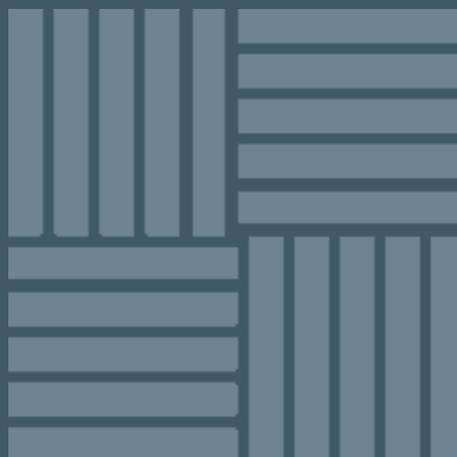
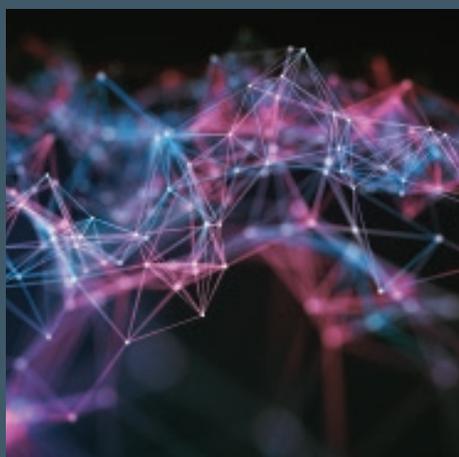
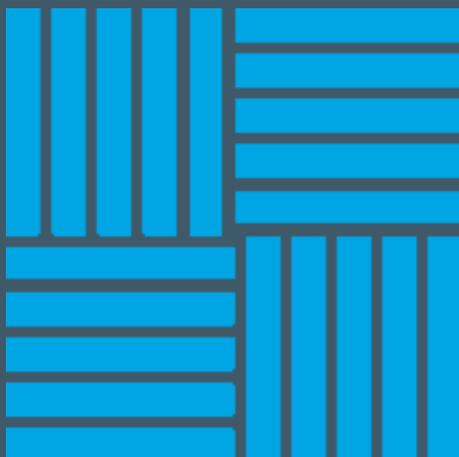
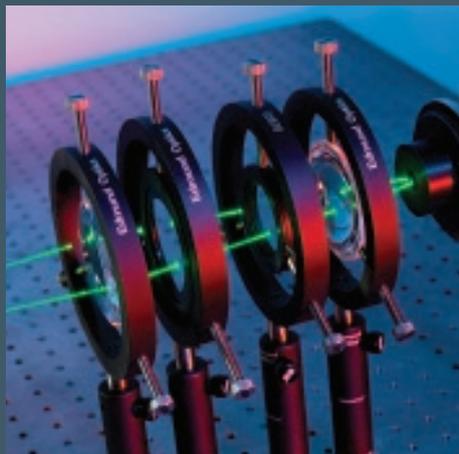
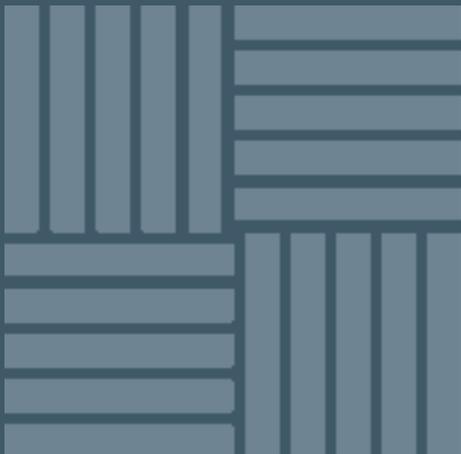


# EDINBURGH WORLDWIDE INVESTMENT TRUST plc

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Growth companies  
shaping our tomorrow



Annual Report and Financial Statements  
31 October 2017





**Edinburgh Worldwide's objective is the achievement of long term capital growth by investing primarily in listed companies throughout the world.**

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## Investor Disclosure Document

The EU Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive requires certain information to be made available to investors prior to their making an investment in the Company. The Company's Investor Disclosure Document is available for viewing at [www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk](http://www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk).

### Notes

None of the views expressed in this document should be construed as advice to buy or sell a particular investment. Investment trusts are UK public listed companies and as such comply with the requirements of the UK Listing Authority. They are not authorised or regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Edinburgh Worldwide Investment Trust plc currently conducts its affairs, and intends to continue to conduct its affairs, so that the Company's ordinary shares can qualify to be considered as a mainstream investment product and can be recommended by Independent Financial Advisers to ordinary retail investors in accordance with the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority in relation to non-mainstream investment products.

### **THIS DOCUMENT IS IMPORTANT AND REQUIRES YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.**

If you are in any doubt as to the action you should take you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 if you are in the United Kingdom or, if not, from another appropriately authorised financial adviser.

If you have sold or otherwise transferred all of your ordinary shares in Edinburgh Worldwide Investment Trust plc, please forward this document, together with any accompanying documents, as soon as possible to the purchaser or transferee, or to the stockbroker, bank or other agent through whom the sale or transfer was or is being effected for delivery to the purchaser or transferee.

## Financial Highlights\* – Year to 31 October 2017

Share Price 43.0%

NAV† 31.6%

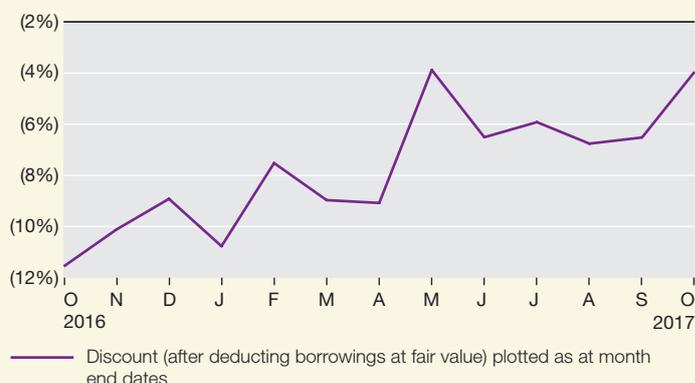
Comparative Index# 13.4%

### NAV, Share Price and Comparative Index

(rebased to 100 at 31 October 2016)



### Discount



\* For a definition of terms see Glossary of Terms on page 61.

† After deducting borrowings at fair value.

# S&P Global Small Cap Index (in sterling terms).

Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream/Baillie Gifford and relevant underlying index providers. See disclaimer on page 60.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

## Company Summary

### Investment Policy

Edinburgh Worldwide Investment Trust plc aims to achieve long term capital growth by investing primarily in listed companies throughout the world. Further details of the investment policy are given in the Business Review on page 7.

### Comparative Index

The index against which performance is compared is the S&P Global Small Cap Index\* (in sterling terms). Prior to 1 February 2014 the comparative index was the MSCI All Countries World Index (in sterling terms). For periods commencing prior to this date, the returns on these indices for their respective periods are linked together to form a single comparative index.

\* Formerly named S&P Citigroup Global Small Cap Index.

### Management Details

The Company has appointed Baillie Gifford & Co Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Baillie Gifford & Co, as its Alternative Investment Fund Managers and Company Secretaries. Baillie Gifford & Co Limited has delegated portfolio management services to Baillie Gifford & Co. The Management Agreement can be terminated on three months' notice.

With effect from 1 September 2016 the annual management fee is 0.95% on the first £50m of net assets, 0.65% on the next £200m of net assets and 0.55% on the remaining net assets. Prior to 1 September 2016 the fee was 0.95% on the first £50m of net assets and 0.65% on the remaining net assets. Management fees are calculated and payable quarterly.

### Capital Structure

At the year end the Company's share capital consisted of 49,004,319 fully paid ordinary shares of 5p each. The Company currently has powers to buy back shares at a discount to net asset value per share (NAV) for cancellation or retention as treasury shares as well as to issue shares/sell treasury shares at a premium to NAV.

### Savings Vehicles

Edinburgh Worldwide shares can be held through a variety of savings vehicles (see page 56 for details).

### AIC

The Company is a member of the Association of Investment Companies.

### Notes

None of the views expressed in this document should be construed as advice to buy or sell a particular investment. Investment trusts are UK public listed companies and as such comply with the requirements of the UK Listing Authority. They are not authorised or regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

## Strategic Report

This Strategic Report, which includes pages 2 to 17 and incorporates the Chairman's Statement, has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

## Chairman's Statement



### Performance

In the year to 31 October 2017 the Company's net asset value ('NAV') per share, when calculated by deducting borrowings at fair value, increased by 31.6% and the share price by 43.0%. The comparative index, the S&P Global Small Cap Index, increased by 13.4% in sterling terms during this period. Over the course of the year the discount to net assets with borrowings deducted at fair value averaged 7.9% and stood at 3.9% as at 31 October 2017. Portfolio turnover was 13.2% compared to 15.6% in 2016 and the ongoing charges have reduced from 0.92% to 0.87%, partly as a consequence of the tiered management fee.

The good relative and absolute performance was driven by a number of holdings, most notably Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, a gene silencing company, LendingTree, an online loan marketplace, and IPG Photonics, a manufacturer of fibre-lasers used in metal processing. All three companies are headquartered in the United States. On balance, the fundamental performance of the holdings in the portfolio continues to be progressing as hoped. Greater detail on this can be found within the Managers' Review on pages 10 and 11.

For interest, since the broadening of the Company's investment policy, at the end of January 2014, to target less mature entrepreneurial businesses at the time of initial investment, the Company's NAV per share, when calculated by deducting borrowings at fair value, has increased by 65%, the share price by 71% and the comparative index by 59% in sterling terms. Over the fourteen years that Baillie Gifford has been managing the Company's assets, NAV per share has increased by 389%, the share price by 494% and the comparative index\* by 284%, all in total return terms.

For a definition of terms see Glossary of Terms on page 61. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

### Unlisted Investments

The Company is permitted to invest up to 5% of total assets in unlisted equity investments, in aggregate, at time of acquisition. As at the Company's year end, the portfolio weighting in unlisted equity investments stood at 2.1% of total assets, invested in three holdings (2016 – 2.8% of total assets in four holdings). There was one new unlisted purchase during the year, Spire Global, which designs, manufactures and operates a constellation of 'nano satellites'. Further information can be found within the Managers' Review.

We were forced sellers of two of our unlisted holdings, Skyscanner and Souq, which were acquired by Ctrip.com and Amazon respectively. Although these were sold at a profit, this was a disappointing outcome for us as we had hoped that these would be long term holdings with the potential for more significant upside returns. The ability to invest in unlisted equities through a closed ended vehicle is one of the notable benefits of the investment trust structure and a differentiating factor versus open ended peers. The loss of a holding, listed or unlisted, due to a merger or takeover, is usually one of the notable headwinds faced by the Managers in achieving significant returns over the long term.

### Borrowings

The extent and range of equity gearing is discussed by the Board and Managers at each Board meeting. Together we agree that the Company should typically be geared to equities to maximise potential returns, with the current parameters set at +5% to +15%. Over the year, the invested equity gearing ranged between 5.5% and 9.0%, and stood at 8.6% at the financial year end (2016 – 8.8%).

The Company has a five year fixed rate multi-currency loan from National Australia Bank Limited, expiring in September 2019. At present, drawings are €9.4 million, US\$25.6 million and £7.5 million, with a weighted average interest rate of 2.80%.

### Earnings and Dividend

As stated in my predecessor's reports, the Company's objective is that of generating capital growth and investors should not expect any income from this investment. This year the net revenue return per share was a positive 0.30p, due largely to a one-off refund of French withholding tax and associated interest (2016 – deficit of 0.12p). However, the revenue account for 2017 is running at a deficit after the deduction of operating expenses, so the Board is recommending that no final dividend be paid. Should the level of underlying income increase in future years, the Board will seek to distribute the minimum permissible to maintain investment trust status by way of a final dividend.

\* MSCI All Countries World Index (in sterling terms) until 31 January 2014, thereafter S&P Global Small Cap Index (in sterling terms). The index data has been chain linked to form one comparative index figure. Figures are total return with net asset value at par. See disclaimer on page 60.

## Investment Approach

The ability to identify the companies that value innovation, and have the capability to develop commercial opportunities around it, is key to unearthing the market leaders of the future and is a key focus for the Managers. Such companies can be expected to thrive regardless of the underlying economic conditions. Nonetheless, the actions of investors often exhibit indiscriminate tendencies and immature growth companies can undergo notable price volatility. The structure of investment trusts permits their managers and discerning long term investors to take positions for the long term when the tide of money or sentiment depresses valuations. Rather than focus on macro economic developments, the Managers will therefore continue to focus their efforts on picking growth companies that create and exploit opportunities and which exhibit excellent long term growth prospects and the potential for positive long term returns.

An overview of the portfolio is provided by the Managers on pages 10 and 11.

## Changes in the Portfolio's Management

Due to increased responsibilities on Baillie Gifford's Long Term Global Growth Desk, John MacDougall decided to stand down as the Company's Deputy portfolio manager. The Board was supportive of this decision and would like to thank him for his contributions to the success of the Company.

Svetlana Viteva and Luke Ward were appointed Deputy portfolio managers, effective 7 December. Both Svetlana and Luke joined Baillie Gifford in 2012 and work closely with Douglas Brodie as part of Baillie Gifford's Global Discovery investment desk, from which Edinburgh Worldwide is managed. The Board is enthused by their appointment and looks forward to working more closely with them.

## Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at Baillie Gifford's offices in Edinburgh at 12 noon on Wednesday 24 January 2018. The Company will once again be seeking to renew its share buyback, issuance and treasury share powers. The buy back facility is sought to allow the Company to buy back its own shares when the discount is substantial in absolute terms and relative to its peers. Issuance, either from treasury or of new shares, will only be undertaken at a premium to the prevailing cum income NAV, with debt calculated at par, in order to satisfy natural market demand. This would enhance the NAV per share for existing shareholders as well as dilute ongoing costs and help with trading liquidity of the shares of the Company. Further information on these resolutions can be found on page 21 and pages 52 and 53.

Douglas Brodie, Svetlana Viteva and Luke Ward, the portfolio's Manager and Deputy Managers, will give a presentation and take questions. The Board will also be available to respond to any questions that you may have. I hope that you will be able to attend.

Henry CT Strutt  
Chairman  
7 December 2017

## One Year Summary\*

The following information illustrates how Edinburgh Worldwide has performed over the year to 31 October 2017.

	31 October 2017	31 October 2016	% change
Total assets (before deduction of loan)	£387.8m	£305.5m	
Loan	£35.0m	£36.9m	
Shareholders' funds	£352.8m	£268.6m	
Net asset value per ordinary share (after deducting borrowings at fair value)	718.89p	546.13p	31.6
Net asset value per ordinary share (after deducting borrowings at par)	720.02p	548.14p	31.4
Share price	690.50p	483.00p	43.0
Comparative Index† (in sterling terms)	453.56	400.01	13.4
Dividends paid and proposed per ordinary share	Nil	Nil	
Revenue profit per ordinary share	0.30p	(0.12p)	
Ongoing charges	0.87%	0.92%	
Discount (borrowings at fair value)	(3.9%)	(11.6%)	
Discount (borrowings at par)	(4.1%)	(11.9%)	
Active share	98%	99%	

Year to 31 October	2017	2016
<b>Total returns (%)#</b>		
Net asset value (after deducting borrowings at fair value)	31.6	18.0
Share price	43.0	10.3
Comparative Index† (in sterling terms)	15.6	31.7

Year to 31 October	2017	2017	2016	2016
Year's high and low	High	Low	High	Low
Share price	700.50p	467.75p	500.00p	378.00p
Net asset value (after deducting borrowings at fair value)	727.65p	519.93p	571.26p	391.76p
Net asset value (after deducting borrowings at par)	728.91p	521.91p	573.60p	393.46p
Discount (borrowings at fair value)	(2.4%)	(13.3%)	(1.1%)	(14.5%)
Discount (borrowings at par)	(2.6%)	(13.6%)	(1.5%)	(14.9%)

	31 October 2017	31 October 2016
<b>Net return per ordinary share</b>		
Revenue	0.30p	(0.12p)
Capital	171.58p	84.31p
<b>Total</b>	<b>171.88p</b>	<b>84.19p</b>

Performance since broadening of investment policy	31 October 2017	31 January 2014	% change
<b>45 months from 31 January 2014</b>			
Net asset value per ordinary share (after deducting borrowings at fair value)	718.89p	436.72p	64.6
Net asset value per ordinary share (after deducting borrowings at par)	720.02p	437.17p	64.7
Share price	690.50p	405.00p	70.5
Comparative Index†	453.56	286.06	58.6

\* For a definition of terms see Glossary of Terms on page 61.

† S&P Global Small Cap Index (in sterling terms).

# Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream and relevant underlying index providers. See disclaimer on page 60.

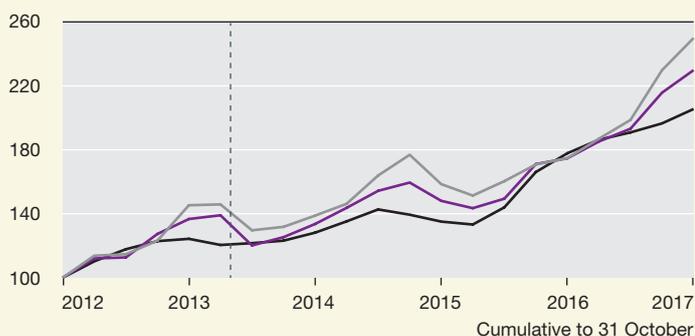
Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

## Five Year Summary\*

The following charts indicate how Edinburgh Worldwide has performed relative to its comparative index† and the relationship between share price and net asset value over the five year period to 31 October 2017.

### Five Year Total Return Performance

(figures rebased to 100 at 31 October 2012)

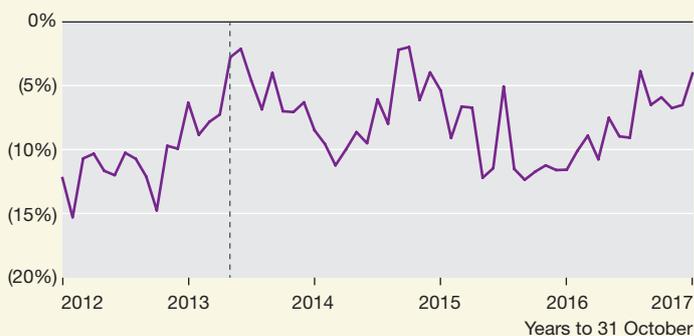


Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream and relevant underlying index providers#.

- Share price total return
- NAV (fair) total return
- Comparative index† (in sterling terms) total return
- - - - Broadened investment policy implemented on 31 January 2014

### Discount to Net Asset Value

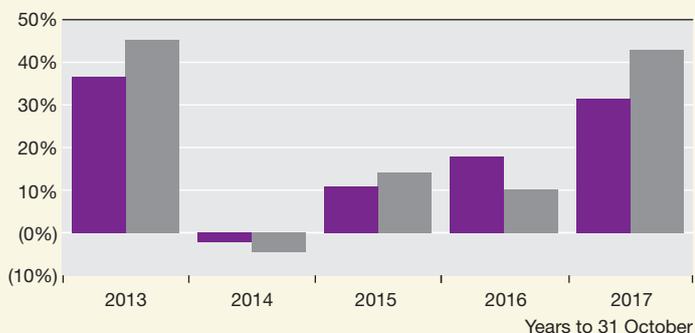
(plotted on a monthly basis)



Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream/Baillie Gifford and relevant underlying index providers#.

- Edinburgh Worldwide discount
  - - - - Broadened investment policy implemented on 31 January 2014
- The discount is the difference between Edinburgh Worldwide's quoted share price and its underlying net asset value (after deducting borrowings at fair).

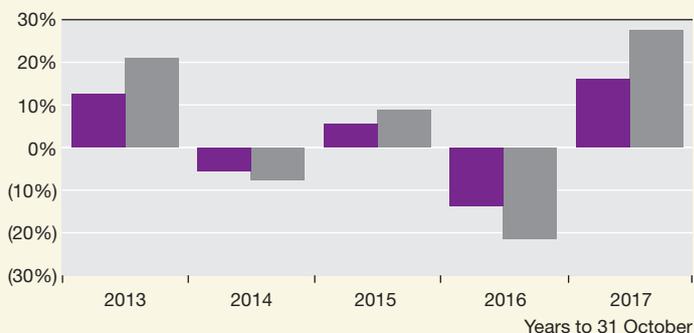
### Annual Net Asset Value and Share Price Total Returns



Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream and relevant underlying index providers#.

- NAV (fair) total return
- Share price total return

### Relative Annual Net Asset Value and Share Price Total Returns (relative to the benchmark total return)



Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream and relevant underlying index providers#.

- NAV (fair) total return relative to the comparative index† total return
- Share price total return relative to the comparative index† total return

\* For a definition of terms see Glossary of Terms on page 61.

† The comparative index is the S&P Global Small Cap Index (in sterling terms). Prior to 1 February 2014 the comparative index was the MSCI All Countries World Index (in sterling terms). For periods commencing prior to this date, the returns on these indices for their respective periods are linked together to form a single comparative index. See disclaimer on page 60.

# See disclaimer on page 60.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

## Ten Year Record\*

### Capital

At 31 October	Total assets † £'000	Borrowings £'000	Shareholders' funds £'000	Net asset value per share (fair) # p	Net asset value per share (par) # p	Share price p	Discount (fair) # %	Discount (par) ‡ %
2007	173,633	(24,326)	149,307	304.68	304.68	267.75	12.1	12.1
2008	105,856	(21,600)	84,256	171.94	171.94	141.00	18.0	18.0
2009	149,312	(23,501)	125,811	256.73	256.73	220.75	14.0	14.0
2010	177,716	(24,803)	152,913	312.04	312.04	275.00	11.9	11.9
2011	179,621	(29,981)	149,640	304.24	305.36	264.00	13.2	13.5
2012	186,209	(29,318)	156,891	318.93	320.16	280.50	12.0	12.4
2013	241,969	(29,823)	212,146	432.31	432.91	405.00	6.3	6.4
2014	237,224	(30,862)	206,362	420.58	421.11	385.00	8.5	8.6
2015	258,155	(30,799)	227,356	462.74	463.95	438.00	5.3	5.6
2016	305,520	(36,908)	268,612	546.13	548.14	483.00	11.6	11.9
<b>2017</b>	<b>387,863</b>	<b>(35,024)</b>	<b>352,839</b>	<b>718.89</b>	<b>720.02</b>	<b>690.50</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>

† Total assets comprise total assets less current liabilities, before deduction of bank loan.

