

This document is issued by Baillie Gifford & Co Limited (the 'Manager') in order to make certain particular information available to investors in the Alternative Investment Fund (the 'Company') noted below before they invest, in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority's Rules implementing the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive in the United Kingdom. It is made available to investors by being available at pacifichorizon.co.uk. The Manager is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

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

Pacific Horizon Investment Trust PLC

INVESTOR DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Regulatory status of the Company

Pacific Horizon Investment Trust PLC (the 'Company') is an AIF for the purposes of the EU Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (Directive 2011/61/EU) (as it forms part of UK domestic law pursuant to the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, the Alternative Investment Fund Managers (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 or as otherwise adopted under, or given effect to in, UK legislation or the UK regulatory regime) (the 'AIFM Directive').

The Company's shares are listed on the premium segment of the Official List of the Financial Conduct Authority and are admitted to trading on the main market of the London Stock Exchange. The Company is subject to its articles of association, the Listing Rules, the Disclosure and Transparency Rules, the UK Corporate Governance Code and the Companies Act 2006. The Company is listed on the London Stock Exchange and is not authorised or regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

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

Limited purpose of this document

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

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

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

No advice

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

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

Investors' rights

The Company is reliant on the performance of third party service providers, including the AIFM, the Depositary and the Registrar. Without prejudice to any potential right of action in tort that a Shareholder may have to bring a claim against a service provider, each Shareholder's contractual relationship in respect of its investment in the Company's shares is with the Company only. Accordingly, no Shareholder will have any contractual claim against any service provider with respect to such service provider's default.

In the event that a Shareholder considers that it may have a claim against a third party service provider in connection with such Shareholder's investment in the Company, such Shareholder should consult its own legal advisers.

The above is without prejudice to any right a Shareholder may have to bring a claim against an FCA authorised service provider under section 138D of FSMA (which provides that breach of an FCA rule by such service provider is actionable by a private person who suffers loss as a result), or any tortious cause of action. Shareholders who believe they may have a claim under section 138D of FSMA, or in tort, against any service provider in connection with their investment in the Company, should consult their legal adviser.

Recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments

Regulation (EC) 593/2008 ("Rome I") must be applied in all member states of the European Union (other than Denmark). Rome I remains applicable in England following the UK leaving the European Union and continues to apply after the end of the transitional period, its provisions having been incorporated into English law under the Law Applicable to Contractual Obligations and Non-Contractual Obligations (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Where a matter comes before the courts of a relevant member state, the choice of a governing law in any given agreement is subject to the provisions of Rome I. Under Rome I, the member state's courts may apply any rule of that member state's own law which is mandatory irrespective of the governing law and may refuse to apply a rule of governing law if it is manifestly incompatible with the public policy of that member state. Further, where all other elements relevant to the situation at the time of the choice are located in a country other than the country whose law has been chosen, the choice of the parties shall not prejudice the application of provisions of the law of that other country which cannot be derogated from by agreement. Shareholders should note that there are a number of legal instruments providing for the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in England. Depending on the nature and jurisdiction of the original judgment, Council Regulation (EU) 1215/2012 or Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, Regulation (EC) No 805/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 creating a European Enforcement Order for uncontested claims, the Convention on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters done at Lugano on 30 October 2007, the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements 2005) Regulations 2015, the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982, the Administration of Justice Act 1920 and the Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act 1933 may apply. There are no legal instruments providing for the recognition and enforcement of judgments obtained in jurisdictions outside those covered by the instruments listed above, although such judgments might be enforceable at common law.

Overseas investors

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

The Company is deemed to be a 'corpus of Foreign Portfolio Investors' under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, and therefore, Indian Institutional Investors are not permitted to invest in the Company.

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

THE COMPANY

Investment Objective and Policy

The Company's objective is to invest in the Asia-Pacific region (excluding Japan) and in the Indian Sub-continent in order to achieve capital growth. The Company is prepared to move freely between the markets of the region as opportunities for growth vary. The portfolio will normally consist principally of quoted securities.

