

Strategic Report

Status

The company is a self-managed global growth investment trust and is an investment company within the meaning of the Companies Act 2006. HM Revenue & Customs approved the company as an investment trust under Sections 1158 and 1159 of the Corporation Taxes Act 2010. The company continues to satisfy the conditions for such approval.

Investment Objective and Policy

The company carries on business as a global growth investment trust. Its objective is to provide investors, over the longer term, with above-average returns through a diversified portfolio of international equities and to achieve dividend growth ahead of UK inflation.

In order to achieve this objective, the company invests in an integrated global portfolio constructed through an investment process whereby assets are primarily allocated on the basis of the investment merits of individual stocks rather than those of regions, sectors or themes.

The company's portfolio is actively managed and typically will contain 70 to 120 listed international equity investments. The portfolio is widely diversified both by industrial sector and geographic location of investments in order to spread investment risk.

Whilst performance is compared against major global and UK indices, the composition of indices has no influence on investment decisions or the construction of the portfolio. As a result, it is expected that the company's investment portfolio and performance may deviate from the comparator indices.

Since the company's assets are invested globally and without regard to the composition of any index, there are no restrictions on maximum or minimum exposures to specific geographic regions, industry sectors or unlisted investments. However, such exposures are reported in detail to, and monitored by, the board at each board meeting in order to ensure that adequate diversification is maintained.

Liquidity and long-term borrowings are managed with the aim of improving returns to shareholders. In pursuing its investment objective, from time to time the company will hold certain financial instruments comprising equity and non-equity shares, fixed income securities, interests in limited partnerships, structured products and cash and liquid resources. The company may use derivatives, other than in relation to the sale of index futures, for hedging or tactical investment purposes. The company may only sell index futures for efficient portfolio management purposes. For the avoidance of doubt, any derivative instrument may only be used with the prior authorisation of the board.

The company has the ability to enter into contracts to hedge against currency risks on both capital and income.

The company's investment activities are subject to the following limitations and restrictions:

- under the company's articles of association, up to 40% of the company's total assets on the last audited balance sheet may be used to make investments of up to a maximum of 8% of the value of total assets in any one company, at the time the investment is made. Thereafter, individual investments may not exceed 3% of the value of total assets, at the time the investment is made;

- the levels of gearing and gross gearing are monitored closely by the board and the manager. The company applies a ceiling on gearing of 20%. While gearing will be employed in a typical range of 0% to 20%, the company retains the ability to lower equity exposure to a net cash position if deemed appropriate;
- the company has a policy not to invest more than 15% of total assets in other listed closed-ended investment funds; and
- the company may not make investments in respect of which there is unlimited liability except that the company may sell index futures for efficient portfolio management purposes.

Investment policy – implementation

During the year under review, the assets of the company were invested in accordance with the company's investment policy.

A full list of holdings is disclosed on page 15 and detailed analyses of the spread of investments by geographic region and industry sector are shown on pages 8, 9 and 14. Further analyses of changes in asset distribution by industry and region over the year, including the sources of appreciation/depreciation, are shown on pages 8 and 9. Attribution of NAV performance is shown on page 10.

At the year end, the number of listed holdings was 74. The top ten holdings comprised 24.1% of total assets (2014: 21.2%).

Details of the extent to which the company's objective has been achieved and how the investment policy was implemented are provided in the Chairman's Statement on page 4 and the Manager's Review on pages 8 to 12.

Additional limitations on borrowings

Under the company's articles of association, the directors control the borrowings of the company and its subsidiaries to ensure that the aggregate amount of borrowings does not, unless approved by an ordinary resolution of shareholders, exceed the aggregate of the reserves excluding unrealised capital profits of the company and its subsidiaries, as published in the latest accounts. In addition, the directors are authorised to incur temporary borrowings in the ordinary course of business of up to 10% of the company's issued share capital. Such temporary borrowings are to be for no longer than six months.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the business are as follows:

- investment and market price risk;
- interest rate risk;
- liquidity risk;
- foreign currency risk; and
- credit risk.

