

SCHRODERS CAPITAL UK REAL ESTATE FUND

Prospectus

5 October 2023



PROSPECTUS OF THE SCHRODERS CAPITAL UK REAL ESTATE FUND

(An open-ended investment company with variable capital incorporated with limited liability and registered in England and Wales under registered number IC000945)

5 October 2023



Schroders
capital

IMPORTANT: IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF THIS PROSPECTUS YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR FINANCIAL ADVISER

Schroder Unit Trusts Limited, the authorised corporate director of the Company, is the person responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus. Schrodgers Capital is a trading name of Schrodgers Unit Trust Limited. To the best of its knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that it is the case) the information in this Prospectus does not contain any untrue or misleading statement or omit any matters required by the Sourcebook to be included in it. Schroder Unit Trusts Limited accepts responsibility accordingly.

This document constitutes the Prospectus for Schrodgers Capital UK Real Estate Fund which has been prepared in accordance with the Sourcebook.

This Prospectus is dated and is valid as at 5 October 2023.

The Company may only be invested in by investors who fall within the category of Eligible Investors (as defined in this Prospectus).

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Important Information

No person has been authorised by the Company to give any information or to make any representations in connection with the offering of Shares other than those contained in the Prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied on as having been made by the Company. The delivery of this Prospectus (whether or not accompanied by any reports) or the issue of Shares shall not, under any circumstances, create any implication that the affairs of the Company have not changed since the date hereof.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares in certain jurisdictions may be restricted. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the Company to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Potential investors should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or any other matters and are recommended to consult their own professional advisers concerning the acquisition, holding or disposal of Shares.

The provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation are binding on each of the Shareholders and a copy of the Instrument of Incorporation is available on request. This Prospectus has been approved for the purpose of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended from time to time) by Schroder Unit Trusts Limited.

The distribution of this Prospectus in certain jurisdictions may require that this Prospectus is translated into the official language of those countries. Should any inconsistency arise between the translated version and the English version, the English version shall prevail.

This Prospectus is based on information, law and practice at the date hereof. The Company cannot be bound by an out of date prospectus when it has issued a new prospectus and investors should check with the ACD that this is the most recently published prospectus.

The attention of prospective investors is drawn to section 9 'Risk Factors'. In particular, it should be noted that the price of Shares and the Income from them can go down as well as up and the movements can be amplified by borrowing and that investors may not receive, on redemption of their Shares, the amount that they invested.

This Prospectus contains a summary only of certain principal features of the Company. A copy of the Instrument of Incorporation is available from the ACD on request.

How we use your information

For the purposes of the UK version of the General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679/EC ('GDPR'), the data controller in relation to any personal data you supply is the ACD.

Information you supply may be processed for the purpose of investment administration by any company within the Schroders Group, by third parties who provide services to the Schroders Group and by your financial adviser, and may be shared with HM Revenue & Customs and other relevant tax authorities. Such processing may include the transfer of data outside of the UK and may also include, without limitation, processing for the following purposes:

- a. Verifying the identity of the Shareholder or potential holder of Shares for the purpose of complying with statutory and regulatory requirements in relation to anti-money laundering, including the ACD's own in-house procedures
- b. Contacting the Shareholder or potential holder of Shares with information about other products and services provided by the Schroders Group which the ACD considers may be of interest to the Shareholder or potential holder of Shares
- c. Carrying out the function of ACD and administering the investment in the Company of the Shareholder or potential holder of Shares
- d. Meeting the legal, regulatory, reporting and/or financial obligations of the Company or any functionary of the Company in the UK or elsewhere
- e. Disclosing personal data to other functionaries of the Company for the purpose of operating the Company

By signing the Fund's application form, you are consenting to the processing of your personal data by ACD and the persons listed above for such purposes. We will not keep your information for longer than is necessary and will take steps to ensure that it is kept up to date. We are required by law to make available to you a privacy notice which provides fuller details of how we collect, use, disclose, transfer, and store your information. For an electronic copy of this privacy notice please go to <http://www.schroders.com/en/privacy-policy/>, or to request a paper copy please telephone us on 0333 3000 364 write to us at Schroder Unit Trusts Limited, PO Box 3733, Wootton Bassett, Swindon SN4 4BG. You have a right under the GDPR to ask what information we hold about you. You can do this by writing to us at the address above.

Anti-Money Laundering

As a result of legislation in force in the UK to prevent money laundering, the ACD is responsible for compliance with anti-money laundering regulations. In order to implement these regulations, investors will be asked to provide proof of identity and, until satisfactory proof of identity is provided, the ACD will not issue Shares or pay the proceeds of a redemption of Shares.

Investment Restrictions applying to US investors

Investment Company Act of 1940. The Company will be excluded from the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

US Securities Act. The offer and sale of the Shares will not be registered under the US Securities Act in reliance upon the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) thereof and Regulation D, as the case may be, promulgated thereunder. The offering will also not be registered under any state securities or 'blue sky' laws. Each investor must be an 'accredited investor' (as defined in Regulation D) and will be required to represent in the Application Form, among other customary private placement representations, that it is acquiring its Shares for its own account for investment purposes only and not with a view to resale or distribution.

ERISA. The Shares may be purchased by or on behalf of employee benefit plans subject to ERISA or Section 4975 of the IRS Code, or by other Benefit Plan Investors. Each investor will be required to represent in the Application Form whether it is or is acquiring shares on behalf of a Benefit Plan Investor.

THE SHARES HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE US SECURITIES ACT, OR ANY STATE SECURITIES LAWS. THE HOLDER HEREOF, BY PURCHASING THE SHARES OR AN INTEREST HEREIN, IS DEEMED TO REPRESENT TO THE COMPANY THAT IT IS AN 'ACCREDITED INVESTOR', AS DEFINED IN REGULATION D UNDER THE US SECURITIES ACT.

NO SALE, PLEDGE OR OTHER TRANSFER OF THE SHARES OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN MAY BE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES BY ANY PERSON UNLESS:

- A. THE SHARES ARE REGISTERED PURSUANT TO THE US SECURITIES ACT AND REGISTERED OR QUALIFIED PURSUANT TO ANY APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS OR
- B. SUCH INTEREST IS SOLD, PLEDGED OR TRANSFERRED:
 1. TO A PERSON WHOM THE SELLER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER ('QIB'), AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE US SECURITIES ACT, PURCHASING OR ACQUIRING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QIB FOR WHICH IT HAS SOLE INVESTMENT DISCRETION IN A TRANSACTION MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULE 144A, WHOM THE HOLDER HAS INFORMED THAT THE OFFER, RESALE, PLEDGE OR OTHER TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A
 2. TO A PERSON WHO IS NOT A 'U.S. PERSON' (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S) AND IS NOT PURCHASING OR ACQUIRING FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF A U.S. PERSON, IS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES AND IS ACQUIRING THE SHARES (OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 903 OR RULE 904 OR RULE 905 OF REGULATION S, OR
 3. TO THE COMPANY AND ITS AFFILIATES. SUCH HOLDER IS DEEMED TO AGREE THAT IT WILL DELIVER TO EACH PERSON TO WHOM THE SHARES OR AN INTEREST HEREIN IS TO BE TRANSFERRED A NOTICE SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE EFFECT OF THIS LEGEND. THE PROSPECTUS CONTAINS INFORMATION ON HOW SHARES MAY BE TRANSFERRED

EACH HOLDER AND TRANSFEREE PURCHASING OR ACQUIRING THE SHARES (OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN) PURSUANT TO CLAUSE (B)(1) OF THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING PARAGRAPH IS DEEMED TO

REPRESENT TO THE COMPANY THAT IT IS A QIB PURCHASING OR ACQUIRING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF ANOTHER QIB FOR WHICH IT HAS SOLE INVESTMENT DISCRETION IN A TRANSACTION MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULE 144A.

EACH HOLDER AND TRANSFEREE PURCHASING OR ACQUIRING THE SHARES (OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN) PURSUANT TO CLAUSE (B)(2) OF THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING PARAGRAPH IS DEEMED TO REPRESENT TO THE COMPANY IT IS A NON-'U.S. PERSON' (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S) AND IS NOT PURCHASING OR ACQUIRING FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF A U.S. PERSON, IS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES AND IS ACQUIRING THE SHARES (OR INTEREST HEREIN) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 903 OR RULE 904 OR RULE 905 OF REGULATION S.

EACH HOLDER AND TRANSFEREE OF THE SHARES (OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN) WILL BE REQUIRED TO REPRESENT WHETHER IT IS A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR OR A PERSON WHO IS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY PURCHASING OR HOLDING THE SHARES OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN ON BEHALF OF, AS FIDUCIARY OF, AS TRUSTEE OF, OR WITH ASSETS OF ANY BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR.

EACH HOLDER AND TRANSFEREE OF SHARES (OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN) WHICH ARE HELD BY OR ON BEHALF OF A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE REPRESENTED THAT THE PURCHASE, HOLDING AND DISPOSITION OF THE SHARES OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN WILL NOT CONSTITUTE OR RESULT IN A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE IRS CODE OR A VIOLATION OF ANY APPLICABLE SIMILAR LAWS.

If you are in any doubt as to your status, you should consult your financial or other professional adviser.

Definitions

'ACD'	Schroder Unit Trusts Limited, the authorised corporate director of the Company;
'ACD Agreement'	an agreement dated 31 July 2012 between the Company and the ACD;
'AIF'	alternative investment fund;
'AIFM'	alternative investment fund manager;
'AIFMD'	the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive, 2011/61/EU;
'AIFM Rules'	FUND, other rules in the FCA Handbook which, when made, implemented AIFMD, the AIFMD Level 2 Regulation (as defined in the FCA Handbook) and the AIFMD UK Regulation (as defined in the FCA Handbook);
'Application Form'	the form to be completed by prospective Shareholders wishing to buy Shares;
'Approved Bank'	as such term is defined in the FCA Handbook from time to time;
'AREF'	the Association of Real Estate Funds;
'Auditor'	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, or such other entity as is appointed to act as auditor to the Company from time to time;
'Benchmark'	the AREF/Investment Property Databank ('IPD') UK Pooled Property Fund Indices – All Balanced Funds Index Weighted Average;
'Benefit Plan Investors'	any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – employee benefit plans that are subject to Part 4 of Subtitle B of Title I of ERISA; – plans, individual retirement accounts or other arrangements that are subject to Section 4975 of the IRS Code; or – any entities whose underlying assets are considered under ERISA or the IRS Code to include the assets of any such plans, accounts or arrangements as described above;
'Bid Price'	the price per Share to be paid by the ACD to a redeeming Shareholder determined by the ACD in accordance with section 6.4 <i>'Price per Share in each Class'</i>
'Bid Spread Factor'	such factor determined by the ACD and notified to redeeming Shareholders within the period specified, as in the ACD's absolute discretion represents an appropriate deduction from NAV to reflect Dealing Costs;
'Body Corporate'	a body corporate incorporated in any jurisdiction (including the UK) or any entity treated as a body corporate for tax purposes in any jurisdiction with which the UK has any form of double tax treaty or other agreement to relieve double tax which has effect under the UK's tax legislation by Order of Council;
'Brexit legislation'	the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018;
'Business Day'	any day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or bank holiday in the UK;
'Capital Monies'	all cash, other than Income, held by the Depositary from time to time;
'Class' or 'Classes'	(according to the context) all of the Shares of the Company or a particular class or classes of share of the Company;
'Company'	Schroders Capital UK Real Estate Fund;
'Custodian'	such person as may be appointed by the Depositary as custodian of the Scheme Property of the Company;
'Cut-Off Point for Subscriptions' and 'Cut-Off Point for Redemptions'	the point prior to which orders to buy, sell or convert Shares must be received by the Registrar in order for them to be actioned at the next Dealing Day for Redemption or Dealing Day for Subscription (as appropriate) and details of which are set out for each Class (if relevant) in section 1 <i>'Investment objective, policy and other details of the Company'</i> ;

‘Dealing Costs’	means the notional costs and charges incurred in buying (in the case of the Offer Spread Factor) or selling (in the case of the Bid Spread Factor) the Scheme Property, such as fiscal charges including stamp duty land tax, commission, dilution levy, SDRT provision or other charges payable in the event of the Company carrying out the transaction in question;
‘Dealing Day’	a day which is a Dealing Day for Subscription and/or a Dealing Day for Redemption in any particular Class of Shares;
‘Dealing Day for Redemption’	the first Business Day of each Quarter or such other day or days as set out in section 1 ‘Investment objective, policy and other details of the Company’ for each Class;
‘Dealing Day for Subscription’	the first Business Day in each month or such other day or days as set out in section 1 ‘Investment objective, policy and other details of the Company’ for each Class;
‘Depository’	NatWest Trustee and Depository Services Limited or such other entity as is appointed to act as depository;
‘Director’ or ‘Directors’	the directors of the Company from time to time (including the ACD);
‘EEA State’	a member state of the European Union and any other state which is within the European Economic Area;
‘Efficient Portfolio Management’ or ‘EPM’	efficient portfolio management, hedging and investment techniques where derivatives are used for one or more of the following purposes: reduction of risk, reduction of cost or generation of additional capital or income with an acceptably low level of risk, as more fully described in the FCA Handbook;
‘Eligible Institution’	one of certain eligible institutions as defined in the glossary of definitions to the FCA Handbook;
‘Eligible Investor’	an investor who is eligible to invest in the Company (which is a QIS) as set out in the Conduct of Business Sourcebook, Chapter 4.12;
‘ERISA’	the United States Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended;
‘ERISA Plan Assets’	‘plan assets’ for the purposes of the Plan Asset Regulations;
‘Feeder Fund’	the Schroders Capital UK Real Estate Fund Feeder Trust;
‘FCA’	the Financial Conduct Authority or any other regulatory body which may assume its regulatory responsibilities from time to time;
‘FCA Handbook’	the FCA Handbook of Rules and Guidance, as amended or replaced from time to time;
‘FUND’	the Investment Funds sourcebook which forms part of the FCA Handbook;
‘Gross Asset Value’	the value of the gross assets of the Company determined in accordance with the valuation rules set out in Appendix II;
‘Income’	the gross income derived from the Scheme Property;
‘Instrument of Incorporation’	the instrument of incorporation of the Company as amended from time to time;
‘Investment Manager’	Schroder Real Estate Investment Management Limited, the investment manager to the ACD in respect of the Company;
‘IRS’	US Internal Revenue Service;
‘IRS Code’	the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;
‘Net Asset Value’ or	the value of the Scheme Property of the Company less the liabilities of the Company
‘NAV’	as calculated in accordance with Appendix II;

‘OEIC Regulations’	the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 as amended or re-enacted from time to time;
‘Offer Price’	the price per Share to be paid by an applicant for Shares and which is determined by the ACD in accordance with section 6.4 <i>‘Price per Share in each Class’</i>
‘Offer Spread Factor’	such factor determined by the ACD and notified to persons in advance of their subscribing for Shares, as in the ACD’s absolute discretion represents an appropriate addition to the NAV to reflect Dealing Costs;
‘PAIF’	an open-ended investment company which is a Property Authorised Investment Fund, as defined in Part 4A of the Tax Regulations;
‘Plan Asset Regulations’	ERISA and regulations promulgated under ERISA by the U.S. Department of Labor;
‘Property Investment Business’	property investment business as defined in the Tax Regulations and summarised in Appendix I;
‘Qualified Investor Scheme’ or ‘QIS’	an authorised fund the instrument of incorporation of which contains the statement required that it is a qualified investor scheme;
‘Quarter’	the quarterly periods ending on the last Business Day of March, June, September and December;
‘Redemption Form’	the form to be completed by a Shareholder wishing to sell Shares;
‘Register’	the register of Shareholders of the Company;
‘Registrar’	until 19 July 2021, Northern Trust Global Services SE UK Branch, and thereafter HSBC Bank Plc, or such other entity as is appointed to act as registrar to the Company from time to time;
‘Regulated Activities Order’	the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (SI 2001/544) as amended from time to time;
‘Regulation S’	Regulation S under the US Securities Act
‘Regulations’	the OEIC Regulations and the FCA Handbook (including the Sourcebook);
‘REOC’	a ‘real estate operating company’ for the purposes of the Plan Asset Regulations;
‘Scheme Property’	the scheme property of the Company required under the Sourcebook to be given for safekeeping to the Depositary;
‘Schroders Group’	any company, trust, partnership or other body in respect of which Schroders plc owns directly or indirectly at least a 50 per cent interest;
‘SDRT’	stamp duty reserve tax;
‘Secondary Market Facilitator’	Schroder Real Estate Investment Management Limited, or such other entity as is appointed by the ACD to facilitate transfers of Shares on the secondary market;
‘Share’ or ‘Shares’	a share or shares in the Company (including larger denomination shares, and smaller denomination shares equivalent to one ten-thousandth of a larger denomination share);
‘Shareholder’	a holder of registered Shares in the Company;
‘Sourcebook’	the section of the FCA Handbook which deals with regulated collective investment schemes, as amended from time to time;
‘Standing Independent Valuer’	CBRE Limited or such other valuer as may be appointed to value the Scheme Property from time to time;
‘Tax Regulations’	the Authorised Investment Funds (Tax) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/964), as amended from time to time;
‘Top-up Form’	the form to be completed by an existing Shareholder wishing to buy Shares;
‘UK’	the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

'United States' or 'US'	the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any State of the United States, and the District of Columbia;
'US Securities Act'	the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended;
'Valuation Point'	8am on the first Business Day of each month for the purpose of determining the price at which Shares of that Class may be issued, and 8am on the first Business Day of each Quarter for the purpose of determining the price at which Shares of that Class may be redeemed; and
'VAT'	value added tax.

Section 1 Investment objective, policy and other details of the Company

1.1 Investment objective

The investment objective of the Company is to carry on Property Investment Business and to manage cash raised from investors for investment in the Property Investment Business, with the intention of achieving a blend of income and capital growth. The Company's target return is to achieve 0.5 per cent per annum (net of all fees and expenses) above the Benchmark over rolling three year periods. The Company will seek to diversify risk by holding a mixed portfolio of retail, office, industrial and other property throughout the UK.

1.2 Investment policy

The Company will invest in UK properties. The Company may also invest in transferable securities (including REITs, government bonds and unquoted companies), units in collective investment schemes, units in unregulated collective investment schemes (which may include unauthorised property unit trusts and limited partnerships), money market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash.

The Company is committed to continually improving the sustainability of the portfolio (in both social and environmental terms), through new acquisitions, improvements to new acquisitions and to the existing portfolio.

The Company seeks to reduce the energy consumption, carbon footprint and climate impact of its portfolio. In managing the portfolio, the Manager considers environmental and social responsibility towards key stakeholders including investors, employees, tenants, suppliers, communities and the environment.

Derivatives may be used for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management (including to hedge the risk of interest rate movements in relation to any borrowing of the Company). The aim of reducing risks or costs will allow the Investment Manager to enter into exposures on permissible assets using derivatives or forwards as an alternative to selling or purchasing underlying assets. These exposures may continue for as long as the Investment Manager considers that the use of derivatives continues to meet the original aim. The aim of generating additional capital allows the Investment Manager to take advantage of any pricing imperfections in relation to the acquisition and disposal (or disposal and acquisition) of rights relating to assets the same as, or equivalent to which, the Company holds or may hold.

The investment of the assets of the Company must comply with the section of the Sourcebook applicable to Qualified Investor Schemes.

The Company has the ability to use moderate levels of gearing from time to time.

A detailed statement of the general investment and borrowing restrictions and the extent to which the Company may employ efficient portfolio management techniques is set out in Part 1 of Appendix I.

Sustainable Investing

In order to deliver the Company's sustainability commitments, the Investment Manager is committed to:

- Improving the proportion of the Company's assets rated under sustainability-related building certification standards, when measured over any three year period
- Improving the energy performance rating profile of the Company's assets (both in terms of coverage and of rating of energy performance certificates (EPCs)), when measured over any three year period
- Pursuing a decarbonisation strategy with the aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the Company to net zero by 2050

The Investment Manager has a sustainable investing policy which reflects its prevailing approach to improving sustainability in the portfolios it manages. This is available on the Investment Manager's website at <https://www.schroders.com/en/uk/realestate/products--services/sustainability/>.

1.3 Investment and borrowing guidelines

Specific investment and borrowing guidelines are set out in Part 2 of Appendix I. The Company must seek to comply with the investment and borrowing guidelines set out in Part 2 of Appendix I.

The Investment Manager may deviate from the investment and borrowing guidelines set out in Part 2 of Appendix I if the Investment Manager considers that it is in the best interests of the Shareholders to do so. The Investment Manager shall not be responsible for any losses suffered by the Company provided that the ACD takes remedial action to eliminate the deviation as soon as reasonably practicable if it considers that it is in the best interests of the Shareholders to do so.

The ACD pursues a policy of prudent borrowing. Borrowings will be arranged on a basis of being non-recourse to Shareholders. Borrowing will be used to finance the acquisition and/or improvement of any asset and to enhance returns to Shareholders. In accordance with the guideline operated by the Company, as disclosed in Part 2 of Appendix I, the maximum level of gearing is 25 per cent of NAV. A prudent interest rate hedging strategy will be adopted by the ACD in relation to borrowings.

The limitations set out in the Part 2 of Appendix I will not be breached solely as a result of fluctuations in market values or rates provided that the ACD takes remedial action to eliminate the deviation as soon as reasonably practicable if it considers that it is in the best interests of the Company to do so.

All borrowings, guarantees and indemnities will be repayable or come to an end if the Company is wound up.

The investment and borrowing guidelines set out in Part 2 of Appendix I will be reviewed regularly by the ACD. The ACD may amend the investment and borrowing guidelines if it deems that it is in the best interests of the Company to do so.

The investment objective and/or investment policy of the Company may be amended from time to time in accordance with section 3.3 'Changes to the Company'.

1.4 Summary details for each Class of Shares

Share Class Name	I Class Gross	I Class Net
Type of Shares	Gross Income	Net Income
Typical investor profile	This Class is suitable for all investors who are entitled to receive income gross and are Eligible Investors. The Feeder Fund will invest in this Class.	This Class is suitable for all investors who are Eligible Investors but are not entitled to receive income gross.