# Net asset value per ordinary share has been calculated after deducting long term borrowings at either par value or fair value (see note 17, page 51).

‡ Discount is the difference between Edinburgh Worldwide's quoted share price and its underlying net asset value (deducting borrowings at either par or fair value) expressed as a percentage of net asset value.

### Revenue

Year to 31 October	Income £'000	Net return on ordinary activities after tax £'000	Revenue earnings per ordinary share p	Dividend paid and proposed per ordinary share (net) p	Ongoing charges ¶ %	Ongoing charges (incl. performance fee) § %
2007	2,827	1,287	2.63	2.00	1.04	1.57
2008	3,280	1,705	3.48	2.70 ††	1.10	1.10
2009	3,088	1,816	3.71	3.00 ††	1.08	1.08
2010	1,931	910	1.86	2.00	1.03	1.06
2011	2,412	1,231	2.51	2.00	1.02	1.02
2012	2,414	1,225	2.50	2.00	1.02	1.02
2013	1,987	823	1.68	2.00	0.99	0.99
2014	1,186	68	0.14	2.00	0.92	0.92
2015	1,106	(90)	(0.18)	Nil	0.93	0.93
2016	1,178	(61)	(0.12)	Nil	0.92	0.92
<b>2017</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.87</b>

### Gearing Ratios

Gearing ^ %	Potential gearing ** %
12	16
22	26
13	19
14	16
14	20
17	19
8	14
10	15
10	14
9	14
<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>

¶ Total operating costs divided by average net asset value (with debt at fair value). Figures prior to 2012 have not been recalculated as the change in methodology is not considered to result in a materially different figure.

§ Ratio of total operating costs to average shareholders' funds including any performance fee charged. No performance fee is payable under the current management fee arrangements (see note 3 on page 41).

^ Total assets (including all debt used for investment purposes) less cash divided by shareholders' funds.

\*\* Total assets (including all debt used for investment purposes) divided by shareholders' funds.

†† Includes special dividend.

### Cumulative Performance (taking 2007 as 100)

At 31 October	Net asset value per share (at fair)	Net asset value total return (at fair) ^^	Comparative index ††	Comparative index total return ^^	Share price	Share price total return ^^	Revenue earnings per ordinary share	Dividend paid and proposed per ordinary share (net)	Retail price index
2007	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2008	56	56	71	73	53	53	132	135	104
2009	84	86	83	88	82	85	141	150	103
2010	102	106	96	104	103	107	71	100	108
2011	100	104	93	104	99	103	95	100	114
2012	105	109	99	114	105	110	95	100	117
2013	142	149	120	142	151	160	64	100	121
2014	138	146	121	146	144	153	5	100	124
2015	152	162	126	154	164	175	(7)	0	125
2016	179	191	162	203	180	193	(5)	0	127
<b>2017</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>133</b>

### Compound annual returns

5 year	17.7%	18.1%	13.1%	15.5%	19.7%	20.1%	n/a	n/a	2.6%
10 year	9.0%	9.6%	6.3%	8.9%	9.9%	10.7%	n/a	n/a	2.9%

^^ Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream and relevant underlying index providers. See disclaimer on page 60.

†† MSCI All Countries World Index (in sterling terms) until 31 January 2014, thereafter the S&P Global Small Cap Index (in sterling terms). The index data has been chain linked to form one comparative index figure.

\* For a definition of terms see Glossary of Terms on page 61. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

## Business Review

### Business Model

#### Business and Status

The Company is an investment company within the meaning of section 833 of the Companies Act 2006 and carries on business as an investment trust. Investment trusts are UK public listed companies and their shares are traded on the London Stock Exchange. They invest in a portfolio of assets in order to spread risk. The Company has a fixed share capital although, subject to shareholder approval sought annually, it may purchase its own shares or issue shares. The price of shares is determined, like other listed shares, by supply and demand.

The Company has been approved as an investment trust by HM Revenue & Customs subject to the Company continuing to meet the eligibility conditions. The Directors are of the opinion that the Company has continued to conduct its affairs so as to enable it to comply with the ongoing requirements of section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

The Company is an Alternative Investment Fund for the purposes of the EU Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive.

#### Objective and Policy

The Company's investment policy which was approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 27 January 2014 is set out below.

Edinburgh Worldwide's investment objective is the achievement of long term capital growth by investing primarily in listed companies throughout the world.

While the policy is global investment, the approach adopted is to construct a portfolio through the identification of individual companies which offer long term growth potential, normally over at least a five year horizon and which typically have a market capitalisation of less than US\$5bn at the time of initial investment. The portfolio is actively managed and does not seek to track the comparative index hence a degree of volatility against the index is inevitable.

In constructing the equity portfolio a spread of risk is achieved by diversifying the portfolio through investment in:

- 75 to 125 holdings
- a minimum of 6 countries
- a minimum of 15 industries

On acquisition, no holding shall exceed 5% of total assets and no more than 15% of the Company's total assets will be invested in other listed investment companies. No more than 10% of the Company's total assets will be invested in other pooled vehicles, such as open ended funds.

Unlisted equity investments may be held. On acquisition of any unlisted equity investments, the Company's aggregate holding in unlisted equity investments shall not exceed 5% of total assets. From time to time, fixed interest holdings or non equity investments, may be held on an opportunistic basis.

Derivative instruments are not normally used but, in certain circumstances and with the prior approval of the Board, their use may be considered either as a hedge or to exploit an investment opportunity.

The Company recognises the long term advantages of gearing and would seek to have a maximum gearing level of 30% of shareholders' funds in the absence of exceptional market conditions.

Borrowings are invested when it is considered that investment grounds merit the Company taking a geared position. Gearing levels, and the extent of gearing, are discussed by the Board and Managers at every Board Meeting.

#### Discount

The Board considers that a key driver of the discount is a good long term performance record. The Company has buyback powers which are to be used on occasions when the Board considers that there is a need to balance supply and demand factors in the interest of all shareholders. The discount is discussed at every Board meeting. Shares which are bought back may be held in treasury with a view to possible future re-issue at a premium should there be demand from appropriate potential long term holders. No shares were bought back during the year.

#### Performance

At each Board meeting, the Directors consider a number of performance measures to assess the Company's success in achieving its objectives.

#### Key Performance Indicators

The key performance indicators (KPIs) used to measure the progress and performance of the Company over time are established industry measures and are as follows:

- the movement in net asset value per ordinary share compared to the comparative index;
- the movement in the share price;
- the premium/(discount) of the share price to the net asset value per share; and
- the ongoing charges.

An explanation of these measures can be found in the Glossary of Terms on page 61.

The one, five, and ten year records of the KPIs are shown on pages 4, 5 and 6, respectively.

#### Borrowings

The Company has a five year fixed rate facility with National Australia Bank Limited which expires on 30 September 2019. At 31 October 2017 and 2016 the drawings were €9.4 million, US\$25.6 million and £7.5 million (see note 12 on page 45).

#### Principal Risks

As explained on pages 24 and 25 there is a process for identifying, evaluating and managing the risks faced by the Company on a regular basis. The Directors have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Company, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. A description of these risks and how they are being managed or mitigated is set out below.

**Financial Risk** – the Company's assets consist mainly of listed securities and its principal financial risks are therefore market related and include market risk (comprising currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. An explanation of those risks and how they are managed is contained in note 17 to the Financial Statements on pages 47 to 51. As oversight of this risk, the Board considers at each meeting the composition and diversification of the portfolio by geographies, sectors and capitalisation are considered along with sales and purchases of investments. Individual investments are discussed with the Managers as well as the Managers' general views on the various investment markets and sectors. A strategy meeting is held annually.

**Investment Strategy Risk** – pursuing an investment strategy to fulfil the Company's objective which the market perceives to be unattractive or inappropriate, or the ineffective implementation of an attractive or appropriate strategy, may lead to reduced returns for shareholders and, as a result, a decreased demand for the Company's shares. This may lead to the Company's shares trading at a widening discount to their Net Asset Value. To mitigate this risk, the Board regularly reviews and monitors the Company's objective and investment policy and strategy, the investment portfolio and its performance, the level of discount/premium to Net Asset Value at which the shares trade and movements in the share register.

**Discount Risk** – the discount/premium at which the Company's shares trade relative to its Net Asset Value can change. The risk of a widening discount is that it may undermine investor confidence in the Company. The Board monitors the level of discount/premium at which the shares trade and the Company has authority to buy back its existing shares or issue shares (including authority to sell shares held in treasury), when deemed by the Board to be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

**Regulatory Risk** – failure to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements such as the tax rules for investment trust companies, the UKLA Listing Rules and the Companies Act could lead to suspension of the Company's Stock Exchange listing, financial penalties, a qualified audit report or the Company being subject to tax on capital gains. To mitigate this risk, Baillie Gifford's Business Risk, Internal Audit and Compliance Departments provide regular reports to the Audit and Management Engagement Committee on Baillie Gifford's monitoring programmes. Major regulatory change could impose disproportionate compliance burdens on the Company. In such circumstances representation is made to ensure that the special circumstances of investment trusts are recognised. Shareholder documents and announcements, including the Company's published Interim and Annual Report and Financial Statements, are subject to stringent review processes, and procedures are in place to ensure adherence to the Transparency Directive and the Market Abuse Directive with reference to inside information.

**Custody and Depositary Risk** – safe custody of the Company's assets may be compromised through control failures by the Depositary, including breaches of cyber security. To monitor potential risk, the Audit and Management Engagement Committee receives six monthly reports from the Depositary confirming safe custody of the Company's assets held by the

Custodian. Cash and portfolio holdings are independently reconciled to the Custodian's records by the Managers. In addition, the existence of assets is subject to annual external audit and the Custodian's audited internal controls reports are reviewed by Baillie Gifford's Business Risk Department and a summary of the key points is reported to the Audit and Management Engagement Committee and any concerns investigated.

**Small Company Risk** – the Company has investments in smaller, immature companies which are generally considered higher risk as changes in their share prices may be greater and the shares may be harder to sell. Smaller, immature companies may do less well in periods of unfavourable economic conditions. To mitigate this risk, the Board reviews the investment portfolio at each meeting and discusses the merits and characteristics of individual investments with the Managers. A spread of risk is achieved by holding stocks classified across at least fifteen industries and six countries.

**Unlisted Investments** – the Company's risk could be increased by its investment in unlisted investments. These assets may be more difficult to buy or sell, so changes in their prices may be greater. To mitigate this risk, the Board considers the unlisted investments in the context of the overall investment strategy and provides guidance to the Managers on the maximum exposure to unlisted investments.

**Operational Risk** – failure of Baillie Gifford's systems or those of other third party service providers could lead to an inability to provide accurate reporting and monitoring or a misappropriation of assets. To mitigate this risk, Baillie Gifford has a comprehensive business continuity plan which facilitates continued operation of the business in the event of a service disruption or major disaster. The Audit and Management Engagement Committee reviews Baillie Gifford's Report on Internal Controls and the reports by other key third party providers are reviewed by Baillie Gifford on behalf of the Board.

**Leverage Risk** – the Company may borrow money for investment purposes. If the investments fall in value, any borrowings will magnify the impact of this loss. If borrowing facilities are not renewed, the Company may have to sell investments to repay borrowings. To mitigate this risk, all borrowings require the prior approval of the Board and leverage levels are discussed by the Board and Managers at every meeting. Covenant levels are monitored regularly. The majority of the Company's investments are in quoted securities that are readily realisable. Further information on leverage can be found in note 18 on page 51 and the Glossary of Terms on page 61.

**Political and Associated Economic Risk** – the Board is of the view that political change in areas in which the Company invests or may invest may have practical consequences for the Company. Political developments are closely monitored and considered by the Board. The Board has noted the results of the UK referendum on continuing membership of the European Union. Whilst there is considerable uncertainty at present, the Board will continue to monitor developments as they occur and assess the potential consequences for the Company's future activities.

## Viability Statement

In accordance with provision C.2.2 of the UK Corporate Governance Code the Directors have assessed the prospects of the Company over a minimum period of five years. The Directors continue to believe this period to be appropriate as it is reflective of the longer term investment strategy of the Company, and over which, in the absence of any adverse change to the regulatory environment and the favourable tax treatment afforded to UK investment trusts, they do not expect there to be any significant change to the current principal risks facing the Company nor to the adequacy of the mitigating controls in place. Also the Directors do not envisage any change in strategy or objectives or any events that would prevent the Company from continuing to operate over that period.

In considering the viability of the Company, the Directors have conducted a robust assessment of each of the Company's principal risks and uncertainties detailed on pages 7 and 8 and in particular the impact of a significant fall in the global equity markets on the value of the Company's investment portfolio. All of the key operations required by the Company are outsourced to third party providers and alternative providers could be engaged at relatively short notice if necessary. The Directors have also considered the Company's leverage and liquidity in the context of the fixed rate loan which is due to expire in September 2019, the income and expenditure projections and the fact that the Company's investments comprise mainly readily realisable quoted equity securities which can be sold to meet funding requirements if necessary.

Based on the Company's processes for monitoring operating costs, share price discount/premium, the Managers' compliance with the investment objective, asset allocation, the portfolio risk profile, leverage, counterparty exposure, liquidity risk and financial controls, the Directors have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the next five years as a minimum.

## Employees, Human Rights and Community Issues

The Board recognises the requirement to provide information about employees, human rights and community issues. As the Company has no employees, all its Directors are non-executive and all its functions are outsourced, there are no disclosures to be made in respect of employees, human rights and community issues.

## Gender Representation

The Board comprises five Directors, four male and one female. The Company has no employees. The Board's policy on diversity is set out on page 24.

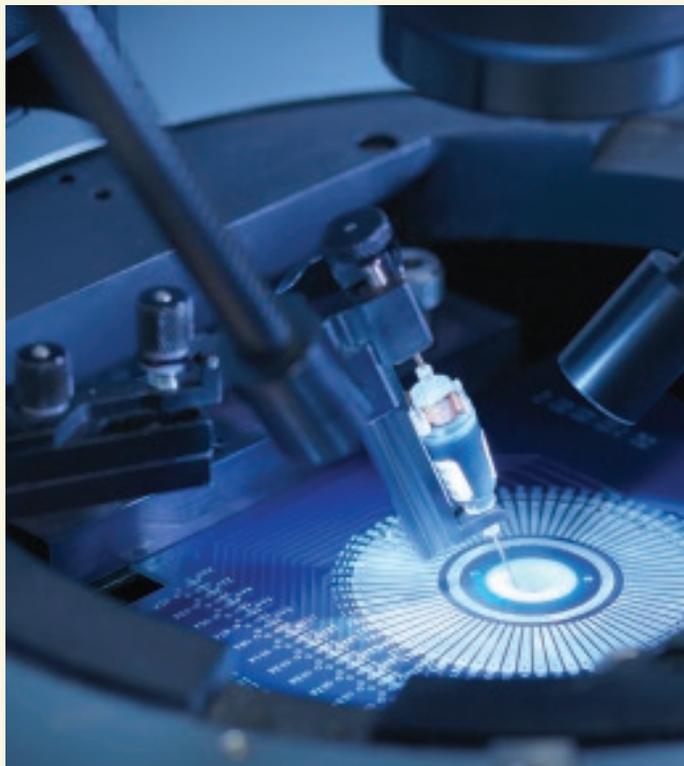
## Environmental, Social and Governance Policy

Details of the Company's policy on socially responsible investment can be found under Corporate Governance and Stewardship on page 25.

The Company considers that it does not fall within the scope of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and it is not, therefore, obliged to make a slavery and human trafficking statement. In any event, the Company considers its supply chains to be of low risk as its suppliers are typically professional advisers. A statement by the Managers under the Act has been published on the Managers' website at [www.baillieghifford.com](http://www.baillieghifford.com).

## Managers' Review

As we postulated in the Interim Report, the current year has seen global stock markets return to a more fundamental approach, displacing the geopolitical shocks and macroeconomic uncertainty that beset much of 2016. The move away from a sentiment-led market backdrop has benefited the absolute and relative performance of the Company's portfolio. We are not particularly surprised by this. Stock market analysis has consistently shown that, in the longer term, company specific fundamentals ultimately prevail, hence our focus on stock selection and structural growth opportunities. Our remit is to unearth what we believe to be the most innovative, forward-thinking young businesses; those companies that are typically below the radar of many investors but which have the ambition to be much larger and the capability to reshape their respective industries. It's a challenge we relish but one that requires patience combined with the ability to craft an investment case over many years, potentially decades. The strong net asset value performance over the past year reflects the substantial progress made by many of our underlying holdings, not just over the past 12 months but arguably over much longer periods of time. Whilst it's pleasing to see many of the holdings grow and garner greater investor attention, we believe that many of the best performing holdings still offer the prospect of very significant future returns. This reflects on many of these businesses being still comparatively small and immature relative to the size of the opportunity that they are looking to address.



When observing the stocks that contribute most to performance over an annual period it's common to identify certain themes. In contrast, performance over the current period is notable for the diverse spread of holdings that contributed positively; encompassing biotechnology companies, online aggregators, e-commerce retailers and companies involved in digital

manufacturing and software. The commonalities across these businesses are far from obvious but we believe they do exist. They include being businesses that we have typically owned for several years and which have grown to be amongst our largest positions in the portfolio. They typically have entrepreneurial founder managers still involved with the business and, perhaps most importantly, they share a belief that what they offer, be it drugs, lasers or software code, is substantially superior to what was available before. This innovative disruptive streak is what distinguishes many of our holdings and we believe it is testament to the current environment being rife with new tools and technologies which can be harnessed by nimble, entrepreneurial companies. The other important attribute that these holdings share is growing evidence that what they offer is inherently scalable. The topic of scalability captures many attributes but at its core is the ability of a business to become stronger and more defensible as it grows. Scalability is what helps bridge an interesting idea into a tangible, successful and differentiated business. Consequently, understanding how a business could scale and evolve forms a key component of how we think about business growth. Getting these aspects of our analysis right often means the difference between identifying a good business versus a truly transformational one.

The longstanding holding in Alnylam Pharmaceuticals made a notable contribution to performance as it revealed a highly positive outcome for its most clinically advanced drug candidate; a significant achievement that paves the way for this drug to be approved in the coming months. This is the first example from its extensive drug pipeline to successfully navigate the clinical trials process and it significantly validates the core gene-silencing technology platform that underpins the business. The initial success has been in an inherited disorder called TTR Amyloidosis, a serious disease that manifests through chronic and often fatal damage to nerve and cardiac tissue. With limited treatment options hitherto available, the evidence that Alnylam's drug reversed the disease offers a profound benefit to this critical patient group. We have written before on the changing landscape of drug development. What has long been a process dominated by serendipity is becoming increasingly rational. The synchronised efforts of science to unlock the molecular basis of disease alongside novel highly targeted intervention will bring profound changes in healthcare. Alnylam embodies much of this change; a technology that explicitly links the growing appreciation of genetics in driving disease with the ability to intervene directly at the genetic level. Novel, high potential therapeutic platforms are comparatively rare, perhaps the drug discovery industry might see a handful of these every decade or so, even rarer still is for one company to have robust proprietary ownership of the technology. The combination of these two observations makes us excited about the ongoing potential of Alnylam, both therapeutically and commercially.

Other notable contributors to performance include LendingTree, the online marketplace for US consumers to efficiently access financial products, and IPG Photonics, manufacturer of fibre-lasers used in various metal processing applications. LendingTree's very robust growth hints at the emerging network effects and scale advantages that are common traits amongst dominant online marketplaces. With an offering that benefits borrowers through choice and transparency, combined with a



broad base of lenders that increasingly recognise the power of targeting borrowers through digital channels, we see significant scope for the business to grow and further strengthen its emerging advantage. IPG Photonics has seen a marked acceleration in growth rates recently as adoption of fibre-lasers, a product category they pioneered, broadens out. This is being driven by the company's success in producing lasers that operate at increasing power levels, a development that has seen the technology move away from comparatively simple applications, such as metal etching, towards mainstream industrial processes such as welding. With a growing range of applications, we see a role for fibre-lasers in helping to drive the automation of production lines around the world, a development that could underpin many years of growth for the business.

### Portfolio Update

We acquired several new holdings in the period. The holdings in Teladoc, Mindbody, CEVA, Ambarella and STAAR Surgical were commented on in the Interim Report. New holdings in the second half of the year included Spire Global, Mulesoft, Penumbra, Exact Sciences, Novocure and NuCana. Spire Global is an unlisted company that designs, manufactures and operates a constellation of nano-satellites. These are a fraction of the size, weight and

complexity of traditional satellite hardware, yet offer improved performance and significantly lower costs when used in combination. With its rapidly growing network of orbiting nano-satellites, Spire is attempting to solve large problems in diverse areas such as weather forecasting, aircraft tracking and maritime monitoring. Mulesoft sells software to corporates that helps them to connect their IT assets through the use of Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). Historically, patching together disparate pieces of software within a business had required costly specialist system integration and cumbersome point-to-point code. In contrast, APIs have the potential to revolutionise how IT departments operate by enabling faster and cheaper IT integration without compromising integrity and security of the network. The opportunity is large and expanding, driven by the proliferation of software and computing devices, and we believe Mulesoft's technological lead is significant. Penumbra designs and manufactures advanced medical tools for minimally invasive clot removal. Through removing blood clots quickly, the outcomes for stroke victims can be significantly improved compared to conventional drug based treatments. This has the effect of significantly lowering lifetime care costs with the additional benefit of enabling the procedure to be performed in an outpatient setting.