These and other risks facing the company are reviewed regularly by the audit committee and the board. A detailed risk map, which identifies significant risks relevant to the company, is assessed twice per year. These risks include corporate strategy, investment decisions, financial and regulatory activities, business continuity and service providers. Further information on risks is detailed in note 17 to the accounts on pages 39 to 44 and on internal controls in the Report of the Audit Committee on page 19.

Performance

Management provides the board with detailed information on the company's performance at every board meeting. Performance is measured in comparison with the company's peers and comparator indices.

Key Performance Indicators are:

- NAV total return;
- NAV total return against comparators;
- NAV and share price total return against peers;
- discount with debt at market value;
- dividend growth against UK inflation; and
- ongoing charges ratio.

Dividends

The board may declare dividends, including interim dividends, but no dividend is payable except out of the company's revenue returns or in excess of the amount recommended by the directors. Neither unrealised appreciation of capital assets nor realised profits arising from the sale of capital assets are available for the dividend.

The directors recommend a final dividend of 7.50p and a special dividend of 3.50p per share, payable on 4 February 2016. With the interim dividend of 5.00p already paid in July 2015, this makes a total of 16.00p for the year. Based on shares in issue at 31 October 2015, the final and special dividend will cost £11,615,000. The total dividend for the year will cost £16,981,000.

Share Capital

General

The company had 105,587,426 shares in issue on 31 October 2015. The rights attaching to shares in the company are set out in the company's articles of association which may be amended by the passing of a special resolution of shareholders, that is, by the approval of a majority of not less than 75% of votes cast. The Financial Conduct Authority rules in relation to non-mainstream investment products do not apply to the company.

Rights to the capital of the company on winding up

Shareholders would be entitled to the assets of the company in the event of a winding up (after the company's other liabilities had been satisfied).

Voting

On a show of hands, every shareholder present in person or by proxy has one vote and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy has one vote for each share.

Deadlines for exercising voting rights

If a shareholder wishes to appoint a proxy to attend, speak and vote at a meeting on his behalf, a valid appointment is made when the form of proxy (together, where relevant, with a notarially certified copy of the power of attorney or other authority under which the form of proxy is signed) is received by the company's registrar not less than 48 hours before the start of the meeting or the adjourned meeting at which the proxy is appointed to vote (or, in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, no later than 24 hours before the time appointed for taking the poll). In calculating these time periods, no account is taken of any day or part thereof that is not a working day.

Buybacks

The company's buyback policy is intended to keep the discount to ex-income NAV at or below 9%. In calculating the NAV for the purposes of the buyback policy, the company's borrowings are taken at their market value so as to ensure that future repurchases of shares will take into account changes in the value of the borrowings brought about by movements in long-term interest rates. During the year ended 31 October 2015, the company bought back for cancellation a total of 2,479,500 shares of 25p

each representing 2.3% of shares in issue at 31 October 2014, at a cost of £15,426,000.

At the AGM on 30 January 2015, authority was granted to repurchase up to 14.99% of shares in issue on that date. The number of shares authorised for repurchase was 16,193,985. Share buybacks from the date of the AGM to the company's year end amounted to 2,444,500 shares or 2.26 percentage points of the 14.99% authority.

Viability Statement

The directors have assessed the prospects of the company for a period of five years. The board believes this time period is appropriate having consideration for the company's: principal risks and uncertainties (outlined on page 6); its portfolio of liquid listed international equity investments and cash balances; and its ability to achieve the stated dividend policy and to cover interest payments on the company's debt in note 5 to the accounts on page 35.

In making this assessment, the directors have considered detailed information provided at board meetings which includes the company's balance sheet, gearing level, share price discount, asset allocation, income and operating expenses.

Based on the above, the board confirms it has a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the five year period of this assessment.

Substantial Shareholdings

At 9 December 2015, the company had been notified of the following holdings in excess of 3% of its shares.

	Shares	% held
Aviva PLC	10,338,840	9.8
Lloyds Banking Group PLC	6,346,524	6.0
AXA Investment Managers SA	3,450,050	3.3

Socially Responsible Investing

When investments are made, the primary objective is to achieve the best investment return while allowing for an acceptable degree of risk. In pursuing this objective, various factors that may impact on the performance are considered and these may include socially responsible investment issues.