Pacific Horizon aims to achieve capital growth principally through investment in companies listed on the stock markets of the Asia-Pacific region (excluding Japan) and the Indian Sub-continent. The Company may also invest in companies based in the region and in investment funds specialising in the region or particular countries or sectors within it even if they are listed elsewhere. The maximum permitted investment in one company is 15% of total assets at time of investment.

The portfolio contains companies which the Managers have identified as offering the potential for long term capital appreciation, irrespective of whether they comprise part of any index. The portfolio is actively managed and will normally consist principally of quoted equity securities although unlisted companies, fixed interest holdings or other non equity investments may be held. The maximum exposure to unlisted investments is 15% of total assets at the time of initial investment. The Company is also permitted to invest in other pooled vehicles (general, country and sector specific) that invest in the markets of the region.

In constructing the equity portfolio a spread of risk is created through diversification and the portfolio will typically consist of between 40 and 120 holdings. Although sector concentration and the thematic characteristics of the portfolio are carefully monitored, no maximum limits to stock or sector weights have been set by the Board except as imposed from time to time by banking covenants on borrowings.

The Company may use derivatives which will be principally, but not exclusively, for the purpose of reducing, transferring or eliminating investment risk in its investments. These typically take the form of index futures, index options and currency forward transactions.

The Company has a maximum approved equity gearing level of 50% of shareholders' funds but, in the absence of exceptional market conditions, equity gearing is typically less than 25% of shareholders' funds. Borrowings are invested in securities when it is considered that investment opportunities merit the Company taking a geared position. The Company is also permitted to be less than fully invested. Cash and equity gearing levels, and the extent of gearing, are discussed by the Board and Managers at every Board meeting.

As a closed-ended investment fund whose shares are admitted to the Official List under Chapter 15 of the Listing Rules, the Company is required to obtain the prior approval of its shareholders to any material change to its published investment policy. Accordingly, the Company will not make any material change to its published investment policy without the approval of its shareholders by ordinary resolution. The Company will announce any such change through a Regulatory Information Service.

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

Leverage

As explained above, the Company may employ borrowings and derivatives as leverage.

The maximum level of leverage which the Alternative Investment Fund Manager ('AIFM') is entitled to employ on behalf of the Company is 250% under the gross method and 200% under the commitment method. In accordance with the investment management agreement, any changes to these limits will be agreed in advance between the AIFM and the Company.

The amount of leverage employed by the Company is disclosed in the Company's Annual Report and Financial Statements.

Investment Strategy and Techniques

The portfolio contains companies which have been identified as offering the potential for long-term capital appreciation, irrespective of whether they comprise part of any index.

The portfolio is actively managed and will normally consist principally of quoted securities although unlisted companies, fixed interest holdings, or other non-equity investments may be held.

Country and sector weightings are a consequence of the index agnostic approach to stock selection. In constructing the equity portfolio a spread of risk is achieved by diversification and the portfolio will typically consist of between 40 and 120 holdings.

Changes to Objective, Investment Policy, Investment Strategy or Maximum Leverage

As a closed-ended investment fund whose shares are admitted to the Official List under Chapter 15 of the Listing Rules, the Company is required to obtain the prior approval of its shareholders to any material change to its published objective and investment policy (as set out above). Accordingly, the Company will not make any material change to its published objective and investment policy without the approval of its Shareholders by ordinary resolution. The Company will announce any such change via the London Stock Exchange.

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

Any changes to the maximum level of leverage which may be employed by the Company will be communicated to shareholders.

Baillie Gifford & Co Limited will update this document, as soon as reasonably practicable, to take account of material changes. Such changes will also be disclosed to existing shareholders in the following Annual Report and Financial Statements.

Any changes in information shall be deemed material if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor, becoming aware of such information, would reconsider its investment in the AIF, including because such information could impact an investor's ability to exercise its rights in relation to its investment, or otherwise prejudice the interests of one or more investors in the AIF.