The following terms are the same for the I Class Gross Shares and I Class Net Shares

Launch Price	N/A
Currency of denomination	Pounds sterling
Initial charge	Nil
Redemption charge	Nil
Annual Management Charge	0.70% of NAV per annum This is subject to a Shareholder-specific discount. Details on how the discount is calculated are set out in section Error! Reference source not found.5.3 . The discount is provided by way of fee rebates. These are calculated monthly and are paid to eligible Shareholders in arrears.
Minimum initial investment	£100,000
Minimum subsequent investment	£20,000
Minimum holding	£100,000
Charges taken from capital	The ACD allocates 50% of the Annual Management Charge to Income and the remaining 50% to capital

Income distribution	Income will be distributed monthly (see under 'When income is distributed' in section 4.12 'Reporting')
Dealing Day for Subscription	First Business Day of each month, and such other day as the ACD and the Depositary may determine in their discretion
Dealing Day for Redemption Dealing Day for Redemption	First Business Day of each Quarter, and such other day as the ACD and the Depositary may determine in their discretion Note: Shareholders should be aware that the ACD's rights in section 2.8 'Deferral of redemptions by the ACD' and section 2.21 'When the suspension of dealings in Shares might occur' might also affect a Shareholder's right to redeem
Cut-Off Point for Subscriptions	Midday on the Business Day before the relevant Dealing Day for Subscription
Cut-Off Point for Redemptions	Midday on the date ¹ falling 3 months prior to the Business Day before the relevant Dealing Day for Redemption

¹If the date is not a Business Day, the Cut-Off Point will be the Business Day immediately preceding that date.

Section 2 Dealing in Shares

2.1 How to buy Shares

Shares can be bought by sending a completed Application Form (potential investors) or Top-up Form (existing Shareholders) to the Registrar. Please also see section 2.12 'Transfers of Shares on the secondary market'.

Application Forms and Top-up Forms may be obtained from www.schroders.com/sref or from Schroders.

Shares may be bought directly from the Registrar or facilitated by your consultant, manager, professional adviser or other intermediary. Any intermediary who recommends an investment in the Company to you may be entitled to receive commission from the ACD.

In addition, the Registrar may from time to time make arrangements to allow Shares to be bought on-line or through other communication media.

The ACD may also, at its discretion, introduce further methods of dealing in Shares in the future. At present, transfer of title by electronic communication is not accepted.

The Dealing Day for Subscription for Shares is the first Business Day of each month (please refer to section 1 'Investment objective, policy and other details of the Company' for details of specific arrangements for Classes of Shares). Application Forms and Top-up Forms and cleared funds must be received by the Registrar before the Cut-Off Point for Subscriptions. Forms received after this time will be carried forward to the following Dealing Day for Subscription. Applicants may amend or withdraw an Application Form or a Top-up Form at any time up until the Cut-Off Point for Subscriptions. Thereafter, applicants have no right to amend or withdraw their application.

Settlement is due by midday on the Business Day before the relevant Dealing Day for Subscription. Applicants are required to transfer funds via CHAPS or another form of electronic payment unless the Registrar agrees to an alternative method of payment.

The Registrar has the right to reject, on reasonable grounds relating to the circumstances of the applicant, any application for Shares in whole or part, and in this event the Registrar will return any money sent, or the balance of such monies, at the risk of the applicant.

The ACD will endeavour, where possible, to give applicants the opportunity to obtain Shares ahead of the Dealing Day via the secondary market (please refer to section 2.12 'Transfers of Shares on the secondary market'). In the event the order is unable to be fulfilled via this method, the Shares will be purchased by the applicant on the Dealing Day at the prevailing Offer Price.

Applicants may be placed on a waiting list prior to the issue of Shares. The ACD may elect to limit the number of Shares issued on any Dealing Day for Subscription, and if so, Shares will be allocated to valid applicants pro rata to the number of Shares applied for. Where applicants do not receive Shares to satisfy their full application the unallocated application will be carried forward to the next Dealing Day for Subscription at which Shares are issued. Where the issue of Shares is limited at any Dealing Day for Subscriptions applicants may instruct the ACD to seek to arrange for the shortfall in the application to be met on the secondary market for such time until the next Dealing Day for Subscription. If the shortfall in Shares applied for is not met on the secondary market, Shares will be issued in line with the allocation made at the Dealing Day for Subscription on which Shares are issued.

Where there is a balance of subscription monies remaining after a whole number of Shares has been issued, smaller denomination Shares will also be issued to the investor in respect of it. A smaller denomination Share is equivalent to one ten-thousandth of a larger denomination Share.

2.2 The documents buyers receive

A contract note giving details of the Shares to be purchased, the Offer Price and the total settlement amount will be issued by the end of the next Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day for Subscription.

No SDRT will be payable on the subscription for Shares in the Company.

An order for the purchase of Shares will only be deemed to have been accepted by the Registrar once it is in receipt of cleared funds for the application.

Share certificates will not be issued in respect of Shares. Instead ownership of Shares will be evidenced by an entry on the Register. Details of a Shareholder's entry on the Register are available from the Registrar on request. In addition, a monthly share statement will be issued confirming the number of Shares held by the Shareholder.

2.3 Minimum investment levels

The minimum initial subscription, additional subscription and minimum holding levels relating to the Company are set out in section 1 'Investment objective, policy and other details of the Company'. The ACD may, at its discretion, accept subscriptions and/or holdings lower than the minimum amount(s).

If following a redemption a holding in any Class should fall below the minimum holding for that Class, the ACD has discretion to require redemption of that Shareholder's entire holding in that Class.

2.4 Bodies Corporate and nominees acquiring Shares

The Company has an obligation, under the Authorised Investment Funds (Tax) Regulations, to obtain a declaration from prospective participants in the Company that:

- They will undertake not to own 10 per cent or more of the share capital of the Company
- They will further undertake that upon becoming aware that it has acquired 10 per cent or more of the share capital of the Company, will reduce its holding accordingly

The obligation to provide a declaration applies equally to prospective participants that are bodies corporate acquiring shares holding these otherwise than as beneficial owner. In this case, the same undertaking will be required from the underlying beneficial owners.

The declaration is included in the Company Application and Top-Up Form template and investors will be required to complete this declaration as part of the application process.

The ACD permits investment in the Company by Bodies Corporate but only in accordance with the following conditions. The ACD intends to operate in practice to a threshold of 9 per cent to ensure that the statutory 10 per cent threshold in the Tax Regulations is not breached. Please note that the application form requires the declaration to be completed on the basis of the 9 per cent limit. Bodies Corporate which do not meet the following conditions (excluding nominees acquiring Shares) may only invest in the Company indirectly through the Feeder Fund. A pension scheme that is not organised as a Body Corporate may invest in the Company direct even where that pension scheme has a corporate trustee. Charities that are companies limited by guarantee are Bodies Corporate, but the ACD retains discretion to allow such charities to invest in the Company direct.

The ACD's policy, in order to protect investors, is to apply a 9 per cent tolerance limit. If a Body Corporate is close to reaching the 9% limit, the ACD may contact the Body Corporate to inform them they are reaching the limit. In the event that a Body Corporate exceeds 9 per cent of the Net Asset Value, but wishes to remain invested in the Company, Schroders intends to contact that Body Corporate with a view to exchanging some or all of its Shares in the Company for units in the Feeder Fund. The ACD may, in its absolute direction, exchange the excess of their Shareholding for units in the Feeder Fund or compulsorily redeem the excess in each case as described below. Please also see section 2.18 'Restrictions and compulsory transfer and redemption' and section 2.28 'Bodies Corporate holding Shares' for more details.

In the event that a Body Corporate has acquired 9 per cent or more of the net asset value of the Company as beneficial owner (or as trustee of a trust (other than a registered pension scheme) or a personal representative), the ACD has the right to reduce the proportionate holding below 9 per cent.

2.5 How to sell Shares

Every Shareholder is entitled on any Dealing Day for Redemption to redeem its Shares (which will be cancelled by the Company) with no less than 3 months' notice. Once a Shareholder has made a redemption request, the Secondary Market Facilitator has the right to match the Shares, in full or in part, on the secondary market until the relevant Dealing Day for Redemption on which the Shares would otherwise be redeemed (see section 2.9 'Transfer of Shares that are subject to a redemption request on the secondary market').

Requests to redeem Shares must be made by sending a completed Redemption Form to the Registrar. In addition, the Registrar may from time to time make arrangements to allow Shares to be redeemed through other communication media.

Redemption Forms must be received by the Registrar before the relevant Cut-Off Point for Redemption, that is midday on the date¹ falling three months prior to the Business Day before the relevant Dealing Day for Redemption. Valid instructions will be processed by the Registrar at the Bid Price on the relevant Dealing Day for Redemption (that falls three months after the relevant Cut-Off Point for Redemption), except in the case where dealing has been suspended as set out in section 2.21 'When the suspension of dealings in Shares might occur'.

A Redemption Form may be withdrawn by notice in writing to the Registrar by the relevant Shareholder:

- a. At any time up to the Cut-Off Point for Redemption for the relevant redemption instruction
- b. At any time up to the relevant Dealing Day for Redemption with the approval of the ACD
- c. Where the relevant redemption is being deferred, provided that notice of the request to withdraw the redemption instruction is received by the ACD within five Business Days of notice of the deferral

A Shareholder who withdraws a Redemption Form as set out above will be liable to pay reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Company up to the date of withdrawal of the Redemption Form. Reasonable costs and expenses include transaction costs and expenses for sales contemplated following receipt of a Redemption Form and may include fees incurred by agents and other third parties but not any capital loss of the Company.

Once a Redemption Form has been received by the Registrar, a Shareholder cannot sell the Shares or otherwise deal with them unless the request to redeem has been validly withdrawn.

For details of dealing charges see section 2.24 'Redemption charge'.

2.6 The documents that sellers receive

A contract note giving details of the number and price of Shares sold will be sent to the selling Shareholder (the first named, in the case of joint Shareholders) no later than the end of the next Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day for Redemption. Settlement of redemptions will be made within four Business Days of the relevant Dealing Day for Redemption.

Payment of redemption proceeds will be made by CHAPS or another electronic payment method to the nominated bank account of the Shareholder or a designated account of their custodian. Instructions to make payments to a third party will not normally be accepted.

2.7 Limits on partial redemptions

Part of a Shareholder's holding may be sold but the ACD reserves the right to refuse a request to redeem part of a holding if:

- a. The value of the Shares to be redeemed in any Class is less than any applicable minimum redemption amount if any for that Class; or
- b. The value of the remaining holding of Shares of any Class following the redemption would be less than the applicable minimum holding for that Class

2.8 Deferral of redemptions by the ACD

Where the ACD considers it to be in the best interests of the Shareholders, the ACD may defer redemptions on a Dealing Day for Redemption in the relevant Class in respect of which a validly submitted Redemption Form was received and accepted to any one of the subsequent eight Dealing Days for Redemption i.e. the deferral period is a maximum of 24 months from the original Dealing Day for Redemption. A redemption will be deferred within this timeline to a Dealing Day for Redemption when the Company has sufficient liquidity to enable it to meet the redemption, providing it is in the best interests of the Shareholders to do so. The ACD must give Shareholders notice of the deferral no later than seven Business Days prior to the relevant Dealing Day for

¹ If the date is not a Business Day, the Cut-Off Point will be the Business Day immediately preceding that date.

Redemption. The price at which such Shares will be redeemed will be the price for redemptions on the Dealing Day for Redemption on which the Shares are actually redeemed.

The ACD may cancel the deferral (wholly or in part) by giving notice to Shareholders no later than seven Business Days prior to the designated Dealing Day for Redemption. Where a deferral is cancelled either the redemption may be:

- a. Settled on the Dealing Day for Redemption immediately following the date of the notice of cancellation; or
- b. Deferred to another Dealing Day for Redemption which is no more than 24 months after the original Dealing Day for Redemption

Where the ACD defers any redemptions, it will ensure the consistent treatment of all Shareholders who have sought to redeem Shares on any Dealing Day for Redemption at which redemptions are deferred and will ensure that all deals relating to an earlier Dealing Day for Redemption are completed before those relating to a later Dealing Day for Redemption are considered.

2.9 Transfer of Shares that are subject to a redemption request on the secondary market

Once a Shareholder has made a redemption request, the Secondary Market Facilitator has the right to match the Shares on the secondary market until the relevant Dealing Day for Redemption on which the Shares would otherwise be redeemed. In such case, the relevant Shareholder irrevocably appoints the Secondary Market Facilitator as its attorney to arrange such transfer, execute a transfer document or other documentation on the Shareholder's behalf and do whatever else is reasonably necessary to enable the Secondary Market Facilitator to effect the transfer of Shares.

The Secondary Market Facilitator can match the Shares at a price no lower than the prevailing Bid Price unless the redeeming Shareholder specifies in its Redemption Form that it will accept a discount. The discount specified by the Shareholder must be stated as a percentage discount to the prevailing Bid Price. For example, a discount of 5 per cent applied to a bid price of £10.00 per Share would result in a transfer price of £9.50 per Share. Where a discount is specified this forms the price at which the Share may be matched and once specified is irrevocable by the Shareholder.

The discount specified should reflect a price at which Shareholders are comfortable to sell Shares, given that any discount specified is irrevocable. Shareholders should note that the redemption price paid at any Dealing Day for Redemption may be lower than the discounted price specified by a redeeming Shareholder.

The advantage of Shares being matched on the secondary market is that it may enable Shareholders to be paid out earlier than awaiting a redemption payment which, in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and as set out in section 2.5 'How to sell shares' and section 2.8 'Deferral of redemptions by the ACD' may be deferred for up to two years.

The Secondary Market Facilitator will not charge the redeeming Shareholder commission, but the redeeming Shareholder will be responsible for costs in connection with the transfer of its Shares such as the preparation and execution of relevant documentation and any taxation. The Secondary Market Facilitator, at its discretion, has the right to charge the buyer commission at a rate of 0.20 per cent applied to the net consideration, subject to a minimum of £50 for each and every trade. Where applicable, stamp duty reserve tax is payable by the buyer on the net consideration at the prevailing rate.

Where such Shares are transferred on the secondary market the Redemption Form is deemed to be withdrawn in relation to those Shares.

2.10 Extended redemption payment facility

If monies being raised to meet redemptions are not due to be received in time for the relevant Dealing Day for Redemption because contracts for the sale of an underlying property have been entered into but sale proceeds have not yet been received, the ACD may delay payment for redemption of the Shares to no later than the 20th Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day for Redemption. The price for redemptions in this case will be the Bid Price on the relevant Dealing Day for Redemption. The ACD must notify the relevant Shareholders of its intention to delay no later than the relevant Dealing Day for Redemption. If the ACD delays the payment, the Shareholder will not be entitled to the income from the relevant Dealing Day for Redemption, unless the redemption is deferred to a later Dealing Day for Redemption, as described below.

If the sale proceeds are not received by the 20th Business Day for any reason, the redemption is automatically deferred to the next Dealing Day for Redemption unless the ACD takes action to defer to a later Dealing Day for Redemption applying the deferral rules above. The ACD must notify redeeming Shareholders that the redemption is being deferred no later than 15 Business Days after the designated Dealing Day for Redemption. The redemption will then be dealt with under the deferral rules (as detailed above) and for the avoidance of doubt, the price at which such Shares will be redeemed will be that which applies at the Dealing Day for Redemption on which the Shares are actually redeemed.

2.11 How to convert Shares of one Class for Shares of another Class and the implications of converting

A holder of Shares in one Class may at any time convert all or some of those Shares (the 'Original Shares') for Shares of another Class (the 'New Shares') provided that the Shareholder meets any requirements for holding the New Shares. The number of New Shares issued will be determined by reference to the respective prices of New Shares and Original Shares at the Valuation Points applicable at the time the Original Shares are repurchased and the New Shares are issued. A conversion can be effected on any Dealing Day.

Conversion must be requested in writing to the Registrar, and the Shareholder will be required to complete a conversion form (which, in the case of joint Shareholders must be signed by all the joint holders). Conversion forms may be obtained from the Registrar.

The ACD may, at its discretion, charge a fee for the conversion of Shares between Classes or increase an existing charge in accordance with the Sourcebook. Any such charge on converting does not constitute a separate charge payable by a Shareholder, but is only the application of any redemption charge on the Original Shares and any initial charge on the New Shares. No conversion fees are currently charged.

If the conversion would result in the Shareholder holding a number of Original Shares or New Shares of a value which is less than the minimum holding for the Class concerned, the ACD may, if it thinks fit, convert the whole of the applicant's holding of Original Shares to New Shares (and make a charge on the conversion) or refuse to effect any conversion of the Original Shares. No conversion will be made during any period when the right of Shareholders to require the redemption of the relevant Shares is suspended. The general provisions on procedures relating to redemption will apply equally to a conversion.

The ACD may adjust the number of New Shares to be issued to reflect the imposition of any conversion fee together with any other charges or levies in respect of the issue or sale of the New Shares or repurchase or cancellation of the Original Shares as may be permitted under the Sourcebook.

Please note that a conversion of Shares in one Class for Shares in another Class within the same fund will not be a redemption and sale for the purposes of capital gains taxation. In the case of a conversion, the disposal of Original Shares will not, therefore, give rise to a liability to tax.

2.12 Transfers of Shares on the secondary market

The ACD has appointed the Secondary Market Facilitator to facilitate transfers of Shares on the secondary market in accordance with the following paragraphs.

Shareholders or potential investors wishing to buy Shares on the secondary market should complete an Application Form (potential investors) or Top-up Form (existing Shareholders), detailing their secondary market requirement in the investment details section. Shareholders wishing to sell Shares should complete a Redemption Form. All completed forms should be provided to the Secondary Market Facilitator via the Registrar. Potential investors should also provide to the Registrar any documents required for anti-money laundering purposes. The forms are available from www.schroders.com/sref or from Schroders.

2.13 Trade requirements

Applicants wishing to sell Shares should state the amount of Shares they wish to sell by reference to a number of Shares or a specified sterling amount. Applicants wishing to buy Shares should state the amount of Shares they wish to buy by reference to a specified sterling amount.

Applicants should note that where a monetary amount is stated, this will be treated as including an allowance for commission and SDRT as appropriate.

Buyers should state the maximum price they are willing to pay for Shares. The maximum price should be stated by reference to the latest published NAV per Share, or the Bid Price, Offer Price or mid price which are available on www.schroders.com/sref or from the Registrar.

Sellers should state the price they are willing to accept for Shares. The price should be stated by reference to the latest published NAV per Share, or the Bid Price, Offer Price or mid price which are available on www.schroders.com/sref or from the Registrar.

The Secondary Market Facilitator can provide information to buyers and sellers on recent secondary market activity.

2.14 Share matching

The Secondary Market Facilitator operates a Share matching service between sellers and buyers of Shares. A waiting list of sellers and buyers is kept and matching operated on the following basis:

- a. First price: Shares available from sellers seeking the lowest price per Share will be offered to buyers by order of the date of receipt of the relevant form
- b. Secondly notification date: Where there are multiple sellers looking to sell for any given price, preference will be given to sellers by order of the date of receipt of the relevant form. Where there are multiple buyers looking to buy for which relevant forms were received on the same date, matching will be allocated pro rata to the number of Shares applied for. In all cases matching will be allocated subject to any minimum trade requirements stipulated by a party

The Secondary Market Facilitator when matching Shares may apply a minimum economic trade at its discretion which is Shares to the value of £50,000 or such other amount as the Secondary Market Facilitator determines from time to time.

The Secondary Market Facilitator will arrange the exchange of Shares between sellers and buyers in the first 12 Business Days of every month. The Secondary Market Facilitator will contact the seller and buyer to obtain confirmation that the terms of the arrangement are acceptable before proceeding with the transaction. The seller and buyer are required to confirm acceptance of the terms by return email within 24 hours.

2.15 Withdrawal of a secondary market request form

Where a trade is arranged and the terms rejected by either the seller or buyer, this is generally treated as a withdrawal of the relevant forms by the party who rejected the trade, subject to the Secondary Market Facilitator's discretion. Where a withdrawal is deemed to have occurred a new request form must be submitted if a trade is still desired.

If a buyer or seller wishes to change the terms on which it is prepared to buy or sell Shares from those set out on the form received by the Registrar, the Secondary Market Facilitator has discretion as to whether a new form must be submitted. In the event a new form is submitted, it supersedes any previous forms. For the avoidance of doubt please note that where a new form is received by the Secondary Market Facilitator this may affect a buyer's and or seller's position on the waiting list.

2.16 Transfer requirements, settlement and re-registration

Once a trade has been confirmed, by the buyer and seller, the Secondary Market Facilitator will send the buyer and seller a confirmation note. The seller will also be sent a stock transfer form. In the case of a transfer of Shares arranged by the Secondary Market Facilitator that are subject to a redemption request, the Secondary Market Facilitator will execute the stock transfer form, as described in section 2.9.

The seller must sign the stock transfer form in the form prescribed by the ACD. The stock transfer form must be returned to the Secondary Market Facilitator no later than midday on the last Business Day of the month in order for re-registration to take place, as described below, on the first Business Day of the following month.

The Secondary Market Facilitator sends the stock transfer form to the Registrar.

In determining the settlement amount of a trade the following adjustments may be required:

Commission – An arranging commission is payable by the buyer and seller to the Secondary Market Facilitator at the rate of 0.20% applied to the net consideration, subject to a minimum of £50 for each and every trade and at the Secondary Market Facilitator's discretion.

Stamp duty reserve tax (SDRT) – SDRT may be payable. The maximum SDRT payable is calculated by applying the prevailing rate of SDRT (currently 0.5 per cent) to the net consideration. Net consideration is the number of Shares multiplied by the purchase price per Share. The purchase price per Share is the price at which the trade is agreed.

Re-registration of Shares – The Registrar will amend the Register on the first Business Day of each month to reflect secondary market arrangements for which a valid stock transfer form has been received by the Secondary Market Facilitator, and any documents required for anti-money laundering purposes have been received by the Registrar, in each case no later than midday on the last Business Day of the previous month.