Company's Directors and Employees

The table below shows the breakdown of directors, senior managers and employees.

	31 October 2015		31 October 2014	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Directors	5	0	5	0
Senior Manager	1	0	1	0
Employees	10	5	10	7

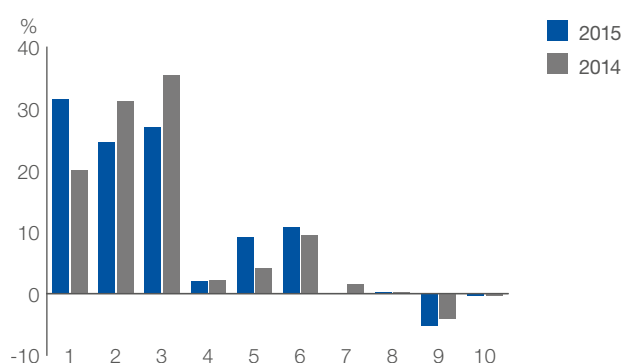


Douglas McDougall
Chairman
14 December 2015

Manager's Review

Distribution of Shareholders' Funds by Region

At 31 October



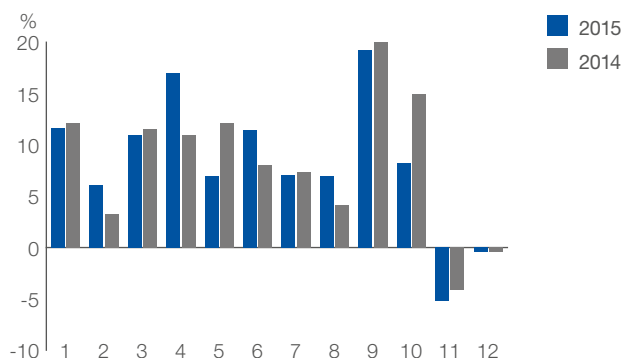
	2015 %	2014 %
1 UK	31.6	20.1
2 Europe (ex UK)	24.6	31.3
3 North America	27.1	35.5
4 Latin America	2.0	2.2
5 Japan	9.2	4.1
6 Asia Pacific (ex Japan)	10.8	9.5
7 Middle East & Africa	-	1.5
8 Unlisted	0.3	0.3
Total equities	105.6	104.5
Net current assets	9.0	10.1
Long-term borrowings at par	(14.3)	(14.2)
9 Gearing	(5.3)	(4.1)
10 Pension liability	(0.3)	(0.4)
Shareholders' funds	100.0	100.0

Changes in Asset Distribution by Region

	31 October 2014 £m	Net purchases (sales) £m	31 October 2015 £m	Appreciation (depreciation) £m	Dividend income £m	Total return £m
UK	147.8	79.4	231.8	4.6	7.3	11.9
Europe (ex UK)	229.7	(57.9)	180.5	8.7	7.6	16.3
North America	260.9	(73.5)	198.8	11.4	5.5	16.9
Latin America	15.8	0.3	14.3	(1.8)	0.4	(1.4)
Japan	30.1	38.1	67.5	(0.7)	1.0	0.3
Asia Pacific (ex Japan)	69.4	14.3	79.4	(4.3)	1.9	(2.4)
Middle East & Africa	11.1	(8.7)	-	(2.4)	-	(2.4)
Unlisted	2.4	(0.7)	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total equities	767.2	(8.7)	774.2	15.7	23.8	39.5
Net current assets	74.0	(8.2)	65.8			
Total assets	841.2	(16.9)	840.0			
Long-term borrowings at par	(104.3)	(0.1)	(104.4)			
Pension liability	(2.6)	-	(2.5)			
Shareholders' funds	734.3	(17.0)	733.1			