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

The AIFM and Company Secretary

Baillie Gifford & Co Limited is the authorised Alternative Investment Fund Manager ('AIFM') and Company Secretary of Pacific Horizon. The annual management fee payable to the AIFM is 0.75% on the first £50m of net assets, 0.65% on the next £200m of net assets and 0.55% on the remaining net assets. Management fees are calculated and payable on a quarterly basis.

There is no additional secretarial fee. The provision of secretarial and administrative services is included in the management fee.

Baillie Gifford & Co Limited has delegated certain portfolio and risk management services to Baillie Gifford & Co and Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited. Baillie Gifford & Co Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Baillie Gifford & Co. Baillie Gifford & Co Limited has consented to the sub-delegation by Baillie Gifford & Co of some of its duties in relation to investment management to Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited in the United States of America. Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited is authorised and regulated by the FCA. Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited is also registered with the Securities & Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and is a member of the National Futures Association in the United States of America. It is intended that Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited will produce investment research and will take part in the investment decision-making together with Baillie Gifford & Co. Baillie Gifford & Co Limited has also consented to sub-delegation by Baillie Gifford & Co of dealing activities and transaction reporting to Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited, and to the further delegation of the same to Baillie Gifford Asia (Hong Kong) Limited. The principal activities of Baillie Gifford Asia (Hong Kong) Limited are to provide marketing and distribution services to professional investors in Hong Kong on behalf of Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited. The AIFM believes that any such delegation would not give rise to any conflicts of interest.

Baillie Gifford & Co, Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited and Baillie Gifford Asia (Hong Kong) Limited have the necessary regulatory permissions in place to perform the activities delegated to them.

The Depositary

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited has been appointed as the Company's Depositary. The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of the Company's assets, monitoring the cash flows of the Company and must ensure that certain processes carried out by the AIFM are performed in accordance with the applicable rules and the constitutive documents of the Company. The Depositary acts as global custodian and may delegate safekeeping to one or more global sub-custodians (such delegation may include the powers of sub-delegation). The Depositary has delegated safekeeping of the assets of the Company to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV and/or The Bank of New York Mellon (the "Global Sub-Custodians"). The Global Sub-Custodians may sub-delegate safekeeping of assets in certain markets in which the Company may invest to various sub-delegates.

The Depositary has not entered into any arrangement contractually to discharge itself of liability in accordance with Article 21(13). We will notify shareholders of any changes with respect to the discharge by the Depositary of its liability in accordance with Article 21(13) through a Regulatory Information Service. The Depositary must not re-use any: (i) financial instruments of the Company; or (ii) assets, other than financial instruments or cash, which are held in custody by the Depositary (or a delegate thereof) for the Company, in either case except with the prior consent of the Company or the AIFM on its behalf and provided all applicable English laws, rules and regulations (other than the AIFM Directive and the UK

Alternative Investment Fund Managers Regulations 2013) are complied with.

The annual fee payable to the Depositary in respect of UK depositary services is 0.009 per cent. on the first £7.5bn of the Company's total assets, 0.0075 per cent. on assets between £7.5bn and £15bn, 0.006 per cent. on assets between £15bn and £30bn and 0.0045 per cent. on assets between £30bn and £40bn, subject to a minimum annual fee of £10,000 (exclusive of VAT).

The Auditor

BDO LLP provides audit services to the Company. The fees charged by the Auditor are computed inter alia on the time spent by the Auditor on the affairs of the Company.

The Registrar

Computershare Investor Services PLC has been appointed as the Company's Registrar. The Registrar's duties include the maintenance of the Company's register of shareholders and the processing of any transfer of shares.

Fees are based on the number of holders on the register and number of transfers each year.

Ongoing Expenses

Ongoing expenses can be found in the Key Information Document on the Company's website. Investors should note that some expenses are inherently unpredictable and, depending on circumstances, ongoing expenses will fluctuate.