The new holdings in Exact Sciences, Novocure and NuCana are all examples of innovative approaches to combat cancer. Exact offers a low cost molecular diagnostic cancer test based on its understanding of epigenetic changes that occur very early as a cancer forms. The initial test, marketed as Cologuard, is focused on colon cancer, the second most prevalent cancer in the US. The test has been selling extremely well which we believe is testament to the significant value this test confers to the patient and the healthcare system. We expect the very strong growth for Cologuard to continue and we are intrigued by early moves to apply the company's genetic insights to potentially other cancers such as lung, ovarian or prostate. Novocure has pioneered a novel therapeutic modality, known as Tumour Treating Fields. It uses low intensity intermediate frequency alternating electric fields to stop the division of cancer cells. The first application of this new therapeutic approach is for treating patients with glioblastoma, an aggressive form of brain cancer. We are encouraged by the clinical evidence and the early commercial traction which Novocure has seen to date and we believe the mechanism of action could have broad application in treating other solid tumours. NuCana is an Edinburgh based healthcare company that has developed a proprietary chemistry that improves the potency and duration of action of traditional chemotherapy agents. These chemical modifications should prevent mechanisms of drug resistance often seen in chemotherapy treatment and should avoid many of the toxicity issues that drastically impact on patients. With several clinical trials due to report over the coming years we see great potential for the business to transform the chemotherapy field.

The holdings in AAC Technologies and Abcam were sold following a period of strong share price performance that, in our opinion, resulted in the shares being fairly valued. Exa and Novadaq exited the portfolio on the back of the companies being acquired. Since the Company's financial year end, Imagination Technologies has also been acquired.

For a definition of terms see Glossary of Terms on page 61.

## Investment Philosophy

Most small businesses are destined to stay small given their limited scope for both structural growth and meaningful differentiation. Such businesses constitute the bulk of the smaller companies' universe yet are of no appeal to us. However, what is intriguing about the smaller companies' universe is that it contains a subset of immature but potentially high growth companies. By identifying attractive growth companies earlier we seek to benefit from growth at an earlier stage in a company's lifecycle and retain ownership of successful companies as they grow and thrive; we see our role as investing in what are potentially the larger companies of the future as opposed to the smaller companies of today.

We are looking to concentrate on the part of the market where we believe our analytical effort and the pursuit of genuinely transformational growth can be better exploited. The focus at time of initial investment is on younger, more immature companies that are global and exhibiting strong growth.

It is important to remember that big successful ideas typically start out as small, tentative and unproven. Early iterations are easy to dismiss as unworkable but experimentation with, and evolution of, an initially raw concept can, over time, yield huge commercial relevance. Our philosophy involves weighing up what is proven and tangible alongside what has promise and long term potential. Integral to this approach is recognising the role of innovation in business development; it provides the fuel for business creation, growth and long term competitive differentiation. Consequently, identifying companies that value innovation, having both a cultural acceptance of it and a means to develop commercial opportunities around it, is fundamental to our investment approach.



Growth companies, especially those which are young and hard to model, are difficult businesses to value. The wide range of potential outcomes and profitability that is heavily skewed to future years is a combination of uncertainties that many investors struggle with. We do not have all the answers but by approaching the challenge with a genuine long term perspective, accepting a degree of uncertainty, backing robust innovation and entrepreneurial management, we believe we are well positioned to identify the smaller businesses most likely to shape the world in which we live. As technological advancements encroach into an increasing pool of opportunity, the rate and extent of growth that a small business can achieve, in a relatively short period of time, is almost unrecognisable to that of a few years ago. Innovative smaller businesses that are unburdened by the legacy of historic business practices, or those willing to adapt to change, are best positioned to harness this opportunity.

## Portfolio and Equity Performance as at 31 October 2017

Name	Business	Country	Fair value 2017 £'000	% of total assets	Absolute † performance %	Relative † performance %	Fair value 2016 £'000
Alnylam Pharmaceuticals	Therapeutic gene silencing	USA	22,449	5.8	214.4	172.1	6,552
MarketAxess	Electronic bond trading platform	USA	21,640	5.6	6.7	(7.6)	20,394
LendingTree	Online loan marketplace	USA	17,178	4.4	207.8	166.4	4,582
IPG Photonics	High-power fibre lasers	USA	14,208	3.7	101.7	74.6	7,770
Tesla Inc	Electric cars, autonomous driving and solar energy	USA	11,209	2.9	54.2	33.4	7,271
iRobot	Domestic and military robots	USA	9,244	2.4	21.8	5.4	7,585
Wayfair	Online furniture and homeware retailer	USA	8,964	2.3	92.8	66.9	4,652
IP Group	Intellectual property commercialisation	UK	8,079	2.1	(1.7)	(14.9)	8,238
Temenos Group	Banking software	Switzerland	7,955	2.1	65.6	43.3	4,834
Renishaw	Measurement and calibration equipment	UK	6,963	1.8	94.2	68.1	3,629
AeroVironment	Small unmanned aircraft systems	USA	6,774	1.7	96.1	69.7	3,456
Yoox Net-A-Porter	Online luxury fashion retailer	Italy	6,564	1.7	20.7	4.5	2,192
GrubHub	Online and mobile platform for restaurant pick-up and delivery orders	USA	6,432	1.7	47.2	27.4	4,371
Ocado	Online food retailer	UK	5,676	1.5	4.6	(9.5)	5,431
Zillow Class C	US online real estate portal	USA	5,646	1.5	13.8	(1.6)	4,961
Galapagos	Clinical stage biotechnology company	Belgium	5,640	1.5	46.3	26.6	3,855
Genus	Animal breeding services	UK	5,180	1.3	26.8	9.7	4,133
Financial Engines	Investment advisory firm	USA	5,165	1.3	20.8	4.5	4,295
Start Today	Internet fashion retailer	Japan	5,083	1.3	43.8	24.4	4,286
Collectis	Biotech focused on genetic engineering	France	4,942	1.3	79.2	55.1	2,177
Baozun SPN ADR	Chinese e-commerce solution provider	USA	4,569	1.2	98.6 *	88.1 *	–
Exact Sciences	Provides non-invasive molecular tests for early cancer detection	USA	4,552	1.2	31.2 *	27.4 *	–
InfoMart Corp	Internet platform for restaurant supplies	Japan	4,388	1.1	17.0	1.3	3,777
Xero	Cloud-based accounting software	New Zealand	4,255	1.1	70.5	47.6	2,439
Faro Technologies	Designs and develops measurement devices	USA	4,204	1.1	42.0	22.8	2,951
Mulesoft 'A'	Enterprise software developer	USA	4,192	1.1	9.7 *	6.5 *	–
Morphosys	Therapeutic antibodies	Germany	4,180	1.1	80.6	56.3	2,315
Oxford Nanopore Technologies®	Novel DNA sequencing technology	UK	4,176	1.1	16.2	0.6	3,306
Puretech Health	IP commercialisation focused on health care	UK	4,154	1.1	(8.3)	(20.6)	3,608
Novocure	Manufacturer of medical devices for cancer treatment	USA	4,136	1.1	22.3 *	22.3 *	–
Dialog Semiconductor	Analogue chips for mobile phones	Germany	3,992	1.0	16.6	0.9	3,432
Seattle Genetics	Antibody conjugates based biotechnology	USA	3,947	1.0	9.0	(5.7)	3,620
Trupanion	Pet health insurance provider	USA	3,923	1.0	59.9	38.4	2,452
Chegg	Online educational company	USA	3,899	1.0	3.0 *	2.9 *	–
Stamps.com	Website for postage services	USA	3,884	1.0	111.3	82.8	3,379
ASOS	Online fashion retailer	UK	3,874	1.0	8.4	(6.2)	3,570
4D Pharma	Bacteria derived novel therapeutics	UK	3,748	1.0	(51.3)	(57.9)	7,930
Xeros Technology Group	Commercial laundry manufacturer	UK	3,733	1.0	8.3	(6.3)	3,479

Name	Business	Country	Fair value 2017 £'000	% of total assets	Absolute † performance %	Relative † performance %	Fair value 2016 £'000
National Instruments Corp	Instrumentation equipment used in research and testing	USA	3,706	1.0	50.4	30.2	2,516
Cosmo Pharmaceuticals	Therapies for gastrointestinal diseases	Italy	3,643	0.9	(7.5)	(19.9)	3,977
Genmab	Therapeutic antibody company	Denmark	3,636	0.9	12.7	(2.5)	3,241
MonotaRO	Online business supplies	Japan	3,586	0.9	3.9	(10.1)	3,475
SEEK	Online recruitment portal	Australia	3,461	0.9	19.0	2.9	3,647
Lifull (formerly Next)	Provides online property information	Japan	3,438	0.9	(15.9)	(27.2)	4,113
Foundation Medicine	Develops cancer diagnostic technology	USA	3,389	0.9	82.3	57.7	1,859
STAAR Surgical	Develops and manufactures high margin visual implants	USA	3,142	0.8	47.8 *	23.4 *	–
M3	Online medical database	Japan	3,131	0.8	(10.0)	(22.2)	3,492
Ambarella	Video compression and image processing semiconductors	USA	3,124	0.8	(3.4) *	(8.5) *	–
Kingdee International Software	Enterprise management software	China	3,081	0.8	21.3	4.9	2,541
Victrex	High-performance thermo-plastics	UK	3,048	0.8	40.4	21.5	2,227
CEVA	Licenses DSP-based platforms applications to the semiconductor industry	USA	2,998	0.8	29.0 *	22.3 *	–
Peptidream	Drug discovery platform	Japan	2,998	0.8	12.6	(2.5)	2,661
Splunk	Data diagnostics	USA	2,913	0.8	2.8	(11.0)	3,819
Teladoc	Telemedicine services provider	USA	2,912	0.7	46.8 *	36.8 *	–
Digital Garage	Internet business incubator	Japan	2,902	0.7	4.9	(9.2)	2,788
Suss Microtec	Fabrication and inspection equipment	Germany	2,875	0.7	152.5	118.5	1,146
Rightmove	UK online property portal	UK	2,865	0.7	12.7	(2.5)	2,577
Zillow Class A	US online real estate portal	USA	2,825	0.7	15.0	(0.5)	2,458
Xaar	Ink jet printing technology	UK	2,794	0.7	19.6	3.5	2,410
Imagination Technologies	Graphics semiconductor designer	UK	2,743	0.7	(20.1)	(30.9)	3,435
Horizon Discovery	Customised cell lines to aid drug discovery	UK	2,596	0.7	98.4	71.7	1,303
SDL	Language translation services	UK	2,591	0.7	25.3	8.5	2,093
Basware	Software solutions for financial transactions	Finland	2,477	0.6	23.4	6.8	2,045
Dexcom	Real time blood glucose monitoring	USA	2,470	0.6	(47.2)	(54.3)	4,674
Stratasys	3D printer manufacturer	USA	2,451	0.6	8.5	(6.1)	1,794
Pacira Pharmaceuticals	Development, commercialisation and manufacturing of proprietary pharmaceutical products	USA	2,414	0.6	(7.3)	(19.8)	2,605
Mindbody CL	Business management software for the wellness sector	USA	2,308	0.6	9.0 *	(0.1) *	–
Codexis	Manufacturer of custom industrial enzymes	USA	2,295	0.6	12.0	(3.1)	2,067
Spire Global®	Manufacturer of small, low cost satellites	USA	2,259	0.6	(3.6) *	(6.6) *	–
Digimarc	Digital watermarking technology	USA	2,188	0.6	3.9	(10.1)	2,109
Adaptimmune Therapeutics ADR	Clinical stage biopharmaceutical company	UK	2,186	0.6	65.9	43.6	1,321
NuCana SPN ADR	An oncology-focused biotechnology company	UK	2,156	0.6	(23.7) *	(26.0) *	–
Penumbra	Manufacturer of a novel blood clot extraction technology	USA	2,130	0.5	9.5 *	6.3 *	–
Oxford Instruments	Produces advanced instrumentation equipment	UK	2,121	0.5	42.6	23.4	1,509

Name	Business	Country	Fair value 2017 £'000	% of total assets	Absolute † performance %	Relative † performance %	Fair value 2016 £'000
Ellie Mae	Provides technology solutions to automate mortgage origination process	USA	2,032	0.5	(21.9)	(32.4)	2,602
Ceres Power Holding	Developer of fuel cells	UK	1,995	0.5	29.8	12.3	1,506
Catapult Group International	Sports analytics focused on optimising athlete performance	Australia	1,961	0.5	8.1 *	4.5 *	–
Benefitfocus	Cloud-based benefits software provider	USA	1,947	0.5	(23.6) *	(26.8) *	–
Unity Biotechnology Inc Series B Pref.®	Biotechnology company seeking to develop anti ageing therapies	USA	1,506	0.4	(8.1)	(20.4)	1,638
Tissue Regenix	Regenerative medical devices	UK	1,430	0.4	(48.0)	(55.0)	1,770
Zumtobel	Commercial lighting	Austria	1,350	0.3	(9.3)	(21.5)	1,499
Aduro Biotechnology	Immunotherapy services provider	USA	1,302	0.3	(32.2)	(41.3)	1,145
China Financial Services	Small and medium-sized enterprises lending in China	China	1,276	0.3	(1.1)	(14.4)	1,334
Ricardo	Automotive engineer	UK	1,123	0.3	(9.6)	(21.8)	1,264
Avacta Group	Analytical reagents and instrumentation	UK	1,087	0.3	(25.7)	(35.7)	1,465
Summit Therapeutics	Drug discovery and development	UK	1,065	0.3	(22.5)	(32.9)	799
C4X Discovery Holdings	Rational drug design and optimisation	UK	851	0.2	(31.1)	(40.4)	891
Acacia Research	Patent licensor	USA	745	0.2	(29.3)	(38.8)	1,065
Nanoco	Quantum dot manufacturer	UK	732	0.2	(45.6)	(52.9)	1,365
Thin Film Electronics	Develops printed, rewritable memory media	Norway	519	0.1	(45.8)	(53.1)	960
Foamix Pharmaceuticals	Drug reformulation technology	Israel	510	0.1	(29.3)	(38.9)	724
Ilika	Discovery and development of materials for mass market applications	UK	466	0.1	(53.6)	(59.9)	1,007
Sarine Technologies	Systems for diamond grading and cutting	Singapore	462	0.1	(42.1)	(49.9)	820
hVIVO (formerly Retroscreen Virology)	Outsourced pre-clinical analytical services	UK	400	0.1	(67.7)	(72.1)	1,284
Applied Graphene Materials	Manufactures graphene nanoplatelets	UK	242	0.1	(76.4)	(79.6)	516
Velocys	Gas to liquid technology	UK	162	0.0	2.2	(11.6)	162
GI Dynamics	Develops and markets medical devices	Australia	34	0.0	94.1	68.0	18
China Lumena New Material	Mines, processes and manufactures natural thenardite products	China	0	0.0	0.0	(15.6)	0
Ensogo	South East Asian e-commerce	Australia	0	0.0	0.0	(15.6)	0
<b>Total equities</b>			<b>383,846</b>	<b>99.0</b>			
<b>Net liquid assets</b>			<b>4,017</b>	<b>1.0</b>			
<b>Total assets at fair value#</b>			<b>387,863</b>	<b>100.0</b>			

† Absolute and relative performance has been calculated on a total return basis over the period 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017 (performance figures for investments bought during the period are part-period returns – see note below). Absolute performance is in sterling terms; relative performance is against S&P Global Small Cap Index (in sterling terms).

\* Figures relate to part-period returns where equity has been purchased during the period.

# Before deduction of loan.

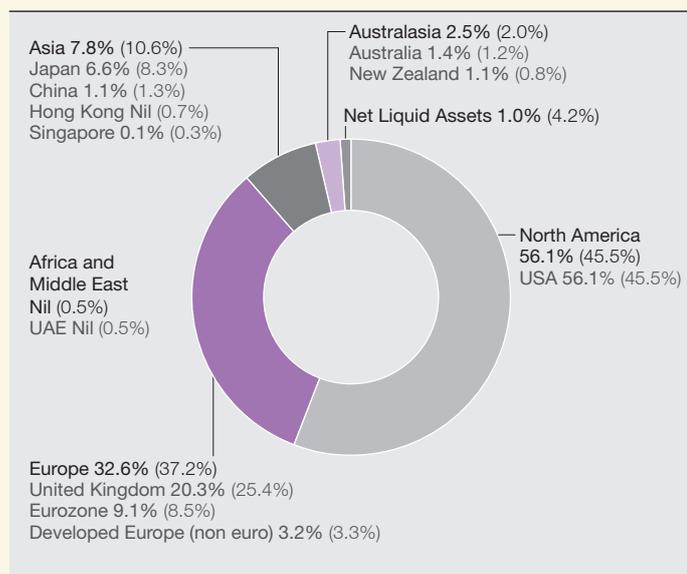
® Denotes unlisted security.

Source: Baillie Gifford/StatPro and relevant underlying index providers. See disclaimer on page 60.

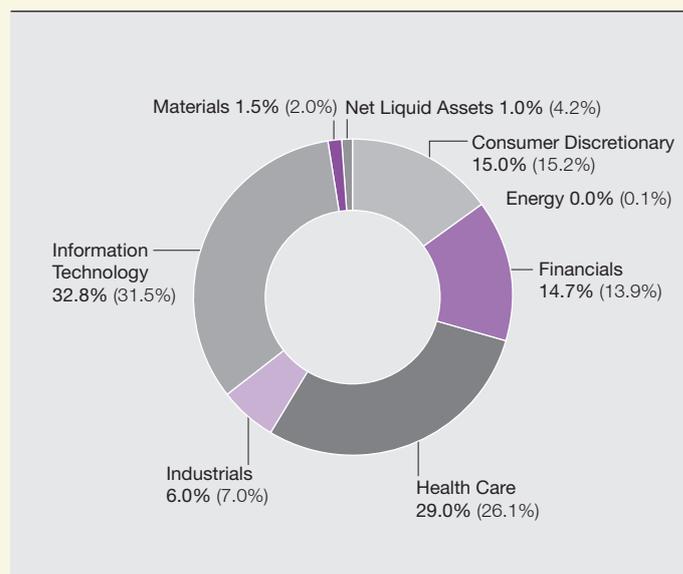
Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

## Distribution of Total Assets

### Geographical 2017 (2016)



### Sectoral 2017 (2016)



## Investment Changes

	Valuation at 31 October 2016 £'000	Net acquisitions/ (disposals) £'000	Appreciation/ (depreciation) £'000	Valuation at 31 October 2017 £'000
<b>Equities:</b>				
North America				
USA	138,997	12,280	65,994	217,271
Europe				
United Kingdom	77,658	(682)	1,260	78,236
Eurozone	25,963	163	9,537	35,663
Developed Europe (non euro)	10,017	(250)	2,853	12,620
Africa and the Middle East				
UAE	1,638	(1,515)	(123)	–
Asia				
Japan	25,515	(1,559)	1,570	25,526
China	3,875	–	482	4,357
Hong Kong	2,212	(4,008)	1,796	–
Singapore	820	–	(358)	462
Australasia				
Australia	3,665	1,037	754	5,456
New Zealand	2,439	–	1,816	4,255
<b>Total equities</b>	<b>292,799</b>	<b>5,466</b>	<b>85,581</b>	<b>383,846</b>
Net liquid assets	12,721	(7,644)	(1,060)	4,017
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>305,520</b>	<b>(2,178)</b>	<b>84,521</b>	<b>387,863</b>

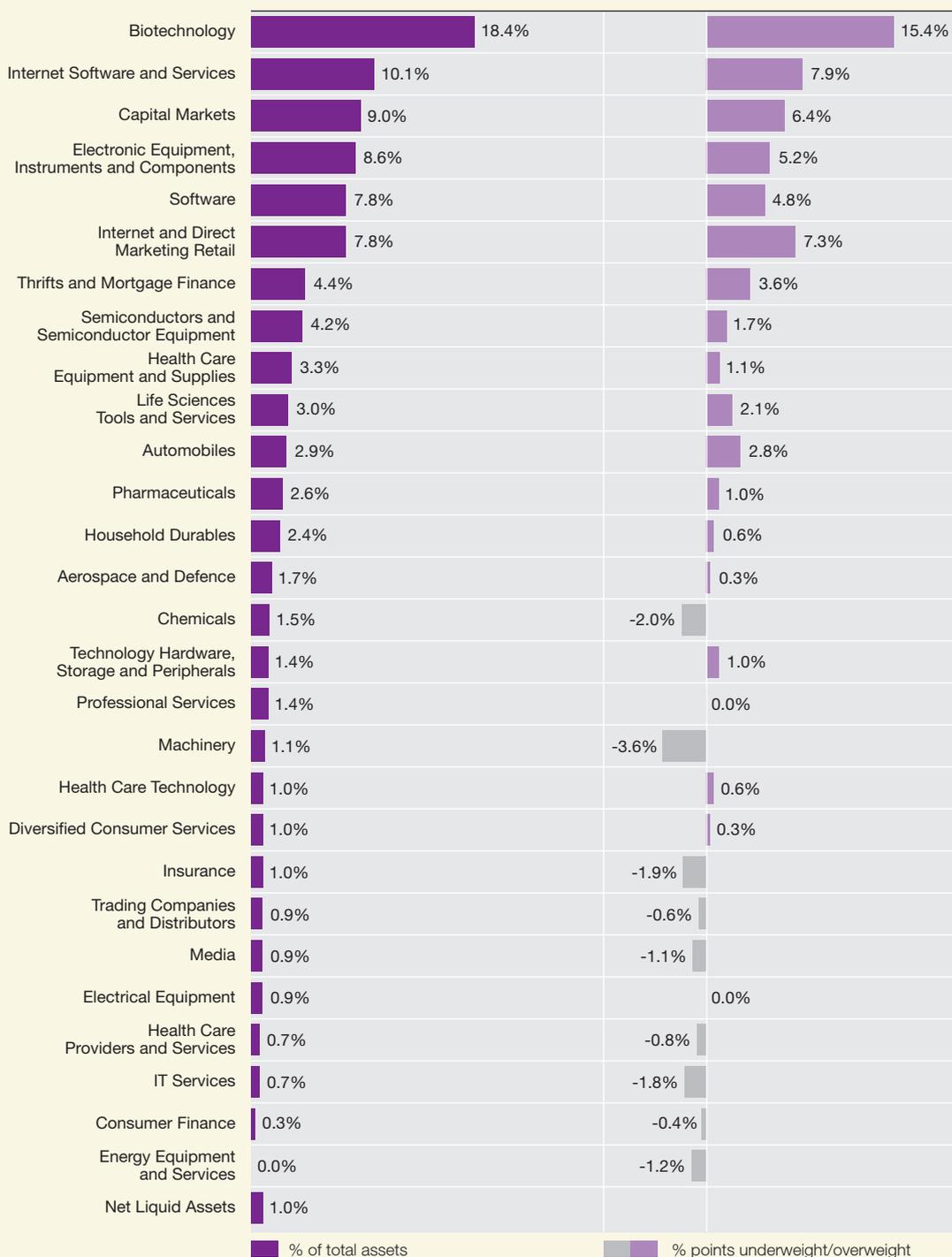
The figures above for total assets are made up of total assets less current liabilities before deduction of loan.