Distribution of Shareholders' Funds by Industry

At 31 October



	2015 %	2014 %
1 Oil & Gas	11.6	12.1
2 Basic Materials	6.1	3.3
3 Industrials	11.0	11.5
4 Consumer Goods	17.0	11.0
5 Health Care	7.0	12.1
6 Consumer Services	11.4	8.0
7 Telecommunications	7.1	7.4
8 Utilities	7.0	4.1
9 Financials ¹	19.2	20.0
10 Technology	8.2	15.0
Total equities	105.6	104.5
Net current assets	9.0	10.1
Long-term borrowings at par	(14.3)	(14.2)
11 Gearing	(5.3)	(4.1)
12 Pension liability	(0.3)	(0.4)
Shareholders' funds	100.0	100.0

Changes in Asset Distribution by Industry

	31 October 2014 £m	Net purchases (sales) £m	31 October 2015 £m	Appreciation (depreciation) £m	Dividend income £m	Total return £m
Oil & Gas	89.1	10.8	84.7	(15.2)	3.4	(11.8)
Basic Materials	24.3	25.5	44.5	(5.3)	1.4	(3.9)
Industrials	84.9	(14.2)	81.0	10.3	2.2	12.5
Consumer Goods	80.6	28.0	124.6	16.0	2.1	18.1
Health Care	88.5	(38.1)	51.7	1.3	1.6	2.9
Consumer Services	58.8	20.7	83.6	4.1	1.8	5.9
Telecommunications	54.0	(2.8)	52.2	1.0	2.0	3.0
Utilities	30.0	19.4	50.9	1.5	1.7	3.2
Financials ¹	147.1	(1.3)	140.7	(5.1)	5.8	0.7
Technology	109.9	(56.7)	60.3	7.1	1.8	8.9
Total equities	767.2	(8.7)	774.2	15.7	23.8	39.5
Net current assets	74.0	(8.2)	65.8			
Total assets	841.2	(16.9)	840.0			
Long-term borrowings at par	(104.3)	(0.1)	(104.4)			
Pension liability	(2.6)	-	(2.5)			
Shareholders' funds	734.3	(17.0)	733.1			

1. Includes unlisted.

Manager's Review (continued)

As the Chairman has noted, I was appointed Manager in February, having previously served as Acting Manager for the trust. This review will, as usual, outline our activity over the year but I thought shareholders would also be interested in an outline of our broad investment philosophy and the opportunities we foresee.

The Chairman has already outlined that the total return of the company's most widely-referenced measure of NAV, with borrowings at market value, increased by 4.0% over the year. To break this headline number into its component parts, the company's invested equity portfolio returned 5.0%, which was enhanced a further 0.5% by the deployment of a proportion of our long-term borrowings. Offsetting these benefits to the NAV were the expenses of running the company of 0.7% and the interest costs associated with our long-term borrowings of 0.9%.

Much of the portfolio activity during the year reflected increased investment in our best ideas and a reduction in the number of holdings to 74 compared with 101 at the last year end. The portfolio remains very diversified but this shift now means that our highest conviction ideas and views will have a greater impact on the portfolio performance.

Given the low interest rate environment, we found that sustainable and higher than average dividend yields were a useful bolster to our investment cases. This has allowed us to propose the payment of a special dividend this year.

In general terms, we look to hold companies where we can see a clear path to future price appreciation. Sometimes contrarian, our views are not always initially confirmed by a friendly share price movement, but we are prepared to be patient. This latter point is crucial because it can be all too easy to ascribe justification for a share price movement after the event and thus be beguiled into a poor investment or repelled from a future gem.

Given our focus on individual stock ideas, rather than reporting portfolio activity in terms of geography or industry, I thought it more meaningful to discuss the more notable gains and losses, in total return terms, over the year.

Stockmarket Performance Total Return 10 years to 31 October 2015



Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream

Our largest gain came from **Pandora** (+£6.7m), the Danish designer and retailer of jewellery. Demand for its 'affordable luxury' brand remained very strong, while the company continued to benefit from a restructuring of its sales channels.

UnitedHealth (+£6.1m) gained as it became apparent that a consequence of the mergers between US health care insurers was an improvement in the pricing power of the larger companies. We sold our holding late in the year as we anticipated that this could become a contentious issue in the US Presidential election campaign.