Payment will be made directly by the buyer to the seller within the first four Business Days of the month in which the Shares are re-registered. Payment instructions will be included on the confirmation note. The payment will be net of commission due to the Secondary Market Facilitator. The buyer will remit the commission and any SDRT directly to the Secondary Market Facilitator. The seller will be entitled to receive the income that has accrued in respect of the month prior to the month in which the Shares are re-registered.

2.17 Secondary market arrangements conducted directly between Shareholders

Where Shares are exchanged between Shareholders without the involvement of the Secondary Market Facilitator, the re-registration of Shares will be reflected on the Register on the first Business Day of each month following receipt of a completed stock transfer form.

The stock transfer form must be sent to the Registrar and accompanied by confirmation of the agreed price. SDRT may be payable and the Secondary Market Facilitator will confirm, to the buyer, the amount due.

New investors should also provide the Registrar with a completed Application Form and any documents required for anti-money laundering purposes.

2.18 Restrictions and compulsory transfer and redemption

The ACD may from time to time impose such restrictions as it may think necessary for the purpose of ensuring that no Shares are acquired or held by any person in breach of any eligibility requirements for a Qualified Investor Scheme, the law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory, or which would result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation which the Company is not able to recoup itself, or suffering any other adverse consequence. In this connection, the ACD may, inter alia, reject in its discretion any application for the purchase, redemption, transfer or conversion of Shares.

If it comes to the notice of the ACD that any Shares ('affected Shares') are:

- Owned/registered in the name of any person who is not an Eligible Investor; or
- Owned directly or beneficially in breach of any law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory; or
- Held by any person, or in any manner, that does (or could) cause or contribute to the Company incurring any liability to taxation which the Company would not be able to recoup itself; or
- Held by any person, or in any manner, that does (or could) cause or contribute to the Company or any service provider suffering any other adverse consequence (including a requirement to register under any securities or investment or similar laws or governmental regulation of any country or territory); or
- Held in breach of the thresholds set out in 2.4 and 2.28; or
- Held in any manner by virtue of which the Shareholder or Shareholders in question is/are not qualified to hold such Shares or if it reasonably believes this to be the case

the ACD may give notice to the holder(s) of the affected Shares requiring the transfer of such Shares to a person who is qualified or entitled to own them or that a request in writing be given for the repurchase of such Shares in accordance with the Sourcebook. If any person upon whom such a notice is served does not, within 30 days after the date of such notice, transfer his affected Shares to a person qualified to own them or submit a written request for their redemption to the ACD or establish to the satisfaction of the ACD (whose judgement is final and binding) that he or the beneficial owner is qualified and entitled to own the affected Shares, he shall be

deemed upon the expiration of that 30 day period to have given a request in writing for the redemption of all the affected Shares pursuant to the Sourcebook.

A person who becomes aware that he is holding or owns affected Shares in breach of any law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory, or by virtue of which he is not qualified to hold such affected Shares, shall forthwith, unless he has already received a notice as described above, either transfer all his affected Shares to a person qualified to own them or give a request in writing for the redemption of all his affected Shares pursuant to the Sourcebook.

Where a Shareholder is compulsorily redeemed, the ACD will normally redeem that Shareholder's Shares on the immediately following Dealing Day (i.e. the first Business Day of the following month).

If it comes to the notice of the ACD that a Shareholder holds affected Shares because the Shareholder is a Body Corporate, the ACD may, at its discretion, transfer the Shareholding of Bodies Corporate referred to above into the Feeder Fund in exchange for the issue to such Bodies Corporate of units in the Feeder Fund. Any costs, expenses or tax disadvantage that result shall be borne by that Shareholder. Please see section 2.28 'Bodies Corporate holding Shares'.

2.19 In specie redemptions

If a Shareholder requests the redemption of Shares the ACD may, at its sole discretion and where it considers the deal to be substantial in relation to the total size of the Class concerned or in some way detrimental to the Class, arrange, having given prior notice in writing to the Shareholder, that in place of payment for the Shares in cash, that the Company transfers Scheme Property or, if required by the Shareholder, the net proceeds of sale of the relevant Scheme Property, to the Shareholder. The ACD may only do so, however, where the Depositary considers that the Company's sale of those assets in exchange for the issued Shares is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders or potential Shareholders.

Before the proceeds of the cancellation of Shares become payable, the ACD must give written notice to the Shareholder that the Scheme Property or the proceeds of sale of Scheme Property will be transferred to that Shareholder so that the Shareholder can require the net proceeds of redemption rather than the relevant property if he so desires.

The ACD will select the Scheme Property to be transferred in consultation with the Depositary. They must ensure that the selection is made with a view to achieving no more advantage or disadvantage to the Shareholder requesting cancellation/redemption than to the continuing Shareholders.

2.20 Issue of Shares in exchange for in specie assets

The ACD may, in its sole discretion, arrange for the Company to issue Shares at a price no greater than the Offer Price in exchange for assets other than cash, but will only do so where the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that the Company's acquisition of those assets in exchange for the issued Shares is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders or potential Shareholders.

The ACD will ensure that the beneficial interest in the assets is transferred to the Company with effect from the issue of the Shares.

The ACD will not issue Shares in any Class in exchange for assets the holding of which would be inconsistent with its investment objective.

2.21 When the suspension of dealings in Shares might occur

The ACD may, with the prior agreement of the Depositary, and must without delay if the Depositary so requires, temporarily suspend the issue, cancellation, sale and redemption of Shares in any or all of the Classes, where, due to exceptional circumstances, it is in the interests of all the Shareholders in the relevant Class or Classes.

The ACD and the Depositary must ensure that the suspension is only allowed to continue for as long as is justified having regard to the interests of Shareholders.

The ACD or the Depositary (as appropriate) will immediately inform the FCA of the suspension and the reasons for it and will follow this up as soon as practicable with written confirmation of the suspension and the reasons for it to the FCA and other relevant regulators where the relevant Class is offered for sale.

The ACD will notify Shareholders as soon as is practicable after the commencement of the suspension, including details of the exceptional circumstances which have led to the suspension, in a way which is clear, fair and not misleading and gives Shareholders details of how to find further information about the suspension.

Where a suspension takes place, the ACD will publish details on its website or give by other general means, sufficient details to keep Shareholders appropriately informed about the suspension, including, if known, its possible duration. During the suspension none of the obligations in the section of the Sourcebook dealing with 'Dealing' will apply but the ACD will comply with as much of the section of the Sourcebook dealing with 'Valuation and Pricing' during the period of suspension as is practicable in light of the suspension.

The suspension will end as soon as practicable after the exceptional circumstances leading to the suspension have ceased but the ACD and the Depositary will formally review the suspension at least every 28 days and will inform the FCA of the review and any change to the information given to Shareholders.

The ACD may agree during the suspension to deal in Shares in which case all deals accepted during and outstanding prior to the suspension will be undertaken at a price calculated at the first Valuation Point after the restart of dealings in Shares.

2.22 The charges that may be imposed on dealing

Any initial charge, or redemption charge, or SDRT on a specific deal (if applicable), is deducted from the gross subscription or redemption monies.

2.23 Initial charge

The ACD may impose a charge on the purchase of Shares in each Class of up to 5 per cent of the total amount subscribed for. The current initial charge is nil. The ACD may waive or discount any initial charge at its discretion.

An initial charge (which would be deducted from subscription monies) would be payable by the Shareholder to the ACD.

An initial charge of a Class could only be increased in accordance with the Regulations.

The ACD could pay a commission to relevant intermediaries from an initial charge received (if any), or out of its own resources.

2.24 Redemption charge

The ACD may make a charge on the redemption of Shares in each Class of up to 5 per cent of the total amount redeemed.

The ACD may only introduce a redemption charge in accordance with the Regulations. If a redemption charge should be introduced, it would not apply to Shares issued before the date of its introduction (i.e. those not previously subject to a redemption charge).

There is currently no charge for redeeming Shares in any of the Classes.

2.25 Conversion fee

On the conversion of Shares between Classes, the Company may impose a charge. If a redemption charge is payable in respect of the Original Shares, this may become payable instead of, or as well as, the then prevailing initial charge for the New Shares. The charge on converting is payable by the Shareholder to the ACD.

2.26 Stamp duty reserve tax (SDRT)

SDRT is payable on certain dealings in Shares. SDRT is currently charged at a rate of 0.5 per cent in respect of agreements to transfer chargeable securities (which include Shares) for a consideration and is the liability of the purchaser. However, dealings in Shares as a consequence of which the Manager is required to update the Register are not subject to SDRT.

2.27 Money laundering

As a result of legislation in force in the UK to prevent money laundering, the ACD is responsible for compliance with anti-money laundering regulations. In order to implement these regulations, investors will be asked to provide proof of identity and, until satisfactory proof of identity is provided, the ACD will not issue Shares or pay the proceeds of a redemption of Shares.

2.28 Bodies Corporate holding Shares

No Body Corporate may be beneficially entitled directly or indirectly to 9 per cent or more of the Net Asset Value of the Company. See section 2.4 'Bodies Corporate and nominees acquiring Shares' regarding corporate holders.

If a Body Corporate should be or become beneficially entitled directly or indirectly to 9 per cent or more of the Net Asset Value or the ACD reasonably believes this to be the case, then the ACD may, at its discretion, either deem the Body Corporate to have applied to the ACD to exchange the proportion of the Shareholding which exceeds 9 per cent of the Net Asset Value (or which the ACD reasonably believes to do so) for units in the Feeder Fund or else deem the Body Corporate to have given a written request for the redemption or cancellation (at the discretion of the ACD) of the proportion of the Shareholding that exceeds 9 per cent of the Net Asset Value (or which the ACD reasonably believes to do so). Where such a request is deemed to have been given, the resulting exchange, redemption or cancellation will be effected in the manner provided for in the COLL Sourcebook and will normally be at the next Valuation Point. Any compulsory redemption or cancellation will constitute a disposal for the purposes of tax on capital gains (an exchange will not do so).

In the event that the ACD becomes aware that the beneficial entitlement of a Body Corporate approaching the ACD's 9 per cent tolerance limit, the ACD intends to contact the Body Corporate to request that the Body Corporate transfers the part of its holding in excess of 9 per cent (or such other figure as the ACD in its discretion decides) of the Net Asset Value into the Feeder Fund (by an exchange and issue of Units) or redeem Shares representing the excess above 9 per cent. Such exchange would be effected at the price of the Shares at the Valuation Point on that Dealing Day.

Furthermore, if the ACD becomes aware that a Body Corporate holds 10 per cent or more of the Net Asset Value of the Company, then pursuant to the Sourcebook, it will notify the Body Corporate of that fact and not pay any income distribution to the Body Corporate.

Additionally, pursuant to the COLL Sourcebook in the event that the ACD reasonably considers that a Body Corporate holds 10 per cent or more of the Net Asset Value, the ACD is entitled to delay any redemption or cancellation of any Shares if the ACD reasonably considers such action to be necessary in order to enable an orderly reduction of the holding below 10 per cent, and if it is in the interests of Shareholders as a whole.

2.29 Governing law

All deals in Shares are governed by English law.

Section 3 Company structure

3.1 General

SCHRODERS CAPITAL UK REAL ESTATE FUND (the ‘Company’) is an investment company with variable capital incorporated in England and Wales under registered number IC000945 and authorised by the FCA with effect from 31 July 2012. The Company has an unlimited duration.

Shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company.

The ACD is also the unit trust manager and alternative investment fund manager of certain unit trusts. A full list of funds managed is available from the ACD.

Head office

1 London Wall Place, London, England, EC2Y 5AU.

Address for service

The Head Office is the address of the place in the UK for service on the Company of notices or other documents required or authorised to be served on it.

Base currency

The base currency of the Company is pounds sterling.

Share capital

Maximum £100,000,000,000

Minimum £1

Shares have no par value. The share capital of the Company at all times equals its Net Asset Value.

The Company is designed and managed to support longer-term investment and active trading is discouraged. Short-term or excessive trading into and out of the Company may harm performance by disrupting the investment management strategy and by increasing expenses. The ACD may at its discretion refuse to accept applications for Shares, especially where transactions are deemed disruptive, and particularly from possible market-timers or investors who, in its opinion, have a pattern of short-term or excessive trading or whose trading has been or may be disruptive to the Company. For these purposes, the ACD may consider an investor’s trading history in the Company or other funds managed by the ACD or the Investment Manager and accounts under common ownership or control.

3.2 The Structure of the Company

The Company

The Company is not an umbrella company, but is structured as a standalone company.

The Company is a Qualified Investor Scheme (QIS). The Company is an AIF for the purposes of the AIFM Rules.

Only Eligible Investors can invest in the Company. If you are unsure as to whether you are an Eligible Investor (for example, a professional or sophisticated investor) please contact the ACD.

A Shareholder who becomes aware that it is no longer an Eligible Investor must provide the ACD with transfer instructions or a redemption request for its Shares.

Should it come to the attention of the ACD that Shares are owned by a Shareholder that fails to meet the eligibility criteria, or if the ACD reasonably believes it to be the case, the ACD may give notice in writing that the Shares must be transferred to an Eligible Investor or that the Shares must be cancelled or redeemed in accordance with this Prospectus.

The ACD reserves the right to refuse to issue Shares in its sole discretion and it is under no obligation to account for its reasons for doing so.

The assets of the Company will be invested in accordance with its investment objective and investment policy. Investment of the assets of the Company must comply with the Sourcebook and the investment objective and policy of the Company.

A detailed statement of the general investment and borrowing restrictions of the Company is set out in Appendix I.

3.3 Changes to the Company

Where any changes are proposed to be made to the Company, the ACD will assess whether the change is fundamental or significant in accordance with the Sourcebook. If the change is regarded as fundamental, Shareholder approval will be required. If the change is regarded as significant, 4 months' prior written notice will be given to Shareholders. The ACD may in its discretion reduce this notice period if it considers that it is in the interests of Shareholders to do so, but may not reduce the period to less than 60 days.

Any material change to the investment objective and/or the investment policy decided by the Company shall be reflected into the Prospectus after receipt of approval from the FCA and shall be notified to the relevant Shareholders in accordance with the above paragraph.

3.4 Shares

Classes of Shares within the Company

Several classes of Shares may be issued in respect of the Company.

Shares will be issued in larger and smaller denominations. There are ten thousand smaller denomination Shares to each larger Share. Smaller denomination Shares represent what, in other terms, might be called fractions of a larger Share and have proportionate rights.

Shares have no par value and each Share within a Class is entitled to participate proportionally in the profits arising in respect of, and in the proceeds of, the liquidation of the Company. Shares do not carry preferential or pre-emptive rights to acquire further Shares.

Further Classes of Share may be established from time to time by the ACD with the approval of the FCA (where relevant), the agreement of the Depositary and in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation. On the introduction of any new Class, either a revised prospectus or a supplemental prospectus will be prepared, setting out the details of each Class.

The base currency for each new Class of Shares will be determined at the date of creation and set out in the prospectus issued in respect of the new Class of Shares.

Shares in the Company (or any particular Class) are not currently listed on any investment exchange.

The Share Classes that may be issued and their criteria for subscription in respect of each class are set out in section 1 'Investment objective, policy and other details of the Company'.

The Company currently intends to issue gross income and net income Shares to Shareholders. To hold gross income Shares, a Shareholder, when subscribing for Shares, will be required to confirm that it is entitled to receive gross payments of property income distributions. If it is not, it will need to subscribe for the net income Shares. The Registrar will pay property income distributions gross of tax to Shareholders holding gross income Shares and net of tax to Shareholders holding net income Shares.

Investors may opt for automatic reinvestment of their income, in which case the gross or net amount (as appropriate) of each income distribution will be reinvested in new Shares registered in their name.

Reinvestment of income and the issue of Shares in respect of it will take place at the next Dealing Day for Subscription following the distribution of income. Such Shares will be issued at the Offer Price for that Dealing Day for Subscription.

Gross Shares are available only to investors who qualify for the gross payment of property income distributions. These include UK pension funds and charities. Please refer to Regulation 69Z24 of the Authorised Investment Funds (Tax) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/964) for full details.

The Feeder Fund will hold I Class Shares that pay income gross.

3.5 Documents of the Company

The following documents may be inspected free of charge during normal business hours on any Business Day at the offices of the ACD at 1 London Wall Place, London, England, EC2Y 5AU:

- a. The most recent annual and half yearly reports of the Company
- b. The Prospectus
- c. The Instrument of Incorporation (and any amending documents)
- d. The ACD Agreement

Shareholders may obtain copies of the documents listed above from the ACD. The ACD may make a charge at its discretion for copies of documents (apart from the most recent annual and half yearly reports of the Company, the Instrument of Incorporation and the Prospectus which are available free of charge). Documents are also available at www.schroders.com/sref.

Any other financial information to be published concerning the Company, including the Net Asset Value, the historical performance of the Company and the Offer Price and Bid Price of the Shares will be made available at www.schroders.com/sref. Periodic reporting for the Company is also described in section 4.12 'Reporting'.

3.6 Indemnity

The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions indemnifying the Directors, other officers and the Company's auditors and the Depositary against liability in certain circumstances otherwise than in respect of their negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust, and indemnifying the Depositary against liability in certain circumstances otherwise than in respect of its failure to exercise due care and diligence in the discharge of its functions in respect of the Company.

3.7 Genuine diversity of ownership

Shares in the Company are and will continue to be widely available. The intended categories of investors are all investors eligible to invest in a Qualified Investor Scheme.

Shares are and will continue to be marketed and made available sufficiently widely to reach the intended category of investors, and in a manner appropriate to attract that category of investors.

Section 4 Management, administration and reporting

4.1 Management and administration

Regulatory status

The ACD, the Depositary, the Investment Manager and the Registrar are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority of 12 Endeavour Square, London E20 1JN.

4.2 Authorised Corporate Director

General

The ACD is Schroder Unit Trusts Limited which is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales under company number 04191730 on 2 April 2001.

Schroder Unit Trusts Limited is authorised by the FCA to manage alternative investment funds and is appointed the AIFM of the Company. Schrodgers Capital is a trading name of Schrodgers Unit Trust Limited.

Registered Office and Head Office

1 London Wall Place, London, England, EC2Y 5AU.

Share Capital

Share Capital:	Issued:	£9,000,001
	Paid up:	£9,000,001

Directors:

- Chislett, Paul James
- Morgan, Lesley-Ann
- O'Donoghue, Anna
- Rainbow, James
- Reedy, Stephen John
- Thomson, Calum
- Truscott, Paul Michael
- Williams, Howard

Ultimate holding company

Schrodgers plc, incorporated on 14 January 2000.

Responsibility and delegation

The ACD is responsible for portfolio management and risk management of the Company and administering the Company's affairs in compliance with the Sourcebook and the AIFM Rules. The ACD may delegate its management and administration functions, but not responsibility, to third parties, including associates subject to the rules in the Sourcebook. Details of delegated functions are set out in this section.

The ACD has delegated to the Investment Manager the function of managing the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Company. The terms of Schroder Real Estate Investment Management Limited's appointment as investment manager are set out below. It has also delegated to the Registrar certain functions relating to administration and the holding of the Company's register. The ACD has retained responsibility for risk management.

Although the ACD delegates a number of its functions, it has the necessary expertise and resources to supervise the delegated tasks effectively and manage the risks associated with such delegation. In part, this is

achieved through ensuring that the individual directors of the ACD have the relevant expertise and that the delegated tasks are overseen by committees that report directly to the ACD's board.

Appendix V sets out various disclosures relating to the ACD's compliance with the AIFM Rules.

Terms of appointment

The ACD Agreement provides that the appointment of the ACD may be terminated on two years' notice, or with less than two years' notice subject to receiving compensation for loss of fees resulting from the reduced notice period, if the investment performance of the Company has not exceeded the Benchmark over any five year period ending within 12 months prior to the date of a meeting of Shareholders at which a resolution to remove the ACD has been passed by the Shareholders. Such resolution shall only be passed if Shareholders holding more than 50 per cent of the total number of Shares in issue for the time being vote in favour of the termination of the ACD at a duly convened meeting of Shareholders.

In addition, in certain circumstances, the ACD Agreement may be terminated with immediate effect (subject to FCA approval) by notice in writing by the Depositary or the Company to the ACD, if the ACD becomes insolvent, ceases to be regulated to act as an authorised corporate director in the UK, or commits a material breach of its obligations that is, in the opinion of the Company, not capable of being rectified, or has not been rectified to its satisfaction.

Termination of the ACD's appointment cannot take effect until the FCA has approved the change of authorised corporate director.

The ACD is entitled to its fees and expenses calculated pro rata up to the date of termination and any additional expenses necessarily incurred in settling or realising any outstanding obligations. No compensation for loss of office is provided for in the ACD Agreement. The ACD Agreement provides indemnities to the ACD except for matters arising by reason of its negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in the performance of its duties and obligations or to the extent that it is a liability which has been actually recovered from another person.

The ACD is not under an obligation to account to the Depositary or the Shareholders for any profit it makes on the issue or re-issue of Shares or cancellation of Shares which it has redeemed. The fees to which the ACD is entitled are set out in section 5.2 'Charges payable to the ACD'.

Shareholders have no direct rights against the ACD; any action taken against the ACD under the ACD Agreement where the Fund has suffered loss, must be taken by the Fund itself.

4.3 The Depositary

The Depositary of the Company is NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited, a company formed in England and Wales and registered as a private limited company with company number 11194605. The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of all the Scheme Property and has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that the Company is managed by the ACD in accordance with the provisions of the: (i) Sourcebook relating to the pricing of, and dealing in, Shares and relating to the investment and borrowing powers and income; and (ii) AIFM Rules relating to cash monitoring, ownership verification, safekeeping of assets and oversight.

The Depositary was appointed by an agreement between the Company, the ACD and the Depositary, as amended from time to time, (the 'Depositary Agreement').

Registered office:

250 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4AA

Principal place of business:

Gogarburn, 175 Glasgow Road, Edinburgh EH12 1HQ

Ultimate holding company:

NatWest Group Plc
36 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB

Principal business activity:

Provision of trustee and depositary services.

Terms of appointment

The terms of the Depositary Agreement provide that the Depositary be engaged to maintain the safe custody of the Scheme Property and to fulfil the duties required by the Regulations and the AIFM Rules.