## Distribution of Total Assets\* by Industry

At 31 October 2017 Industry Analysis

Portfolio Weightings

(relative to comparative index†)



\* Total assets before deduction of bank loan.

† S&P Global Small Cap Index (in sterling terms). Weightings exclude industries where the Company has no exposure. See disclaimer on page 60.

The Strategic Report which includes pages 2 to 17 was approved by the Board on 7 December 2017.

Henry CT Strutt  
Chairman

## Directors and Management

Members of the Board come from a broad variety of backgrounds. The Board can draw on a very extensive pool of knowledge and experience.

### Directors



**Henry Strutt was appointed a Director on 1 November 2011 and appointed Chairman on 24 January 2017.** He qualified as a chartered accountant in 1979, following which he spent over twenty years with the Robert Fleming Group, seventeen of which were in the Far East. He is a non-executive director of Harrods Bank Limited and New Waves Solutions Limited.



**William Ducas was appointed a Director on 22 March 2002 and is the Senior Independent Director.** He is a member of the board of the Weir Foundation charitable trust and is on the International Advisory Board of Zamorano University. He was previously a director of West LB Mellon Asset Management and a managing director of F&C Management Ltd of North America.



**Donald Cameron was appointed a Director on 2 December 2010 and is Chairman of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee.** He is an advocate at the Scottish Bar where he has a general civil practice, with a particular emphasis on public law. He is also a qualified barrister in England and Wales, a member of the Scottish Parliament and a non-executive director of Murray Income Trust PLC.



**Helen James was appointed a Director on 2 December 2010.** She is the former CEO of Investis, a leading digital corporate communications company. She was also previously Head of Pan-European Equity Sales at Paribas. She is also a non-executive director of The Mercantile Investment Trust plc.



MIG Wilson

**Mungo Wilson was appointed a Director on 8 December 2016.**

He is a former solicitor and is Associate Professor of Finance at Saïd Business School, University of Oxford. He is also an associate member of the Oxford Man Institute of Quantitative Finance.

All the Directors are members of the Nomination Committee and all the Directors, with the exception of Mr WJ Ducas, are members of the Audit and Management Engagement Committees. Mr WJ Ducas stepped down from the Audit and Management Engagement Committee on 20 September 2017.

### Managers and Secretaries

The Company has appointed Baillie Gifford & Co Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Baillie Gifford & Co, as its Alternative Investment Fund Managers and Company Secretaries. Baillie Gifford & Co Limited has delegated portfolio management services to Baillie Gifford & Co. Baillie Gifford & Co is an investment management firm formed in 1927 out of the legal firm Baillie & Gifford, WS, which had been involved in investment management since 1908.

Baillie Gifford is one of the largest investment trust managers in the UK and currently manages seven investment trusts. Baillie Gifford also manages unit trusts and open ended investment companies, together with investment portfolios on behalf of pension funds, charities and other institutional clients, both in the UK and overseas. Funds under the management or advice of Baillie Gifford totalled around £180 billion at 31 October 2017. Based in Edinburgh, it is one of the leading privately owned investment management firms in the UK, with 43 partners and a staff of around 1,000.

Douglas Brodie is the portfolio manager. He joined Baillie Gifford in 2001 and is Head of the Global Discovery Team, which focuses on the opportunities of smaller companies. John MacDougall has stood down as the Company's Deputy portfolio manager, to be replaced by Svetlana Viteva and Luke Ward, effective 7 December 2017. John MacDougall remains an investor on Baillie Gifford's Long Term Global Growth investment desk. Both Svetlana Viteva and Luke Ward joined Baillie Gifford in 2012 and work closely with Douglas Brodie as part of Baillie Gifford's Global Discovery investment desk, from which Edinburgh Worldwide is managed.

Baillie Gifford & Co Limited and Baillie Gifford & Co are both authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

## Directors' Report

The Directors present their Report together with the Financial Statements of the Company for the year to 31 October 2017.

### Corporate Governance

The Corporate Governance Report is set out on pages 23 to 25 and forms part of this Report.

### Managers and Company Secretaries

Baillie Gifford & Co Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Baillie Gifford & Co, has been appointed as the Company's Alternative Investment Fund Managers ('AIFM') and Company Secretaries. Baillie Gifford & Co Limited has delegated portfolio management services to Baillie Gifford & Co.

The Investment Management Agreement sets out the matters over which the Managers have authority in accordance with the policies and directions of, and subject to restrictions imposed by, the Board. The Management Agreement is terminable on not less than three months' notice. Compensation fees would only be payable in respect of the notice period if termination by the Company were to occur sooner.

With effect from 1 September 2016 the annual management fee is 0.95% on the first £50m of net assets, 0.65% on the next £200m of net assets and 0.55% on the remaining net assets. Prior to 1 September 2016 the fee was 0.95% on the first £50m of net assets and 0.65% on the remaining net assets. Management fees are calculated and payable quarterly. The Board is of the view that calculating the fee with reference to performance would be unlikely to exert a positive influence on performance.

The Board considers the Company's investment management and secretarial arrangements on a continuing basis and a formal review is conducted by the Audit and Management Engagement Committee annually. The Committee considered the following topics amongst others in its review:

- investment process;
- investment performance;
- the quality of the personnel assigned to handle the Company's affairs;
- developments at the Managers, including staff turnover;
- the administrative services provided by the Secretaries;
- share price and discount; and
- charges and fees.

Following the most recent review the Audit and Management Engagement Committee concluded that the continuing appointment of Baillie Gifford & Co Limited as Managers and Secretaries, on the terms agreed, is in the interests of shareholders as a whole. This was subsequently approved by the Board.

### Depositary

BNY Mellon Trust & Depositary (UK) Limited has been appointed as the Company's Depositary. The Depositary's responsibilities include cash monitoring, safe keeping of the Company's financial instruments, verifying ownership and maintaining a record of other assets and monitoring the Company's compliance with investment limits and leverage requirements. The Depositary has delegated the custody function to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV.

### Directors

Information about the Directors who were in office during the year and up to the date the Financial Statements were signed including their relevant experience can be found on pages 18 and 19.

Mr HCT Strutt, having served for three years since he was last elected, will be retiring at the Annual General Meeting and offering himself for re-election.

Mr WJ Ducas, having served for more than nine years, offers himself for re-election annually.

Following formal performance evaluation, the performance of Mr HCT Strutt and Mr WJ Ducas continues to be effective and each remains committed to the Company. Their contribution to the Board is greatly valued and the Board recommends their re-election to shareholders.

### Director Indemnification and Insurance

The Company has entered into qualifying third party deeds of indemnity in favour of each of its Directors. The deeds, which were in force during the year to 31 October 2017 and up to the date of approval of this Report, cover any liabilities that may arise to a third party, other than the Company, for negligence, default or breach of trust or duty. The Directors are not indemnified in respect of liabilities to the Company, any regulatory or criminal fines, any costs incurred in connection with criminal proceedings in which the Director is convicted or civil proceedings brought by the Company in which judgement is given against him/her. In addition, the indemnity does not apply to any liability to the extent that it is recovered from another person.

The Company maintains Directors' and Officers' liability insurance.

### Conflicts of Interest

Each Director submits a list of potential conflicts of interest to the Nomination Committee on an annual basis. The Committee considers these carefully, taking into account the circumstances surrounding them and makes a recommendation to the Board on whether or not the potential conflicts should be authorised. Board authorisation is for a period of one year.

Having considered the lists of potential conflicts there were no situations which gave rise to a direct or indirect interest of a Director which conflicted with the interests of the Company.

### Dividends

The Company's objective is that of generating capital growth. Consequently, the Managers do not invest in companies based on the level of income they may payout as dividends.

As highlighted last year, the Board does not intend to draw on the Company's revenue reserve to pay or maintain dividends. This year the net revenue return per share was a net revenue return of £149,000. There is no requirement under section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 to pay a dividend as the net revenue return is below the level which would trigger the requirement to pay a dividend hence the Board is recommending that no final dividend be paid. Should the level of underlying income increase in future years, the Board will seek to distribute the minimum permissible to maintain investment trust status by way of a final dividend.

## Share Capital

### Capital Structure

The Company's capital structure consists of 49,004,319 ordinary shares of 5p each at 31 October 2017 (2016 – 49,004,319 ordinary shares). There are no restrictions concerning the holding or transfer of the Company's ordinary shares and there are no special rights attached to any of the shares.

### Dividends

The ordinary shares carry a right to receive dividends. Interim dividends are determined by the Directors, whereas any proposed final dividend is subject to shareholder approval.

### Capital Entitlement

On a winding up, after meeting the liabilities of the Company, the surplus assets will be paid to ordinary shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings.

### Voting

Each ordinary shareholder present in person or by proxy is entitled to one vote on a show of hands and, on a poll, to one vote for every share held.

Information on the deadlines for proxy appointments can be found on pages 53 and 54.

### Major Interests Disclosed in the Company's Shares

Name	No. of ordinary 5p shares held at 31 October 2017	% of issue
Brewin Dolphin Limited (indirect)	2,250,980	4.6

There have been no changes to the major interests in the Company's shares intimated up to 7 December 2017.

## Annual General Meeting

### Resolutions 7 – Authority to Allot Shares

Resolution 7 in the Notice of Annual General Meeting seeks to renew the Directors' general authority to issue shares up to an aggregate nominal amount of £808,571. This amount represents approximately 33.0% of the Company's total ordinary share capital currently in issue and meets institutional guidelines. No issue of ordinary shares will be made pursuant to the authorisation in Resolution 7 which would effectively alter the control of the Company without the prior approval of shareholders in general meeting.

### Resolutions 8 – Disapplication of Pre-emption Rights

Resolution 8, which is proposed as a special resolution, seeks to renew the Directors' authority to allot equity securities or sell shares held in treasury on a non-pre-emptive basis for cash (i.e. without first offering such shares to existing shareholders pro-rata to their existing holdings) up to an aggregate nominal amount of £245,021 (representing approximately 10% of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company as at 7 December 2017). Shareholders should note that this year the authority being sought in this resolution has been increased from 5% to 10% of the issued share capital. The Directors believe this to be an appropriate level and one which is consistent with the approach taken by many other investment trusts. The authorities sought in Resolutions 7 and 8 will continue until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2019 or on the expiry of 15 months from the passing of this resolution, if earlier.

Such authorities will only be used to issue shares or sell shares from treasury at a premium to net asset value and only when the Directors believe that it would be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders to do so. The Directors believe that the ability to buy back shares at a discount and sell them or issue new shares at a premium are useful tools in smoothing supply and demand. No shares were issued during the year to 31 October 2017 and no shares were held in treasury as at 7 December 2017.

### Resolution 9 – Market Purchases of Own Shares by the Company

At the last Annual General Meeting the Company was granted authority to purchase up to 7,345,747 ordinary shares (equivalent to approximately 14.99% of its issued share capital), such authority to expire at the Annual General Meeting in respect of the year ending 31 October 2017. No shares were bought back during the year under review and no shares are held in treasury.

Share buy-backs may be made principally:

- (i) to enhance net asset value for continuing shareholders by purchasing shares at a discount to the prevailing net asset value; and
- (ii) to address any imbalance between the supply of and the demand for the Company's shares that results in a discount of the quoted market price to the published net asset value per share.

The Company may hold bought back shares 'in treasury' and then:

- (i) sell such shares (or any of them) for cash (or its equivalent under the Companies Act 2006); or
- (ii) cancel the shares (or any of them).

Shares will only be sold from treasury at a premium to net asset value.

The Directors are seeking shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meeting to renew the authority to purchase up to 7,345,747 ordinary shares representing approximately 14.99% of the Company's ordinary shares in issue at the date of passing of the resolution, such authority to expire at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2019.

In accordance with the Listing Rules of the UK Listing Authority, the maximum price (excluding expenses) that may be paid on the exercise of the authority must not exceed the higher of:

- (i) 5 percent above the average closing price on the London Stock Exchange of an ordinary share over the five business days immediately preceding the date of purchase; and
- (ii) the higher of the price of the last independent trade and the highest current independent bid as stipulated by Article 5(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) 22 December 2003 implementing the Market Abuse Directive as regards exemptions for buy back programmes and stabilisation of financial instruments (No. 2273/2003).

The minimum price (exclusive of expenses) that may be paid will be the nominal value of an ordinary share. Purchases of shares will be made within guidelines established, from time to time, by the Board. Your attention is drawn to Resolution 9 in the Notice of Annual General Meeting.

### Recommendation

The Directors consider each resolution being proposed at the Annual General Meeting to be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders as a whole and they unanimously recommend that all shareholders vote in favour of them, as they intend to do where possible in respect of their own beneficial shareholdings.

### Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments comprise its investment portfolio, cash balances, bank borrowings and debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations such as sales and purchases awaiting settlement and accrued income. The financial risk management objectives and policies arising from its financial instruments and the exposure of the Company to risk are disclosed in note 17 to the accounts.

### Future Developments of the Company

The outlook for the Company for the next 12 months is set out in the Managers' Report and Investment Philosophy on pages 10 to 12.

### Articles of Association

The Company's Articles of Association may only be amended by special resolution at a general meeting of shareholders.

### Disclosure of Information to Auditor

The Directors confirm that so far as each of the Directors is aware there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditor is unaware and the Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditor is aware of that information.

### Independent Auditor

The Auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, is willing to continue in office and in accordance with section 489 and section 491(1) of the Companies Act 2006, resolutions concerning their reappointment and remuneration will be submitted to the Annual General Meeting.

### Post Balance Sheet Events

The Directors confirm that there have been no post Balance Sheet events up to 7 December 2017.

### Greenhouse Gas Emissions

All of the Company's activities are outsourced to third parties. The Company therefore has no greenhouse gas emissions to report from its operations, nor does it have responsibility for any other emissions producing sources under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013.

### Bribery Act

The Company has a zero tolerance policy towards bribery and is committed to carrying out business fairly, honestly and openly. The Managers also adopt a zero tolerance approach and have policies and procedures in place to prevent bribery.

### Criminal Finances Act 2017

The Company has a commitment to zero tolerance towards the criminal facilitation of tax evasion.

On behalf of the Board  
Henry CT Strutt  
Chairman  
7 December 2017

## Corporate Governance Report

The Board is committed to achieving and demonstrating high standards of Corporate Governance. This statement outlines how the principles of the 2016 UK Corporate Governance Code (the 'Code') which can be found at [www.frc.org.uk](http://www.frc.org.uk) and the relevant principles of the Association of Investment Companies Code of Corporate Governance (the 'AIC Code') were applied throughout the financial year. The AIC Code provides a framework of best practice for investment companies and can be found at [www.theaic.co.uk](http://www.theaic.co.uk).

### Compliance

The Board confirms that the Company has complied throughout the year under review with the relevant provisions of the Code and the recommendations of the AIC Code. The Code includes provisions relating to the role of the chief executive, executive directors' remuneration and the need for an internal audit function. Given that the Company is an externally managed investment trust, the Board considers these provisions are not relevant to the Company (the need for an internal audit function specific to the Company has been addressed on page 26).

### The Board

The Board has overall responsibility for the Company's affairs. It has a number of matters formally reserved for its approval including strategy, investment policy, currency hedging, gearing, treasury matters, dividend and corporate governance policy. A separate strategy session is held annually. The Board also reviews the Financial Statements, investment transactions, revenue budgets and performance of the Company. Full and timely information is provided to the Board to enable the Board to function effectively and to allow Directors to discharge their responsibilities.

The Board comprises five Directors all of whom are non-executive.

The Chairman, Mr HCT Strutt, is responsible for organising the business of the Board, ensuring its effectiveness and setting its agenda.

The executive responsibilities for investment management have been delegated to the Company's Alternative Investment Fund Manager ('AIFM'), Baillie Gifford & Co Limited, and in the context of a Board comprising entirely non-executive Directors, there is no chief executive officer. Mr WJ Ducas is the Senior Independent Director.

The Directors believe that the Board has a balance of skills and experience which enable it to provide effective strategic leadership and proper governance of the Company. Information about the Directors, including their relevant experience, can be found on pages 18 and 19.

There is an agreed procedure for Directors to seek independent professional advice if necessary at the Company's expense.

### Appointments

The terms and conditions of Directors' appointments are set out in formal letters of appointment which are available for inspection on request.

Under the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, a Director appointed during the year is required to retire and seek election by shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting. Directors are required to submit themselves for re-election at least once every three years and Directors who have served for more than nine years offer themselves for re-election annually.

The names of Directors retiring and offering themselves for re-election together with the reasons why the Board supports the re-elections are set out on page 20.

Directors are not entitled to any termination payments in relation to their appointment.

### Independence of Directors

All of the Directors are considered by the Board to be independent of the Managers and free of any business or other relationship which could interfere with the exercise of their independent judgement.

The Directors recognise the importance of succession planning for company boards and review the Board composition annually. The Board is of the view that length of service will not necessarily compromise the independence or contribution of Directors of an investment trust company, where continuity and experience can be a benefit to the Board. The Board concurs with the view expressed in the AIC Code that long serving Directors should not be prevented from being considered independent.

Mr WJ Ducas has served on the Board for more than nine years. Following formal performance evaluation the Board considers that Mr WJ Ducas continues to be independent in character and judgement and his skills and experience were a significant benefit to the Board.

### Meetings

There is an annual cycle of Board meetings which is designed to address, in a systematic way, overall strategy, review of investment policy, investment performance, marketing, revenue budgets, dividend policy and communication with shareholders. The Board considers that it meets sufficiently regularly to discharge its duties effectively. The following table shows the attendance record for the Board and Committee Meetings held during the year. The Annual General Meeting was attended by all the Directors.

#### Directors' Attendance at Meetings

	Board	Audit and Management Engagement Committee	Nomination Committee
<b>Number of meetings</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
DHL Reid*	1	2	–
HCT Strutt	5	2	1
DAJ Cameron	4	2	1
WJ Ducas	5	2	1
H James	5	2	1
MIG Wilson	4	2	–

\* Mr DHL Reid retired on 24 January 2017.

Mr WJ Ducas stepped down from the Audit and Management Committee on 20 September 2017.

### Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee consists of the whole Board and the Chairman of the Board is Chairman of the Committee. The Committee meets on an annual basis and at such other times as may be required. The Committee has written terms of reference which include reviewing the composition of the Board, identifying and nominating new candidates for appointment to

the Board, Board appraisal, succession planning and training. The Committee also considers whether Directors should be recommended for re-election by shareholders. The Committee is responsible for considering Directors' potential conflicts of interest and for making recommendations to the Board on whether or not the potential conflicts should be authorised.

Appointments to the Board are made on merit with due regard for the benefits of diversity including gender. The priority in appointing new Directors is to identify the candidate with the best range of skills and experience to complement existing Directors. The Board therefore does not consider it appropriate to set diversity targets or apply a diversity policy.

The Committee's terms of reference are available on request from the Company and on the Company's page on the Managers' website: [www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk](http://www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk).

### Performance Evaluation

An appraisal of the Chairman, each Director and a performance evaluation and review of the Board as a whole and its Committees was carried out during the year. After considering and responding to an evaluation questionnaire each Director had an interview with the Chairman. The appraisal of the Chairman was led by Mr WJ Ducas, the Senior Independent Director.

The appraisals and evaluations considered, amongst other criteria, the balance of skills of the Board, training and development requirements, the contribution of individual Directors and the overall effectiveness of the Board and its Committees. Following this process it was concluded that the performance of each Director, the Chairman, the Board and its Committees continues to be effective and each Director and the Chairman remain committed to the Company.

A review of the Chairman's and other Directors' commitments was carried out and the Nomination Committee is satisfied that they are capable of devoting sufficient time to the Company. There were no significant changes to the Chairman's other commitments during the year.

### Induction and Training

New Directors are provided with an induction programme which is tailored to the particular circumstances of the appointee. Briefings were provided during the year on industry and regulatory matters. Directors receive other relevant training as necessary.

### Remuneration

As all the Directors are non-executive, there is no requirement for a separate Remuneration Committee. Directors' fees are considered by the Board as a whole within the limits approved by shareholders. The Company's policy on remuneration is set out in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 28.

### Audit and Management Engagement Committee

The report of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee is set out on pages 26 and 27.

### Internal Controls and Risk Management

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for the Company's risk management and internal controls systems and for reviewing their effectiveness. The systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Board confirms that there is a continuing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the Company in accordance with the FRC guidance 'Guidance on Risk Management, Internal Control and Related Financial and Business Reporting'.

The practical measures in relation to the design, implementation and maintenance of control policies and procedures to safeguard the Company's assets and to manage its affairs properly, including the maintenance of effective operational and compliance controls have been delegated to the Managers and Secretaries.

The Board oversees the functions delegated to the Managers and Secretaries and the controls managed by the AIFM in accordance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (as detailed below). Baillie Gifford & Co's Internal Audit and Compliance Departments and the AIFM's permanent risk function provide the Audit and Management Engagement Committee with regular reports on their monitoring programmes. The reporting procedures for these departments are defined and formalised within a service level agreement. Baillie Gifford & Co conducts an annual review of its system of internal controls which is documented within an internal controls report which complies with ISAE 3402 and Technical Release AAF 01/06 – Assurance Reports on Internal Controls of Service Organisations made available to Third Parties. This report is independently reviewed by Baillie Gifford & Co's Auditor and a copy is submitted to the Audit and Management Engagement Committee.