G-III Apparel (+£5.6m), best known for the Calvin Klein brand in the US, also made a strong contribution. The share price had almost doubled and it was sold as we considered the valuation full for a company exposed to cyclical trends.

NAV Performance Attribution Year to 31 October 2015

Absolute performance:	Contribution %	
Equity portfolio (ungeared)		+5.0
Gearing		+0.5
Total equities		+5.5
Other income, tax & currency		-0.1
Buybacks		+0.2
Expenses		-0.7
Interest charges		-0.9
Change in market value of borrowings		+0.0
NAV with borrowings at market value total return		+4.0
Relative to FTSE:	All-World %	All-Share %
NAV with borrowings at market value total return	+4.0	+4.0
Index total return	+4.2	+3.0
Relative performance	-0.2	+1.0

Contributors to Absolute Performance Year to 31 October 2015

	Positive contribution %		Negative contribution %
Pandora	0.9	Royal Dutch Shell	-0.6
UnitedHealth*	0.8	Wal-Mart Stores*	-0.4
G-III Apparel*	0.7	National Oilwell Varco	-0.4
Persimmon	0.6	BHP Billiton	-0.4
Microsoft	0.5	Aspen Pharmacare*	-0.3
BT	0.5	Coloplast*	-0.3
Severn Trent	0.4	RSA Insurance	-0.3
Alphabet	0.4	Tourmaline Oil	-0.3
Sampo	0.4	Freehold Royalties	-0.3
British Land	0.4	Sands China	-0.2

* Sold during the year.

Persimmon (+£4.3m), the UK housebuilder, continued to benefit from ideal market conditions whilst the unexpected general election victory of the Conservative Party also removed a perceived political threat.

Microsoft (+£3.7m) had a shaky start to the year as analysts focussed on weaker trends in PC sales, but our view that the company has an opportunity to shift a large user base to a more valuable subscription model gained traction later in the year.

BT (+£3.5m), the UK telecoms company, performed well as an amenable regulator provisionally approved the takeover of the mobile operator EE.

Severn Trent (+£3.1m) performed well as the attraction of a generous, secure and growing dividend gained a wider following, while rumours of a potential bid from an infrastructure fund continued to rumble in the background.

Alphabet (+£2.9m), the new holding company name adopted by Google, performed well particularly in the aftermath of this change as the company committed to a greater focus on shareholder returns rather than eclectic projects.

Sampo (+£2.9m), the Finnish insurer, contributed positively as the secure dividend remained attractive.

British Land (+£2.8m) benefited from rising UK commercial property prices prompted by an improving economy and the continued cheap cost of debt finance.

Sydney Airport (+£2.5m) gained due to solid passenger volumes at the city's airport and a new charging agreement with airlines.

Comcast (+£2.5m), best described as a US media conglomerate, was thwarted in an attempt to buy a rival during the year but continued to benefit from a number of factors including increased broadband adoption and the hit 'Minions' film franchise.

Fuchs Petrolub (+£2.3m) performed well as demand for lubricants remained elevated but we sold late in the year as we anticipated future growth might be challenged.

Avery Dennison (+£2.1m), a US based packaging company, has seen the benefit of an extensive restructuring that has refocused the company on higher margin products.

Ross Stores (+£2.1m) performed well in a generally supportive US retail environment. After a period of strong performance, we sold **Continental** (+£2.1m), the German tyre and automotive manufacturer, as we were concerned that slowing Chinese automotive sales would have a future impact.

Our larger losses over the year featured a number of basic resource companies which suffered as oil and industrial commodities fell heavily in value. Portfolio holdings affected by this were **Royal Dutch Shell** (-£4.2m), **National Oilwell Varco** (-£3.1m), **BHP Billiton** (-£2.8m), **Tourmaline Oil** (-£2.0m) and **Freehold Royalties** (-£2.0m).

Towards the end of the year, we made additions to some of our holdings with a higher than average exposure to emerging market growth trends as we judged that the grounds for pessimism were already reflected in share prices. This is a contrarian point of view but one we anticipate ultimately will be fruitful, given the cyclical nature of these companies.