Subject to the Sourcebook, the Depositary has full power under the Depositary Agreement to delegate from time to time all or any part of its duties as depositary (save for certain duties under the AIFM Rules). Where the Depositary delegates to a director of the Company or an associate of such a director or of the Depositary to assist it to perform its functions as depositary, the Depositary remains liable for their actions to the same extent that it is liable for its own. In all other cases, the Depositary is not responsible for the actions of its delegate if the Depositary can show that it was reasonable for the delegate to be employed for the function in question, that the delegate was and remained competent to undertake the function in question and the Depositary has taken reasonable care to ensure the function in question was undertaken by the delegate in a competent manner.

Under the terms of the depositary agreement, the Depositary may arrange for the appointment of a sub-custodian to carry out the functions of safekeeping of financial instruments entrusted to the Depositary by the Fund on its behalf. In relation to such delegation the Depositary shall ensure that it complies with the requirements of the Regulations. Provided that the Depositary has taken all of the actions required under Article 101(1)(c) of the Level 2 regulations, the Depositary may contractually discharge itself of liability under the terms of the depositary agreement. Any change to the liability of the Depositary will be notified to investors. Any party to the depositary agreement may terminate it by giving to the other parties at least 3 months written notice. In addition, in certain circumstances, the depositary agreement may be terminated with immediate effect by one party if the other party in certain circumstances, including if it ceases to be licensed for its activity hereunder or loses FCA approval or materially defaults on its obligations under the depositary agreement and such default is not remedied.

The fees to which the Depositary is entitled are set out in the 'Depositary's fee' section. Shareholders have no direct rights against the Depositary.

Potential conflicts of interest arising from the appointment of the Depositary are set out in section 11 'Conflicts of Interest'.

4.4 The Investment Manager

The ACD and the Company have appointed Schroder Real Estate Investment Management Limited to provide investment management, property management and advisory services to the ACD.

Terms of appointment

Schroder Real Estate Investment Management Limited, the Investment Manager, was appointed by an agreement dated 31 July 2012 between the ACD, the Company and the Investment Manager (the 'Investment Management Agreement'). The Investment Manager's registered office is at 1 London Wall Place, London, England, EC2Y 5AU. It is a member of the same group as the ACD. The ACD is entitled to give instructions to the Investment Manager.

Under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, the ACD retains the power to take decisions in key areas that fall under its responsibility and the ACD is permitted to monitor, enquire, inspect and have access to the Investment Manager in order to review (on an ongoing basis) the service provided.

The principal activity of the Investment Manager is the provision of investment management services. Subject to the investment objectives and restrictions contained in the OEIC Regulations and the Sourcebook and the investment and borrowing guidelines contained in this Prospectus, the Investment Manager has discretion to take investment decisions and to deal in investments in relation to the investment management of the Company, without prior reference to the ACD. As required by the Sourcebook, the Investment Manager must obtain the consent of the Depositary for the acquisition or disposal of immovable property.

The Investment Management Agreement will terminate immediately if the appointment of the ACD is terminated for any reason. The Investment Management Agreement may also be terminated for cause and on notice.

The Investment Manager will receive a fee paid out of the Scheme Property, which is part of the annual management charge.

Shareholders have no direct rights against the Investment Manager.

Potential conflicts of interest arising from the appointment of the Investment Manager are set out in section 11 'Conflicts of Interest'.

4.5 Registrar

The ACD has delegated the administration and holding of the register and provision of transfer agency services until 19 July 2021 to Northern Trust Global Services SE UK Branch, whose registered office is at 10 Rue du Château d'Eau, L-3364 Leudelange, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg and whose principal place of business in the United Kingdom is at 50 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14 5NT. Thereafter, the ACD will delegate the administration and holding of the register and provision of transfer agency services to HSBC Bank Plc, whose registered office is at 8 Canada Square, London, E14 5HQ.

Register of Shareholders

The Register of Shareholders is maintained by the Registrar at its principal place of business in the United Kingdom at 50 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, E14 5NT until 19 July 2021 and thereafter at 8 Canada Square, London, E14 5HQ. Electronic copies of Register entries may be made available to any Shareholder or any Shareholder's duly authorised agent upon request from the Registrar. The Registrar will receive a fee which shall be paid out of Scheme Property.

Shareholders have no direct rights against the Registrar.

4.6 The Standing Independent Valuers

In relation to the immoveable property held by the Company, the ACD has appointed CBRE Limited ('CBRE') as the Standing Independent Valuers.

CBRE was appointed by an agreement dated 27 March 2023 between them and the ACD and with the approval of the Depositary.

In addition to the Standing Independent Valuer, Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated (JLL) acts as appropriate valuer in respect of certain properties at the request of the Fund's external joint venture partner.

Under the terms of their respective agreements, the Standing Independent Valuers must carry out their obligations in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Sourcebook.

No valuer will be treated as independent for the purposes of valuing property if, at any time during the preceding 12 months, that valuer has received a fee, or any other commercial benefit, whether from the Company or otherwise, in connection with any transaction entered into by the Company in relation to that property.

No person shall qualify for appointment as standing independent valuer unless it is either a body corporate or a partnership.

The Standing Independent Valuers will receive fee from Scheme Property. Details appear in section 5.5 below. Shareholders have no direct rights against the Standing Independent Valuers.

4.7 The Auditor

The auditors of the Company are PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 7 More London Riverside, London SE1 2RT.

4.8 Legal adviser

The Company is advised by Eversheds Sutherland (International) LLP of One Wood Street, London EC2V 7WS.

4.9 Provision of investment advice

All information concerning the Company and about investing in Shares of the Company is available from the ACD at 1 London Wall Place, London, England, EC2Y 5AU. The ACD is not authorised to give investment advice and persons requiring such advice should consult a professional financial adviser. All applications for Shares are

made solely on the basis of the current prospectus of the Company, and investors should ensure that they have the most up to date version.

4.10 Telephone recordings

Please note that the Registrar and Schroders may record telephone calls for training and monitoring purposes and to confirm investors' instructions.

4.11 Complaints

Complaints concerning the operation or marketing of the Company may be referred to the Complaints Officer of the ACD being the Head of Fund Services, Schroder Unit Trusts Limited, 1 London Wall Place, London, England, EC2Y 5AU. If you are an 'eligible complainant' and you subsequently wish to take your complaint further, you may contact the Financial Ombudsman Service at Exchange Tower, Harbour Exchange, London, E14 9SR. 'Eligible complainant' includes most consumers but excludes most professional investors.

Shareholders shall not have any direct contractual rights against the ACD, the Investment Manager, the Depositary, the auditor of the Company or any other service providers of the Company who have been appointed from time to time by the Company.

4.12 Reporting

Accounting periods

The annual accounting period of the Company ends each year on 31 March (the accounting reference date) with an interim accounting period ending on 30 September. The first interim accounting period was 30 September 2012 and the first annual accounting period of the Company was 31 March 2013.

When income is distributed

Distributions of Income for each Share are paid by BACS directly into the Shareholder's bank account on or before the relevant income payment date in each month as set out in section 1 'Investment objective, policy and other details of the Company'. Income will normally be distributed on the last Business Day of the month following the end of the relevant calendar month.

If a distribution made in relation to any income Shares remains unclaimed for a period of six years after it has become due, it will be forfeited and will revert to the Company.

The total amount available for distribution for each month is calculated by taking the aggregate of the income received or receivable for the month, and deducting the charges and expenses paid or payable out of income in respect of that month. The ACD then makes such other adjustments as it considers appropriate (and after consulting the Company's auditors as appropriate) in relation to taxation, Income unlikely to be received within one month following the relevant income allocation date, income which should not be accounted for on an accrual basis because of lack of information as to how it accrues, transfers between the income and capital account and other matters.

A tax voucher will be sent by the Registrar to the Shareholders with each distribution. Any queries on tax vouchers should be referred to the Registrar, or, where the query relates to the information contained within the tax voucher, the ACD.

Share statements

Individual statements showing each Shareholder's holding of Shares will be issued monthly. A statement will also be issued at any time on request by the registered holder. Where the Shares are jointly held such statements will be sent to the first-named holder on the Register. Statements in respect of monthly distributions on Shares will also show the number of Shares held by the recipient.

Notice provisions

All communications with Shareholders will be made electronically, unless stated otherwise in this document.

All notices or other documents sent by the Company to a Shareholder will be sent by email to the last email address notified in writing to the Company by each Shareholder. General information will also be made available on www.schroders.com/sref.

When the annual reports and audited financial statements will be received

The annual report and audited financial statements of the Company will be published within four months of each annual accounting period. The half yearly report, which includes unaudited financial statements, will normally be published within three months of each interim accounting period. The ACD has decided that the accounts contained in these reports should be short reports. Reports containing full accounts are available to any person on request free of charge. Short form reports are sent in an electronic form to all investors.

AIFM Rules relating to information provided to Shareholders

As required by the AIFM Rules, and if applicable, the following information will be periodically provided to Shareholders by means of disclosure in the annual and half-yearly reports of the Company or, if the materiality so justifies, notified to Shareholders separately:

- The percentage of the Company's assets which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature
- Any new arrangements for managing liquidity
- Any suspension of the valuation of the Company
- Any changes to the maximum level of borrowing which the ACD may employ on behalf of the Company as well as any right of the reuse of collateral or any guarantee granted under any borrowing arrangement
- The total amount of borrowing employed by the Company
- The risk profile of the Company

The Company will also make available upon request at its registered office all information to be provided to Shareholders under the AIFM Rules, including:

- All relevant information regarding conflicts of interest (such as the description of any conflict of interest that may arise from any delegation of the functions listed in FUND 1.4.7G or of any conflicts that must be communicated to investors under FUND 3.2.2 R)
- The list of the sub-custodian(s) used by the Depositary
- The maximum amount of the fees that may be paid annually by the Company
- The way chosen to cover potential liability risks resulting from the Company's activities under the AIFM Rules
- Any right to reuse collateral and guarantees granted under the borrowing arrangements

Section 5 Fees and expenses

5.1 General

Please note that all charges relating to the Company and the Feeder Fund are taken in the Company so that there can be parity of share prices and unit prices in the Company and the Feeder Fund. Shareholders in the Company will bear their proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the Feeder Fund.

The Company may pay out of the property of the Company any liabilities arising on a unitisation, amalgamation or reconstruction of the Company.

All fees, costs, charges or expenses payable by a Shareholder or out of the property of the Company are set out in this section. The Company may, so far as the Sourcebook allows, also pay out of the property of the Company all relevant fees, costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company, which will include the following:

- a. The fees, charges and expenses payable to the ACD and the Investment Manager (which will include the fees and expenses of any delegates of the Investment Manager, including of any property managing agents (and of their delegates) appointed in respect of any investment of the Company from time to time)
- b. The fees, charges and expenses payable to the Depositary, the Custodian (if appointed) and any sub-custodians
- c. The fees, charges and expenses of the Registrar
- d. The fees, charges and expenses payable to the Standing Independent Valuers
- e. The fees and expenses in respect of establishing and maintaining the Register of Shareholders (and any plan sub-register) and related functions
- f. The expenses incurred in acquiring, registering and disposing of investments generally
- g. All legal and conveyancing costs
- h. All letting and planning costs and costs of any sustainability agent
- i. Any fees payable to HM Land Registry in connection with registration of title to immovable property, first registration of title (whether or not compulsory) or otherwise
- j. The cost of searches at the Land Charges Registry
- k. The cost of any local authority and local land charges searches and any other searches, including the cost of unofficial searches carried out by agents at the ACD's request
- l. The costs and disbursements of legal advisers, and other professional advisers, instructed by the ACD, the Depositary or the Investment Manager in connection with immovable property transactions to which the ACD is party in the name of the Company
- m. Insurance premiums payable in respect of all immovable property investments held by the Depositary on behalf of the Company (to the extent that these are not the responsibility of, or cannot be recovered from, any or all of the tenants for the time being of such investments)
- n. The fees and expenses of legal advisers and other agents and expenses generally incurred in connection with
 - i. Proceedings of any sort brought to prove or protect the Company's title to and/or right over any immovable property
 - ii. Carrying out repairs to any immovable property that is not occupied for the time being, or where the tenants for the time being refuse or are not for any reason obliged to carry out the repairs
 - iii. Managing any immovable property, including but not limited to, all maintenance costs, refurbishment costs and development costs
 - iv. Any proposed acquisition or sale of immovable property which does not for whatever reason complete
 - v. The Company's activities that were properly incurred by or approved by the Investment Manager

- vi. Service on any tenant of a notice under section 146 Law of Property Act 1925, including preparation where appropriate of a schedule of dilapidations and court proceedings against the tenant for forfeiture of his lease and/or possession of the premises
- vii. Proceedings for arrears of rent, service charge, insurance or any other sums due from tenants
- viii. Service of notices under the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 terminating business tenancies, subsequent court proceedings, and any compensation payable to tenants for disturbance as a result of successful termination of business tenancies
- ix. Service of rent review notices, negotiation of rent reviews (including, without limitation, the remuneration of agents appointed to carry out any such negotiation) and any related court proceedings
- x. The fees and expenses of any arbitrator or expert appointed to settle any dispute to which the ACD is party in the name of the Company wherever the relevant tenant is not obliged to pay these under his lease
- xi. The cost of negotiating and preparing licences to assign the lease of, or carry out alterations to, part or all of any immovable property held by the Company where this is not payable by the relevant tenant
- xii. Any costs or expenses properly payable by a tenant of part or all of any immovable property held by the Company where he has defaulted, or where the ACD or Investment Manager consider that it is in the interests of Shareholders to meet such costs or expenses (whether or not the Company sues for reimbursement)
- o. Expenses incurred in producing, distributing and dispatching income and other payments to Shareholders
- p. Fees in respect of the publication and circulation of details of the Net Asset Value and prices
- q. The fees and expenses of the auditors and tax, legal and other professional advisers of the Company
- r. The costs of convening and holding Shareholder meetings (including meetings of Shareholders in any particular Class)
- s. Costs incurred in taking out and maintaining any insurance policy in relation to the Company and/or its directors
- t. The membership fee for the Association of Real Estate Funds, and other relevant trade or industry bodies or associations, the cost of performance analysis services of Investment Property Databank, expenses incurred in company secretarial duties, including the cost of minute books and other documentation required to be maintained by the Company
- u. The costs of updating and reprinting this Prospectus and any pre-contractual disclosure document required by regulation, the Instrument of Incorporation, contract notes, confirmation notes and the costs of distributing this Prospectus and the Instrument of Incorporation and the costs of printing and distributing reports and accounts and any other administrative expenses related to this clause (u)
- v. Tax and duties payable by the Company
- w. Interest on and charges incurred in borrowings including charges incurred in terminating the borrowings or in negotiating or varying the terms of the borrowings
- x. Any amount payable by the Company under any indemnity provisions contained in the Instrument of Incorporation or any agreement with any functionary of the Company
- y. Fees of the FCA under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (and any successor body under the appropriate legislation) and the corresponding periodic fees of any regulatory authority in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom in which Shares are or may lawfully be marketed
- z. Any payments otherwise due by virtue of changes to the Regulations
- aa. Costs (apart from promotional payments) in respect of communications with investors
- bb. Fees of any paying, representative or other agents of the Company or the ACD
- cc. Any costs in modifying the ACD Agreement and any other relevant document required under the Regulations

- dd. The fees of any stock lending agent and the fees of the ACD for arranging any stock lending, subject to giving Shareholders 60 days' prior written notice of the details of the fees
- ee. All fees and expenses incurred in relation to the listing of Shares on any stock exchange, any offer of Shares (including the preparation, translation, printing and distribution of any prospectus (apart from the costs and expenses of distributing any simplified prospectus) and listing documents) and any costs and expenses incurred in registering, having recognised or going through any other process in relation to the Company in any territory outside the UK for the purpose of marketing the Shares in that territory, including any translation costs
- ff. Royalties, licensing fees and other similar payments in relation to the use of intellectual property
- gg. Broker's commission, fiscal charges and other disbursements which are
 - i. Necessary to be incurred in effecting transactions for the Company
 - ii. Normally shown in contract notes, confirmation notes and difference accounts, as appropriate
- hh. Taxation and duties payable in respect of the property of the Company, the Instrument of Incorporation or the issue of Shares
 - i. Any payment due by virtue of the Sourcebook
 - ii. All other costs and expenses of the Company (including in respect of the management of immovable property) and the Feeder Fund

Subject to current revenue law, VAT at the prevailing rate may be payable in connection with the Depositary's remuneration, the Custodian's remuneration and any of the expenses set out above.

VAT may be payable on these charges and expenses.

It is not currently proposed to seek a listing for the Shares on any stock exchange, but if a listing is sought in the future the fees connected with the listing would be payable by the Company.

Expenses are allocated between capital and income in accordance with the Sourcebook.

The amount of fees and expenses that are borne by the Company will vary over time and, therefore, there is no maximum amount of fees and expenses payable.

5.2 Charges payable to the ACD

In payment for carrying out its duties and responsibilities the ACD is entitled to take an annual fee out of each Class based on the Net Asset Value of the Class, as set out in section 1 'Investment objective, policy and other details of the Company'. The accrual interval for the annual management charge of the ACD begins on each Valuation Point in each month and ends on the day immediately before the Valuation Point in the following month. The ACD's charge is payable within 10 days immediately following the relevant Valuation Point. The final accrual periods for the Classes begin on the Valuation Point immediately before the last month for which that Class exists and ends on the occurrence of one of the events set out in the Sourcebook (being: if an extraordinary resolution to that effect is passed or when any fixed period for the duration of the Company or its Instrument of Incorporation expires or an event occurs for which the Company's Instrument of Incorporation provides that the Company is to be wound up or the FCA agrees, following a request from the ACD, to the winding up of the Company). The current management charges for the Classes are as contained in section 1 'Investment objective, policy and other details of the Company'.

Where the investment objective of the Company is either to treat the generation of income as a higher priority than capital growth, or to achieve an equal or broadly equal mix of income and capital growth, all or part of the ACD's fee may be charged against capital instead of against income. This has been agreed with the Depositary.

The treatment of the ACD's annual management charge in respect of each Class is described under 'Summary details for each Class of Shares' in section 1.

VAT is payable on these charges and expenses where appropriate.

The ACD currently allocates 50% of the fees to Income and the remaining 50% to capital. If a Class's expenses in any period exceed its income the ACD may take that excess from the capital property distributable to that Class, and once there is sufficient Income available in the relevant Class the ACD will repay to capital any fees originally allocated to capital.

The ACD may increase the current rate or amount of its remuneration payable out of the Scheme Property in accordance with the Sourcebook but only after it has revised and made available the revised Prospectus reflecting the change and including its start date. No new type of payment can be introduced without Shareholder approval by a simple majority of votes.

5.3 Annual management charge discount

A Shareholder may be eligible for a volume-based discount to the standard annual management charge of 0.70% of NAV per annum, depending on the Net Asset Value of the Fund and net asset value of the Feeder Fund (combined) that is attributable to the Shareholder, including any aggregation of holdings in accordance with this section (the ‘Shareholder NAV’).

The diagram below shows the fee rates per annum that a Shareholder will pay on the amount of its Shareholder NAV in each tier:

Tier	Fee rate	Shareholder NAV
1	0.70%	£0mn
2	0.55%	£50mn
3	0.45%	£75mn
4	0.40%	£125mn+

The annual management charge payable by a Shareholder will therefore reflect the weighted average of the fee rates payable, based on the amount of Shareholder NAV falling within each tier (the ‘Blended AMC’).

Aggregation of holdings for the purposes of eligibility for fee tiers

Subject to the ACD’s absolute discretion, Shareholder accounts which are managed on a discretionary basis under the same manager or equivalent decision-making entity may be aggregated to calculate the Shareholder NAV that is used to determine the eligibility for fee tiers (and thus, in turn, the Blended AMC payable by such Shareholder). For the avoidance of doubt, aggregation shall not be applied to advisory (i.e., non-discretionary) client mandates.

Additional annual management charge discount

Where the Shareholder NAV is greater than £1,000mn, a separate discount of 0.05% (the ‘Additional AMC Discount’) is available to be applied to the Blended AMC borne by the relevant Shareholder.

Subject to the ACD's absolute discretion, Shareholder NAV for this purpose may be based on the aggregate of Shareholder accounts that are subject to common management or a shared collective strategy. This aggregation basis may differ from the basis that holdings are aggregated for the purposes of eligibility for fee tiers and each relevant Shareholder will receive the 0.05% discount to their individual Blended AMC.

Downside protection

Where Shareholder NAV decreases due to a redemption of Shares or units in the Feeder (as applicable), the Blended AMC will increase accordingly (and the Additional AMC Discount may cease to apply). However, where a fall in Shareholder NAV results from a fall in the price of Shares or units in the Feeder (as applicable) rather than a reduction in the number of Shares held, the ACD will maintain the same Blended AMC (and this will not affect the Additional AMC Discount). On the other hand, Shareholders shall be eligible for lower fee rates in higher tiers (or due to crossing the Shareholder NAV threshold for the Additional AMC Discount) irrespective of the reason that the Shareholder NAV increases (including increases in the price of Shares or units in the Feeder (as applicable)).

Other information

Where a Shareholder has a broader relationship with the Schroders Group, there may be additional fee arrangements in place to reflect that relationship.

5.4 Investment Manager's fee

The Investment Manager's fees and expenses (plus VAT thereon as applicable) will be paid by the Company out of the Scheme Property. The current management charges for the Classes are as contained in section 1 'Investment objective, policy and other details of the Company'.

5.5 Depositary's fee

The Depositary receives for its own account a periodic fee which will accrue and is payable on the same basis as the ACD's annual management charge above. The rate of the periodic fee is agreed between the ACD and the Depositary and is calculated on a sliding scale for the Company on the following basis:

0.0224% per annum of the first £500 million of the Scheme Property 0.0125% per annum of the balance.

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

The first accrual in relation to the Company will take place in respect of the period beginning on the day on which the first valuation of that Company is made and ending on the last business day of the month in which that day falls.

In addition to the periodic fee referred to above, the Depositary shall also be entitled to be paid, if a custodian is appointed by the Depositary, custody fees and transaction charges in relation to the handling and safekeeping of the property of the company.