A report identifying the material risks faced by the Company and the key controls employed to manage these risks is reviewed by the Audit and Management Engagement Committee.

These procedures ensure that consideration is given regularly to the nature and extent of risks facing the Company and that they are being actively monitored. Where changes in risk have been identified during the year they also provide a mechanism to assess whether further action is required to manage these risks.

The Directors confirm that they have reviewed the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal controls systems which accord with the FRC guidance 'Guidance on Risk Management, Internal Control and Related Financial and Business Reporting' and they have procedures in place to review their effectiveness on a regular basis. No significant weaknesses were identified in the year under review and up to the date of this Report.

The Board confirms that these procedures have been in place throughout the Company's financial year and continue to be in place up to the date of approval of this Report.

To comply with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive, BNY Mellon Trust & Depository (UK) Limited act as the Company's Depository and Baillie Gifford & Co Limited as its AIFM.

The Depository's responsibilities include cash monitoring, safe keeping of the Company's financial instruments verifying ownership and maintaining a record of other assets and monitoring the Company's compliance with investment limits and leverage requirements. The Depository is liable for the loss of financial instruments held in custody. The Depository will ensure that any delegate segregates the assets of the Company. The Depository has delegated the custody function to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV London Branch ('the Custodian'). The Custodian

prepares reports on its key controls and safeguards which are independently reviewed by KPMG LLP. The reports are reviewed by Baillie Gifford's Business Risk Department and a summary of the key points is reported to the Audit and Management Engagement Committee and any concerns investigated.

The Depositary provides the Audit and Management Engagement Committee with a report on its monitoring activities.

The AIFM has established a permanent risk management function to ensure that effective risk management policies and procedures are in place and to monitor compliance with risk limits. The AIFM has a risk management policy which covers the risks associated with the management of the portfolio, and the adequacy and effectiveness of this policy is reviewed and approved at least annually. This review includes the risk management processes and systems and limits for each risk area.

The risk limits, which are set by the AIFM and approved by the Board, take into account the objectives, strategy and risk profile of the portfolio. These limits, including leverage (see note 18 on page 51), are monitored and the sensitivity of the portfolio to key risks is undertaken periodically as appropriate to ascertain the impact of changes in key variables in the portfolio. Exceptions from limits monitoring and stress testing undertaken are escalated to the AIFM and reported to the Board along with any remedial measures being taken.

### Going Concern

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Council's guidance on going concern and liquidity risk, the Directors have undertaken a rigorous review of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. An explanation of the Company's principal risks and how they are managed is set out on pages 7 and 8 and contained in note 17 to the Financial Statements.

The Company's assets, the majority of which are investments in quoted securities which are readily realisable, exceed its liabilities significantly. All borrowings require the prior approval of the Board. Gearing levels and compliance with borrowing covenants are reviewed by the Board on a regular basis.

Accordingly, the Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as it is the Directors' opinion, having assessed the principal risks and other matters set out in the Viability Statement on page 9, that the Company will continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these Financial Statements.

### Relations with Shareholders

The Board places great importance on communication with shareholders. The Company's Managers meet regularly with shareholders and their representatives and report shareholders' views to the Board. The Chairman is available to meet with shareholders as appropriate. Shareholders wishing to communicate with any member of the Board may do so by writing to them at the Company's registered office or through the Company's broker Numis Securities Limited (see contact details on the back cover).

The Company's Annual General Meeting provides a forum for communication with all shareholders. The level of proxies lodged for each resolution is announced at the Meeting and is published on the Company's page of the Managers' website [www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk](http://www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk) subsequent to the meeting.

The notice period for the Annual General Meeting is at least twenty working days. Shareholders and potential investors may obtain up-to-date information on the Company at [www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk](http://www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk).

### Corporate Governance and Stewardship

The Company has given discretionary voting powers to Baillie Gifford & Co. The Managers vote against resolutions they consider may damage shareholders' rights or economic interests.

The Company believes that it is in the shareholders' interests to consider environmental, social and governance ('ESG') factors when selecting and retaining investments and have asked the Managers to take these issues into account as long as the investment objectives are not compromised. The Managers do not exclude companies from their investment universe purely on the grounds of ESG factors but adopt a positive engagement approach whereby matters are discussed with management with the aim of improving the relevant policies and management systems, and enabling the Managers to consider how ESG factors could impact long term investment returns. The Managers' statement of compliance with the UK Stewardship Code can be found on the Managers' website at [www.bailliegifford.com](http://www.bailliegifford.com). The Managers' policy has been reviewed and endorsed by the Board.

The Managers, Baillie Gifford & Co, are signatories to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment and the Carbon Disclosure Project and are also members of the Asian Corporate Governance Association and International Corporate Governance Network.

On behalf of the Board  
Henry CT Strutt  
Chairman  
7 December 2017

## Audit and Management Engagement Committee Report

The Audit and Management Engagement Committee consists of all independent Directors except Mr WJ Ducas who stepped down from the Committee on 20 September 2017. The members of the Committee consider that they have the requisite financial skills and experience to fulfil the responsibilities of the Committee. Mr DAJ Cameron is Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee's authority and duties are clearly defined within its written terms of reference which are available on request from the Company Secretaries and at [www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk](http://www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk). The terms of reference are reviewed annually.

The Committee's effectiveness is reviewed on an annual basis as part of the Board's performance evaluation process.

At least once a year the Committee meets with the external Auditor without any representative of the Managers being present.

### Main Activities of the Committee

The Committee met the external Auditor twice during the year. KPMG LLP attended the final accounts meeting and Ernst & Young LLP, the external Auditor, appointed on 24 January 2017, attended the interim accounts meeting. Baillie Gifford & Co's Internal Audit and Compliance Departments and the AIFM's permanent risk function provided reports on their monitoring programmes for the meetings.

The matters considered, monitored and reviewed by the Committee during the course of the year included the following:

- the preliminary results announcement and the Annual and Interim Reports;
- the Company's accounting policies and practices;
- the regulatory changes impacting the Company;
- the fairness, balance and understandability of the Annual Report and Financial Statements and provide advice to the Board whether it provided the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy;
- the effectiveness of the Company's internal control environment;
- appointment/re-appointment, remuneration and engagement letter of the external Auditor;
- whether the audit services contract should be put out to tender;
- the policy on the engagement of the external Auditor to supply non-audit services;
- the independence, objectivity and effectiveness of the external Auditor;
- the need for the Company to have its own internal audit function;
- internal controls reports received from the Managers and Custodian;
- the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, as described on page 20 and the continuing appointment of the Managers; and
- the arrangements in place within Baillie Gifford & Co whereby their staff may, in confidence, raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters.

### Internal Audit

The Committee continues to believe that the compliance and internal controls systems and the internal audit function in place within the Investment Managers provide sufficient assurance that a sound system of internal control, which safeguards shareholders' investment and the Company's assets, is maintained. An internal audit function, specific to the Company is therefore considered unnecessary.

### Financial Reporting

The Committee considers that the most significant issue likely to affect the Financial Statements is the existence and valuation of investments as they represent 99.0% of total assets.

The majority of the investments are in quoted securities and market prices are readily available from independent external pricing sources. The Committee reviewed the Managers' Report on Internal Controls which details the controls in place regarding recording and pricing of investments.

The Committee reviewed the Managers' valuation policy for investments in unquoted companies and approved the valuation of the unlisted investments following a detailed review of the valuation of each investment and relevant challenge where appropriate.

The Auditor confirmed to the Committee that the investments at 31 October 2017 had been valued in accordance with the stated accounting policies. The value of all the listed investments had been agreed to external price sources and the portfolio holdings agreed to confirmations from the Company's Custodian.

The Managers and Auditor confirmed to the Committee that they were not aware of any material misstatements in the context of the Financial Statements as a whole and that the Financial Statements are in accordance with applicable law and accounting standards.

### Internal Controls and Risk Management

The Committee reviewed the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal controls systems as described on pages 24 and 25. No significant weaknesses were identified in the year under review.

### External Auditor

To fulfil its responsibility regarding the independence of the external Auditor, the Committee reviewed:

- the audit plan for the current year which includes a report from the Auditor describing their arrangements to manage auditor independence and received confirmation of their independence; and
- the extent of non-audit services provided by the external Auditor. There were no non-audit fees in the year to 31 October 2017. Ernst & Young LLP provide an iXBRL tagging service to the Company. The engagement is with Baillie Gifford & Co and the Company is not recharged for this service.

To assess the effectiveness of the external Auditor, the Committee reviewed and considered:

- the Auditor's fulfilment of the agreed audit plan;
- responses to the ICAS Annual Audit Assessment Questionnaire;
- feedback from the Secretaries on the performance of the audit team; and
- the Audit Quality Inspection Report from the FRC.

To fulfil its responsibility for oversight of the external audit process the Committee considered and reviewed:

- the Auditor's engagement letter;
- the Auditor's proposed audit strategy;
- the audit fee; and
- a report from the Auditor on the conclusion of the strategy.

Ernst & Young LLP were appointed following a competitive tender process, as the Company's Auditor at the Annual General Meeting held on 24 January 2017. The audit partners responsible for the audit are to be rotated at least every five years in accordance with professional and regulatory standards in order to protect independence and objectivity and to provide fresh challenge to the business.

Ernst & Young LLP have confirmed that they believe they are independent within the meaning of regulatory and professional requirements and that the objectivity of the audit partner and staff is not impaired.

The Committee is satisfied with the Auditor's independence. Having carried out the review described above, the Committee is satisfied that the Auditor remains independent and effective for the purposes of this year's audit.

### **Accountability and Audit**

The respective responsibilities of the Directors and the Auditor in connection with the Financial Statements are set out on pages 30 to 35.

On behalf of the Board  
Donald AJ Cameron  
Chairman of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee  
7 December 2017

## Directors' Remuneration Report

This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Statement by the Chairman

The Directors' Remuneration Policy is subject to shareholder approval every three years or sooner if an alteration to the policy is proposed. The Remuneration Policy which is set out below was last approved at the Annual General Meeting in January 2017 and no changes are proposed.

The Board reviewed the level of fees during the year and it was agreed that there would be no change to the fees. The fees were last increased on 1 November 2016 when the Chairman's fee was increased to £31,500, the Directors' fees to £21,000 with the Audit and Management Engagement Committee's Chairman's additional fee increasing to £3,500.

### Directors' Remuneration Policy

The Board is composed wholly of non-executive Directors, none of whom has a service contract with the Company. There is no separate Remuneration Committee and the Board as a whole considers changes to Directors' fees from time to time. Baillie Gifford & Co Limited, the Company Secretaries, provides comparative information when the Board considers the level of Directors' fees.

The Board's policy is that the remuneration of Directors should be set at a reasonable level that is commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the role and consistent with the requirement to attract and retain Directors of the appropriate quality and experience. The Board believes that the fees paid to the Directors should reflect the experience of the Board as a whole, be fair and should take account of the level of fees paid by comparable investment trusts. Any views expressed by shareholders on the fees being paid to Directors will be taken into consideration by the Board when reviewing the Board's policy on remuneration.

Non-executive Directors are not eligible for any other remuneration or benefits apart from the reimbursement of allowable expenses. There are no performance conditions relating to Directors' fees and there are no long term incentive schemes or pension schemes. No compensation is payable on loss of office.

### Directors' Remuneration for the Year (audited)

The Directors who served during the year received the following remuneration in the form of fees and taxable benefits. This represents the entire remuneration paid to the Directors.

Name	2017 Fees £	2017 Taxable benefits* £	2017 Total £	2016 Fees £	2016 Taxable benefits* £	2016 Total £
DHL Reid (Chairman) (retired 24 January 2017)	7,310	–	<b>7,310</b>	30,000	–	<b>30,000</b>
HCT Strutt (appointed Chairman on 24 January 2017)	29,943	3,289	<b>33,232</b>	23,000	5,948	<b>28,948</b>
DAJ Cameron (Audit and Management Engagement Committee Chairman)	23,733	476	<b>24,209</b>	20,000	313	<b>20,313</b>
WJ Ducas	21,000	125	<b>21,125</b>	20,000	961	<b>20,961</b>
H James	21,000	2,291	<b>23,291</b>	20,000	2,971	<b>22,971</b>
MIG Wilson (appointed on 8 December 2016)	18,873	2,845	<b>21,718</b>	–	–	–
	<b>121,859</b>	<b>9,026</b>	<b>130,885</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>10,193</b>	<b>123,193</b>

\* Comprises expenses incurred by Directors in the course of travel to attend Board and Committee meetings held at the Edinburgh offices of Baillie Gifford & Co Limited, the Company's Secretaries.

### Limits on Directors' Remuneration

The fees for the non-executive Directors are payable quarterly in arrears and are determined within the limit set out in the Company's Articles of Association which is currently £150,000 per annum in aggregate. Any change to this limit requires shareholder approval.

The basic and additional fees payable to Directors in respect of the year ended 31 October 2017 and the fees payable in respect of the year ending 31 October 2018 are set out in the table below. The fees payable to the Directors in the subsequent financial periods will be determined following an annual review of the Directors' fees.

	Expected fees for year ending 31 Oct 2018 £	Fees for year ending 31 Oct 2017 £
Chairman's fee	31,500	31,500
Non-executive Director fee	21,000	21,000
Additional fee for Chairman of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee	3,500	3,500
Total aggregate annual fees that can be paid to the Directors in any year under the Directors' Remuneration Policy, as set out in the Company's Articles of Association	150,000	150,000

### Annual Report on Remuneration

An ordinary resolution for the approval of this report will be put to the members at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The law requires the Company's Auditor to audit certain of the disclosures provided in this report. Where disclosures have been audited, they are indicated as such. The Auditor's opinion is included in their report on pages 31 to 35.

### Directors' Interests (audited)

The Directors are not required to hold shares in the Company. The Directors at the financial year end, and their interests in the Company, were as shown below. There have been no changes intimated in the Directors' interests up to 7 December 2017.

Name	Nature of interest	Ordinary 5p shares held at 31 Oct 2017	Ordinary 5p shares held at 31 Oct 2016
HCT Strutt	Beneficial	61,000	61,000
DAJ Cameron	Beneficial	1,743	1,743
WJ Ducas	Beneficial	28,000	28,000
H James	Beneficial	2,300	2,300
MIG Wilson*		–	–

\* Appointed 8 December 2016.

### Statement of Voting at Annual General Meeting

At the Annual General Meeting held on 24 January 2017, of the proxy votes received in respect of the Directors' Remuneration Policy, 98.8% were in favour, 0.7% were against and votes withheld were 0.5% and of the proxy votes received in respect of the Directors' Remuneration Report, 98.7% were in favour, 0.8% were against and votes withheld were 0.5%.

### Relative Importance of Spend on Pay

As the Company has no employees, the Directors do not consider it appropriate to present a table comparing remuneration paid to employees with distributions to shareholders. The Directors' remuneration for the year is set out on the previous page. There were no distributions to shareholders by way of dividend or share repurchases during the year (2016 – none).

### Directors' Service Details

Name	Date of appointment	Due date for re-election
HCT Strutt	1 November 2011	AGM in 2018
DAJ Cameron	2 December 2010	AGM in 2020
WJ Ducas	22 March 2002	AGM in 2018
H James	2 December 2010	AGM in 2020
MIG Wilson	8 December 2016	AGM in 2020

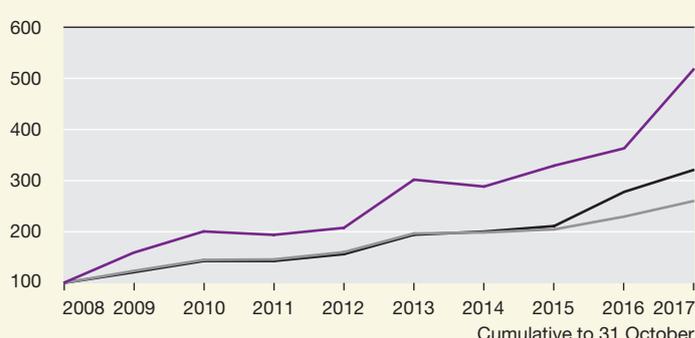
### Company Performance

The following graph compares, for the nine financial years ended 31 October 2017, the share price total return (assuming all dividends are reinvested) to Edinburgh Worldwide ordinary shareholders compared to the total shareholder return on a notional investment made up of shares in the component parts of the FTSE All-Share Index. This index was chosen for comparison purposes as it is a widely used measure of performance for UK listed companies. (Comparative Index provided for information purposes only.)

#### Performance Graph

Edinburgh Worldwide's Share Price, FTSE All-Share Index and Comparative Index\*

(figures have been rebased to 100 at 31 October 2008)



Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream and relevant underlying providers. See disclaimer on page 60.

— Edinburgh Worldwide share price  
 — FTSE All-Share Index  
 — Comparative Index\* (in sterling terms)

All figures are total return (assuming all dividends reinvested).

\* MSCI All Countries World Index (in sterling terms) until 31 January 2014, thereafter the S&P Global Small Cap Index (in sterling terms). The comparative index data has been chain linked to form one comparative index figure. See disclaimer on page 60.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

### Approval

The Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 28 and 29 was approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf on 7 December 2017.

Henry CT Strutt  
 Chairman

## Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Respect of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the Financial Statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Financial Statements; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Under applicable laws and regulations, the Directors are also responsible for preparing a Strategic Report, Directors' Report, a Directors' Remuneration Report and a Corporate Governance Statement that complies with that law and those regulations.

The Directors have delegated responsibility to the Managers for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's page of the Managers' website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of Financial Statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The work carried out by the Auditor does not involve any consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the Auditor accepts no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the Financial Statements since they were initially presented on the website.

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed within the Directors and Management section, confirm that, to the best of their knowledge:

- the Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and net return of the Company;
- the Annual Report and Financial Statements taken as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy; and
- the Strategic Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.

On behalf of the Board  
Henry CT Strutt  
Chairman  
7 December 2017

### Notes

The following notes relate to financial statements published on a website and are not included in the printed version of the Annual Report and Financial Statements:

- The Directors have delegated responsibility to the Managers for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's page of the Managers' website; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website; and
- Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

## Independent Auditor's Report To the Members of Edinburgh Worldwide Investment Trust plc only

### Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Edinburgh Worldwide Investment Trust plc for the year ended 31 October 2017 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 18, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 31 October 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions Relating to Principal Risks, Going Concern and Viability Statement

We have nothing to report in respect of the following information in the Annual Report, in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you whether we have anything material to add or draw attention to:

- the disclosures in the Annual Report set out on pages 7 and 8 that describe the principal risks and explain how they are being managed or mitigated;
- the Directors' confirmation set out on pages 7 and 8 in the Annual Report that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the entity, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity;
- the Directors' statement set out on page 25 in the Financial Statements about whether they considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing them, and their identification of any material uncertainties to the entity's ability to continue to do so over a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the Financial Statements;

- whether the Directors' statement in relation to going concern required under the Listing Rules in accordance with Listing Rule 9.8.6R(3) is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit; or
- the Directors' explanation set out on page 9 in the Annual Report as to how they have assessed the prospects of the entity, over what period they have done so and why they consider that period to be appropriate, and their statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the entity will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions.

### Overview of Our Audit Approach

Key audit matters	Incomplete or inaccurate revenue recognition through failure to recognise proper income entitlement's or apply appropriate accounting treatment Incorrect valuation and existence of the investment portfolio
Materiality	Overall materiality of £3.5m which represents 1% of net assets of the Company

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Audit and Management Engagement Committee
<p><b>Incomplete or inaccurate revenue recognition through failure to recognise proper income entitlement's or apply appropriate accounting treatment.</b></p> <p>The investment income receivable by the Company during the year directly affects the Company's ability to make a dividend payment to shareholders. The income receivable for the year to 31 October 2017 was £1.3m (2016 – £1.2m), with the majority being dividend payments from listed investments.</p> <p>Special dividends by their nature require the exercise of judgement as to whether the income receivable should be classified as 'revenue' or 'capital'.</p> <p>During the year, the Company received one special dividend with a value of £4k. This special dividend was treated as revenue.</p>	<p><b>We performed the following procedures:</b></p> <p>We performed a walkthrough of Baillie Gifford's processes and controls to evaluate the design effectiveness.</p> <p>We agreed a sample of dividend receipts to the corresponding announcement made by the investee company, recalculated the dividend amount received and agreed cash received to bank statements.</p> <p>We agreed a sample of investee company dividend announcements from an independent source to the income recorded by the Company.</p> <p>For all dividends accrued at the year end, we reviewed the investee company announcements to assess whether the dividend obligation arose prior to 31 October 2017. We agreed the dividend rate to corresponding announcements made by the investee company, recalculated the dividend amount receivable and agreed cash received to post year end bank statements, where possible.</p> <p>We reviewed the income report for all material dividends and checked these against an independent source to determine if any were special. We also reviewed the acquisitions and disposals report for any potential material special dividends treated as capital to assess if any should be treated as revenue.</p>	<p><b>The results of our procedures are:</b></p> <p>We noted no issues in agreeing the sample of dividend receipts to an independent source, recalculating these amounts and agreeing them to the bank statements.</p> <p>We noted no issues in agreeing the sample of investee company announcements to the income entitlements recorded by the Company.</p> <p>We noted no issues in recalculating the accrued dividends, agreeing, where possible, to post year end bank statements, and confirming that the income obligation arose prior to 31 October 2017.</p> <p>We noted no issues in agreeing the accounting treatment adopted with respect to the material special dividend receipt reviewed.</p>
<p><b>Incorrect valuation and existence of the investment portfolio.</b></p> <p>The valuation of the assets held in the investment portfolio is the key driver of the Company's net asset value and total return. Incorrect asset pricing or a failure to maintain proper legal title of the assets held by the Company could have a significant impact on the portfolio valuation and the return generated for shareholders.</p> <p>Listed investments are valued at fair value, which is deemed to be bid value, or in the case of FTSE 100 constituents or holding in certain recognised overseas exchanges, at last traded price. Unlisted investments are valued at fair value by the Directors in line with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation ('IPEV') guidelines.</p> <p>The valuation of the portfolio at 31 October 2017 was £384m (2016 – £293m) consisting primarily of listed equities and three unlisted investments.</p>	<p><b>We performed the following procedures:</b></p> <p>We performed a walkthrough of Baillie Gifford's processes and controls to evaluate the design effectiveness.</p> <p>For all listed investments in the portfolio, we compared the market values and exchange rates applied to an independent source.</p> <p>For all unlisted investments in the portfolio, we reviewed the Director's valuation and assessed the reasonableness of the valuations, ensuring they are in line with the IPEV guidelines.</p> <p>We agreed the Company's investments to the independent confirmations received from the Company's custodian as at 31 October 2017.</p>	<p><b>The results of our procedures are:</b></p> <p>For all listed investments, we noted no material differences in market value or exchange rates when compared to an independent source.</p> <p>For all unlisted investments, we assessed the Directors' valuations as reasonable and in line with the IPEV guidelines.</p> <p>We noted no differences between the custodian and depositary confirmation and the Company's underlying financial records.</p>

## An Overview of the Scope of Our Audit

### Tailoring the scope

Our assessment of audit risk, our evaluation of materiality and our allocation of performance materiality determine our audit scope for the Company. This enables us to form an opinion on the Financial Statements. We take into account size, risk profile, the organisation of the Company and effectiveness of controls, including controls and changes in the business environment when assessing the level of work to be performed. All audit work was performed directly by the audit engagement team.