Despite the generally good performance of US retail stocks, our purchase of **Wal-Mart Stores** (-£3.2m) proved unsuccessful and we sold late in the year as we judged cost pressures were unlikely to dissipate in the foreseeable future.

Aspen Pharmacare (-£2.4m) and **Coloplast** (-£2.4m), which performed very well last year, were sold as we felt that slower growth prospects were unlikely to prove temporary. We mistimed an addition to our new purchase of **RSA Insurance** (-£2.0m), an attractive restructuring story, at a share price that was inflated by a potential takeover bid, and were punished as the bidder walked away. Lastly, **Sands China** (-£1.9m) performed poorly as Macau gaming revenues fell heavily but we added late in the year as we judged the share price did not reflect the longer-term prospects.

Our larger new purchases tended to be companies with a substantial opportunity to run their operations in a more efficient manner. **Treasury Wine Estates**, an Australian-based wine producer and marketer, is repositioning itself as a global branded wine company and will complete a transformational deal by acquiring the wine assets of Diageo at a compelling price.

Rentokil Initial, the UK support services company, is best known as a 1990s 'stockmarket darling' but has spent a long period correcting the mistakes of earlier highly acquisitive growth. The business is now focussed on the attractive pest control business, the value of which has been overlooked during a difficult period.

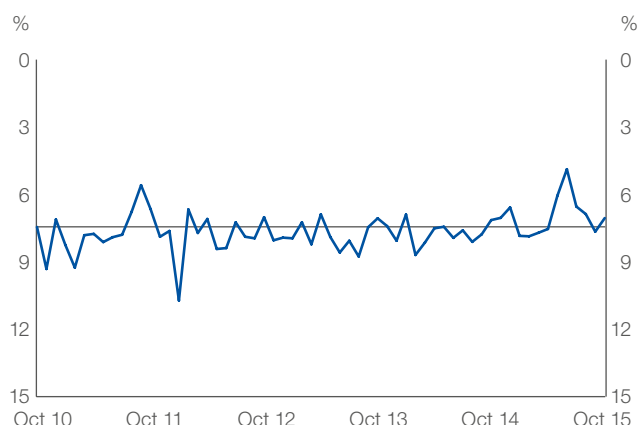
Kingfisher is a UK listed home improvement retailer which has an opportunity to improve margins by reducing product lines and has the potential to particularly benefit from a pick-up in home improvement activity in the UK and France.

Other new holdings which we think have taken the initial steps to re-energise their operations after long periods in the doldrums include **GlaxoSmithKline**, **Nintendo**, **Sony**, **Panasonic**, **Citigroup**, **ING** and **General Electric**.

This year, we have restructured our investment operations to reflect the fact that the portfolio is managed as a unified global entity and to ensure that our costs remain competitive. We now have a more effective structure for decision making. It is our aim to be recognised as an attractive, low cost and flexible investment vehicle.

Alasdair McKinnon
Manager
14 December 2015

Discount to ex-income NAV* 5 years to 31 October 2015



* With borrowings at market value.

The discount to ex-income NAV (with borrowings at market value) was again broadly stable ending the year at 8.6% (2014: 8.7%). The company's buyback policy is intended to keep the discount to ex-income NAV at or below 9%. Under this policy, 2.5m (2014: 1.9m) shares were repurchased for cancellation over the financial year accounting for 2.3% (2014: 1.7%) of the shares in issue at the start of the period. The shares were repurchased at an average discount of 8.9% and a cost of £15.4m (2014: £11.3m) inclusive of dealing expenses. The average discount to NAV between the introduction of the scheme in February 2006 and the year end was 8.8%.

Holdings in Listed Closed-ended Investment Funds

Company holdings include an investment in listed closed-ended investment funds of £14.5m: 1.7% of total assets (2014: £16.5m: 2.0%). This comprised solely of an investment in British Land, a UK property fund. The company has a policy not to invest more than 15% of total assets in other listed closed-ended investment funds.

Unlisted Portfolio

The company's unlisted holdings were valued at £1.9m (0.3% of shareholders' funds). These comprise our office property, subsidiaries and residual holdings from partnership agreements signed between 1996 and 2001. No new partnerships were entered into during the year.