These charges vary from country to country depending on the markets and the type of transaction involved. Transaction charges accrue at the time the transactions are effected and are payable as soon as is reasonably practicable, and in any event not later than the last business day of the month when such charges arose or as otherwise agreed between the Depositary and the ACD. Custody charges accrue and are payable as agreed from time to time by the ACD and the Depositary.

The Depositary may delegate custody of the property of the Company (other than immovable property) to the Custodian and accordingly such transaction and custody charges may be paid directly to the Custodian.

Where relevant, the Depositary may make a charge for (or otherwise benefit from) providing services in relation to: distributions, the provision of banking services, holding money on deposit or lending money, in relation to the Company and may purchase or sell or deal in the purchase or sale of Scheme Property, provided always that the services concerned and any such dealing are in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations.

The Depositary will also be entitled to payment and reimbursement of all costs, liabilities and expenses properly incurred in the performance of, or arranging the performance of, functions conferred on it by the Instrument of Incorporation, the Regulations or by the general law.

On a winding up of the Company the Depositary will be entitled to its pro rata fees, charges and expenses to the date of winding up, the termination, or the redemption (as appropriate) and any additional expenses necessarily realised in settling or receiving any outstanding obligations.

Any value added tax on any fees, charges or expenses payable to the Depositary will be added to such fees, charges or expenses.

In each such case such payments, expenses and disbursements may be payable to any person (including the ACD or any associate or nominee of the Depositary or of the ACD) who has had the relevant duty delegated to it by the Depositary pursuant to the Regulations and the depositary agreement.

5.6 Standing Independent Valuer's fee

CBRE will receive an annual fee of 0.011% of the valuations reported.

The above fee (plus VAT) is payable out of Scheme Property.

5.7 Registrar's fee

The Registrar's fees and expenses (plus VAT thereon where applicable) will be payable out of Scheme Property.

The Registrar is currently paid a transaction-based fee subject to a minimum of £75,000 per annum (plus VAT), and with periodic increases in line with inflation. The Registrar may at any time, subject to the agreement of the ACD, increase the current fee payable out of the relevant Class in accordance with the Sourcebook.

5.8 Allocation of fees and expenses between Classes

All the above fees, duties and charges (other than those borne by the ACD) will be charged to the Class in respect of which they were incurred but where an expense is not considered to be attributable to any one Class, the expense will normally be allocated to all Classes pro rata to the Net Asset Value of each Class, although the ACD has discretion to allocate these fees and expenses in a manner which it considers fairer to Shareholders generally.

Section 6 Valuation of the Company

6.1 General

Shares in the Company are dual priced. Details of how the property of the Company is valued for these purposes are set out in Appendix II.

The ACD may at any time between Valuation Points carry out an additional valuation if it considers it desirable to do so and may use the price obtained on the additional valuation point as the Share price for the day. The ACD will inform the Depositary of any decision to carry out any such additional valuation. Valuations may also be carried out for effecting a scheme of amalgamation or reconstruction, which do not create a Valuation Point for the purposes of dealing. Where permitted and subject to the Regulations, the ACD may, in certain circumstances (for example where a significant event has occurred since the closure of a market), substitute a price with a more appropriate price which in its opinion reflects a fair and reasonable price for that investment. (See section 6.5 'Fair value pricing').

The ACD will, upon completion of each valuation, notify the Depositary of the price of Shares of each relevant Class.

The valuation of the Company at the Valuation Point is expected to be the same as the valuation at the close of business on the last Business Day of the previous month.

6.2 How the Net Asset Value is calculated

The value of the Scheme Property will be the value of its assets less the value of its liabilities determined in accordance with the provisions set out in Appendix II.

6.3 Valuation of immovable property

The Standing Independent Valuers are responsible for valuing the immovables held by the Company at least once a month and will carry out a valuation with physical inspection (including where the immovable is or includes a building, internal inspection) at least once a year. Any valuation by the Standing Independent Valuer shall be made in accordance with UKPS 2.3 of the RICS Valuation Standards (The Red Book) (Seventh Edition published April 2011), as updated from time to time.

Where the appointed Standing Independent Valuer is acting as a connected party to a purchase transaction being carried out by the Company, the Company will, if required, appoint an alternative standing independent valuer to act on its behalf in relation to that particular transaction only. In addition, the Company may appoint a separate external valuer to value specific specialist assets if the Company considers it is appropriate to do so.

6.4 Price per Share in each Class

Shares in the Company are dual priced. Shares in the Company are bought by investors from the ACD at the Offer Price and are redeemed (sold back to the ACD) at the Bid Price.

The Offer Price of Shares is arrived at by valuing the net assets of the Company dividing this by the number of Shares in existence and applying the Offer Spread Factor (and adding any initial charge).

The price at which Shares may be sold back to the ACD, known as the Bid Price is arrived at by valuing the net assets of the Company, dividing the result by the number of Shares in existence, and applying the Bid Spread Factor.

The price at which the ACD redeems Shares will not be less than the Bid Price (less any redemption charge (if any) and any SDRT provision).

Investors should note that the costs of dealing in real property are significantly higher than those normally associated with equities and bonds, so that the spread on the Company's portfolio is likely to be in excess of 5 per cent in addition to any initial charge.

This spread takes into account the cost of buying and selling direct and indirect property with reference to the lot sizes, and the open and closed nature of any holdings within collective investment schemes. Furthermore, allowance is given to any gearing held within the Company as well as cash.

The calculation of the Offer and Bid Prices are set out in further detail in Appendix II.

Please note that all charges relating to the Company and the Feeder Fund are taken in the Company so that there can be parity of Share and unit prices in the Company and the Feeder Fund. Shareholders in the Company will bear a proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the Feeder Fund.

6.5 Fair value pricing

Where the ACD has reasonable grounds to believe that:

- a. No reliable price exists for the immoveable property in question at a Valuation Point
- b. No reliable price exists for a security (including a unit/share in a collective investment scheme) at a Valuation Point; or
- c. The most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the immoveable property or security (including a unit/share in a collective investment scheme) at the Valuation Point, it can value an investment at a price which, in its opinion, reflects a fair and reasonable price for that investment (the fair value price)

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

- a. War, natural disaster, terrorism
- b. Government actions or political instability
- c. Currency realignment or devaluation
- d. Changes in interest rates
- e. Corporate activity
- f. Credit default or distress; or
- g. Litigation

Even if the Valuation Point is set during the time other markets are open for trading, other scenarios might include:

- a. Failure of a pricing provider
- b. Closure or failure of a market
- c. Volatile or 'fast' markets
- d. Markets closed over national holidays
- e. Stale or unreliable prices; or
- f. Listings, suspensions or de-listings

6.6 Pricing basis

The ACD deals in Shares on a forward pricing basis. A forward price is the price calculated, in respect of a purchase, on the Dealing Day for Subscription on which the purchase is deemed to be accepted by the ACD or, in respect of a redemption, the next Dealing Day for Redemption after the redemption is deemed to be accepted by the ACD.

6.7 Publication of prices

The prices of all Share Classes are available from Schroders or at www.schroders.com/sref. As the ACD deals on a forward pricing basis, the price that appears in these sources will generally not be the same as the one at which investors can currently deal. The ACD may also, at its sole discretion, decide to publish certain Share prices on third party websites or in publications but the ACD does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of the prices published in, or for the non-publication of prices by, these sources for reasons beyond the control of the ACD.

Section 7 Shareholder meetings and voting rights

7.1 Annual general meeting

The Company does not hold annual general meetings.

7.2 Class meetings

The provisions below, unless the context otherwise requires, apply to Class meetings as they apply to general meetings of the Company, but by reference to Shares of the Class concerned and the holders and value and prices of Shares of that Class.

7.3 Requisitions of meetings

The ACD may requisition a general meeting at any time.

Shareholders may also requisition a general meeting of the Company. A requisition by Shareholders must state the objects of the meeting, be dated, be signed by Shareholders who, at the date of the requisition, are registered as holding not less than one tenth in value of all Shares then in issue and the requisition must be deposited at the head office of the Company. The ACD must convene a general meeting no later than four weeks after receipt of the requisition.

7.4 Notice and quorum

Shareholders will receive at least 14 days' notice of a general meeting and are entitled to be counted in the quorum and vote at the meeting either in person or by proxy. The quorum for a meeting is 10 Shareholders or Shareholders of not less than 50% of the total Shares in issue at that time (whichever is the lower), in each case, present in person or by proxy. The quorum for an adjourned meeting is one person entitled to be counted in a quorum. Notices of meetings and adjourned meetings will be sent to Shareholders at their registered addresses (but to the first-named in the case of joint holders).

7.5 Voting rights

At a general meeting, on a show of hands every Shareholder who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by its properly authorised representative, has one vote.

On a poll vote, a Shareholder may vote either in person or by proxy. The voting rights attaching to each Share are such proportion of the voting rights attached to all the Shares in issue that the price of the Share bears to the aggregate price of all the Shares in issue at the date seven days before the notice of meeting is sent out.

A Shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

In the case of joint Shareholders, the vote of the senior who votes, whether in person or by proxy, will be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint Shareholders. For this purpose, seniority will be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register.

Except where the Sourcebook or the Instrument of Incorporation require an extraordinary resolution (which needs at least 75 per cent of the votes cast at the meeting to be in favour if the resolution is to be passed) any resolution required by the Sourcebook will be passed by a simple majority of the votes validly cast for and against the resolution.

The ACD may not be counted in the quorum for a meeting and neither the ACD nor any associate (as defined in the Sourcebook) of the ACD is entitled to vote at any meeting of the Company except in respect of Shares which the ACD or associate holds on behalf of or jointly with a person who, if the registered Shareholder, would be entitled to vote and from whom the ACD or associate has received voting instructions.

Where all the Shares are registered to, or held by, the ACD or its associates and they are therefore prohibited from voting and a resolution (including an extraordinary resolution) is required to conduct business at a meeting, it will not be necessary to convene such a meeting and a resolution may, with the prior written agreement of the Depositary, instead be passed with the written consent of Shareholders representing 50 per cent or more, or for an extraordinary resolution, 75 per cent or more, of the Shares in issue.

‘Shareholders’ in this context means Shareholders entered on the register at a time to be determined by the ACD and stated in the notice of the meeting which must not be more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting.

7.6 Specific Shareholder rights

Any proposal of the Company to amend the provisions for the redemption of Shares will be subject to an extraordinary resolution of the Shareholders of the relevant Class.

Any proposal of the Company to implement a scheme of reconstruction or amalgamation or to terminate the Company will be subject to an extraordinary resolution of the Shareholders.

Shareholders have the rights specified in this Prospectus and the Instrument of Incorporation. Apart from the ‘Annual management charge discount’ as set out in section 5.3, no Shareholder receives preferential treatment over any other Shareholder.

7.7 Variation of Class rights

The rights attached to a Class (as set out in section 1.5 ‘Summary details for each Class of Shares’) may not be varied by the Company without the sanction of a resolution passed at a meeting of Shareholders of that Class by a 75 per cent majority of those votes validly cast for and against such resolution.

Section 8 Winding up of the Company

The Company will only be wound up as an unregistered company under Part V of the Insolvency Act 1986 or under the Sourcebook.

Where the Company is to be wound up under the Sourcebook, the winding up may only begin following approval by the FCA. The FCA may only give such approval if the ACD provides a statement (following an investigation into the affairs of the Company) either that the Company will be able to meet its liabilities within 12 months of the date of the statement or that the Company will be unable to do so. The Company may not be wound up under the Sourcebook if there is a vacancy in the position of ACD at the relevant time.

The Company may be wound up under the Sourcebook:

- a. If an extraordinary resolution to that effect is passed by Shareholders; or
- b. When the period (if any) fixed for the duration of the Company by the Instrument of Incorporation expires, or any event occurs on the occurrence of which the Instrument of Incorporation provides that the Company is to be wound up (for example, if the share capital of the Company is below £10 million, or if a change in the laws or regulations of any country means that, in the ACD's opinion, it is desirable to terminate the Company); or
- c. On the date stated in any agreement by the FCA to a request by the ACD for the revocation of the authorisation order in respect of the Company

On the occurrence of any of the above:

- a. The sections of the Sourcebook dealing with Valuation, Pricing and Dealing and Investment and borrowing powers will cease to apply to the Company
- b. The Company will cease to issue and cancel Shares in the Company and the ACD shall cease to sell or redeem Shares or arrange for the Company to issue or cancel them for the Company
- c. No transfer of a Share will be registered and no other change to the Register of Shareholders will be made without the sanction of the ACD
- d. Where the Company is being wound up, the Company will cease to carry on its business except in so far as it is beneficial for the winding up of the Company
- e. The corporate status and powers of the Company and subject to a. to d. above, the powers of the Depositary will continue until the Company is dissolved

The ACD will, as soon as practicable after the Company falls to be wound up, realise the assets and meet the liabilities of the Company and, after paying out or retaining adequate provision for all liabilities properly payable and retaining provision for the costs of winding up, arrange for the Depositary to make one or more interim distributions out of the proceeds to Shareholders proportionately to their rights to participate in the property of the Company. If the ACD has not previously notified Shareholders of the proposal to wind up the Company, the ACD will, as soon as practicable after the commencement of winding up of the Company, give written notice of the commencement to Shareholders. When the ACD has caused all of the property to be realised and all of the liabilities of the Company to be realised, the ACD will arrange for the Depositary to make a final distribution to Shareholders on or prior to the date on which the final account is sent to Shareholders of any balance remaining in proportion to their holdings in the Company.

As soon as reasonably practicable after completion of the winding up of the Company, the Depositary will notify the FCA that the winding up has been completed.

On completion of a winding up of the Company, the Company will be dissolved and any money (including unclaimed distributions) still standing to the account of the Company, will be paid into court by the ACD within one month of the dissolution.

Following the completion of a winding up of the Company, the ACD must prepare a final account showing how the winding up took place and how the property was distributed. The auditors of the Company will make a report in respect of the final account stating their opinion as to whether the final account has been properly prepared. This final account and the auditors' report must be sent to the FCA and to each Shareholder (or the first named of joint Shareholders) on it within two months of the completion of the winding up or termination.

Section 9 Risk factors

Potential investors should consider the below risk factors before investing in the Company. This list must not be taken to be comprehensive as there may be new risks that arise in the future which could not have been anticipated in advance.

9.1 Property risks

The performance of the Company will be affected by specific property risks including, amongst other matters, changes in property market conditions leading to an oversupply of space or a reduction in tenant demand for a particular type of property in a given market; the quality of property available; the ability of the Company to maintain the recoverability of service charges and other expenditure and to control the cost of these items; the risk that one or more tenants may be unable to meet their obligations to the Company or the Company may not be able to lease existing or new properties on favourable terms and the potential illiquidity of property investments, particularly in times of economic downturn.

The Company may assume all property ownership rights and liabilities relating to an acquired property, including, without limitation, environmental and third party liability risks.

Despite due diligence, environmental liabilities in relation to properties within the Company's portfolio may not be ascertained, and the Company may therefore be exposed to clean up and other remedial costs.

9.2 Pricing, liquidity and valuations of properties

As the Company has significant exposure to real estate there is a risk that the price at which an asset is valued may not be realisable in the event of sale. This could be due to a mis-estimation of the asset's value or due to a lack of liquidity in the relevant market. Investments in immovable property are relatively illiquid and more difficult to realise than most equities or bonds. If an asset cannot be liquidated in a timely manner then it may be harder to attain a reasonable price. As a result, at times, the ACD may have to delay acting on instructions to sell investments which may have a materially adverse impact on the value of the Shares.

Immovable property and immovable property-related assets are inherently difficult to value due to the individual nature of each property. As a result, valuations are subject to uncertainty and are a matter of an independent valuer's opinion. There is no assurance that the estimates resulting from the valuation process will reflect the actual sale price even where a sale occurs shortly after the valuation date.

9.3 Development risks

The Company may invest in property developments. To the extent that the Company does so, it will be subject to the risks normally associated with property development. These risks include, without limitation, risks relating to the availability and timely receipt of planning and other regulatory approvals, the cost and timely completion of construction (including risks beyond the control of the Company, such as weather or labour conditions or material shortages), general market and letting risk, and the availability of both construction and permanent financing on favourable terms. These risks could result in substantial unanticipated delays or expenses and, under certain circumstances, could prevent completion of development activities once undertaken, any of which could have an adverse affect on the financial condition and results of operations of the Company and on the amount of funds available for distribution to the Shareholders.

9.4 Tenant default

The distributions payable by the Company are dependent on the income from the underlying property owned. The receipt of any rental income due and payable in respect of the underlying property, and the possibility that tenants may default on their rental obligations, creates a consequential risk of the Company in that it could cause a decline in the Company's income available for distribution to Shareholders.

9.5 Disposal of properties

It may be difficult to dispose of properties in the Company at their stated portfolio values on account of: (a) market conditions; (b) the size or value of the overall portfolio; or (c) the specialised nature of the properties in

question. It may prove necessary to dispose of properties at values which the Investment Manager considers are reasonable in the circumstances, but which represent discounts to book valuations, in order to satisfy redemptions and manage an orderly winding up of the Company.

9.6 Indirect investments

The Company may make investments through other funds, joint ventures or other entities. Such investments may involve risks not present in direct investments including, for example, the possibility that a co-venturer or partner of the Company might become bankrupt, or may at any time have economic or business interests or goals which are inconsistent with those of the Company, or that any such co-venturer or partner may be in a position to take action contrary to the Company's objectives. Furthermore, if such co-venturer or partner defaults on its funding obligations, it may be difficult for the Company to make up the shortfall from other sources. In that event, the Company may be required to make additional contributions to replace the shortfall consequently reducing the diversification of its investments. Any default by a co-venturer or partner could have an extremely deleterious effect on the Company, its assets and the interests of the Shareholders. In addition, the Company may be liable for actions of its co-venturers or partners. While the Investment Manager will attempt to limit the liability of the Company by reviewing the qualifications and previous experience of co-venturers or partners, it does not expect to obtain financial information from, or to undertake private investigations with respect to, prospective co-venturers or partners.

9.7 Underlying Property Performance

The Company will acquire assets in accordance with the investment policy. There can be no certainty concerning the future performance of the underlying property. The value of the underlying property and the value of Shares can go down as well as up. The valuation of property is based upon the subjective opinion of the Standing Independent Valuer. Past performance is no indicator of future performance.

9.8 Investment Performance

No representation is or can be made as to the future performance of the Company and there is no assurance that the Company will realise its investment objective.

9.9 Quoted and Unquoted Securities

The Company also has power to invest in quoted or unquoted securities. Quoted securities are subject to normal risks associated with the trading of securities on national or international stock markets. Factors other than the net asset value of the companies issuing securities may have a bearing on their value: for example, fluctuation in exchange rates where the base currency of the Company is not the same as the currency in which any such security is denominated. Unquoted securities are illiquid investments by nature, since it is rare to find a secondary market for unquoted securities and disposal of such securities may not be possible at a price which nominally corresponds with their value as stated in the Company's portfolio.

9.10 Unregulated collective investment schemes

The Company may invest in unregulated collective investment schemes which are generally considered to be a higher risk than investment in regulated schemes. Unregulated collective investment schemes are unlikely to be subject to regulations which govern how they are managed. For example, they can utilise higher risk investment techniques, they may borrow to invest, they can suspend calculation of net asset value preventing redemption or otherwise limit redemption, they may not adhere to internationally recognised accounting standards and functions such as pricing and custody may not be subject to any rules.

The Company may also invest in unregulated collective investment schemes which are valued less frequently than the Company. As a result, there is a risk that any market movements will not be reflected in the price of the Company and that investors may miss out on unrealised profits from underlying investments.

Where the Company has relied on a waiver from the FCA to make or hold an investment in an unregulated collective investment scheme, it is possible the waiver will not be renewed in which case the Company would be required to dispose of such investment or restructure the investment, if possible, such that it complies with the relevant regulations.

9.11 Investing in other collective investment schemes

The Company may invest in other regulated collective investment schemes. As an investor in another collective investment scheme, the Company will bear, along with the other investors, its portion of the expenses of the other collective investment scheme, including management, performance and/or other fees. These fees will be in addition to the management fees and other expenses which the Company bears directly with its own operations.

9.12 PAIF status

For the Company to maintain its status as a PAIF, it must meet certain statutory conditions laid out in the Tax Regulations. If the Company should breach any of these conditions, then depending on the nature of the breach and the number of breaches that have occurred, this may result in a corporation tax liability arising or HM Revenue & Customs terminating the Company's PAIF status. It is intended that the Company will seek to maintain its PAIF status.

9.13 ERISA risks

The Investment Manager intends to operate the Company so that the underlying assets of the Company are not ERISA Plan Assets. There can be no assurance that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Investment Manager, underlying assets of the Company will not be treated as ERISA Plan Assets. Accordingly, the Company may be restricted or precluded from making certain investments. In addition, it could be necessary for the Investment Manager to liquidate the Company's Investments at a disadvantageous time in order to avoid holding ERISA Plan Assets, resulting in lower proceeds to the Company than might have been the case without the need for such compliance. See Section 11 – ERISA Considerations.

9.14 Borrowing

The Company has the ability to use gearing as part of its investment strategy. The use of gearing will increase the risk profile of the Company and the volatility of the value of Shares, and will amplify losses in the event of a decline in gross asset values. Gearing may create significant underperformance, particularly in times of a falling property market. Borrowing costs may, from time to time, exceed returns on property.

9.15 SDLT savings schemes

The Company may acquire underlying property where stamp duty or stamp duty land tax saving schemes have previously been adopted or the Company itself has adopted. There can be no certainty that stamp duty or stamp duty land tax will not subsequently become payable, which could result in the imposition of penalties aggregating more than twice the duty originally due.

9.16 Insurance

All immovable property forming part of the property of the Company will be insured against the risk of physical loss or damage and other perils considered appropriate by the ACD. However, there is no guarantee that any or all claims on the insurance will be payable in any given circumstance. Where insurance policies do not meet any liability, in whole or in part, any outstanding liability will be met out of the Scheme Property.

9.17 Economic and political

The performance of the Company may be adversely affected by the impact of general economic conditions, by conditions in the property market, changes in occupancy practices or by the particular financial condition of parties doing business with the Company.