Conflicts of interest may arise as a result of the delegation of functions by the AIFM and/or the Depositary

The AIFM, the Depositary and their respective delegates have undertaken to take all reasonable steps to avoid conflicts of interest in relation to the Company and its investors. If such conflicts of interest cannot be avoided, the AIFM, the Depositary and their respective delegates shall take all reasonable steps to identify, manage, monitor and (where applicable) disclose those conflicts of interest in order to prevent them from adversely affecting the interests of the Company and its investors, and to ensure that the Company is fairly treated.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Copies of the Company's latest annual and interim reports may be accessed at pacifichorizon.co.uk

Publication of net asset values

The latest net asset value of the Company may be accessed at pacifichorizon.co.uk

Valuation Policy

Valuation policy with respect to listed securities

The Director's will value the Company's investments in listed securities at 'fair value'. The 'fair value' of such investments is bid value or, in the case of holdings on certain recognised overseas exchanges, at last traded prices.

Valuation policy with respect to unlisted securities

The Directors will value the Company's investments in unlisted securities at 'fair value'. In order to determine the 'fair value' of investments in unlisted securities, the AIFM will prepare valuations of each investment on a quarterly basis in accordance with the agreed valuation techniques set out below. The Directors will be provided with details of the valuations on a bi-annual basis and will conduct a detailed review of and, where appropriate, challenge the AIFM's valuations.

When preparing valuations of investments in unlisted securities, the AIFM will apply valuation techniques which are consistent with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation ("IPEV") Guidelines. The valuation techniques set out in the IPEV Guidelines may be categorised as follows:

- market approach, which may involve applying the following valuation techniques: (i) an assessment of the price of recent investment; (ii) applying multiples of earnings or of revenue; (iii) using industry valuation benchmarks, including as a sense check of values produced using other techniques; and (iv) reviewing any available market prices;
- income approach, which may involve applying the following valuation techniques: (i) discounted cash flows or earnings of underlying business; and (ii) discounted cash flows from an investment; and
- replacement cost approach, which may involve applying the net assets valuation technique.

If the Directors consider that it would be inappropriate to use a particular valuation technique, either generally or for a particular investment, the Directors may adopt such other valuation techniques as they consider to be reasonable in the circumstances.

Historical performance of the Company

Details of the Company's historical financial performance are provided in the Company's Annual Report and Financial Statements and monthly factsheets, which are available at pacifichorizon.co.uk

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

Purchases and sales of shares by investors

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

The Company has authority to allot and issue shares on a non-pre-emptive basis.

The Company has authority to issue new shares or sell shares from treasury at a premium to net asset value. The Company's shares are not redeemable. While the Company will typically have shareholder authority to buy back shares, shareholders do not have the right to have their shares purchased by the Company.

Fair treatment of investors

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

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

No investor has a right to obtain preferential treatment in relation to their investment in the Company and the Company does not give preferential treatment to any investors.

The shares rank *Pari Passu*.

Share Capital

The Company has only one class of shares in issue, which are ordinary shares. The ISIN number for the Company's shares is GB0006667470 and the SEDOL is 0666747.

Legal ownership of the Company's shares is evidenced by entry on the register of shareholders, and each registered shareholder is entitled to the rights set out in the Company's articles of association. These include the right to attend meetings and to vote on resolutions, to receive any dividends and to receive a pro rata share of the net assets of the Company in the event of winding up.

RISK FACTORS

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Pacific Horizon is listed on the London Stock Exchange. The value of its shares, and any income from them, can fall as well as rise and investors may not get back the amount invested.

Pacific Horizon 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.

Pacific Horizon invests in emerging markets where difficulties in dealing, settlement and custody could arise, resulting in a negative impact on the value of your investment.

Pacific Horizon can borrow 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.

Pacific Horizon 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 Pacific Horizon might receive upon their sale.

Pacific Horizon can make use of derivatives which may impact on its performance.

Pacific Horizon'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.