### Our Application of Materiality

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

### Materiality

*The magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the Financial Statements. Materiality provides a basis for determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures.*

We determined materiality for the Company to be £3.5m which is 1% of net asset value of the Company. We believe that net asset value of the Company provides us with materiality aligned to the key measurement of the Company's performance.

### Performance materiality

*The application of materiality at the individual account or balance level. It is set at an amount to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality.*

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the Company's overall control environment, our judgement was that performance materiality was 50% of our planning materiality, namely £1.8m. We have set performance materiality at this percentage due to this being an initial audit. The performance materiality is expected to increase to 75% for the year ending 31 October 2018.

Given the importance of the distinction between revenue and capital for the Company we also applied a separate testing threshold of £13k for the revenue column of the Income Statement being 1% of gross income.

### Reporting threshold

*An amount below which identified misstatements are considered as being clearly trivial.*

We agreed with the Audit and Management Engagement Committee that we would report to them all uncorrected audit differences in excess of £0.1m, which is set at 5% of planning materiality, as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations in forming our opinion.

## Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the Financial Statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the Financial Statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

In this context, we also have nothing to report in regard to our responsibility to specifically address the following items in the other information and to report as uncorrected material misstatements of the other information where we conclude that those items meet the following conditions:

- **Fair, balanced and understandable set out on page 30** – the statement given by the Directors that they consider the Annual Report and Financial Statements taken as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy, is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit; or
- **Audit and Management Engagement Committee reporting set out on pages 26 and 27** – the section describing the work of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee does not appropriately address matters communicated by us to the Audit and Management Engagement Committee; or
- **Directors' statement of compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code set out on page 23** – the parts of the Directors' statement required under the Listing Rules relating to the Company's compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code containing provisions specified for review by the auditor in accordance with Listing Rule 9.8.10R(2) do not properly disclose a departure from a relevant provision of the UK Corporate Governance Code.

### Opinions on Other Matters Prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the Financial Statements are prepared is consistent with the Financial Statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Reports have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### Matters on Which We Are Required to Report by Exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Financial Statements and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

### Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 30, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

The objectives of our audit, in respect to fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006, the Listing Rules, the UK Corporate Governance Code and section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks through discussions with the Audit and Management Engagement Committee and Company Secretaries and review of the Company's documented policies and procedures.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's Financial Statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the key risks impacting the Financial Statements. We identified a fraud risk with respect to incomplete or inaccurate revenue recognition relating to the allocation of special dividends and the valuation of unlisted investments. Further discussion of our approach is set out in the section on key audit matters above.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved review of the reporting to the Directors with respect to the application of the documented policies and procedures and review of the Financial Statements to ensure compliance with the reporting requirements of the Company.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

### **Other matters we are required to address**

- We were appointed by the Company on 24 January 2017 to audit the Financial Statements for the year ending 31 October 2017 and subsequent financial periods.

The period of total uninterrupted engagement including previous renewals and reappointments is one year, covering the year ending 31 October 2017.

- The non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided to the Company and we remain independent of the Company in conducting the audit.
- The audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Audit and Management Engagement Committee.

Caroline Mercer (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Edinburgh  
7 December 2017

## Income Statement

For the year ended 31 October

	Notes	2017 Revenue £'000	2017 Capital £'000	2017 Total £'000	2016 Revenue £'000	2016 Capital £'000	2016 Total £'000
Gains on investments	9	–	85,581	<b>85,581</b>	–	46,083	<b>46,083</b>
Currency gains/(losses)	14	–	824	<b>824</b>	–	(2,740)	<b>(2,740)</b>
Income	2	1,268	–	<b>1,268</b>	1,178	–	<b>1,178</b>
Investment management fee	3	(535)	(1,606)	<b>(2,141)</b>	(436)	(1,307)	<b>(1,743)</b>
Other administrative expenses	4	(513)	–	<b>(513)</b>	(483)	–	<b>(483)</b>
<b>Net return before finance costs and taxation</b>		<b>220</b>	<b>84,799</b>	<b>85,019</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>42,036</b>	<b>42,295</b>
Finance costs of borrowings	5	(250)	(749)	<b>(999)</b>	(239)	(719)	<b>(958)</b>
<b>Net return on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		<b>(30)</b>	<b>84,050</b>	<b>84,020</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41,317</b>	<b>41,337</b>
Tax on ordinary activities	6	179	28	<b>207</b>	(81)	–	<b>(81)</b>
<b>Net return on ordinary activities after taxation</b>		<b>149</b>	<b>84,078</b>	<b>84,227</b>	<b>(61)</b>	<b>41,317</b>	<b>41,256</b>
<b>Net return per ordinary share</b>	8	<b>0.30p</b>	<b>171.58p</b>	<b>171.88p</b>	<b>(0.12p)</b>	<b>84.31p</b>	<b>84.19p</b>

The total column of this statement is the profit and loss account of the Company. The supplementary revenue and capital columns are prepared under guidance published by the Association of Investment Companies.

All revenue and capital items in this statement derive from continuing operations.

A Statement of Comprehensive Income is not required as there is no other comprehensive income.

The accompanying notes on pages 40 to 51 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

## Balance Sheet

### As at 31 October

	Notes	2017 £'000	2017 £'000	2016 £'000	2016 £'000
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	9		383,846		292,799
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	10	102		127	
Cash and cash equivalents	17	4,686		13,244	
			4,788		13,371
<b>Creditors</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	11	(771)		(650)	
<b>Net current assets</b>					
			4,017		12,721
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>					
			387,863		305,520
<b>Creditors</b>					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(35,024)		(36,908)
<b>Net assets</b>					
			<b>352,839</b>		<b>268,612</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Share capital	13		2,450		2,450
Share premium account	14		82,180		82,180
Special reserve	14		35,220		35,220
Capital reserve	14		232,020		147,942
Revenue reserve	14		969		820
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>					
			<b>352,839</b>		<b>268,612</b>
<b>Net asset value per ordinary share</b>					
(after deducting borrowings at fair value)	15		<b>718.89p</b>		<b>546.13p</b>
<b>Net asset value per ordinary share</b>					
(after deducting borrowings at par)	15		<b>720.02p</b>		<b>548.14p</b>

The Financial Statements of Edinburgh Worldwide Investment Trust plc (Company registration number SC184775) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on 7 December 2017.

Henry CT Strutt  
Chairman

The accompanying notes on pages 40 to 51 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

## Statement of Changes in Equity

### For the year ended 31 October 2017

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Special reserve £'000	Capital reserve £'000	Revenue reserve £'000	Shareholders' funds £'000
Shareholders' funds at 1 November 2016		2,450	82,180	35,220	147,942	820	<b>268,612</b>
Net return on ordinary activities after taxation	14	–	–	–	84,078	149	<b>84,227</b>
<b>Shareholders' funds at 31 October 2017</b>		<b>2,450</b>	<b>82,180</b>	<b>35,220</b>	<b>232,020</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>352,839</b>

### For the year ended 31 October 2016

		Share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Special reserve £'000	Capital reserve £'000	Revenue reserve £'000	Shareholders' funds £'000
Shareholders' funds at 1 November 2015		2,450	82,180	35,220	106,625	881	<b>227,356</b>
Net return on ordinary activities after taxation		–	–	–	41,317	(61)	<b>41,256</b>
<b>Shareholders' funds at 31 October 2016</b>		<b>2,450</b>	<b>82,180</b>	<b>35,220</b>	<b>147,942</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>268,612</b>

The accompanying notes on pages 40 to 51 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

## Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 October

	2017 £'000	2017 £'000	2016 £'000	2016 £'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Net return on ordinary activities before taxation*		84,020		41,337
Net gains on investments		(85,581)		(46,083)
Currency (gains)/losses		(824)		2,740
Finance costs of borrowings		999		958
Overseas tax repaid/(incurred)		207		(81)
Changes in debtors and creditors		148		50
<b>Cash from operations</b>		(1,031)		(1,079)
Interest paid		(1,001)		(944)
<b>Net cash outflow from operating activities</b>		(2,032)		(2,023)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Acquisitions of investments	(50,072)		(38,768)	
Disposals of investments	44,606		47,932	
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities</b>		(5,466)		9,164
<b>(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(7,498)		7,141
Exchange movements		(1,060)		3,369
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 November		13,244		2,734
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 October</b>		<b>4,686</b>		<b>13,244</b>

\* Dividends received in the year amounted to £1,159,000 (2016 – £1,173,000).

The accompanying notes on pages 40 to 51 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 1 Principal Accounting Policies

The Financial Statements for the year to 31 October 2017 have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' on the basis of the accounting policies set out below which are unchanged from the prior year and have been applied consistently.

#### (a) Basis of Accounting

All of the Company's operations are of a continuing nature and the Financial Statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of fixed asset investments and derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, and on the assumption that approval as an investment trust under section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 will be retained.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with The Companies Act 2006, applicable UK Accounting Standards and with the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts' issued by the Association of Investment Companies ('AIC') in November 2014.

In order to reflect better the activities of the Company and in accordance with guidance issued by the AIC, supplementary information which analyses the profit and loss account between items of a revenue and capital nature has been presented in the Income Statement.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Directors consider the Company's functional currency to be sterling as the Company's shareholders are predominantly based in the UK and the Company and its investment manager, who are subject to the UK's regulatory environment, are also UK based.

#### (b) Investments

The Company's investments are recognised and measured in accordance with sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102. Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on a trade date basis.

Investments in securities are designated as valued at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition and are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value.

The fair value of listed investments is bid value or, in the case of FTSE 100 constituents or holdings on certain recognised overseas exchanges, at last traded prices.

Unlisted investments are valued at fair value by the Directors following a detailed review and appropriate challenge of the valuations proposed by the Managers. The Managers' unlisted investment policy applies methodologies consistent with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation guidelines ('IPEV'). These methodologies can be categorised as follows: (a) market approach (price of recent investment, multiples, industry valuation benchmarks and available market prices); (b) income approach (discounted cash flows); and (c) replacement cost approach (net assets).

Changes in the fair value of investments and gains and losses on disposal are recognised as capital items in the income statement.

#### (c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand. Deposits are repayable on demand if they can be withdrawn at any time without notice and without penalty or if they have a maturity or period of notice of not more than one working day.

#### (d) Income

- (i) Income from equity investments is brought into account on the date on which the investments are quoted ex-dividend or, where no ex-dividend date is quoted, when the Company's right to receive payment is established.
- (ii) If scrip dividends are taken in lieu of dividends in cash, the net amount of the cash dividend declared is credited to the revenue column of the Income Statement. Any excess in the value of the shares received over the amount of the cash dividend foregone is recognised in the capital column of the Income Statement.
- (iii) Special dividends are treated as repayments of capital or income depending on the facts of each particular case.
- (iv) Unfranked investment income and overseas dividends include the taxes deducted at source.
- (v) Underwriting commission and interest receivable on deposits is recognised on an accruals basis.

#### (e) Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis and are charged to the revenue account except as follows: where they relate directly to the acquisition or disposal of an investment, in which case they are charged to the capital account and where they are connected with the maintenance or enhancement of the value of investments. In this respect the investment management fee is allocated 25% to revenue and 75% to capital, in line with the Board's expectation of returns from the Company's investments over the long term in the form of revenue and capital respectively.

#### (f) Finance Costs

Any long term borrowings are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost, representing the cumulative amount of net proceeds after issue, plus accrued finance costs. The finance costs of borrowings are allocated 25% to the revenue account and 75% to the capital reserve. Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of debt are wholly charged to capital.

#### (g) Deferred Taxation

Deferred taxation is provided on all timing differences which have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, calculated at the current tax rates expected to apply when its timing differences reverse, based on what has been enacted or substantially enacted, relevant to the benefit or liability. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it will be more likely than not that there will be taxable profits from which underlying timing differences can be deducted.

#### (h) Foreign Currencies

Transactions involving foreign currencies are converted at the rate ruling at the time of the transaction. Monetary assets, liabilities and equity investments held at fair value in foreign currencies are translated at the closing rates of exchange at the Balance Sheet date with the exception of foreign exchange contracts which are valued at the forward rate ruling at the time of the Balance Sheet date. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rate subsequent to the date of the transaction is included as an exchange gain or loss in the Income Statement and classified as a revenue or capital item as appropriate.

**(i) Capital Reserve**

Gains and losses on disposal of investments, changes in the fair value of investments held, exchange differences of a capital nature and the amount by which other assets and liabilities valued at fair value differ from their book cost are dealt with in this reserve. Purchases of the Company's own shares can also be funded from this reserve. 75% of management fees and finance costs are allocated to the capital reserve.

**(j) Single Segment Reporting**

The Company has only one material segment being that of an investment trust company, investing primarily in listed companies throughout the world.

**(k) Significant Estimates and Judgements**

The Directors do not believe that any accounting judgements or estimates have been applied to these accounting statements that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

**2 Income**

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
<b>Income from investments</b>		
UK dividends	392	364
Overseas dividends	774	814
	<b>1,166</b>	<b>1,178</b>
<b>Other income</b>		
Deposit interest	102	–
<b>Total income</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,178</b>
<b>Total income comprises:</b>		
Dividends from financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,166	1,178
Deposit interest from financial assets not designated at fair value through profit or loss	102	–
	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,178</b>

**3 Investment Management Fee**

	2017 Revenue £'000	2017 Capital £'000	2017 Total £'000	2016 Revenue £'000	2016 Capital £'000	2016 Total £'000
Investment management fee	<b>535</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>1,743</b>

Details of the Investment Management Agreement are disclosed on page 20. With effect from 1 September 2016 the annual management fee is 0.95% on the first £50m of net assets, 0.65% on the next £200m of net assets and 0.55% on the remaining net assets. Prior to 1 September 2016 the fee was 0.95% on the first £50m of net assets and 0.65% on the remaining net assets. Management fees are calculated and payable quarterly,

**4 Other Administrative Expenses – all charged to the revenue column of the income statement**

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Directors' fees (see Directors' Remuneration Report on page 28)	122	113
Auditor's remuneration for audit services (2017 – Ernst & Young LLP; 2016 – KPMG LLP)	20	18
Auditor's remuneration for non-audit services – provision of Indian tax services	–	4
– provision of tax services in relation to the reclaim of French withholding tax	–	2
Other expenses	371	346
	<b>513</b>	<b>483</b>

There were no non-audit fees in the year to 31 October 2017. Ernst & Young LLP provide an iXBRL tagging service to the Company. The engagement is with Baillie Gifford & Co and the Company is not recharged for this service.

## 5 Finance Costs of Borrowings

	2017 Revenue £'000	2017 Capital £'000	2017 Total £'000	2016 Revenue £'000	2016 Capital £'000	2016 Total £'000
<b>Financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss</b>						
Interest on bank loan repayable within two years	250	749	999	239	719	958

## 6 Tax on Ordinary Activities

	2017 Revenue £'000	2017 Capital £'000	2017 Total £'000	2016 Revenue £'000	2016 Capital £'000	2016 Total £'000
Overseas taxation	(179)	(28)	(207)	81	–	81

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
<b>Analysis of charge in year</b>		
Overseas taxation	(207)	81
<b>Factors affecting tax charge for year</b>		
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.41% (2016 – lower, 20.00%). The differences are explained below:		
Net return on ordinary activities before taxation	84,020	41,337
Net return on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.41% (2016 – 20.00%)	16,308	8,267
Effects of:		
Capital returns not taxable	(16,771)	(8,668)
Income not taxable	(226)	(236)
Taxable losses in year not utilised	689	637
Overseas withholding tax	68	81
Overseas withholding tax refunded*	(275)	–
Total tax charge for the year	(207)	81

\* The Company had lodged claims with the French tax authorities regarding the refund of previously withheld taxes on income for the years 2009 to 2014. These were paid during the year along with associated interest.

As an investment trust, the Company's capital gains are not taxable.

### Factors that may affect future tax charges

At 31 October 2017 the Company had a potential deferred tax asset of £6,209,000 (2016 – £5,605,000) in respect of taxable losses which are available to be carried forward and offset against future taxable profits. A deferred tax asset has not been provided on these losses as it is considered unlikely that the Company will make taxable revenue profits in the future and it is not liable to tax on its capital gains. The potential deferred tax asset has been calculated using a corporation tax rate of 17% (2016 – 17%).

## 7 Ordinary Dividends

	2017	2016	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
<b>Amounts recognised as distributions in the year:</b>				
Previous year's final	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

There are no dividends paid and proposed in respect of the financial year. The revenue available for distribution by way of dividend for the year is £149,000 (2016 – revenue loss £61,000) which is the basis on which the requirements of section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 are considered.

## 8 Net Return per Ordinary Share

	2017 Revenue	2017 Capital	2017 Total	2016 Revenue	2016 Capital	2016 Total
Net return on ordinary activities after taxation	<b>0.30p</b>	<b>171.58p</b>	<b>171.88p</b>	<b>(0.12p)</b>	<b>84.31p</b>	<b>84.19p</b>

Revenue return per ordinary share is based on the net revenue return on ordinary activities after taxation of £149,000 (2016 – net revenue loss of £61,000) and on 49,004,319 ordinary shares, being the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during each year.

Capital return per ordinary share is based on the net capital gain for the financial year of £84,078,000 (2016 – net capital gain of £41,317,000) and on 49,004,319 ordinary shares, being the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during each year.

There are no dilutive or potentially dilutive shares in issue.

## 9 Fixed Assets – Investments

As at 31 October 2017	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Listed equities	375,905	–	–	<b>375,905</b>
Unlisted equities	–	–	7,941	<b>7,941</b>
Total financial asset investments	<b>375,905</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7,941</b>	<b>383,846</b>

As at 31 October 2016	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Listed equities	284,217	–	–	<b>284,217</b>
Unlisted equities	–	–	8,582	<b>8,582</b>
Total financial asset investments	<b>284,217</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>8,582</b>	<b>292,799</b>

Investments in securities are financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss. In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the tables above provide an analysis of these investments based on the fair value hierarchy described below, which reflects the reliability and significance of the information used to measure their fair value.

### Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy used to analyse the fair values of financial assets is described below. The levels are determined by the lowest (that is the least reliable or least independently observable) level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement for the individual investment in its entirety as follows:

**Level 1** – using unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments in an active market;

**Level 2** – using inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are directly or indirectly observable (based on market data);  
and

**Level 3** – using inputs that are unobservable (for which market data is unavailable).

The valuation techniques used by the Company are explained in the accounting policies on page 40.

	Listed equities £'000	Unlisted equities £'000	Total equities £'000
Cost of investments held at 1 November 2016	234,122	8,198	242,320
Investment holding gains at 1 November 2016	50,095	384	50,479
Fair value of investments held at 1 November 2016	<b>284,217</b>	<b>8,582</b>	<b>292,799</b>
Movements in year:			
Purchases at cost	47,394	2,678	50,072
Sales – proceeds	(40,244)	(4,362)	(44,606)
– gains on sales	12,607	1,051	13,658
Changes in investment holding gains	71,931	(8)	71,923
Fair value of investments held at 31 October 2017	<b>375,905</b>	<b>7,941</b>	<b>383,846</b>
Cost of investments held at 31 October 2017	253,879	7,565	261,444
Investment holding gains at 31 October 2017	122,026	376	122,402
Fair value of investments held at 31 October 2017	<b>375,905</b>	<b>7,941</b>	<b>383,846</b>

The Company incurred transaction costs on purchases of £23,000 (2016 – £26,000) and on sales of £23,000 (2016 – £17,000).

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
<b>Net gains/(losses) on investments designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition</b>		
Gains on sales	13,658	14,538
Changes in investment holding gains	71,923	31,545
	<b>85,581</b>	<b>46,083</b>

Of the gains on sales during the year a net gain of £7,856,000 (2016 – net gain of £9,703,000) was included in investment holding gains at the previous year end.

## 10 Debtors

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
<b>Due within one year:</b>		
Income accrued (net of withholding tax)	52	45
Other debtors and prepaid expenses	50	82
	<b>102</b>	<b>127</b>

None of the above debtors are financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss. The carrying amount of debtors is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

## 11 Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Investment management fee	585	471
Other creditors and accruals	186	179
	<b>771</b>	<b>650</b>

## 12 Creditors – amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
National Australia Bank Limited multi-currency loan	<b>35,024</b>	<b>36,908</b>

The five year fixed rate facility with National Australia Bank Limited of €9.4m, US\$25.6m and £7.5m, expires on 30 September 2019. The drawings were as follows:

### At 31 October 2017 and 31 October 2016

National Australia Bank Limited:

- €9,400,000 at an interest rate of 1.59% per annum.
- US\$25,600,000 at an interest rate of 3.14% per annum.
- £7,500,000 at an interest rate of 3.12% per annum.

