July 2011 no PTR figures are available as at the date of this Simplified Prospectus.

Soft Commission Arrangements

Under soft commission arrangements, where these are permitted under the terms of the full prospectus, an investment advisor may from time to time enter into arrangements with brokers, under which the brokers will provide or procure service or other benefits which can be reasonably expected to assist in the provision of investment services. They make no direct payment for these services. Any transactions conducted under these arrangements are done so on a best execution basis as required by our regulator, the FSA.

At the date of this Simplified Prospectus there were no soft commission arrangements in place and no plans to enter into any such arrangements.

Section 3 – Fund Specific Information

Investment policy:

Investment of the Company's assets must comply with the Regulations and its own investment objective and policy set out below together with certain other information. A detailed statement of the investment and borrowing restrictions applicable to the Company is contained in the full prospectus. A list of the eligible securities and derivatives markets on which the Company may invest is contained in the full prospectus.

Profile: The typical investor for whom the Company is designed is any retail investor with the minimum initial investment to invest.

Objective: The Company's investment objective is to seek to achieve long-term capital growth with some potential for income.

Policy: To achieve the investment objective, the Company's investment policy is to invest principally in a portfolio of global equities, and may also invest in other transferable securities, bonds, units and/or shares in collective investment schemes, warrants, money market instruments, cash, near cash and deposits. There is no limit to which the Company can be invested in each sector or asset type, nor is there any particular geographic focus. The Company may borrow and may enter into underwriting arrangements. It is the ACD's intention that derivatives and forward currency transactions will only be used for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management, including hedging, as defined by the Regulations. From time to time the liquidity of the Company may be increased substantially if judged to be in the interests of investors.

Subject to any restrictions in the Regulations, the Company's Investment Policy permits investment in bonds. The investment manager may invest in either corporate or government bonds, or both, and is not constrained as to the duration or rating.

Share Class: Net Income 'A' Shares

Current preliminary charge: Nil

Current ACD's periodic charge: 0.02 per cent.

100 per cent. of the periodic charge will be charged to income.

Current Investment Manager's charge: 0.3 per cent. plus in certain circumstances a performance fee.

Income equalisation may apply to the Company from time to time at the discretion of the ACD.

Further Information

The following documents may be requested during normal business hours free of charge from the ACD, either before or after the making of an investment in the Company:

The full prospectus of the Company

The annual reports of the Company

The half-yearly reports of the Company

Prices of shares are published daily in the Financial Times and are available by selecting the Carvetian option at www.yealand.com, or from the Administrator by calling 08456 029548.

Section 4 – Past Performance Information

As the Company was launched in July 2011 there are currently no performance figures for the current calendar year.

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