Charges are deducted from income. Where income is low, the expenses may be greater than the total income received, meaning Pacific Horizon may not pay a dividend and the capital value would be reduced.

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

Shareholders in Pacific Horizon have the right to vote every five years on whether to continue Pacific Horizon or wind it up. If the shareholders decide to wind the Company up, the assets will be sold and you will receive a cash sum in relation to your shareholding. The next vote will be held at the Annual General Meeting in 2026.

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

Further details of the risks associated with investing in the Company can be found at pacifichorizon.co.uk, or by calling Baillie Gifford on 0800 917 2112.

Pacific Horizon Investment Trust PLC is a UK public listed company and as such complies with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority, but it is not authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

The staff of Baillie Gifford & Co and the Directors of Pacific Horizon may hold shares in Pacific Horizon and may buy or sell shares from time to time.

Investment in Permissible PRC Instruments

The Company may invest in securities or instruments which have exposure to the Chinese market. The Company may have direct access to certain eligible Permissible PRC Instruments via the qualified foreign investor (“QFI”) scheme, including the qualified foreign institutional investor (“QFII”) scheme and the RMB qualified foreign institutional investor (“RQFII”) scheme, and/or Stock Connect or indirect access via holdings in other investments with exposure to securities issued by companies quoted on regulated markets in China.

Investing in the securities markets of China is subject to the risks described in the emerging market risk above, as well as China-specific risks. The legal rights of investors in China may be subject to uncertainties as the relevant legal and regulatory systems and practice in the PRC are less well established than is generally the case in more developed markets and subject to change, and there is a risk of governmental intervention under exceptional circumstances. Key market infrastructure, such as custody and trading systems, is comparatively new and less tested. Political developments involving the PRC may lead to the imposition of additional constraints on foreign investment in China which may adversely affect the Company. Investors should also have regard to the risk warnings below relating to aspects of investment in the PRC.

Risks associated with China direct access channels

The Investment Adviser holds a licence from the China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”) to act as a QFI and is registered with the State Administration of Foreign Exchange 120 (“SAFE”) for the purposes of investing in Permissible PRC Instruments on behalf of the Company at the discretion of the Investment Adviser.

The QFI Scheme, and relevant applicable laws and regulations in the PRC (“QFI Rules”) are relatively new and subject to change and give the CSRC, the People’s Bank of China (“PBoC”) and the SAFE wide discretion on their interpretation; therefore there is uncertainty as to how they may be applied in the future and new restrictions or conditions may be applied. Termination of the Investment Adviser’s QFI licence may affect the ability to continue the Company’s exposure to China.

The QFI Rules may impose restrictions on the types of investments made in China and restrictions on remittance as well as on the liquidation of investments and repatriation from China of sums relating to investments made by or through QFI.

Stock Connect are also relatively new and evolving schemes whose rules may change at any time in a manner which may adversely affect the Company. Stock Connect only operate when banks in Hong Kong and the PRC are both open. As a result, prices of securities purchased through Stock Connect may fluctuate at times when the Company is unable to add to or exit its position and, therefore, may limit the Company’s ability to trade when it would be otherwise attractive to do so. It is not possible to buy and sell shares on the same day on Stock Connect. Trading on Stock Connect is currently subject to a daily trading quota which, if exceeded, will lead to suspension of trading for that day or other relevant period which may mean that an order to purchase China A shares cannot be processed. The daily quota can be changed from time to time without prior notice.

Transactions in any of the Stock Connect will not be covered by the Investor Compensation Scheme in Hong Kong or the equivalent scheme in the PRC.

Custody risks

As a QFI licence holder, the Investment Adviser is required, in respect of the QFI Scheme to appoint a PRC custodian to safe-keep the Permissible PRC Instruments held by the Company. This is solely for satisfying the applicable PRC laws pertaining to the QFI Scheme and does not prejudice the existing custody arrangements between the Company and the Depositary, the Depositary and the Custodian and the Custodian and

its sub-custodian in the PRC.