The returns that are likely to be achieved on an investment in the Company, which has its assets predominantly based in the UK, are likely to be materially affected by the political and economic climate in the UK. In particular, changes in rates of inflation may affect the Company's income and capital value or the value of an investment. Changes in landlord/tenant, planning, trust or other law in the UK could also materially affect the investment returns.

9.18 Redemption demands, deferrals and suspensions

Property funds can be subject to redemption demands at times when performance is comparatively weak. At such times, performance may be adversely affected by the sale of properties to meet redemption demands.

Investors should note that, in exceptional circumstances, the ACD may (after consultation with the Depositary) suspend the issue, cancellation, sale and redemption of Shares in any or all Classes.

9.19 Tax

The Company's PAIF status allows tax efficiencies both for the fund and for certain types of investor. It is possible that the tax treatment of the Company may change or the beneficial PAIF status may be lost in the future. Any change may impact the performance of the Company and/or the amount you receive back on your investment. Other changes in the law relating to the taxation of property and property transactions (including VAT and stamp duty land tax rates) may also impact the returns from the Company.

9.20 Lack of liquidity of Shares and liquidity risk

Shares may represent a relatively illiquid investment as there may be a limited or even no market for dealing in Shares and Shares can only be redeemed in accordance with section 2 'Dealing in Shares'. The Company may therefore only be appropriate for those investors able to commit their funds on a long term basis.

The ACD employs a liquidity management system and has put in place procedures which enable it to monitor the liquidity risks of the Company and to ensure that the liquidity profile of the Company is such that the ACD can, on behalf of the Company, normally meet at all times its obligation to repurchase its Shares at the request of Shareholders.

The ACD employs a risk management system and also has risk management procedures and processes which enable the ACD to monitor the risks of the Company

9.21 Inflation risk

Inflation will, over time, reduce the value of your investments in real terms.

9.22 Counterparty risk

If the Company enters into a derivative contract it will be exposed to the credit of the other party (usually referred to as a 'counterparty') and their ability wholly or partly to satisfy the terms of the contract.

In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the Company could experience delays in liquidating its position and may incur significant losses. The ACD may use one or more counterparties to undertake derivative transactions on behalf of the Company and may be required to pledge the Company's assets as collateral against these transactions. There may be a risk that a counterparty will be unable to meet its obligations with regards to the return of the collateral and may not meet other payments due to the Company.

In addition, if a bank with whom the Company has deposits becomes insolvent, the Company may lose its deposits with that bank (to the extent that such deposits are not protected on the insolvency of the bank).

9.23 Derivatives and volatility

Derivative instruments may be used in the Company for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM). The use of derivatives for EPM should not lead to an increase in the risk profile of the Company.

9.24 Overseas property holdings

Although the Company intends to hold UK properties in accordance with its investment objective and policy, it is possible that the Company will become exposed to non-UK property assets through its investment in collective investment schemes, shares and REITs.

Section 10 Taxation

10.1 General

The information below is a general guide based on current UK law and HM Revenue & Customs practice, both of which may be subject to change. It summarises the tax position of the Company and of investors who are UK resident and hold Shares as investments. Prospective investors who are in any doubt about their tax position, or who may be subject to tax in a jurisdiction other than the UK, are recommended to take professional advice.

The Company will generally be liable to pay stamp duty land tax on purchases of property, and may incur other property-specific taxes.

10.2 Taxes payable by the Company

As the Company is an authorised open-ended investment company, it is generally exempt from UK tax on capital gains realised on the disposal of its investments (including interest-paying securities and derivative contracts).

The Company qualifies as a PAIF for tax purposes. Accordingly, the income generated by its Property Investment Business will be exempt from tax. Any dividend income it receives from UK companies or, in general, from non-UK companies will also be exempt from tax. The Company would, however, be subject to tax in the unlikely event that there should be a net balance of other income, which will generally consist of interest but could include other property income, less deductible expenses and the gross amount of any PAIF interest distributions made or a tax charge that otherwise arises.

The Company's distributions will be split into three streams for UK tax purposes:

- Property income distributions, representing income from its Property Investment Business
- PAIF interest distributions representing the net amount of all other taxable income received
- PAIF dividend distributions representing balance of income received by the Company

10.3 Taxation of UK Shareholders

10.3.1 Individual Shareholders

Property Income Distributions ('PIDs')

Individuals resident in the UK for tax purposes and within the charge to income tax will receive PIDs net of basic rate tax at 20%. Basic rate taxpayers will have no further liability to tax on the PID. Higher rate and additional rate tax payers will pay tax at their marginal rates on the gross PID (40% and 45% respectively) with credit given for the tax deducted at source.

PAIF Interest Distributions

Since 6 April 2017, all interest distributions are made gross so no tax will be deducted from any PAIF interest distributions. As a result, where individuals' gross interest distributions exceed the personal savings allowances (£1,000 for basic rate taxpayers, £500 for higher rate tax payers and nil for additional rate taxpayers), then they will be liable to pay income tax at their marginal rates (i.e. 20% for basic rate taxpayers, 40% for higher rate and 45% for additional rate taxpayers) on the excess amount.

PAIF Dividend Distributions

The dividend allowance is £2,000. Where an individual's total taxable dividend income in a year is in excess of the £2,000 dividend tax allowance, including the dividend income from the Company, Shareholders who are UK resident individuals within the basic rate band will be liable to income tax at a rate of 7.5%. Higher rate and additional rate taxpayers will be liable to income tax at 32.5% and 38.1% respectively.

10.3.2 Corporate Shareholders

Property Income Distributions ('PIDs')

PIDs are generally paid to corporation tax payers without the deduction of tax at source and taxed as profits of a property business.

PAIF Interest Distributions

PAIF interest distributions are paid gross to all investors, and are taxed as yearly interest in the hands of a corporate taxpayer.

PAIF Dividend Distributions

PAIF dividend distributions are treated in the same way as dividends paid by United Kingdom companies, and are therefore exempt from corporation tax. Corporate streaming rules which apply commonly to authorised investment funds' distributions do not apply to PAIF dividend distributions.

10.3.3 Tax-exempt Shareholders

Tax-exempt investors such as local authorities, charities and pension schemes may be paid gross property income distributions. However, the ACD (or its nominee) will need to be satisfied that the recipient is the beneficial owner and that it is entitled to be paid gross property income distributions. The ACD will require a suitable indemnity from the recipient before a gross payment can be made. Otherwise, Shareholders who are exempt from tax on income will be able to reclaim from HM Revenue & Customs the basic rate income tax withheld on the payment of property income distributions.

10.3.4 For all income payments

A tax voucher showing the amount of the income distributed to the Shareholders and any tax deducted will be sent to Shareholders at the time of a distribution.

10.4 Taxation of US Shareholders

US Shareholders should read Appendix VI for information concerning Certain US Federal Income Tax Considerations

10.4.1 Individual Shareholders

Property Income Distributions ('PIDs')

US citizens will receive PIDs net of UK income tax at the 20% basic rate. They will generally be chargeable to UK income tax on the PIDs they receive. The basic rate income tax deducted will satisfy their basic rate income tax liability. If a US citizen's UK source taxable income exceeds the basic rate income tax band for the tax year (£37,500 for the year from 6 April 2019 – 5 April 2020), then that investor will generally be liable to pay further UK income tax on the PIDs, at the higher and/or additional rate, as appropriate (which carries HM Revenue & Customs ('HMRC') registration, filing and self-assessment obligations). US citizens will generally be entitled to benefit under the US/UK double tax agreement from a provision in the dividend article capping the applicable rate of UK income tax to 15%; the difference may be reclaimed from HMRC. Subject to certain limitations, the UK income tax should be available as a credit against any US Federal income tax on the income.

PAIF Interest Distributions

PAIF interest distributions are paid gross and US citizens will not generally be liable to UK income tax on them.

PAIF Dividend Distributions

PAIF dividend distributions are paid gross and US citizens will not generally be liable to UK income tax on them.

10.4.2 Corporate Shareholders

Property Income Distributions ('PIDs')

US corporate Shareholders will receive PIDs net of UK income tax at the 20% basic rate. They will generally be chargeable to UK income tax at the basic rate on the PIDs they receive before April 2020, so the tax withheld will satisfy their liability. From April 2020, the applicable tax will be corporation tax. The corporation tax rate is intended to be 17% for the year starting 1 April 2020.

US corporate Shareholders will generally be entitled to benefit under the US/UK double tax agreement from a provision in the dividend article capping the applicable rate of UK income tax to 15%; the difference may be reclaimed from HMRC. Subject to certain limitations, the UK income/corporation tax should be available as a credit against any US Federal income tax on the income.

PAIF Interest Distributions

PAIF interest distributions are paid gross and US corporate Shareholders will not generally be liable to UK income (or corporation) tax on them.

PAIF Dividend Distributions

PAIF dividend distributions are paid gross and US corporate Shareholders will not generally be liable to UK income (or corporation) tax on them.

10.4.3 US Pension Scheme Shareholders

Property Income Distributions ('PIDs')

US pension fund Shareholders will receive PIDs net of UK income tax at the 20% basic rate. They will generally be chargeable to UK income tax at the basic rate on the PIDs they receive but they will generally be entitled to benefit under the US/UK double tax agreement from a provision in the dividend article capping the applicable rate of UK income tax at 0%; the difference may be reclaimed from HMRC.

PAIF Interest Distributions

PAIF interest distributions are paid gross and US pension fund Shareholders will not generally be liable to UK income (or corporation) tax on them.

PAIF Dividend Distributions

PAIF dividend distributions are paid gross and US pension fund Shareholders will not generally be liable to UK income (or corporation) tax on them.

10.4.4 For all income payments

A tax voucher showing the amount of the income distributed to the Shareholders and any tax deducted will be sent to Shareholders at the time of a distribution.

10.5 Capital Gains Tax

10.5.1 Taxation of UK Shareholders

Shareholders who are resident in the UK for tax purposes may, depending on their personal circumstances, be liable to capital gains tax or, if a corporate Shareholder, corporation tax on chargeable gains ('CGT'). The redemption, sale, switching or transfer of Shares, being chargeable assets, may constitute a disposal or part disposal for the purposes of UK CGT. For individuals, there is an annual exempt amount (£12,000 for the 2019–20 tax year). The net gain in excess of the annual allowance will be charged at a rate of either 10% or 20% for basic rate and higher/additional rate taxpayers respectively.

Special rules apply to life insurance companies and dealers in securities holding investments in authorised investment funds.

10.5.2 Taxation of US (and other non-UK) Shareholders

Non-UK residents realising capital gains on disposals of direct or indirect investments in UK real estate, including holdings in PAIFs, will now be liable to UK capital gains tax (or corporation tax on chargeable gains) on them. Non-UK residents which are exempt from UK capital gains tax or corporation tax on chargeable gains, including qualifying overseas pension funds, will have no tax liability.

Shareholders who are US citizens will generally be liable to UK capital gains tax on capital gains in the same way as UK Shareholders (see 10.5.1 above). The normal time limit for filing the capital gains tax return and paying any tax liability is 30 days from their date of disposal.

Shareholders which are US corporates will be liable to UK corporation tax on chargeable gains realised on disposals of Shares for accounting periods beginning after 5 April 2019. The filing and payment requirements will depend on each US corporate investor's circumstances but the time limit can be approximately three months.

Subject to certain limitations, the UK capital gains tax/corporation tax should be available as a credit against any equivalent US Federal tax on the capital gain.

Please note that the ACD has not committed to provide detailed US tax reporting information to Shareholders who wish to file a Qualifying Electing Fund (QEF) election (although all Shareholders will receive the information detailed in 10.4.4 on their distribution vouchers and some further information will be provided in the accounts).

10.6 Automatic Exchange of Information: US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act 2010 (FATCA) and OECD Common Reporting Standard 2016 (CRS)

FATCA was enacted in the United States of America on 18 March 2010 as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act. It includes provisions under which the Company (acting through its ACD) as a Foreign Financial institution (FFI) may be required to report directly to the IRS certain information about Shares in a Fund held by US tax payers or other foreign entities subject to FATCA and to collect additional identification information for this purpose. Financial institutions that do not enter into an agreement with the IRS and comply with FATCA regime could be subject to 30% withholding tax on any payment of US source income as well as on the gross proceeds deriving from the sale of securities generating US income made to the Manager. On 30 June 2014 the United Kingdom entered into a Model 1 Intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with the United States of America.

CRS has been implemented by Council Directive 2014/107/EU on the mandatory automatic exchange of tax information which was adopted on 9 December 2014. CRS was implemented among most member states of the European Union on 1 January 2016. Under CRS, the ACD may be required to report to HMRC certain information about Shares held in a Fund or Funds by investors who are tax resident in a CRS participating country and to collect additional identification information for this purpose.

In order to comply with its FATCA and CRS obligations, the ACD may be required to obtain certain information from Shareholders so as to ascertain their tax status. Under the FATCA IGA referred to above, if the Shareholder is a specified US person, a US owned non-US entity, non-participating FFI or does not provide the requisite documentation, the ACD will need to report information on these Shareholders to HMRC, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, which will in turn report this to the IRS. Under CRS, if the Shareholder is tax resident in a CRS participating country and does not provide the requisite documentation, the ACD will need to report information to HMRC, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Provided that the ACD acts in accordance with these provisions it will not be subject to withholding tax under FATCA.

Shareholders and intermediaries should note that it is the existing policy of the ACD that Shares are not being offered or sold for the account of Shareholders who do not provide the appropriate FATCA and CRS information. If Shares are beneficially owned by a person who has not provided the appropriate FATCA or CRS information, the ACD may in its discretion compulsorily redeem such Shares.

Section 11 ERISA Considerations

The following is a summary of certain considerations associated with an investment in the Company by Benefit Plan Investors:

General Fiduciary Matters

ERISA imposes certain duties on persons who are ‘fiduciaries’ of an ERISA plan and prohibits certain transactions involving the assets of a plan and any of its fiduciaries or other interested parties. Under ERISA, any person who exercises any discretionary authority or control over the management or administration of a plan or any authority or control over the management or disposition of the assets of a plan, or who renders investment advice for a fee or other compensation, is generally considered to be a fiduciary.

In considering an investment in the Company of a portion of the assets of any plan, a fiduciary should determine, particularly in light of the risks and lack of liquidity inherent in an investment in the Company, whether the investment is in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the plan and the applicable provisions of ERISA and the IRS Code relating to a fiduciary’s duties to the plan, including, without limitation, the prudence, diversification, delegation of control and prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and the IRS Code.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the IRS Code prohibit certain specified transactions involving plan assets and any person or entity who is a ‘party in interest’ within the meaning of ERISA, or a ‘disqualified person’ within the meaning of Section 4975 of the IRS Code, unless an applicable statutory, class or individual prohibited transaction exemption is available.

Plan Assets

The Plan Asset Regulations generally provide that when an ERISA plan acquires an equity interest in an entity such as the Company that is neither a ‘publicly-offered security’ nor a security issued by an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the ERISA plan’s assets include for certain purposes both the equity interest and an undivided interest in each of the underlying assets of the entity unless it is established either that equity participation in the entity by Benefit Plan Investors is not ‘significant’ or that the entity is REOC as defined in the Plan Asset Regulations. For these purposes, equity participation in an entity by Benefit Plan Investors will not be significant if they hold, in the aggregate, less than 25% of the total value of any class of such entity’s equity interests, excluding equity interests held by persons (other than Benefit Plan Investors) with discretionary authority or control over the assets of the entity or who provide investment advice for a fee (direct or indirect) with respect to such assets, and any affiliates thereof. Absent satisfaction of another exception under ERISA and the Plan Asset Regulations, if equity participation by Benefit Plan Investors in the Company is significant, the Company will be considered to hold plan assets of such Benefit Plan Investors to the extent of the percentage of the equity interests in the Company that are held by the Benefit Plan Investors.

The Investment Manager will use its commercially reasonable efforts to limit equity participation by Benefit Plan Investors so that equity participation in the Company by Benefit Plan Investors is not significant or operate the Company in such a manner so as to qualify the Company as a REOC so that the underlying assets of the Company do not constitute plan assets. However, there can be no assurance that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Investment Manager, participation by Benefit Plan Investors will not be insignificant, that the Company will qualify as a REOC, or that underlying assets of the Company will not otherwise be treated as plan assets.

Plan Asset Consequences

If the assets of the Company were to be treated as including plan assets, this would result, among other things, in (i) the application of the prudence, diversification, delegation of control and other fiduciary responsibility standards of ERISA (including restrictions on the indicia of ownership of plan assets outside of the U.S.) to investments made by the Company, and (ii) the possibility that certain transactions in which the Company might seek to engage could constitute prohibited transactions under ERISA and the IRS Code, which could restrict the Company from acquiring an otherwise desirable investment or from entering into an otherwise favorable transaction. In addition, if the assets of the Company were to be treated as including plan assets, the payment of certain of the fees and/or the allocation of certain of the Company’s returns to the Investment Manager or its affiliates might constitute prohibited transactions under ERISA and the IRS Code. If a prohibited transaction occurs for which no exemption is available, the Investment Manager and/or any other fiduciary that has engaged in the prohibited transaction may be subject to penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the IRS Code.

In addition, the party in interest or disqualified person that has participated in the nonexempt prohibited transaction may be subject to excise taxes and other penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the IRS Code. These excise taxes, penalties and liabilities could be substantial.

The Investment Manager may use any of its powers under this Prospectus or the Regulations to operate the Company so that: (1) the Company's assets shall not constitute ERISA Plan Assets; and (2) the Investment Manager shall be in compliance with ERISA and Section 4975 of the IRS Code, to the extent applicable. The Investment Manager's authority to take such action includes the right to restrict the transfer of Shares or require the transfer or withdrawal, in whole or in part, of a shareholding.

Importance of Obtaining Legal Advice

The foregoing discussion is general in nature and is not intended to be all-inclusive. The provisions of ERISA and the IRS Code discussed above are subject to extensive and continuing administrative and judicial interpretation and review. The foregoing discussion is, of necessity, general and may be affected by future changes in applicable law as well as regulations and rulings.

EACH FIDUCIARY SHOULD CONSULT ITS LEGAL ADVISOR CONCERNING THE CONSIDERATIONS DISCUSSED ABOVE BEFORE MAKING AN INVESTMENT IN THE COMPANY.

Section 12 Conflicts of interest

The Schroders Group engages in a wide range of activities in its normal course of business. Its interests in such activities may conflict with the interests of the Company and the Shareholders. The following paragraphs set out certain potential conflicts of interest of which Shareholders in the Company should be aware.

Other investments and business activities

Schroders' employees who are involved in providing the services in the capacity as ACD and Investment Manager are also involved in other business activities for Schroders, including the management and administration of other funds and investments for clients which might follow similar investment objectives to those of the Company. These individuals will allocate part of their time to other duties in respect of Schroders' normal course of business.

Other property investment funds and direct investments

Schroders is engaged in other property investment and fund management activities. It is possible that Schroders will invest directly for other clients in the same type of assets or organise, sponsor or invest in other property funds, including property funds that will invest in the same regions or sectors as the Company.

Service fees

Schroders may earn fees and other compensation from the Company for services that are beyond those provided in its capacity as ACD and Investment Manager. Schroders will generally be paid arm's length market based fees for such services provided and such fees will be approved by the ACD. Any fees earned in this respect will not be shared with the Company.

Material interests

The ACD, the Investment Manager and any of their associates and subsidiaries may enter into any transaction or arrangement (including any transaction or arrangement in which any of them has an interest either beneficially, as trustee of some other trust, as ACD of another company or as investment manager of another fund) for the account of the Company. Neither the ACD, the Investment Manager, nor their associates or subsidiaries is accountable to the Company or any Shareholder for any profits or benefits arising from such transactions or arrangements.

Depositary

The Depositary may provide banking and lending facilities to the Company and/or the Feeder Fund and, from time to time, act as the depositary of other companies or trustee of other trusts. It is therefore possible that the Depositary may in the course of its business have potential conflicts of interest with the Company, or the Feeder Fund. The Depositary, however, has regard in such event to its obligations under the Depositary Agreement and, in particular, to act in the best interests of the Company as far as possible.

Fair treatment of Shareholders

To ensure fair treatment, all Shareholders invest on the terms of the Prospectus and Instrument of Incorporation. The form of Application Form/Top-Up Form completed by each Shareholder and form of Contract Note received by each Shareholder will be on substantially similar terms for each Shareholder.

Investments by the Company

The Company may invest alongside other entities in the Schroders Group that specialise in property investment and/or fund management activities. The ACD and Investment Manager shall ensure that the transaction is completed on market terms and will have regard to their obligations to act in the best interests of the Company in accordance with the FCA Rules and their conflicts of interest policy, a copy of which is available on request.

Directory

The Company and head office

Schroders Capital UK Real Estate Fund
1 London Wall Place
London EC2Y 5AU

Authorised Corporate Director/Alternative Investment Fund Manager

Schroder Unit Trusts Limited
1 London Wall Place
London EC2Y 5AU

Schroders Capital is a trading name of Schroders Unit Trust Limited.