The main covenants relating to the loan facility with National Australia Bank Limited are: total borrowings shall not exceed 35% of the Company's adjusted gross assets and the minimum adjusted gross assets shall be £110m.

## 13 Share Capital

	2017 Number	2017 £'000	2016 Number	2016 £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid ordinary shares of 5p each	<b>49,004,319</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>49,004,319</b>	<b>2,450</b>

At the Annual General Meeting on 24 January 2017 the Company renewed its authority to purchase shares in the market, in respect of 7,345,747 ordinary shares (equivalent to approximately 14.99% of its issued share capital at that date). No shares were bought back during the years to 31 October 2017 or 2016. At 31 October 2017 the Company had authority to buy back 7,345,747 ordinary shares.

## 14 Capital and Reserves

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Special reserve £'000	Capital reserve £'000	Revenue reserve £'000	Shareholders' funds £'000
At 1 November 2016	2,450	82,180	35,220	147,942	820	<b>268,612</b>
Net gains on disposal of investments	–	–	–	13,658	–	<b>13,658</b>
Changes in investment holding gains	–	–	–	71,923	–	<b>71,923</b>
Exchange differences on bank loan	–	–	–	1,884	–	<b>1,884</b>
Other exchange differences	–	–	–	(1,060)	–	<b>(1,060)</b>
Investment management fee	–	–	–	(1,606)	–	<b>(1,606)</b>
Finance cost of borrowings	–	–	–	(749)	–	<b>(749)</b>
Tax on ordinary activities	–	–	–	28	–	<b>28</b>
Revenue return on ordinary activities after taxation	–	–	–	–	149	<b>149</b>
At 31 October 2017	<b>2,450</b>	<b>82,180</b>	<b>35,220</b>	<b>232,020</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>352,839</b>

The capital reserve includes investment holding gains of £122,402,000 (2016 – gains of £50,479,000) as disclosed in note 9.

The special reserve may be utilised to finance any purchase of the Company's ordinary shares.

The revenue reserve is distributable by way of dividend.

## 15 Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share

The net asset value per ordinary share and the net asset value attributable to the ordinary shareholders at the year end calculated in accordance with the Articles of Association were as follows:

	2017	2016	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Ordinary shares	<b>720.02p</b>	<b>548.14p</b>	<b>352,839</b>	<b>268,612</b>

Net asset value per ordinary share is based on the net assets as shown above and 49,004,319 ordinary shares, being the number of ordinary shares in issue at each year end.

Deducting borrowings at fair value would have the effect of reducing net asset value per ordinary share from 720.02p to 718.89p. Taking the market price of the ordinary shares at 31 October 2017 of 690.50p, this would have given a discount to net asset value of 3.9% as against 4.1% on the basis of deducting borrowings at par.

Deducting borrowings at fair value would have had the effect of reducing net asset value per ordinary share at 31 October 2016 from 548.14p to 546.13p. Taking the market price of the ordinary shares at 31 October 2016 of 483.00p this would have given a discount to net asset value of 11.6% as against 11.9% on the basis of deducting borrowings at par.

## 16 Related Party Transactions

Details of the management contract are set out in the Directors' Report on page 20. The management fee payable to the Managers by the Company for the year, as disclosed in note 3, was £2,141,000 (2016 – £1,743,000) of which £585,000 (2016 – £471,000) was outstanding at the year end, as disclosed in note 11.

The Directors' fees for the year are detailed in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 28.

No Director has a contract of service with the Company. During the year no Director was interested in any contract or other matter requiring disclosure under section 412 of the Companies Act 2006.

## 17 Financial Instruments

As an Investment Trust, the Company invests in equities and makes other investments so as to meet its investment objective of achieving long term capital growth. In pursuing its investment objective, the Company is exposed to various types of risk that are associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invests.

These risks are categorised here as market risk (comprising currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Board monitors closely the Company's exposures to these risks but does so in order to reduce the likelihood of a permanent loss of capital rather than to minimise the short term volatility.

The risk management policies and procedures outlined in this note have not changed substantially from the previous accounting period.

### Market Risk

The fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument or other investment held by the Company may fluctuate because of changes in market prices. This market risk comprises three elements – currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing these risks and the Company's Investment Managers both assess the exposure to market risk when making individual investment decisions and monitor the overall level of market risk across the investment portfolio on an ongoing basis.

#### (i) Currency Risk

Certain of the Company's assets, liabilities and income are denominated in currencies other than sterling (the Company's functional currency and that in which it reports its results). Consequently, movements in exchange rates may affect the sterling value of those items.

The Managers monitor the Company's exposure to foreign currencies and report to the Board on a regular basis. The Managers assess the risk to the Company of the foreign currency exposure by considering the effect on the Company's net asset value and income of a movement in the rates of exchange to which the Company's assets, liabilities, income and expenses are exposed. However, the country in which a company is listed is not necessarily where it earns its profits. The movement in exchange rates on overseas earnings may have a more significant impact upon a company's valuation than a simple translation of the currency in which the company is quoted.

Foreign currency borrowings can limit the Company's exposure to anticipated future changes in exchange rates which might otherwise adversely affect the value of the portfolio of investments.

Exposure to currency risk through asset allocation, which is calculated by reference to the currency in which the asset or liability is quoted, is shown below.

At 31 October 2017	Investments £'000	Cash and deposits £'000	Bank loan £'000	Other debtors and creditors * £'000	Net exposure £'000
US dollar	222,123	4,667	(19,278)	(54)	<b>207,458</b>
Yen	25,526	–	–	17	<b>25,543</b>
Euro	32,020	–	(8,246)	19	<b>23,793</b>
Swiss franc	11,598	–	–	–	<b>11,598</b>
Australian dollar	5,456	–	–	–	<b>5,456</b>
Hong Kong dollar	4,357	–	–	–	<b>4,357</b>
New Zealand dollar	4,255	–	–	–	<b>4,255</b>
Danish krone	3,636	–	–	–	<b>3,636</b>
Norwegian krone	519	–	–	–	<b>519</b>
Singapore dollar	462	–	–	–	<b>462</b>
Total exposure to currency risk	309,952	4,667	(27,524)	(18)	<b>287,077</b>
Sterling	73,894	19	(7,500)	(651)	<b>65,762</b>
	<b>383,846</b>	<b>4,686</b>	<b>(35,024)</b>	<b>(669)</b>	<b>352,839</b>

\* Includes net non-monetary assets of £16,000.

## 17 Financial Instruments (continued)

## (i) Currency Risk (continued)

At 31 October 2016	Investments £'000	Cash and deposits £'000	Bank loan £'000	Other debtors and creditors * £'000	Net exposure £'000
US dollar	142,680	13,160	(20,968)	(57)	<b>134,815</b>
Yen	25,515	–	–	14	<b>25,529</b>
Euro	21,986	–	(8,440)	33	<b>13,579</b>
Swiss franc	9,069	–	–	–	<b>9,069</b>
Australian dollar	3,665	–	–	–	<b>3,665</b>
Hong Kong dollar	6,087	–	–	–	<b>6,087</b>
New Zealand dollar	2,439	–	–	–	<b>2,439</b>
Danish krone	3,241	–	–	–	<b>3,241</b>
Norwegian krone	960	–	–	–	<b>960</b>
Singapore dollar	820	–	–	–	<b>820</b>
Total exposure to currency risk	216,462	13,160	(29,408)	(10)	<b>200,204</b>
Sterling	76,337	84	(7,500)	(513)	<b>68,408</b>
	<b>292,799</b>	<b>13,244</b>	<b>(36,908)</b>	<b>(523)</b>	<b>268,612</b>

\* Includes net non-monetary assets of £36,000.

**Currency Risk Sensitivity**

At 31 October 2017, if sterling had strengthened by 5% in relation to all currencies, with all other variables held constant, total net assets and total return on ordinary activities would have decreased by the amounts shown below. A 5% weakening of sterling against all currencies, with all other variables held constant, would have had an equal but opposite effect on the Financial Statement amounts. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2016.

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
US dollar	10,373	6,741
Yen	1,277	1,277
Euro	1,189	679
Swiss franc	580	453
Australian dollar	273	183
Hong Kong dollar	218	304
New Zealand dollar	213	122
Danish krone	182	162
Norwegian krone	26	48
Singapore dollar	23	41
	<b>14,354</b>	<b>10,010</b>

## 17 Financial Instruments (continued)

### (ii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate movements may affect directly:

- the fair value of investments in fixed interest rate securities;
- the level of income receivable on cash deposits;
- the fair value of fixed-rate borrowings; and
- the interest payable on any variable rate borrowings.

Interest rate movements may also impact upon the market value of the Company's investments outwith fixed income securities. The effect of interest rate movements upon the earnings of a company may have a significant impact upon the valuation of that company's equity.

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 decisions and when entering borrowing agreements.

The Board reviews on a regular basis the amount of investments in cash and fixed income securities and the income receivable on cash deposits, floating rate notes and other similar investments.

The Company finances part of its activities through borrowings at approved levels. The amount of such borrowings and the approved levels are monitored and reviewed regularly by the Board.

The interest rate risk profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at 31 October is shown below:

#### Financial Assets

The Company's interest rate risk exposure on its financial assets at 31 October 2017 amounted to £4,686,000 (2016 – £13,244,000), comprising of its cash and short term deposits.

The cash deposits generally comprise overnight call or short term money market deposits of less than one month which are repayable on demand. The benchmark rate which determines the interest payments received on cash balances is the bank base rate.

#### Financial Liabilities

The interest risk profile of the Company's financial liabilities and the maturity profile of the undiscounted future cash flows in respect of the Company's contractual financial liabilities at 31 October are shown below:

#### Interest Rate Risk Profile

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
The interest rate risk profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 October was:		
Fixed rate – Sterling denominated	7,500	7,500
– US\$ denominated	19,278	20,968
– Euro denominated	8,246	8,440
	<b>35,024</b>	<b>36,908</b>

#### Maturity Profile

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 October was:		
In less than one year		
– accumulated interest	981	1,038
In more than one year, but not more than five years		
– repayment of loan	35,024	36,908
– accumulated interest	897	1,987
	<b>36,902</b>	<b>39,933</b>

#### Interest Rate Risk Sensitivity

An interest rate risk sensitivity analysis has not been performed as the Company does not hold bonds and has borrowed funds at a fixed rate of interest.

## 17 Financial Instruments (continued)

### (iii) Other Price Risk

Changes in market prices other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk may also affect the value of the Company's net assets. The Company's exposure to changes in market prices relates to the fixed asset investments as disclosed in note 9.

The Board manages the market price risks inherent in the investment portfolio by ensuring full and timely access to relevant information from the Managers. The Board meets regularly and at each meeting reviews investment performance, the investment portfolio and the rationale for the current investment positioning to ensure consistency with the Company's objectives and investment policies. The portfolio does not seek to reproduce the comparative index: investments are selected based upon the merit of individual companies and therefore performance may well diverge from the short term fluctuations of the comparative index.

### Other Price Risk Sensitivity

Fixed asset investments are valued at bid prices which equate to their fair value. A full list of the Company's investments is given on pages 13 to 15. In addition, a geographical analysis of the portfolio and an analysis of the investment portfolio by broad industrial or commercial sector is given on pages 16 and 17.

106.5% (2016 – 105.8%) of the Company's net assets are invested in quoted equities. A 10% increase in quoted equity valuations at 31 October 2017 would have increased total assets and total return on ordinary activities by £37,590,000 (2016 – £28,422,000). A decrease of 10% would have had an equal but opposite effect.

### Liquidity Risk

This is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Liquidity risk is not significant as the majority of the Company's assets are investments in quoted securities that are readily realisable. The Board monitors the exposure to any one holding.

The Company has the power to take out borrowings, which gives it access to additional funding when required. The Company's borrowing facilities are detailed in note 12 and the maturity profile of its borrowings are set out on page 49.

### Credit Risk

This is the risk that a failure of a counterparty to a transaction to discharge its obligations under that transaction could result in the Company suffering a loss.

This risk is managed as follows:

- where the Managers make an investment in a bond or other security with credit risk, that credit risk is assessed and then compared to the prospective investment return of the security in question;
- the Depositary is liable for the loss of financial instruments held in custody. The Depositary will ensure that any delegate segregates the assets of the Company. The Depositary has delegated the custody function to Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV London Branch. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Custodian may cause the Company's rights with respect to securities held by the Custodian to be delayed. The Managers monitor the Company's risk by reviewing the Custodian's internal control reports and reporting its findings to the Board;
- investment transactions are carried out with a large number of brokers whose creditworthiness is reviewed by the Managers. Transactions are ordinarily undertaken on a delivery versus payment basis whereby the Company's Custodian bank ensures that the counterparty to any transaction entered into by the Company has delivered on its obligations before any transfer of cash or securities away from the Company is completed;
- transactions involving derivatives, and other arrangements wherein the creditworthiness of the entity acting as broker or counterparty to the transaction is likely to be of sustained interest, are subject to rigorous assessment by the Managers of the creditworthiness of that counterparty; and
- cash is only held at banks that are regularly reviewed by the Managers.

## 17 Financial Instruments (continued)

### Credit Risk Exposure

The maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 October was:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Cash and short term deposits	4,686	13,244
Debtors and prepayments	102	127
	<b>4,788</b>	<b>13,371</b>

None of the Company's financial assets are past due or impaired (2016 – none).

### Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Directors are of the opinion that the financial assets and liabilities of the Company are stated at fair value in the Balance Sheet with the exception of long term borrowings. The fair values of the Company's borrowings are shown below.

	2017 Book £'000	2017 Fair* £'000	2016 Book £'000	2016 Fair* £'000
Fixed rate loan	35,024	35,574	36,908	37,895
Total long term borrowings	<b>35,024</b>	<b>35,574</b>	<b>36,908</b>	<b>37,895</b>

\*The fair value of the bank loan is calculated with reference to government bonds of comparable yield and maturity.

### Capital Management

The capital of the Company is its share capital and reserves as set out in note 14 together with its borrowings (see note 12). The objective of the Company is the achievement of long term capital growth by investing primarily in listed companies throughout the world. The Company's investment policy is set out on page 7. In pursuit of the Company's objective, the Board has a responsibility for ensuring the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and details of the related risks and how they are managed are set out on page 25, pages 7 and 8 and pages 24 and 25, respectively. The Company has the ability to buy back its shares (see page 21) and changes to the share capital during the year are set out in note 13. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements other than the covenants on its loan which are detailed in note 12.

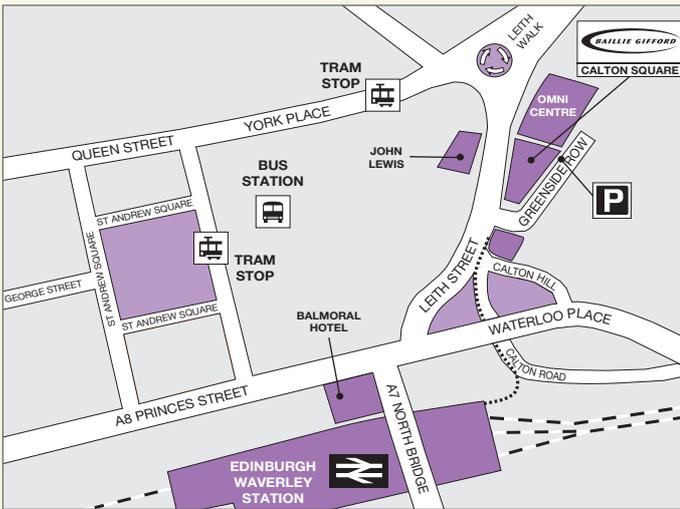
## 18 Alternative Investment Fund Managers (AIFM) Directive

In accordance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive, information in relation to the Company's leverage and the remuneration of the Company's AIFM, Baillie Gifford & Co Limited, is required to be made available to investors. In accordance with the Directive, the AIFM's remuneration policy is available at [www.bailliegifford.com](http://www.bailliegifford.com) or on request (see contact details on the back cover) and the numerical remuneration disclosures in respect of the AIFM's relevant reporting period (year ended 31 March 2017) are also available at [www.bailliegifford.com](http://www.bailliegifford.com). The Company's maximum and actual leverage levels (see Glossary of Terms on page 61) at 31 October 2017 are shown below:

### Leverage

	Gross method	Commitment method
Maximum limit	2.50:1	2.00:1
Actual	1.10:1	1.10:1

## Notice of Annual General Meeting



The Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held within the offices of Baillie Gifford & Co, Calton Square, 1 Greenside Row, Edinburgh EH1 3AN on Wednesday, 24 January 2018 at 12 noon. A buffet lunch will be provided.

If you have any queries as to how to vote or how to attend the meeting, please call us on 0800 917 2112.

Baillie Gifford may record your call.

	<b>By Rail:</b> Edinburgh Waverley – approximately a 5 minute walk away
	<b>By Bus:</b> Lothian Buses local services include: 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 15A, 16, 22, 25, 34
	<b>By Tram:</b> Stops at St Andrew Square and York Place
..... Access to Waverley Train Station on foot	

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the twentieth Annual General Meeting of Edinburgh Worldwide Investment Trust plc (the ‘Company’) will be held within the offices of Baillie Gifford & Co, Calton Square, 1 Greenside Row, Edinburgh EH1 3AN on Wednesday, 24 January 2018 at 12 noon for the purposes of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions, of which Resolutions 1 to 7 will be proposed as ordinary resolutions and Resolutions 8 and 9 will be proposed as special resolutions:

1. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 October 2017 together with the Reports of the Directors and of the Independent Auditor thereon.
2. To approve the Directors’ Annual Report on Remuneration for the financial year ended 31 October 2017.
3. To re-elect Mr HCT Strutt as a Director of the Company.
4. To re-elect Mr WJ Ducas as a Director of the Company.
5. To re-appoint Ernst & Young LLP as Independent Auditor of the Company to hold office until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting at which the Financial Statements are laid before the Company.
6. To authorise the Directors to determine the remuneration of the Independent Auditor of the Company.
7. That, in substitution for any existing authority, but without prejudice to the exercise of any such authority prior to the date hereof, the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the ‘Act’) to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot shares in the Company and to grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares in the Company (‘Securities’) provided that such authority shall be limited to the allotment of shares and grant of rights in respect of shares with an aggregate nominal value of up to £808,571 (representing approximately 33 per cent. of the nominal value of the issued share capital as at 7 December 2017), such authority to expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company after the passing of this resolution or on the expiry of 15 months from the passing of this resolution, whichever is the earlier, unless previously revoked, varied or extended by the Company in a general meeting, save that the Company may at any time prior to the expiry of this authority make an offer or enter into an agreement which would or might require Securities to be allotted or granted after the expiry of such authority and the Directors shall be entitled to allot or grant Securities in pursuance of such an offer or agreement as if such authority had not expired.
8. That, subject to the passing of resolution 7 above, and in substitution for any existing power but without prejudice to the exercise of any such power prior to the date hereof, the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby generally empowered, pursuant to sections 570 and 573 of the Companies Act 2006 (‘the Act’) to allot equity securities (within the meaning of section 560(1) of the Act) for cash pursuant to the authority given by resolution 7 above and to sell treasury shares for cash as if section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment or sale, provided that this power:
  - (a) expires at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company after the passing of this resolution or on the expiry of 15 months from the passing of this resolution, whichever is the earlier, save that the Company may, before such expiry, make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot equity securities in pursuance of any such offer or agreement as if the power conferred hereby had not expired; and
  - (b) shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities or the sale of treasury shares up to an aggregate nominal value of £245,021 (representing approximately 10 per cent. of the nominal value of the issued share capital of the Company, as at 7 December 2017).

9. That, in substitution for any existing authority but without prejudice to the exercise of any such authority prior to the date hereof, the Company be generally and unconditionally authorised, in accordance with section 701 of the Companies Act 2006 ('the Act') to make market purchases (within the meaning of section 693(4) of the Act) of fully paid ordinary shares of 5p each in the capital of the Company ('Ordinary Shares') (either for retention as treasury shares for future reissue, resale, transfer or for cancellation), provided that:

- (a) the maximum aggregate number of Ordinary Shares hereby authorised to be purchased is 7,345,747, or, if less the number representing approximately 14.99 per cent. of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company as at the date of the passing of this resolution;
- (b) the minimum price (excluding expenses) which may be paid for each Ordinary Share shall be the nominal value of that share;
- (c) the maximum price (excluding expenses) which may be paid for any Ordinary Share purchased pursuant to this authority shall not be more than the higher of:
  - (i) 5 per cent. above the average closing price on the London Stock Exchange of an Ordinary Share over the five business days immediately preceding the day of purchase; and
  - (ii) the higher of the price of the last independent trade and the highest current independent bid as stipulated by Article 5(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) 22 December 2003 implementing the Market Abuse Directive as regards exemptions for buy back programmes and stabilisation of financial instruments (No. 2273/2003); and
- (d) unless previously varied, revoked or renewed by the Company in a general meeting, the authority hereby conferred shall expire at the conclusion of the Company's Annual General Meeting to be held in respect of the year ending 31 October 2018, save that the Company may, prior to such expiry, enter into a contract to purchase Ordinary Shares under such authority which will or might be completed or executed wholly or partly after the expiration of such authority and may make a purchase of Ordinary Shares pursuant to any such contract or contracts.