Permissible PRC Instruments traded on the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges are dealt and held in dematerialized form through the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (“ChinaClear”).

In relation to the QFI Scheme, securities purchased on behalf of the Company are required to be recorded by ChinaClear as credited to a securities trading account maintained in the joint names of the QFI licence holder and the Company. As a matter of PRC law, the Investment Adviser as the QFI licence holder will have no beneficial ownership interest in the securities and while the Company should be ultimately and exclusively entitled to ownership of the securities, in the event of default of ChinaClear, it may not be possible for the securities held by the Company to be recovered.

Permissible PRC Instruments purchased through Stock Connect are required to be recorded in the name of the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company (“HKSCC”) or its nominees.

Although PRC law generally recognises the beneficial ownership of the Instruments by the Company in the context of Stock Connect, due to the novelty of those scheme and the lack of precedents in reality, the Company’s ownership of the relevant Permissible PRC Instruments or title thereto may not be assured in all circumstances.

Shareholders should note that cash deposited by the Company with a QFI custodian will not be segregated but will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of the custodian. In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the custodian, the Company will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited, and the Company will become an unsecured creditor, ranking equally with all other unsecured creditors of the custodian. The Company may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the Company will suffer losses.

Currency risk

The Renminbi is not, as of the date of this document, a freely convertible currency, and is subject to the foreign exchange control policies of the PRC government. Currency conversion controls may also be imposed by the PRC government. The PRC's policies on exchange control are subject to change and the value of the Company’s investments may be affected.

Where the Company is invested in Permissible PRC Instruments, the underlying assets acquired, traded and disposed of in the relevant PRC market are denominated in CNY rather than CNH. While CNH and CNY represent the same currency, they are traded in different and separate markets which operate independently. The value of CNH could differ, perhaps significantly, from that of CNY due to a number of factors, including without limitation, those foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions pursued by the Chinese government from time-to-time as well as other external market forces.

Uncertainty of tax position

The Company’s tax treatment of Permissible PRC Instruments is uncertain and particularly whether capital gains tax applies. There is a risk that capital gains realised may be subject to taxation such as withholding tax in the future.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk profile

The Company will periodically disclose the current risk profile of the Company to investors. The Company will make this disclosure at pacifichorizon.co.uk at the same time as it makes its Annual Report and Financial Statements available to investors or more frequently at its discretion.

Assets consist mainly of listed securities and therefore the risk profile of the AIF incorporates market risk (comprising currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), liquidity risk, credit risk and operational risk factors. Other factors which contribute to the risk profile relate to the ability of the AIF to borrow money to make further investments (leverage).

Limits are set for market risk and are monitored daily. Market risk stress testing comprises a number of market related scenarios and events relevant to the AIF's objectives and time horizon to analyse the impact on market risk limits. Limits are also in place for liquidity risk, credit risk and operational risk, with periodic stress testing performed as appropriate.

Further detail in relation to the nature and extent of the principal risks of the Company are described in the Pacific Horizon Annual Report and Financial Statements.

No risk limits set by the AIFM have been exceeded in the period since 1 July 2014 or are likely to be exceeded.

Risk management systems

The Company will periodically disclose to investors the risk management systems which it employs to manage the risks which are most relevant to it. The Company will make this disclosure at pacifichorizon.co.uk at the same time as it makes its Annual Report and Financial Statements available to investors or more frequently at its discretion.

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 policy which covers the risks associated with the AIF, 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.

For each relevant risk area, risk limits are set by the AIFM which take into account the objectives, strategy and risk profile of the AIF. These limits are monitored daily, and the sensitivity of the portfolio to key risks is undertaken periodically as appropriate to ascertain the impact of changes in key variables to the AIF. Exceptions from limits monitoring and stress testing are escalated to the AIFM along with remedial measures being taken.