Investment Manager

Schroder Real Estate Investment Management Limited
1 London Wall Place
London EC2Y 5AU

Registrar

Until 19 July 2021:

Northern Trust Global Services SE UK Branch
50 Bank Street
Canary Wharf E14 5NT

From 19 July 2021 onwards:

HSBC Bank Plc
8 Canada Square
London E14 5HQ

Depositary

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
Gogarburn
175 Glasgow Road
Edinburgh EH12 1HQ

Standing Independent Valuers

CBRE Limited
Henrietta House
Henrietta Place

London W1G ONB Legal adviser

Eversheds Sutherland (International) LLP
1 Wood Street
London EC2V 7WS

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
7 More London Riverside
London SE1 2RT

Appendix I Investment and borrowing powers of the Company

PART 1

1. General

- 1.1 The Company is intended to be a PAIF at all times. HM Revenue & Customs has provided confirmation to the ACD that the Company meets the requirements to qualify as a PAIF under Regulation 69O of the Tax Regulations.
- The Scheme Property of the Company will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective of the Company, but subject to the limits set out in this Prospectus, to the limits set out in the Sourcebook that are applicable to a QIS that is a PAIF scheme and to the relevant provisions of the Tax Regulations.
- Consequently, the net income of the Company deriving from Property Investment Business (as defined in paragraph 2.1 of this Appendix) will be at least 60 per cent of the Company's net income in each of its accounting periods, and the value of the assets involved in Property Investment Business will be at least 60 per cent of the value of the total value of the assets held by the Company at the end of each of its accounting periods. For the purpose of this paragraph, net income means the amount falling to be dealt with under the heading 'net revenue/expenses before taxation' in the Company's statement of total return for the period
- 1.2 The ACD will take reasonable steps to ensure that taking account of the investment objective and investment policy of the Company and in particular any investment objective as regards the return to Shareholders, the Scheme Property provides a spread of risk. Particular requirements to this spread of risk are set out below.
- 1.3 The Scheme Property must, except where otherwise provided by the Sourcebook, consist only of one or more of the following to which it is dedicated:
- 1.3.1 any specified investment:
- 1.3.1.1 within article 74 (Deposits), article 74A (Electronic money), article 75 (Contract of insurance), article 76 (Shares etc.), article 77 (Instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness), article 77A (Alternative finance investment bonds), article 78 (Government and public securities), article 79 (Instruments giving entitlement to investments), article 80 (Certificates representing certain securities), article 81 (Units in a collective investment scheme), article 82 (Rights under a stakeholder pension scheme), article 83 (Options), article 84 (Futures), article 85 (Contracts for differences etc.), and article 86 (Lloyd's syndicate capacity and syndicate membership) of the Regulated Activities Order; and
- 1.3.1.2 within article 89 (Rights to or interests in investments) of the Regulated Activities Order where the right or interest relates to a specified investment within 1.3.1.1;
- 1.3.2 a commodity contract traded on a recognised investment exchange or a recognised overseas investment exchange.
- 1.4 The Company will invest directly in immovables within the Sourcebook.
- 1.5 The Company will not invest directly in precious metals.

2. Investment in immovable property

- 2.1 'Property investment business' is defined in the Tax Regulations at the time of this prospectus as property rental business (meaning property rental business within the meaning given by section 104 of the Finance Act 2006, and the property rental business of any intermediate holding vehicle), owning shares in UK real estate investment trusts (REITs), and shares or units in non-UK REITs.
- 2.2 The Company may invest up to 100% in value of the Scheme Property in eligible immovables. The Company intends to invest in immovables both directly and indirectly, through transferable securities,

collective investment schemes (including ETFs) and securities issued by intermediate property holding companies. These immovables will be UK property. All investments will be made in the manner described in the investment policy of the Company.

2.3 Eligible immovables

2.3.1 The Company may acquire land or buildings which are situated in the United Kingdom.

2.3.2 The ACD must take reasonable care to determine that the title to the underlying immovable is a good marketable title.

2.3.3 The ACD must have received a report from an appropriate valuer which contains a valuation of the underlying immovable (with and without any relevant subsisting mortgage) and which states that in the appropriate valuer's opinion the immovable would, if acquired by the Company or the intermediate investment vehicle, be capable of being disposed of in a reasonable timeframe at that valuer's valuation;

or

the ACD must have received a report from an appropriate valuer stating that the immovable is adjacent to, or in the vicinity of another immovable included in the Company or is another legal interest in an immovable which is already included in the property of the Company, and that in the opinion of the appropriate valuer, the total value of both immovables would at least equal the sum of the price payable for the immovable and the existing value of the other immovable.

2.3.4 An immovable must be bought or be agreed by enforceable contract to be bought within six months after receipt of the report of the appropriate valuer. An immovable must not be bought, if it is apparent to the ACD that the report of the appropriate valuer could no longer reasonably be relied on. An immovable must not be bought at more than 105% of the valuation for the relevant immovable in the report of the appropriate valuer.

2.3.5 An appropriate valuer must be a person who has knowledge of and experience in the valuation of immovables of the relevant kind in the relevant area. In addition, an appropriate valuer must be qualified to be a standing independent valuer of a QIS or be considered by the Standing Independent Valuer to hold an equivalent qualification. An appropriate valuer must also be independent of the ACD and the Depositary and must not have engaged himself or any of his associates in relation to the finding of the immovable for the Company. Additional information on the Standing Independent Valuer is provided in section 4 'Management, administration and reporting'.

3. Investment in collective investment schemes

3.1 The Company may invest in units in a collective investment scheme (a 'second scheme') only if the second scheme is:

3.1.1 a regulated collective investment scheme; or

3.1.2 a scheme not within 3.1.1 where the ACD has taken reasonable care to determine that:

3.1.2.1 it is the subject of an independent annual audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing;

3.1.2.2 the calculation of the net asset value of each of the second schemes and the maintenance of their accounting records is segregated from the investment management function;

3.1.2.3 it is prohibited from investing more than 15 per cent of its value in units or shares of schemes or, if there is no such prohibition, the ACD is satisfied, on reasonable grounds and after making all reasonable enquires, that no such investment will be made;

3.1.2.4 it operates in accordance with the principle of risk spreading as described in 1.2

pursuant to a modification by consent of the section of the Sourcebook that deals with investment into collective investment schemes granted until 31 July 2017, the restriction in 3.1.2.3 above does not apply where the second scheme invests wholly or mainly in immovable property in the UK through direct holdings, intermediate holding vehicles, collective investment schemes or other structures employed for the efficient ownership of immovable property and does not hold units either directly or indirectly in the Company.

- 3.2 The Company must not invest more than 20 per cent in value of the Scheme Property in units or shares in second schemes which are unregulated schemes or Qualified Investor Schemes unless the ACD has carried out appropriate due diligence on each of the second schemes and has taken reasonable care to determine that, after making all reasonable enquires and on reasonable grounds, the second scheme complies with relevant legal and regulatory requirements.
- 3.3 Where the Company invests more than 20 per cent in value of the Scheme Property in one or more second schemes which are unregulated schemes or Qualified Investor Schemes the ACD must carry out appropriate due diligence on those second schemes on an ongoing basis.
- 3.4 Where the second scheme is an umbrella, the provisions apply to each sub-fund of the second scheme as if it were a separate scheme.
- 3.5 Investment may only be made in other collective investment schemes managed or operated by, or whose authorised corporate director is, the ACD or one of its associates if the rules on double charging contained in the Sourcebook are complied with.

4. Delivery of property under a transaction in derivatives or a commodities contract

- 4.1 The ACD must take reasonable care when entering into any transaction in derivatives or any commodity contract which may result in any asset becoming part of the Scheme Property, to determine that:
- 4.1.1 if the asset is one in which the Scheme Property could be invested, that the transaction:
- 4.1.1.1 can be readily closed out; or
- 4.1.1.2 would, at the expected time of delivery, relate to an asset which could be included in the Scheme Property under the rules in the Sourcebook; or
- 4.1.2 in any other case that the transaction can be readily closed out.
- 4.2 The ACD may acquire an asset within 4.1 if its determination has proved incorrect and if it determines that acquisition is in the interests of the Shareholders, provided it has the consent of the Depositary.
- 4.3 An asset within 4.1 acquired in accordance with 4.2 may form part of the Scheme Property despite any other rule in the Sourcebook until the position can be rectified.

5. Cover for transactions in derivatives and forward transactions

- 5.1 A transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction may be entered into only if the maximum exposure, in terms of the principal or notional principal created by the transaction to the Company is or may be committed by another person is covered globally under 5.2.
- 5.2 Exposure is covered globally if adequate cover from within the Scheme property of a Company is available to meet the Company's total exposure taking into account any reasonably foreseeable market movement.
- 5.3 The total exposure relating to derivatives held in the Company may not exceed the Net Asset Value of the Scheme Property.
- 5.4 No element of cover may be used more than once.

6. Valuation of an OTC derivative

- 6.1 A transaction in an OTC derivative must be capable of valuation which it will only be if the ACD having taken reasonable care determines that, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into), it will be able to value the investment concerned with reasonable accuracy:
- 6.1.1 on the basis of the pricing model; or
- 6.1.2 on some other reliable basis reflecting an up-to-date market value;
- which has been agreed between the ACD and the Depositary.

7. Continuing nature of limits and requirements

- 7.1 The ACD must, as frequently as necessary to ensure compliance with 5.2 and 5.4, re-calculate the amount of cover required in respect of derivatives and forwards positions in existence under the Sourcebook.
- 7.2 Derivatives and forwards positions may be retained in the Scheme Property only so long as they remain covered globally under paragraph 5 above.
- 7.3 The ACD must use a risk management process enabling it to monitor and measure as frequently as appropriate the risk of the Company's derivatives positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Company.

8. Permitted stock lending

- 8.1 The Company or the Depositary at the request of Company may enter into a repo contract or a stock lending arrangement of the kind described in section 263B of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (without extension by section 263C).
- 8.2 The Depositary must ensure that the value of any collateral, for the stock lending arrangements is, at all times, at least equal to the value of the securities transferred by the Depositary.
- 8.3 In the case of the expiry of validity of any collateral, the duty in 8.2 is satisfied if the Depositary or the ACD, as appropriate, takes reasonable care to determine that sufficient collateral will again be transferred by close of business on the day of expiry.

9. General power to borrow

- 9.1 The Company may borrow money on terms that the borrowing is to be repayable out of the Scheme Property.
- 9.2 The ACD must ensure that the Company's borrowing does not, on any day, exceed 100 per cent of its Net Asset Value and must take reasonable care to ensure that arrangements are in place that will enable borrowings to be closed out to ensure such compliance. Investors should note that the Company operates a guideline, as disclosed in Part 2 of this Appendix I, on the maximum borrowing at 25% of NAV.
- 9.3 Borrowing also includes any arrangement (including a combination of derivatives) designed to achieve a temporary injection of money into the Scheme Property in the expectation that the sum will be repaid.
- 9.4 Where the limit in 9.2 is breached, the ACD must take action in accordance with the principles set out in the section of the Sourcebook dealing with 'Duties of the authorised fund manager: investment and borrowing powers' to deal with that breach.

PART 2

Parameter	Guideline
Investment in a single asset	15% of NAV
Maximum on-and-off balance sheet commitment to development (including pre let)	20% of NAV
Maximum on-and-off balance sheet debt	25% of NAV

Appendix II Valuation of the property of the Company

1. General

- 1.1 The valuation of the property of the Company takes place as at a valuation point fixed by the ACD and set out in the Prospectus in section 6 'Valuation of the Company'.
- 1.2 The valuation of the Company at the Valuation Point is expected to be the same as the valuation at the close of business on the last Business Day of the previous month.
- 1.3 The valuation is in the Company's base currency.
- 1.4 Prices used are the most recent prices that can reasonably be obtained after the Valuation Point with a view to giving an accurate valuation as at that point.
- 1.5 To convert to the base currency the value of property which would otherwise be valued in another currency the ACD will either:
 - 1.5.1 select a rate of exchange which represents the average of the highest and lowest rates quoted at the relevant time for conversion of that currency into base currency on the market on which the ACD would normally deal if it wished to make such a conversion; or
 - 1.5.2 invite the Depositary to agree that it is in the interests of Shareholders to select a different rate, and, if the Depositary so agrees, use that other rate.

2. What is included in the valuation

- 2.1 All of the Company's assets and liabilities are included, subject to adjustments arising as detailed in this Appendix, as at the Valuation Point.
- 2.2 If the Depositary has been instructed to issue or cancel Shares in the Company, the ACD will assume (unless the contrary is shown) that:
 - 2.2.1 the Depositary has done so;
 - 2.2.2 the Depositary has paid or been paid for them; and
 - 2.2.3 all consequential action required by this Appendix or by the Instrument of Incorporation has been taken.
- 2.3 If the Depositary has issued or cancelled Shares in the Company but consequential action (see paragraph 2.2 above) is outstanding, the ACD will assume that it has been taken.
- 2.4 If agreements for the unconditional sale or purchase of property in the Company are in existence but uncompleted, the ACD will assume:
 - 2.4.1 completion; and
 - 2.4.2 that all consequential action required by their terms has been taken.

Such unconditional agreements need not be taken into account if made shortly before the valuation takes place and, in the opinion of the ACD, their omission shall not materially affect the final net asset amount.

- 2.5 The ACD will not include in 2.3 above any agreement which is:
 - 2.5.1 a future or contract for differences which is not yet due to be performed; or
 - 2.5.2 an unexpired option written or purchased for the Company which has not yet been exercised.
- 2.6 The ACD will include in 2.3 any agreement the existence of which is, or could reasonably be expected to be, known to the ACD, assuming that all other persons in the ACD's employment take all reasonable steps to inform the ACD immediately of the making of any agreement.

3. Tax and other adjustments

- 3.1 The ACD will deduct an estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities (on unrealised capital gains where the liabilities have accrued and are payable out of the property of the Company: on realised

capital gains in respect of previously completed and current accounting periods and on income where liabilities have accrued) including (as applicable and without limitation) capital gains tax, income tax, corporation tax, value added tax, stamp duty land tax, stamp duty and stamp duty reserve tax.

- 3.2 The ACD will then deduct:
- 3.2.1 an estimated amount for any liabilities payable out of the Scheme Property and any value added or other tax on it (treating any periodic items as accruing from day to day);
 - 3.2.2 the principal amount of any outstanding borrowings whenever payable;
 - 3.2.3 any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowings;
 - 3.2.4 the value of any option written (if the premium for writing the option has become part of the property of the Company);
 - 3.2.5 in the case of a margined contract, any amount reasonably anticipated to be paid by way of variation margin (that is the difference in price between the last settlement price, whether or not variation margin was then payable, and the price of the contract at the Valuation Point); and
 - 3.2.6 any other liabilities of the Company.
- 3.3 The ACD will add an estimated amount for accrued claims for repayment of taxation levied:
- 3.3.1 on capital (including capital gains); or
 - 3.3.2 on income.
- 3.4 The ACD will then add:
- 3.4.1 any other credit due to be paid into the Scheme Property of the Company;
 - 3.4.2 variation margin (that is the difference in price between the last settlement price, whether or not variation margin was then receivable, and the price of the contract at the Valuation Point);
 - 3.4.3 any SDRT provision anticipated to be received.

4. Valuation of the Scheme Property

The valuation of Scheme Property is as follows:

- 4.1 Property which is not cash shall be valued as follows and the prices used shall (subject as follows) be the most recent prices which it is practicable to obtain:
- a. immovable property:
 - i. by a standing independent valuer (as defined in the glossary to the FCA Handbook) appointed by the ACD with the approval of the Depository on the basis of an 'open market value' as defined in Practice Statement 2.3 of the RICS Valuation Standards (The Red Book) (7th edition published April 2011) as updated and amended from time to time;
 - ii. on the basis of a full valuation with physical inspection (including, where the immovable is or includes a building, internal inspection), at least once a year; and
 - iii. on the basis of the last full valuation, at least once a month;
 - b. units or shares in a collective investment scheme:
 - i. if a single price for buying and selling units or shares is quoted, at that price; or
 - ii. if separate buying (offer) and selling (bid) prices are quoted, in accordance with subparagraph (e) below; or
 - iii. if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists or if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;
 - c. exchange-traded derivative contracts:
 - i. if a single price for buying and selling the exchange-traded derivative contract is quoted, at that price; or

- ii. if separate buying and selling prices are quoted, in accordance with sub-paragraph (e) below;
 - d. over-the-counter derivative contracts shall be valued in accordance with the method of valuation as shall have been agreed between the ACD and the Depositary;
 - e. any other investment:
 - i. the best available mid-market price (on the most appropriate market in a standard size); or
 - ii. if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable; and
 - f. property other than that described in (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) above: at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable.
- 4.2 Cash and amounts held in current, deposit and margin accounts and in other time related deposits shall be valued at their nominal values.

5. Calculation of the Offer Price

Having determined the Net Asset Value, the Offer Price of the Shares shall be determined by the ACD rounded up to two decimal places in accordance with the formula:

$$(A/B) \times C$$

Where:

A = the Net Asset Value as at the relevant Valuation Point calculated in accordance with these valuation rules

B = the number of Shares in issue immediately prior to the proposed issue of further Shares C= the Offer Spread Factor

6. Calculation of the Bid Price

The ACD shall determine the Bid Price of the Shares rounded down to two decimal places in accordance with the formula:

$$(A/B) \times D$$

Where:

A = the Net Asset Value as at the relevant Valuation Point calculated in accordance with these valuation rules

B = the number of Shares in issue immediately prior to the proposed redemption of further Shares D = the Bid Spread Factor

Appendix III Eligible securities and derivatives markets

The Company may deal through regulated markets (as defined in the FCA Handbook) or markets established in the UK or an EEA State which are regulated or operate regularly and are open to the public.

Appendix IV Investor profile

The Company is marketable to all investors eligible to invest in a Qualified Investor Scheme, including investors investing through the Feeder Fund.

I Class Shares paying gross income are suitable for all investors who are entitled to receive income gross and are eligible to invest in a Qualified Investor Scheme. I Class Shares paying net income are suitable for investors who are eligible to invest in a Qualified Investor Scheme but are not entitled to receive income gross.

Appendix V AIFMD Disclosures

Legal implications of the contractual relationship

Investors in the Company will become shareholders in an investment company with variable capital incorporated in England and Wales, with the rights, duties and obligations set out in the Prospectus, the Instrument of Incorporation and at law.

The process of buying and selling Shares is set out in section 2 'Dealing in Shares': a Shareholder can buy shares by sending a completed Application Form (potential investors) or Top-Up Form (existing Shareholders) to the Registrar; and will receive a contract note giving details of the Shares to be purchased, the Offer Price and the total settlement amount. These documents comprise the investment contract between the Shareholder and the Company.

A Shareholder shall not be liable to make any further payment after it has paid the purchase price of its Shares and no further liability can be imposed on it in respect of the Shares which it holds.

Governing Law

The Company's documents and the purchase of Shares are governed by English law and any dispute (whether contractual or non-contractual in nature) arising is subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts. If a Shareholder were to bring a claim against the Company, it would be necessary for the Shareholder to bring proceedings in the English courts.

Professional liability risk

In accordance with the requirements of the AIFM Rules, the ACD shall cover its potential liability risks arising from professional negligence by subscribing a professional indemnity insurance appropriate to the professional risk covered.

Leverage

1. Definition

Leverage is a way for the Company to increase its exposure through borrowing of cash or securities and/or the use of financial derivative instruments. The Company is permitted to borrow within the guidelines set out in Part 2 of Appendix I and may also use derivatives for Efficient Portfolio Management purposes.

Leverage is expressed as a ratio ('leverage ratio') between the exposure of the Company and its net asset value.

The leverage ratio is calculated in accordance with two methodologies for calculating the exposure of the Company, the gross method and the commitment method as summarized in the below table.

Leverage ratio	Exposure calculation methodology
'Gross leverage ratio'	The exposure calculated under the gross methodology consists of (i) the sum of the absolute values of all positions, (ii) the sum of the equivalent positions in the underlying assets of all financial derivative instruments entered into by the Company in accordance with the conversion methodologies for gross exposure calculation, (iii) the exposure resulting from the reinvestment of cash borrowings where applicable and (iv) the exposure resulting from the reinvestment of collateral in relation to efficient portfolio management transactions where applicable.
'Commitment leverage ratio'	The exposure calculated with the commitment methodology consists of (i) the sum of the absolute values of all positions, (ii) the sum of the equivalent positions in the underlying assets of all financial derivative instruments entered into by the Company in accordance with the conversion methodologies for commitment exposure calculation, (iii) the exposure resulting from the reinvestment of cash borrowings where applicable and (iv) the exposure resulting from the reinvestment of collateral in relation to efficient portfolio management transactions where applicable. Under this method, netting and hedging arrangements can be taken into consideration under certain conditions.

The two ratios resulting from applying the gross or commitment methodology for calculating the exposure of the Company supplement each other and provide a distinct representation of leverage.

Gross leverage is a conservative way of representing leverage as it does not:

- Make a distinction between financial derivative instruments that are used for investment or hedging purposes. As a result strategies that aim to reduce risk will contribute to an increased level of leverage for the Company
- Allow the netting of derivative positions. As a result, derivatives roll-overs and strategies relying on a combination of long and short positions may contribute to a large increase of the level of leverage when they do not increase or only cause a moderate increase of the overall risk of the Company

As a result, a fund that exhibits a high level of gross leverage is not necessarily riskier than a fund that exhibits a low level of gross leverage.

Commitment leverage is a more accurate representation of the true leverage of the Company as it allows for hedging and netting arrangements under certain conditions.

By convention, the leverage ratio is expressed as a fraction. A leverage ratio of 1 or below means the Company is unleveraged whereas a leverage ratio above 1 indicates the Company is leveraged.

It is important to note that whilst the Company records leverage under both the methods described above, there is a strong focus on the borrowing of the Company directly or within investment vehicles in which it invests.

2. Circumstances in which the Company may use leverage and types and sources of leverage permitted

As stated above, the Company is permitted to borrow and it may also use financial derivative instruments to generate additional exposure (although it has no current intention of using derivatives for this purpose), in each case leverage.

3. Maximum level of leverage

Leverage ratio	Maximum leverage ratio
‘Gross leverage ratio’	1.75
‘Commitment leverage ratio’	1.75

4. Liquidity risk management

Schroders has established a comprehensive liquidity risk monitoring framework to ensure that all dimensions of fund liquidity risk are identified, assessed and monitored on an on-going basis. This includes a periodic review of the liquidity profile of a fund and stress test scenarios that are designed to assess the resilience of the liquidity profile of funds to a combination of:

- Unfavourable market liquidity conditions
- Small, medium and large-scale redemptions required to be fulfilled within time period scenarios reflecting fund redemption mechanisms

The objective is to assess how situations would be managed for the funds, under various market scenarios, with consideration to relevant constitutional redemption situations and to help manage fund liquidity in line with the respective investment policy and overall risk profile.

In accordance with the terms set out in section 2.8, where the ACD considers it to be in the best interests of the Shareholders, it may defer redemptions for up to a maximum of 24 months.’