Analysis of Share Register at 31 October 2015

Category of holder	Number	Share capital %
Individuals	19,947	62.2*
Insurance companies	11	17.6
Investment companies	54	8.8
Pension funds	39	5.5
Other	162	5.9
Total	20,213	100.0

* Includes 21.6% held in SIT Savings' products.

Glossary

Total assets means total assets less current liabilities.

NAV is net asset value per share after deducting borrowings at par or market value, as stated.

Ex-income NAV is the NAV excluding current year revenue.

Borrowings at par is the nominal value of the company's borrowings less any unamortised issue expenses.

Borrowings at market value is the company's estimate of the 'fair value' of its borrowings. The current estimated fair value of the company's borrowings is based on the redemption yield of the relevant existing reference gilt plus a margin derived from the spread of BBB UK corporate bond yields (15 years+) over UK gilt yields (15 years+). The reference gilt for the secured bonds is the 6% UK Treasury Stock 2028 and the reference gilt for the perpetual debenture stocks is the longest-dated UK Treasury stock listed in the Financial Times.

Discount is the difference between the market price of a share and the NAV, expressed as a percentage of the NAV.

Gross gearing is the geared position if all the borrowings were invested in equities: borrowings expressed as a percentage of shareholders' funds.

Gearing is the true geared position of the company: borrowings less cash and equivalents expressed as a percentage of shareholders' funds.

Alternative Investment Fund Managers (AIFM) – Leverage

For the purposes of the AIFM Directive, leverage is any method which increases the company's exposure, including the borrowing of cash and the use of derivatives. It is expressed as a percentage of the company's exposure to its net asset value and is calculated on a gross and commitment method.

Under the gross method, exposure represents the sum of the company's positions after deduction of cash balances, without taking account of any hedging or netting arrangements. Under the commitment method, exposure is calculated without the deduction of cash balances and after certain hedging and netting positions are offset against each other.

The leverage limits are set by the AIFM and approved by the board. The AIFM is also required to comply with the gearing parameters set by the board in relation to borrowings.

The company's maximum limits and actual leverage levels are shown below:

Leverage exposure	Gross method	Commitment method
Maximum limit	200%	200%
Actual at 31 October 2015	5%	15%

Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB) is a product of FTSE International Limited ('FTSE') and all intellectual property rights in and to ICB vest in FTSE. SIT has been licensed by FTSE to use ICB. FTSE is a trade mark of London Stock Exchange and the Financial Times Limited and is used by FTSE under licence. FTSE and its licensors do not accept any liability to any person for any loss or damage arising out of any error or omission in ICB.

Distribution of Shareholders' Funds by Industry

as at 31 October

	2015 %	2014 %
Oil & Gas	11.6	12.1
Oil & Gas Producers	8.4	9.7
Oil Equipment, Services & Distribution	3.2	2.4
Basic Materials	6.1	3.3
Chemicals	2.0	1.4
Mining	4.1	1.9
Industrials	11.0	11.5
Construction & Materials	1.9	1.6
Aerospace & Defence	–	1.0
General Industrials	2.4	1.0
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	–	1.1
Industrial Engineering	1.1	2.2
Industrial Transportation	2.8	3.0
Support Services	2.8	1.6
Consumer Goods	17.0	11.0
Automobiles & Parts	1.6	4.0
Beverages	5.5	0.5
Food Producers	1.6	0.9
Household Goods & Home Construction	1.9	1.4
Leisure Goods	3.5	0.6
Personal Goods	2.9	3.6
Health Care	7.0	12.1
Health Care Equipment & Services	–	4.7
Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology	7.0	7.4
Consumer Services	11.4	8.0
General Retailers	5.2	2.6
Media	3.2	3.8
Travel & Leisure	3.0	1.6
Telecommunications	7.1	7.4
Fixed Line Telecommunications	4.0	4.4
Mobile Telecommunications	3.1	3.0
Utilities	7.0	4.1
Gas, Water & Multi-utilities	7.0	4.1
Financials	19.2	20.0
Banks	12.4	9.7
Non-life Insurance	3.5	4.5
Life Insurance	1.0	1.6
Real Estate Investment Trusts	2.0	1.6
Financial Services	0.2	1.9
Equity Investment Instruments	0.1	0.7
Technology	8.2	15.0
Software & Computer Services	7.2	9.2
Technology Hardware & Equipment	1.0	5.8
Total equities	105.6	104.5
Gearing	(5.3)	(4.1)
Net current assets	9.0	10.1
Borrowings at par	(14.3)	(14.2)
Pension liability	(0.3)	(0.4)
Shareholders' funds	100.0	100.0