Liquidity risk management

The AIFM has a liquidity management policy in relation to the Company which is intended to ensure that the Company's investment portfolio maintains a level of liquidity which is appropriate to the Company's obligations. This policy involves an assessment by the AIFM of the prices or values at which it expects to be able to liquidate its assets over varying hypothetical periods in varying market conditions, taking into account the sensitivity of particular assets to particular market risks and other relevant factors.

Shares in the Company are not redeemable and shareholders do not have the right to require their shares to be purchased by the Company. Accordingly, the liquidity management policy ensures that the Company's investment portfolio is sufficiently liquid to meet the following principal obligations:

- the Company's operating and financing expenses: in practice, these expenses are covered in part by dividends received from the Company's investments; and
- the possible need to repay borrowings at short notice, which would require to be met by the sale of assets.

The liquidity management policy requires the AIFM to identify and monitor its investment in asset classes which are considered to be relatively illiquid. The majority of the Company's portfolio is invested in liquid equities and the portfolio is monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that it is adequately diversified.

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

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

The Company will periodically disclose to investors the percentage of the Company's assets which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature. The Company will make this disclosure at pacifichorizon.co.uk at the same time as it makes its Annual Report and Financial Statements available to investors or more frequently at its discretion.

Professional negligence liability risks

The requirement to cover potential liability risks arising from professional negligence is covered by the AIFM's own funds. Sufficient capital above the regulatory limit is held which is monitored by the Board of Baillie Gifford & Co Limited.

Brokerage Practices and Use of Dealing Commission

Baillie Gifford & Co Limited appoints its affiliate Baillie Gifford & Co to conduct portfolio management services on behalf of the Company. Baillie Gifford & Co in turn delegates the investment dealing aspects of those services and transmits orders to its affiliate Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited for execution. An important element of Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited's investment dealing services includes the selection of brokers with whom orders can be placed to execute investment decisions on behalf of the Company.

Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited trades with brokers using execution-only commission rates. The execution-only commission includes the costs of access to each global market, the broker's ability to source liquidity, the use of alternative trading venues, the provision of risk capital, the capabilities of individual sales traders and the provision of proprietary technology for trading programmes and algorithms.

Where Baillie Gifford & Co supports its portfolio management activities by procuring external research services, it pays directly for such services under separate agreements.

Sustainability Risks

The AIFM has adopted Baillie Gifford & Co's Stewardship Approach – ESG Principles and Guidelines as its policy on integration of sustainability risks in investment decisions.

Baillie Gifford & Co believes that a company cannot be financially sustainable in the long run if its approach to business is fundamentally out of line with changing societal expectations. It defines 'sustainability' as a deliberately broad concept which encapsulates a company's purpose, values, business model, culture, and operating practices.

Baillie Gifford & Co's approach to investment is based on identifying and holding high quality growth businesses that enjoy sustainable competitive advantages in their marketplace. To do this it looks beyond current financial performance, undertaking proprietary research to build up an in-depth knowledge of an individual company and a view on its long-term prospects. This includes the consideration of sustainability factors (environmental, social and/or governance matters) which it believes will positively or negatively influence the financial returns of an investment. The likely impact on the return of the portfolio from a potential or actual material decline in the value of investment due to the occurrence of an environmental, social or governance event or condition will vary and will depend on several factors including but not limited to the type, extent, complexity and duration of an event or condition, prevailing market conditions and existence of any mitigating factors.

Whilst consideration is given to sustainability matters, there are no restrictions on the investment universe of the Company, unless otherwise stated within in its Objective & Policy. Baillie Gifford & Co can invest in any companies it believes could create beneficial long-term returns for investors. However, this might result in investments being made in companies that ultimately cause a negative outcome for the environment or society.

More detail on Baillie Gifford's approach to sustainability can be found in its Stewardship Approach – ESG Principles and Guidelines document, available publicly at bailliegifford.com/en/uk/about-us/esg/.

The underlying investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Key Information Document

A Key Information Document is available by contacting us on 0800 917 2112 or by visiting bailliegifford.com

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