Appendix VI Certain US Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a general summary of certain US federal income tax considerations applicable to an investment in Shares of the Company. This summary does not purport to be a complete description of the income tax considerations applicable to such an investment. For example, there is no description of tax consequences that are assumed to be generally known by investors or certain considerations that may be relevant to certain types of holders subject to special treatment under US federal income tax laws, including persons who hold Shares as part of a straddle or a hedging, integrated or constructive sale transaction, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies, financial institutions, dealers in securities, pension plans and trusts, and persons whose functional currency is not the US dollar. This summary assumes that an investor will hold the Shares as capital assets (within the meaning of the IRS Code). The discussion is based upon the Code, Treasury regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations, each as of the date of this Prospectus and all of which are subject to change, possibly retroactively, which could affect the continuing validity of this discussion. The Company has not sought and will not seek any ruling from the IRS regarding this offering. This summary does not discuss any aspects of US estate or gift tax or foreign, state or local tax.

For purposes of this discussion, a 'US Holder' generally is:

- A citizen resident of the United States
- A corporation or other entity treated as a corporation, for US federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof
- A trust if (i) a court in the United States has primary supervision over its administration and one or more US persons have authority to control all substantial decisions of such trust, or (ii) such trust validly elects to be treated as a US person for federal income tax purposes; or
- An estate, the income of which is subject to US federal income taxation regardless of its source

A 'Non-US Holder' is any person that is not a US person or a partnership for US tax purposes.

If a partnership (including an entity treated as a partnership for US federal income tax purposes) owns Shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Any partner of a partnership owning Shares should consult its tax advisors with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of such Shares.

Tax matters are very complicated and the tax consequences to an investor of an investment in the Company or Shares will depend on the facts of his, her or its particular situation.

EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR IS URGED TO CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISOR WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL, AND FOREIGN INCOME AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE PURCHASE AND OWNERSHIP OF SHARES. ANY TAX ADVICE CONTAINED IN THIS MEMORANDUM (INCLUDING ANY EXHIBITS OR ATTACHMENTS HERETO) IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND CANNOT BE USED, FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED UNDER THE IRS CODE OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE TAX LAW.

United States Taxes

Classification of the Company

The US federal tax rules permit certain 'eligible entities' to elect their classification for US federal tax purposes (a 'check-the-box election'). These rules provide default classifications for eligible entities that do not make an affirmative election. In the case of a non-US eligible entity, such entity will be classified as a corporation for US federal tax purposes if no owner of such entity has unlimited liability for the debts of the entity as a result of its ownership of interest in the entity. The Company does not intend to file a check-the-box election with the IRS. As a result, because no owner of the Company has unlimited liability with respect to the liabilities of the Company, the Company anticipates that it will be classified as corporation for US federal income tax purposes.

US Shareholders – Special Considerations

Distributions on the Shares

Subject to the anti-deferral rules discussed below, any distribution to a holder of Shares will be taxable to a US holder as a dividend to the extent of the current and accumulated earnings and profits (determined under US federal income tax principles) of the Company. Such payments will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowable to corporations and will not be eligible for the preferential income tax rate on qualified dividend income. Distributions in excess of earnings and profits will be non-taxable to the extent of, and will be applied against and reduce, the US holder's adjusted tax basis in the shares. Distributions in excess of earnings and profits and basis will be taxable as gain from the sale or exchange of property, as described below.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of the Shares

In general, a US holder of the Shares will recognize gain or loss upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of such shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and such US holder's adjusted tax basis in such shares. The character of that gain or loss (as ordinary or capital) generally will depend on whether the US holder either has made a QEF Election or is subject to the CFC rules (as each is described below). Initially, the tax basis of a US holder should equal the amount paid for the shares. That basis will be (i) increased by amounts taxable to the US holder by virtue of a QEF Election or the CFC rules, and (ii) decreased by actual distributions from the Company that are deemed to consist of previously taxed amounts or to represent the return of capital.

Anti-Deferral Rules

The tax consequences for US holders discussed above will be materially modified by the anti-deferral rules if the Company is a 'passive foreign investment company,' or 'PFIC.' The Company will be a PFIC for US federal income tax purposes for any taxable year if, after applying certain look-through rules, either:

- At least 75% of its gross income is passive income, or
- At least 50% of the total value of its assets (based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets during such year) is attributable to assets, including cash, that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income

For this purpose, the Company will be treated as owning its proportionate share of the assets and earning its proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which it owns, directly or indirectly, 25% (by value) of the stock. A separate determination must be made after the close of each taxable year as to whether the Company is a PFIC for that year. Although an entity that holds assets that generate mostly passive income will generally be classified as a PFIC, income from assets derived (directly or indirectly) from the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business, may not constitute 'passive assets' for this purpose.

If the Company is a PFIC for any taxable year with respect to a US Holder, the Company generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to such US Holder for all succeeding years, unless the Company ceases to be a PFIC and the US Holder makes a 'deemed sale' election with respect to the shares. If such election is timely made, a US Holder will be deemed to have sold the shares at their fair market value on the last day of the last taxable year in which the Company qualified as a PFIC and any gain from such deemed sale would be subject to the 'excess distribution' rules described below.

PLEASE NOTE IT IS LIKELY THAT THE COMPANY WILL BE CONSIDERED A PFIC FOR US TAX PURPOSES. THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION ASSUMES THAT EACH COMPANY WILL BE A PFIC, BUT PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISERS WITH RESPECT TO WHETHER THE COMPANY WILL BE A PFIC AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF INVESTING IN A PFIC.

Status of the Company as a PFIC

US Holders in PFICs, other than US Holders that make a timely 'qualified electing fund' or 'QEF' election described below, are subject to special rules for the taxation of 'excess distributions' (which include both certain distributions by a PFIC and any gain recognised on a disposition of PFIC stock). An excess distribution is the amount by which distributions for a taxable year exceed 125% of the average distribution in respect of the shares during the three preceding taxable years (or, if shorter, the investor's holding period for the shares). Any gain recognized upon disposition (or deemed disposition) of the shares will be treated as an excess distribution

and taxed as described above (and not as capital gain). For this purpose, a US Holder that uses a share as security for an obligation will be treated as having disposed of such share.

QEF Election

If a US Holder (including certain US Holders indirectly owning shares) makes the qualified electing fund election (the 'QEF Election') provided in Section 1295 of the Code, the US Holder will be required to include its pro rata share (unreduced by any prior year losses) of the PFIC's ordinary income and net capital gains (as ordinary income and long-term capital gain, respectively) for each taxable year and pay tax thereon even if such income and gain is not distributed to the US Holder by the PFIC. In addition, any net losses of the PFIC will not be currently deductible by such US Holder. Rather, any tax benefit from such losses will be available only when a US Holder sells or disposes of its shares. If the PFIC later distributes the income or gain on which the US Holder has already paid taxes, amounts so distributed to the US Holder will not be further taxable to the US Holder.

A US Holder's tax basis in the shares will be increased by the amount included in that US Holder's income and decreased by the amount of nontaxable distributions. A US Holder making the QEF Election generally will recognize, on the disposition of the shares, capital gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized upon such disposition (including redemption or retirement) and its adjusted tax basis in such shares. Gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the US Holder held such shares for more than one year at the time of disposition. In certain circumstances, US Holders that are individuals may be entitled to preferential tax treatment for net long-term capital gains. The ability of US Holders to offset capital losses against ordinary income is limited.

If the Company owns an interest in another foreign corporation that is a PFIC (a 'Lower-Tier PFIC'), then a US Holder of shares will be treated as owning directly the US Holder's proportionate amount (by value) of the Company's interests in the Lower-Tier PFIC. A US Holder's QEF election with respect to the Company would not be effective with respect to such Lower-Tier PFIC. However, a US Holder would be able to make QEF elections with respect to a Lower-Tier PFIC if the Lower-Tier PFIC provides certain information and documentation to the Company in accordance with applicable Treasury regulations. However, there can be no assurance that the Company would be able to obtain such information and documentation from any Lower-Tier PFIC, and thus there can be no assurance that a US Holder would be able to make or maintain a QEF election with respect to any Lower-Tier PFIC. If a US Holder does not have a QEF election in effect with respect to a Lower-Tier PFIC, as a general matter, the US Holder would be subject to the adverse consequences described above with respect to any excess distributions made by such Lower-Tier PFIC that are allocated to the Company, any gain on the indirect disposition by the Company of its equity interest in such Lower-Tier PFIC treated as indirectly realized by such US Holder, and any gain treated as indirectly realized by such US Holder on the disposition of its equity in the Company (which may arise even if the US Holder realizes a loss on such disposition).

A US Holder should consult its own tax advisors regarding whether it should make a QEF Election (and, if it fails to make an initial election, whether it should make an election for a subsequent taxable year).

Status of the Company as a CFC

US tax law also contains special provisions addressing the taxation of interests in CFCs. A US person that owns (directly or indirectly) at least 10% of the voting stock or value of a foreign corporation, is considered a 'US Shareholder' (a 'US Shareholder') with respect to the foreign corporation. If US Shareholders in the aggregate own (directly or indirectly) more than 50% of the voting power or value of the stock of such corporation, the foreign corporation will be classified as a CFC. Complex attribution rules apply for purposes of determining ownership of stock in a foreign corporation such as the Company. As indicated above, the shares may be treated as voting equity in the Company.

US Shareholders should consult their own tax advisor concerning the tax consequences of owning and disposing of Shares.

3.8% Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

US Holders that are individuals, estates, and certain trusts will be subject to an additional 3.8% tax (the 'Medicare Tax') on all or a portion of their 'net investment income' which may include any income or gain with respect to the Shares.

Tax-Exempt Investors

Special considerations apply to pension plans and other investors ('Tax-Exempt Investors') that are subject to tax only on their unrelated business taxable income ('UBTI'). A Tax-Exempt Investor's income from an investment in the Company generally should not be treated as resulting in UBTI under current law, so long as such investor's acquisition of the Shares is not debt-financed. In general, Tax-Exempt Investors generally should not be subject to the tax on excess distributions with respect to PFICs.

Tax-Exempt Investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding an investment in the Company.

US Information Reporting

US Holders investing in Shares are subject to certain additional information reporting regimes.

Each US Holder who is a shareholder of a PFIC is required to file an annual report containing such information as the IRS may require on Form 8621. In the event a US Holder does not file Form 8621, the statute of limitations on the assessment and collection of US federal income taxes of such US Holder for the related tax year may not close before the date which is three years after the date on which such report is filed.

In general, US Holders who acquire any Shares for cash may be required to file a Form 926 with the IRS and to supply certain additional information to the IRS if (i) such US Holder owns (directly or indirectly) immediately after the transfer, at least 10% by vote or value of the Company or (ii) the transfer when aggregated with all related transfers under applicable regulations, exceeds US \$100,000. In the event a US Holder that is required to file fails to file such form, that US Holder could be subject to a penalty of up to US\$100,000 (computed as 10% of the gross amount paid for the shares) or more if the failure to file was due to intentional disregard of its obligation.

In addition, a US Holder that owns (actually or constructively) at least 10% by vote or value of the Company (and each officer or director of the Company that is a US citizen or resident) may be required to file an information return on IRS Form 5471. In the event a US Holder that is required to file such form fails to file such form, the US Holder could be subject to a penalty of US\$10,000 for each such failure to file (in addition to other consequences).

A US Holder that is an individual and holds certain foreign financial assets must file IRS Form 8938 to report the ownership of such assets if the total value of those assets exceeds the applicable threshold amounts. The threshold varies depending on whether the individual lives in the United States or files a joint income tax return with a spouse. In general, specified foreign financial assets include debt or equity interests (that are not regularly traded on an established securities market) issued by foreign financial institutions (such as the Company), and any interest in a foreign entity that is not a financial institution, including any stock or security, and any financial instrument or contract held for investment that has an issuer or counterparty that is not a US person. Taxpayers who fail to make the required disclosure with respect to any taxable year are subject to a penalty of \$10,000 for such taxable year, which may be increased up to \$50,000 for a continuing failure to file the form after being notified by the IRS. In addition, the failure to file Form 8938 will extend the statute of limitations for a taxpayer's entire related income tax return (and not just the portion of the return that relates to the omission) until at least 3 years after the date on which the Form 8938 is filed.

Prospective investors in the shares should consult with their own tax advisors regarding whether they are required to file IRS Form 8886 in respect of this transaction.

All US Holders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors concerning their information reporting obligations with respect to their acquisition, ownership, and disposition of Shares.

Appendix VII Disclosures for the EU's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

The Company is not subject to the SFDR in the United Kingdom. However, the ACD deems the Company as being a financial product that promotes environmental or social characteristics (and is therefore equivalent to products falling within Article 8 of the SFDR). The SFDR regime sets out a template for pre-contractual disclosure for funds falling within Article 8, and this disclosure is set out in Annex 1 to this Appendix VII.

Integration of sustainability risks into investment decision making

The ACD's overall risk management processes include the consideration of Sustainability Risks (as defined below) alongside other factors in its capacity as the AIFM of the Company. The ACD is supported by the Investment Manager to whom it has delegated investment management, property management and advisory services incorporating consideration of Sustainability Risks.

A sustainability risk is an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment and the returns of the Company (a 'Sustainability Risk').

Sustainability Risks could arise at any stage of the real estate investment lifecycle including acquisition, ownership, renovation and construction. Sustainability Risks that could negatively affect the value of a particular real estate asset or portfolio of real estate investments that qualify as Scheme Property (an 'Investment') might include:

- Environmental: extreme weather events and physical climate risks such as flooding, production of waste and greenhouse gas emissions, pollution incidents, damage to biodiversity
- Social: materials and construction safety issues, health and safety incidents such as injuries or fatalities
- Governance: failure to identify and understand new regulations, taxes or industry standards, including related transition risks, to protect or encourage sustainable real estate lifecycle activities and practices such as minimum energy efficiency and energy reduction requirements which may be introduced

The Investment Manager is required to consider such potential Sustainability Risks as part of its mandatory pre-acquisition due diligence review process. Sustainability Risks continue to be considered by the Investment Manager through the lifecycle of an Investment, who is further supported by external property manager(s) and sustainability adviser(s).

In addition, the Investment Manager operates an Environmental Management System (EMS), externally certified to ISO14001², which provides the framework for managing its environmental responsibilities.

Independent oversight of Sustainability Risks is also provided by the Schroders Group Investment Risk function across the Schroders Group investment range more generally, with reporting and escalation to Real Estate Risk and Performance Committee and Investment Manager boards as appropriate.

More details on the management of Sustainability Risks and the ACD and the Investment Manager's approach to sustainability are available on the internet site:

<https://www.schroders.com/en/uk/realestate/products--services/sustainability/>

Any references to the integration of sustainability considerations therein are made in relation to the processes of the investment manager or the Schroders Group and are not specific to the Fund.

The results of the assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of the financial products they make available

The impact of Sustainability Risks associated with any Investment may have a value or cost that can be estimated through analysis, the use of proprietary or external tools and/or advice from external professional service providers.

²ISO 14001 is an internationally agreed standard that sets out the requirements for an environmental management system.

These impacts could have a direct effect on returns such as costs of upgrade works or be implicitly priced into the valuation of an Investment. Alternatively, investment upgrade works could generate positive benefit to on-going operational costs and may also support value protection through a more resilient asset.

Annex I

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: **Schroders Capital UK Real Estate Fund**

Legal entity identifier: **[complete]**

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainability indicators measure how the



Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes
 No

<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: _____% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: _____%	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of _____% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments
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What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

For the purposes of Article 8 SFDR, the ACD considers that the Company is a financial product which promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics while it does not have a sustainable investment objective. The Company seeks to reduce the energy consumption, carbon footprint and climate impact of its portfolio. In managing the portfolio, the Manager considers environmental and social

environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

responsibility towards key stakeholders including investors, employees, tenants, suppliers, communities and the environment.

● **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

In order to deliver the Company's sustainability commitments, the Investment Manager is committed to:

- Improving the proportion of the Company's assets rated under sustainability-related building certification standards, when measured over any three year period
- Improving the energy performance rating profile of the Company's assets (both in terms of coverage and of rating of energy performance certificates (EPCs)), when measured over any three year period
- Pursuing a decarbonisation strategy with the aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the Company to net zero by 2050

The Investment Manager has a sustainable investing policy which reflects its prevailing approach to improving sustainability in the portfolios it manages. This is available on the Investment Manager's website at:

<https://www.schroders.com/en/uk/realestate/products--services/sustainability/>.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

N/A

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

N/A

----- *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

N/A

----- *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

N/A



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Company will invest in UK properties. The Company may also invest in transferable securities (including REITs, government bonds and unquoted companies), units in collective investment schemes, units in unregulated collective investment schemes (which may include unauthorised property unit trusts and limited partnerships), money market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash.

Derivatives may be used for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management (including to hedge the risk of interest rate movements in relation to any borrowing of the Company). The aim of reducing risks or costs will allow the Investment Manager to enter into exposures on permissible assets using derivatives or forwards as an alternative to selling or purchasing underlying assets. These exposures may continue for as long as the Investment Manager considers that the use of derivatives continues to meet the original aim. The aim of generating additional capital allows the Investment Manager to take advantage of any pricing imperfections in relation to the acquisition and disposal (or disposal and acquisition) of rights relating to assets the same as, or equivalent to which, the Company holds or may hold.

The investment of the assets of the Company must comply with the section of the Sourcebook applicable to Qualified Investor Schemes.

The Company has the ability to use moderate levels of gearing from time to time.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

In order to deliver the Company's sustainability commitments, the Investment Manager is committed to:

- Improving the proportion of the Company's assets rated under sustainability-related building certification standards, when measured over any three year period
- Improving the energy performance rating profile of the Company's assets (both in terms of coverage and of rating of energy performance certificates (EPCs)), when measured over any three year period
- Pursuing a decarbonisation strategy with the aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the Company to net zero by 2050

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

N/A

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

While the Company does not invest in investee companies, it does still assess the governance practises of the special purpose vehicles (SPV) and real estate assets that it acquires.

Each SPV shall be assessed to ensure that they have sound management structures, appropriate employee relations and remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

The underlying physical assets will be assessed to the extent possible against certain good governance criteria such as compliance with tenant screening criteria and appropriate procurement, valuation and asset management policies.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

As noted above, the Company's primary objective is to invest in real estate

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics.

The Investment Manager will seek to manage all UK properties to deliver the binding sustainability commitments and as such considers 100% of real estate assets to align to the E/S characteristics, however the Company may invest in Other investments (as defined below) on a temporary basis. As a result, the investment aligned with E/S characteristics shall be equal to or exceed 80% of NAV while the cash management investments shall be equal to or less than 20% of NAV.

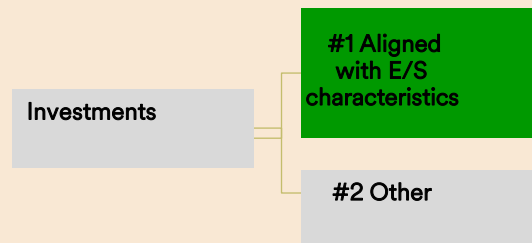
#2 Other

In addition to UK properties, the Company is also permitted to hold, as needed, cash management investments (such as money market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash) held for cash management purposes or as an intermediary investment prior to investment in accordance with the investment strategy.

Derivatives may be used for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management (including to hedge the risk of interest rate movements in relation to any borrowing of the Company). The aim of reducing risks or costs will allow the Investment Manager to enter into exposures on permissible assets using derivatives or forwards as an alternative to selling or purchasing underlying assets. These exposures may continue for as long as the Investment Manager considers that the use of derivatives continues to meet the original aim. The aim of generating additional capital allows the Investment Manager to take advantage of any pricing imperfections in relation to the acquisition and disposal (or disposal and acquisition) of rights relating to assets the same as, or equivalent to which, the Company holds or may hold.

Cash management investments and derivatives will not contribute or count towards the sustainability commitments and shall not exceed at any point in time 20% of NAV.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

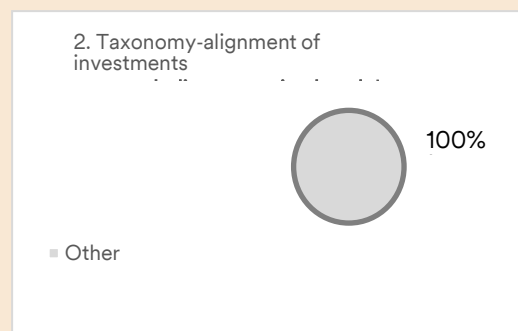
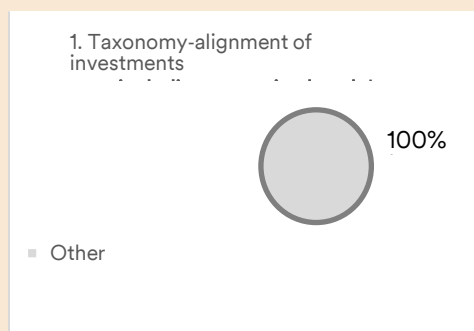
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

There is no minimum extent to which the Company's investments with an environmental objective are aligned with the Taxonomy (0% taxonomy-alignment).

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

● **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

The Company does not make any investments in transitional and enabling activities (0% share).



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

10a

In addition to UK properties, the Company is also permitted to hold, as needed, cash management investments (such as money market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash) held for cash management purposes or as an intermediary investment prior to investment in accordance with the investment strategy.

Derivatives may be used for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management (including to hedge the risk of interest rate movements in relation to any borrowing of the Company). The aim of reducing risks or costs will allow the Investment Manager to enter into exposures on permissible assets using derivatives or forwards as an alternative to selling or purchasing underlying assets. These exposures may continue for as long as the Investment Manager considers that the use of derivatives continues to meet the original aim. The aim of generating additional capital allows the Investment Manager to take advantage of any pricing imperfections in relation to the acquisition and disposal (or disposal and acquisition) of rights relating to assets the same as, or equivalent to which, the Company holds or may hold.

No minimum environmental or social safeguards are applied to cash management investments of derivatives.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information relating to Article 10 SFDR will be made available on the [Schroders Capital UK Real Estate Fund - Schroders](#)

Important information

For professional investors only. Not suitable for retail clients.

The views and opinions contained herein are those of the Real Estate team, and may not necessarily represent views expressed or reflected in other Schroders communications, strategies or funds.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance and may not be repeated. The value of investments and the income from them can go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

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