List of Investments

as at 31 October 2015

Listed Equities

Holding	Country	Market value £'000	Cumulative weight %	Holding	Country	Market value £'000	Cumulative weight %
Severn Trent	UK	27,243*		Vinci	France	7,326	
Microsoft	US	22,847*		Micro Focus International	UK	7,255	
Sands China	Hong Kong	21,882*		Bank of Kyoto	Japan	7,227	
Pandora	Denmark	21,750*		DBS	Singapore	7,122	
Treasury Wine Estates	Australia	20,081*		Telstra	Australia	7,083	
Kingfisher	UK	18,886*		Ambev	Brazil	7,002	
United Utilities	UK	18,821*		Telenor	Norway	6,906	
Suncor Energy	Canada	17,671*		Jardine Matheson	Singapore	6,807	
Royal Dutch Shell	UK	17,165*		Chevron	US	6,738	
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial	Japan	16,138*	26.2	NCC	Sweden	6,732	91.6
Rio Tinto	UK	16,085		Panasonic	Japan	6,603	
Sampo	Finland	15,771		Avery Dennison	US	6,347	
Roche	Switzerland	14,922		Glacier Bancorp	US	6,074	
British Land	UK	14,542		Vodafone	UK	6,034	
BHP Billiton	UK	14,156		WPP	UK	5,376	
Comcast	US	13,907		Engie	France	4,894	
Persimmon	UK	13,767		HSBC	UK	4,584	
Sydney Airport	Australia	13,663		Exxon Mobil	US	4,505	
BT	UK	13,396		Vivendi	France	4,136	
PepsiCo	US	13,035	44.7	TGS-NOPEC Geophysical	Norway	3,651	98.4
Pfizer	US	12,836		BorgWarner	US	3,243	
Rentokil Initial	UK	12,809		Tourmaline Oil	Canada	3,010	
BNP Paribas	France	12,699		ANZ Banking	Australia	2,755	
SAP	Germany	12,511		Freehold Royalties	Canada	1,631	
GlaxoSmithKline	UK	12,280		Total listed equities		772,344	99.8
Associated British Foods	UK	11,747					
Johnson & Johnson	US	11,639					
Sony	Japan	11,421					
Ross Stores	US	11,096					
National Oilwell Varco	US	10,981	60.2				
ING	Netherlands	10,835					
General Electric	US	10,730					
Total	France	10,669					
Alphabet	US	10,354					
RSA Insurance	UK	10,200					
KDDI	Japan	10,124					
Verizon Communications	US	8,664					
Baker Hughes	US	8,661					
Svenska Handelsbanken	Sweden	8,384					
Toyota Motor	Japan	8,376	72.7				
Inditex	Spain	8,318					
Dürr	Germany	7,952					
BASF	Germany	7,910					
Nintendo	Japan	7,624					
Adecco	Switzerland	7,602					
Intesa Sanpaolo	Italy	7,563					
Citigroup	US	7,469					
Standard Life	UK	7,412					
Qualcomm	US	7,362					
Aeroportuario del Sureste	Mexico	7,347	82.6				

Holding	Country	Market value £'000	Cumulative weight %
Heritable Property & Subsidiaries	UK	1,403	
Boston Ventures	US	439	
Apax Europe V-B	UK	50	
Total unlisted		1,892	0.2
Total equities		774,236	100.0

* Denotes 10 largest holdings with an aggregate market value of £202,484,000.