By Order of the Board  
Baillie Gifford & Co Limited  
Managers and Secretaries  
18 December 2017

#### Notes:

1. A shareholder who is entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend, speak and vote on his/her behalf. Such proxy need not also be a shareholder of the Company. If appointing more than one proxy, each proxy must be appointed to exercise rights attaching to different shares held by the shareholder.
2. A proxy form for use by shareholders at the meeting is enclosed with this document. Proxies must be lodged with the Company's registrar, Computershare Investor Services PLC, The Pavilions, Bridgwater Road, Bristol BS99 6ZY or [www.eproxyappointment.com](http://www.eproxyappointment.com), not less than two days (excluding non-working days) before the time appointed for the meeting together with any power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed. Completion of the proxy form will not prevent a shareholder from attending the meeting and voting in person.
3. Only those shareholders having their name entered on the Company's share register not later than 12 noon on 22 January 2018 or, if the meeting is adjourned, at 12 noon two days (excluding non-working days) prior to the date of the adjourned meeting, shall be entitled to attend and vote at the meeting in respect of the number of shares registered in their name at that time. Changes to the entries on the Company's share register after that time shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any shareholder to attend, speak and vote at the meeting, notwithstanding any provision in any enactment, the Articles of Association of the Company or other instrument to the contrary.
4. Any corporation which is a shareholder can appoint one or more corporate representatives who may exercise on its behalf all of its powers as a shareholder provided that they do not do so in relation to the same shares.
5. CREST members who wish to appoint a proxy or proxies through the CREST electronic proxy appointment service may do so for the meeting and any adjournment(s) thereof by using the procedures described in the CREST Manual and by logging on to the website [www.euroclear.com/CREST](http://www.euroclear.com/CREST). CREST personal members or other CREST sponsored members and those CREST members who have appointed a voting service provider(s), should refer to their CREST sponsor or voting service provider(s), who will be able to take the appropriate action on their behalf.

In order for a proxy appointment or instruction made using the CREST service to be valid, the appropriate CREST message, regardless of whether it constitutes the appointment of a proxy or an amendment to the instruction given to a previously appointed proxy, must be transmitted so as to be received by the Company's registrars, Computershare Investor Services PLC (ID 3RA50) by no later than 12 noon on 22 January 2018. No such message received through the CREST network after this time will be accepted. The time of receipt will be taken to be the time from which the Registrars are able to retrieve the message by enquiry to CREST. CREST members and, where applicable, their CREST sponsors or voting service provider(s) should note that Euroclear does not

## Shareholder Information

- make available special procedures in CREST for any particular messages. Normal system timings and limitations will therefore apply in relation to the input of CREST Proxy Instructions. The Company may treat as invalid a CREST Proxy Instruction in the circumstances set out in Regulation 35(5)(a) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001.
6. The right to appoint a proxy does not apply to persons whose shares are held on their behalf by another person and who have been nominated to receive communications from the Company in accordance with section 146 of the Companies Act 2006 ('Nominated Persons'). Nominated Persons may have a right under an agreement with the member who holds the shares on their behalf to be appointed (or to have someone else appointed) as a proxy. Alternatively, if Nominated Persons do not have such a right, or do not wish to exercise it, they may have a right under such an agreement to give instructions to the person holding the shares as to the exercise of voting rights. The statement of the rights of members in relation to the appointment of proxies in notes 1 and 2 above does not apply to Nominated Persons. The rights described in these notes can be exercised only by members of the Company.
  7. Shareholders participating in the Baillie Gifford Investment Trust Share Plan, Children's Savings Plan or the Baillie Gifford Investment Trust ISA who wish to vote and/or attend the meeting must complete and return the enclosed reply-paid form of direction.
  8. There are special arrangements for holders of shares through The Aberdeen Investment Trusts ISA and Shareplan. These are explained in the form of direction which such holders will have received with this report.
  9. As at 7 December 2017 the Company's issued share capital comprised 49,004,319 ordinary shares of 5p each. Therefore, as at 7 December 2017, the total number of voting rights exercisable at the meeting is 49,004,319.
  10. Any person holding 3 per cent. of the total voting rights in the Company who appoints a person other than the Chairman as his/her proxy will need to ensure that both he/she and such third party comply with their respective disclosure obligations under the Disclosure and Transparency Rules.
  11. The members of the Company may require the Company to publish, on its website, (without payment) a statement (which is also passed to the Auditor) setting out any matter relating to the audit of the Company's Financial Statements, including the Auditor's report and the conduct of the audit. The Company will be required to do so once it has received such requests from either members representing at least 5% of the total voting rights of the Company or at least 100 members who have a relevant right to vote and hold shares in the Company on which there has been paid up an average sum per member of at least £100. Such requests must be made in writing and must state your full name and address and be sent to the Company at Calton Square, 1 Greenside Row, Edinburgh, EH1 3AN.
  12. Information regarding the meeting, including information required by section 311A of the Companies Act 2006, is available from the Company's page of the Manager's website, [www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk](http://www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk).
  13. Under section 319A of the Companies Act 2006, the Company must answer any question relating to the business being dealt with at the meeting put by a member attending the meeting unless:
    - (a) answering the question would interfere unduly with the preparation for the meeting or involve the disclosure of confidential information;
    - (b) the answer has already been given on a website in the form of an answer to a question; or
    - (c) it is undesirable in the interests of the Company or the good order of the meeting that the question be answered.
  14. Shareholders are advised that, unless otherwise stated, any telephone number, website or e-mail address which may be set out in this notice of meeting or in any related documents (including the proxy form) is not to be used for the purposes of serving information or documents on, or otherwise communicating with, the Company for any purposes other than those expressly stated.

## Further Shareholder Information

### Edinburgh Worldwide is an investment trust. Investment trusts offer investors the following:

- participation in a diversified portfolio of shares;
- constant supervision by experienced professional managers; and
- the Company is free from capital gains tax on capital profits realised within its portfolio although investors are still liable for capital gains tax on profits when selling their investment.

### How to Invest

The Company's shares are traded on the London Stock Exchange. They can be bought by placing an order with a stockbroker, by asking a professional adviser to do so, or through the Baillie Gifford savings vehicles (see page 56 for details). If you are interested in investing directly in Edinburgh Worldwide, you can do so online. There are a number of companies offering real time online dealing services.

### Sources of Further Information on the Company

The ordinary shares of the Company are listed on the London Stock Exchange and their price is shown in the Financial Times and The Scotsman under 'Equity Investment Instruments'. The price of shares can also be found on the Company's page on Baillie Gifford's website at [www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk](http://www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk), Trustnet at [www.trustnet.co.uk](http://www.trustnet.co.uk) and on other financial websites. Company factsheets are also available on the Baillie Gifford website and are updated monthly. These are available from Baillie Gifford on request.

### Edinburgh Worldwide Share Identifiers

ISIN GB0002916335

Sedol 0291633

Ticker EWI

Legal Entity Identifier 213800JUA8RKIDDLH380

### AIC

The Company is a member of the Association of Investment Companies.

### Key Dates

The Company pays the minimum permissible level of final dividend and no interim dividend. If a dividend was payable this would be due in February.

The AGM is normally held in late January or early February.

### Share Register Enquiries

Computershare Investor Services PLC maintains the share register on behalf of the Company. In the event of queries regarding shares registered in your own name, please contact the Registrars on 0370 707 1643.

This helpline also offers an automated self-service functionality (available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week) which allows you to:

- hear the latest share price;
- confirm your current share holding balance;
- confirm your payment history; and
- order Change of Address, Dividend Bank Mandate and Stock Transfer forms.

By quoting the reference number on your share certificate you can check your holding on the Registrar's website at [www.investorcentre.co.uk](http://www.investorcentre.co.uk).

They also offer a free, secure, share management website service which allows you to:

- view your share portfolio and see the latest market price of your shares;
- calculate the total market price of each shareholding;
- view price histories and trading graphs;
- update bank mandates and change address details; and
- use online dealing services.

To take advantage of this service, please log in at [www.investorcentre.co.uk](http://www.investorcentre.co.uk) and enter your Shareholder Reference Number and Company Code (this information can be found on the last dividend voucher or your share certificate).

### Electronic Proxy Voting

If you hold stock in your own name you can choose to vote by returning proxies electronically at [www.eproxyappointment.com](http://www.eproxyappointment.com).

If you have any questions about this service please contact Computershare on 0370 707 1643.

### CREST Proxy Voting

If you are a user of the CREST system (including a CREST Personal Member), you may appoint one or more proxies or give an instruction to a proxy by having an appropriate CREST message transmitted. For further information please refer to the CREST Manual.

Where this has been received in a country where the provision of such a service would be contrary to local laws or regulations, this should be treated as information only.

### Analysis of Shareholders at 31 October

	2017 Number of shares held	2017 %	2016 Number of shares held	2016 %
Institutions	8,146,788	16.6	10,066,172	20.5
Intermediaries	30,151,313	61.5	27,685,669	56.5
Individuals	4,707,555	9.6	5,437,090	11.1
Baillie Gifford Share Plans/ISA	5,772,501	11.8	5,289,668	10.8
Marketmakers	226,162	0.5	525,720	1.1
	<b>49,004,319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49,004,319</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Cost-effective Ways to Buy and Hold Shares in Edinburgh Worldwide



The Baillie Gifford Investment Trust Share Plan available at [www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk](http://www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk)



The Baillie Gifford Children's Savings Plan available at [www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk](http://www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk)

Baillie Gifford Savings Management Limited offers a number of plans that enable you to buy and hold shares in Edinburgh Worldwide cost-efficiently. Purchases and sales are normally subject to a dealing price spread and Government stamp duty of 0.5% is payable on purchases.

### The Baillie Gifford Investment Trust Share Plan

- No initial charge
- No annual wrapper charge
- Normally cheaper than dealing through a stockbroker
- Invest a lump sum from £250 or monthly from just £30
- No maximum investment limits
- Stop and start saving at any time with no charge
- Twice weekly dealing (usually Tuesday and Friday)
- A withdrawal charge of just £22

### The Baillie Gifford Investment Trust ISA

- Tax-efficient investment
- No set-up charge
- Flat rate annual management charge currently of £32.50 + VAT
- Lump sum investment from £2,000 currently up to a maximum of £20,000 each year
- Invest monthly from £100
- A withdrawal charge of just £22

### ISA Transfers

- Transfer existing ISAs from other plan managers into the Baillie Gifford ISA
- Consolidate your plans into a managed global investment
- Minimum transfer value £2,000

### The Baillie Gifford Children's Savings Plan

- An excellent way for parents, grandparents or other adults to invest for a child
- No initial charge
- No annual wrapper charge
- The option of a designated account or a bare trust in favour of the child
- Flexible investment options: lump sum from £100 or monthly saving from just £25
- A withdrawal charge of just £22

### Online Management Service

You can also open and manage your Share Plan/Children's Savings Plan\* and/or ISA online, through our secure Online Management Service ('OMS') which can be accessed through the Baillie Gifford website [www.bailliegifford.com/oms](http://www.bailliegifford.com/oms). As well as being able to view the details of your plan online, the service also allows you to:

- obtain current valuations;
- make lump sum investments, except where there is more than one holder;
- switch between investment trusts, except where there is more than one holder;
- sell part or all of your holdings, except where there is more than one holder; and
- update certain personal details e.g. address and telephone number.

\* Please note that a bare trust cannot be opened via OMS. A bare trust application form must be completed.

Certain restrictions apply for accounts where there is more than one holder.

### Further information

If you would like more information on any of the plans described, please contact the Baillie Gifford Client Relations Team (see contact details on page 58).

## Risks

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Edinburgh Worldwide is a UK listed company. The value of the shares, and any income from them, can fall as well as rise and investors may not get back the amount invested.

Edinburgh Worldwide invests in overseas securities. Changes in the rates of exchange may also cause the value of your investment (and any income it may pay) to go down or up.

Edinburgh Worldwide has borrowed money to make further investments (sometimes known as 'gearing' or 'leverage'). The risk is that when this money is repaid by the Company, the value of the investments may not be enough to cover the borrowing and interest costs, and the Company will make a loss. If the Company's investments fall in value, any invested borrowings will increase the amount of this loss.

Edinburgh Worldwide can buy back its own shares. The risks from borrowing, referred to above, are increased when the Company buys back its own shares.

Market values for securities which have become difficult to trade may not be readily available and there can be no assurance that any value assigned to such securities will accurately reflect the price the Company might receive upon their sale.

Edinburgh Worldwide can make use of derivatives which may impact on its performance.

Edinburgh Worldwide has investments in smaller, immature companies which are generally considered higher risk as changes in their share prices may be greater and the shares may be harder to sell. Smaller, immature companies may do less well in periods of unfavourable economic conditions.

Edinburgh Worldwide's risk could be increased by its investment in unlisted investments. These assets may be more difficult to buy or sell so changes in their prices may be greater.

Edinburgh Worldwide charges 75% of the investment management fee and 75% of borrowing costs to capital which reduces the capital value. Also, where income is low, the remaining expenses may be greater than the total income received, meaning the Company may not pay a dividend and the capital value would be further reduced.

The aim of the Company is to achieve capital growth. You should not expect a significant, or steady, annual income from the Company.

You should note that tax rates and reliefs may change at any time and their value depends on your circumstances.

Details of other risks that apply to investment in the savings vehicles are contained in the product brochures. Further details of the risks associated with investing in the Company, including how charges are applied, can be found at [www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk](http://www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk), or by calling Baillie Gifford on 0800 917 2112. This information has been issued and approved by Baillie Gifford & Co Limited, the Managers and Secretaries, and does not in any way constitute investment advice.

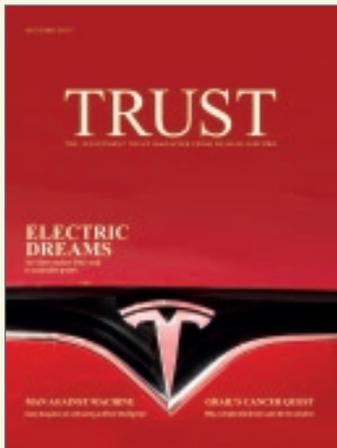
Edinburgh Worldwide is a UK public listed company and as such complies with the requirements of the UK Listing Authority. It is not authorised or regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

The Financial Statements have been approved by the Directors of Edinburgh Worldwide. The information and opinions expressed within the Annual Report and Financial Statements is subject to change without notice. The information has been issued and approved by Baillie Gifford & Co Limited, the Managers and Secretaries, and does not in any way constitute investment advice.

Baillie Gifford Savings Management Limited ('BGSM') is the ISA Manager of the Baillie Gifford Investment Trust ISA and the Manager of the Baillie Gifford Investment Trust Share Plan and Children's Savings Plan. BGSM is wholly owned by Baillie Gifford & Co. Both BGSM and Baillie Gifford & Co are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and are based at Calton Square, 1 Greenside Row, Edinburgh EH1 3AN. Baillie Gifford only provides information about its products and does not provide investment advice.

The staff of Baillie Gifford and Edinburgh Worldwide's Directors may hold shares in Edinburgh Worldwide and may buy or sell such shares from time to time.

## Communicating with Shareholders



Trust Magazine

### Trust Magazine

*Trust* is the Baillie Gifford investment trust magazine which is published twice a year. It provides an insight to our investment approach by including interviews with our fund managers, as well as containing investment trust news, investment features and articles about the trusts managed by Baillie Gifford, including Edinburgh Worldwide. *Trust* plays an important role in helping to explain our products so that readers can really understand them. For a copy of *Trust*, please contact the Baillie Gifford Client Relations Team (see contact details opposite).

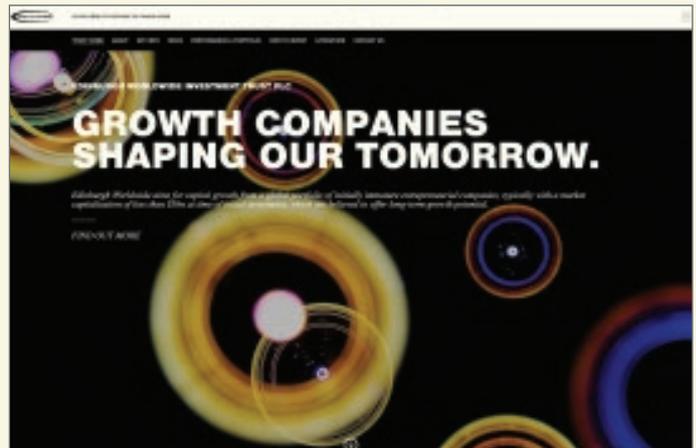
An online version of *Trust* can be found at [www.bailliegifford.com/trust](http://www.bailliegifford.com/trust)

### Edinburgh Worldwide on the Web

Up-to-date information about Edinburgh Worldwide, including a monthly commentary, recent portfolio information and performance figures, can be found on the Company's page of the Managers' website at [www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk](http://www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk).

### Suggestions and Questions

Any suggestions on how communications with shareholders can be improved are welcomed, so please contact the Baillie Gifford Client Relations Team and give them your suggestions. They will also be very happy to answer questions that you may have, either about Edinburgh Worldwide or the plans described on page 56.



An Edinburgh Worldwide web page at [www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk](http://www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk)

### Literature in Alternative Formats

It is possible to provide copies of the literature in alternative formats, such as large print or on audio tape. Please contact the Baillie Gifford Client Relations Team for more information.

### Client Relations Team Contact Details

**Telephone:** 0800 917 2112

Your call may be recorded for training or monitoring purposes.

**Email:** [trustenquiries@bailliegifford.com](mailto:trustenquiries@bailliegifford.com)

**Website:** [www.bailliegifford.com](http://www.bailliegifford.com)

**Fax:** 0131 275 3955

### Client Relations Team

Baillie Gifford Savings Management Limited

Calton Square

1 Greenside Row

Edinburgh EH1 3AN

Please note that Baillie Gifford is not permitted to give financial advice. If you would like advice or if you have any questions about the suitability of any of these plans for you, please ask an authorised intermediary.

## Automatic Exchange of Information

In order to fulfil its obligations under UK tax legislation relating to the automatic exchange of information, Edinburgh Worldwide Investment Trust plc is required to collect and report certain information about certain shareholders.

The legislation requires investment trust companies to provide personal information to HMRC on certain investors who purchase shares in investment trusts. Accordingly, Edinburgh Worldwide Investment Trust plc will have to provide information annually to the local tax authority on the tax residencies of a number of non-UK based certificated shareholders and corporate entities.

All new shareholders, excluding those whose shares are held in CREST, who come on to the share register with effect from 1 January 2016 will be sent a certification form for the purposes of collecting this information.

For further information, please see HMRC's Quick Guide: Automatic Exchange of Information – information for account holders <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/exchange-of-information-account-holders>.

## Third Party Data Provider Disclaimer

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Without limiting the foregoing, no Provider shall have any liability whatsoever to you, whether in contract (including under an indemnity), in tort (including negligence), under a warranty, under statute or otherwise, in respect of any loss or damage suffered by you as a result of or in connection with any opinions, recommendations, forecasts, judgments, or any other conclusions, or any course of action determined, by you or any third party, whether or not based on the content, information or materials contained herein.

## S&P Index Data

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## Glossary of Terms

### Total Assets

Total assets less current liabilities, before deduction of all borrowings.

### Net Asset Value

Also described as shareholders' funds, Net Asset Value (NAV) is the value of total assets less liabilities (including borrowings). The NAV per share is calculated by dividing this amount by the number of ordinary shares in issue.

### Net Asset Value (Borrowings at Fair Value)

Borrowings are valued at an estimate of their market worth. The value of the borrowings at book and fair value are set out on page 51.

### Net Asset Value (Borrowings at Par Value)

Borrowings are valued at their nominal par value. The value of the borrowings at book and fair value are set out on page 51.

### Net Liquid Assets

Net liquid assets comprise current assets less current liabilities, excluding borrowings.

### Discount/Premium

As stock markets and share prices vary, an investment trust's share price is rarely the same as its NAV. When the share price is lower than the NAV per share it is said to be trading at a discount. The size of the discount is calculated by subtracting the share price from the NAV per share and is usually expressed as a percentage of the NAV per share. If the share price is higher than the NAV per share, this situation is called a premium.

### Total Return

The total return is the return to shareholders after reinvesting the net dividend on the date that the share price goes ex-dividend.

### Ongoing Charges

The total expenses (excluding borrowing costs) incurred by the Company as a percentage of the average net asset value (with debt at fair value).

### Gearing

At its simplest, gearing is borrowing. Just like any other public company, an investment trust can borrow money to invest in additional investments for its portfolio. The effect of the borrowing on the shareholders' assets is called 'gearing'. If the Company's assets grow, the shareholders' assets grow proportionately more because the debt remains the same. But if the value of the Company's assets falls, the situation is reversed. Gearing can therefore enhance performance in rising markets but can adversely impact performance in falling markets.

Gearing is the Company's borrowings at par less cash and cash equivalents expressed as a percentage of shareholders' funds.

Potential gearing is the Company's borrowings expressed as a percentage of shareholders' funds.

### Leverage

For the purposes of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive, leverage is any method which increases the Company's exposure, including the borrowing of cash and the use of derivatives. It is expressed as a ratio between the Company's exposure and its net asset value and can be calculated on a gross and a commitment method. Under the gross method, exposure represents the sum of the Company's positions after the deduction of sterling cash balances, without taking into account any hedging and netting arrangements. Under the commitment method, exposure is calculated without the deduction of sterling cash balances and after certain hedging and netting positions are offset against each other.

### Active Share

Active share, a measure of how actively a portfolio is managed, is the percentage of the portfolio that differs from its comparative index. It is calculated by deducting from 100 the percentage of the portfolio that overlaps with the comparative index. An active share of 100 indicates no overlap with the index and an active share of zero indicates a portfolio that tracks the index.

## Directors

Chairman:  
HCT Strutt

DAJ Cameron  
WJ Ducas  
H James  
MIG Wilson

## Alternative Investment Fund Managers, Secretaries and Registered Office

Baillie Gifford & Co Limited  
Calton Square  
1 Greenside Row  
Edinburgh  
EH1 3AN  
Tel: 0131 275 2000  
[www.bailliegifford.com](http://www.bailliegifford.com)

## Registrar

Computershare  
Investor Services PLC  
The Pavilions  
Bridgwater Road  
Bristol  
BS99 6ZZ  
Tel: 0370 707 1643

## Depository

BNY Mellon Trust & Depository  
(UK) Limited  
BNY Mellon Centre  
160 Queen Victoria Street  
London  
EC4V 4LA

## Company Broker

Numis Securities Limited  
The London Stock  
Exchange Building  
10 Paternoster Square  
London  
EC4M 7LT

## Independent Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP  
Atria One  
144 Morrison Street  
Edinburgh  
EH3 8EX

## Company Details

[www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk](http://www.edinburghworldwide.co.uk)  
Company Registration  
No. SC184775  
ISIN GB0002916335  
Sedol 0291633  
Ticker EWI

Legal Entity Identifier:  
213800JUA8RKIDDLH380

## Further Information

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