Jessop Fund Managers

Prospectus

Jessop Personal Pension Trust

This document is issued as at 1 February 2010

This document constitutes the Prospectus for the Jessop Personal Pension Trust which has been prepared in accordance with the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and the principal trust deed for the Scheme. This Prospectus is important and you should read all of the information contained in it carefully. If you are in any doubt as to the meaning of any information contained in this Prospectus, you should consult either the Manager or your Financial Adviser.

Registered in England No. 5768993 Authorised and Regulated by the Financial Services Authority.

Contents

1 Definitions

ACD

The Authorised Corporate Director of the Gartmore Open-ended Investment Companies.

Act

Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

Auditor

The auditor of the Trust is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, PO Box 90, Erskine House, 68-73 Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 4NH.

COLL

The Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook which forms part of the FSA's Handbook of Rules and Guidance.

Constituent Funds

The Funds listed in the first column in Clause 2.1, and which are the Constituent Funds of the Trust.

Depositary

The Depositary of the Gartmore Open-ended Investment Companies.

FSA

The Financial Services Authority, 25 North Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London E14 5HS.

Fund Accountant

The Manager has delegated pricing and fund accounting services to:

HSBC Securities Services
1 Lochside Way
Edinburgh Park
Edinburgh EH12 9DT

Investment Advisers

The Investment Adviser to the majority of the Underlying Funds is Gartmore Investment Limited (Gartmore), which is a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales with its Registered Office and principal place of business at: Gartmore House, 8 Fenchurch Place, London EC3M 4PB.

Gartmore is authorised and regulated by the FSA.

The principal business activity of the Investment Adviser is the management of equity and fixed interest investments.

For the Jessop (L&G) Index Linked Gilt Personal Pension Fund the Investment Adviser is Legal & General Investment Management Limited. The Investment Adviser is regulated by the Financial Services Authority. The Investment Adviser's registered office is: 1 Coleman Street, London EC2R 5AA. The Investment Adviser's principle place of business is: Brunel House, 2 Fitzalan Road, Cardiff CF24 0EB.

Manager

The Manager of the Trust is Jessop Fund Managers Limited, a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales on 4 April, 2006 under the Companies Act 1985.

The Manager's registered office is at:

6th Floor
4 Grosvenor Place
London
SW1X 7DL

The Manager's head office is at:

Jessop House
Jessop Avenue
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire GL50 3SH

The Dealing and Administration Centre is at:

PO Box 1043
Cheltenham GL50 9JB

Telephone: 0870 601 1131
Fax: 0870 601 1135
Website www.jfml.co.uk

The issued share capital of the Manager consists of 499,999 ordinary shares, all of which are fully paid of £1 each.

The names of the directors of the Manager together with a note of the main business activities of the directors not connected with the business of the Manager (where these are significant to the business of the Trust) appear in Schedule 1.

The Manager is authorised and regulated by the FSA for the purpose of the Act.

The Manager may delegate its management and administration of the Scheme to third parties including associates, subject to the rules and the Regulations.

Trustee

The Trustee of the Trust and of the Constituent Funds is HSBC Bank plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The Trustee is authorised and regulated by the FSA.

The ultimate holding company is HSBC Holdings plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The Trustee's registered office is 8 Canada Square, London E14 5HQ. The principal office for business of the Trustee is situated at the same address. The principal business activity is banking.

Registered Pension Scheme

A scheme, which is a Registered Pension Scheme under the Finance Act 2004.

Registrar

The registrar of the Trust is the Manager. The register of unitholders of the Trust can be inspected at the offices of the Manager.

Regulations

The various regulations made by the Secretary of State or the FSA.

Related Company

The ultimate holding company of the Manager and all of its subsidiaries.

Trust

The Jessop Personal Pension Trust.

Trust Deed

The Trust Deed constituting the Trust as amended by any supplemental deed.

Underlying Fund

The Funds listed in the second column in Clause 2.1.

Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS)

These are unit trust funds authorised by the FSA, so that the Manager may market the trust in any of the member states of the European Union, subject to that State's marketing rules. A non-UCITS scheme is one that is not so authorised.

2 Details of the Constituent Funds

2.1 The Umbrella Fund and its 15 Constituent Funds

The Trust is a non-UCITS retail scheme subject to the COLL Sourcebook. It is an umbrella fund comprising 15 Constituent Funds, each of which is a feeder Fund under the COLL Sourcebook. The name and investment objective of each Constituent Fund and the Underlying Fund into which it feeds are set out below:

Constituent Fund	Underlying Fund into which it feeds	Investment objective of Constituent Fund
Jessop (GAR) US Opportunities Personal Pension Fund	Gartmore US Opportunities Fund	Investment in North America in all economic sectors
Jessop (GAR) US Smaller Companies Personal Pension Fund	Gartmore US Growth Fund	Investment in equities issued by companies based in North America
Jessop (GAR) Cash Personal Pension Fund	Gartmore Cash Fund	Investment in the UK financial sector
Jessop (GAR) Emerging Markets Opportunities Personal Pension Fund	Gartmore Emerging Markets Opportunities Fund	Investment in shares and other financial instruments in developing and emerging markets worldwide in all economic sectors
Jessop (GAR) European Growth Personal Pension Fund	Gartmore European Selected Opportunities Fund	Investment in Continental Europe in companies of any Market Capitalisation
Jessop (GAR) UK Long Dated Gilt Personal Pension Fund	Gartmore UK Long Dated Gilt Fund	Investment worldwide in all economic sectors
Jessop (L&G) Index Linked Gilt Personal Pension Fund	Legal & General all Stocks Index Linked Gilt Index Fund	Investment worldwide in the public finance sector
Jessop (GAR) Japan Opportunities Personal Pension Fund	Gartmore Japan Opportunities Fund	Investment in Japanese sectors to achieve capital growth.
Jessop (GAR) Long Term Balanced Personal Pension Fund	Gartmore Long Term Balanced Fund	Investment worldwide in all economic sectors
Jessop (GAR) Global Equity Quant Personal Pension Fund	Gartmore Global Equity Quant Fund	Investment worldwide in all economic sectors
Jessop (GAR) Cautious Managed Personal Pension Fund	Gartmore Cautious Managed Fund	Investment worldwide in all economic sectors
Jessop (GAR) Pacific Opportunities Personal Pension Fund	Gartmore Pacific Opportunities Fund	Investment in shares and other financial instruments in the Pacific Basin area
Jessop (GAR) UK & Irish Smaller Companies Personal Pension Fund	Gartmore UK & Irish Smaller Companies Fund	Investment in the UK and Ireland in all economic sectors
Jessop (GAR) UK Growth Personal Pension Fund	Gartmore UK Growth Fund	Investment in the UK in all economic sectors
Jessop (GAR) UK Index Personal Pension Fund	Gartmore UK Index Fund	Investment in the UK in all economic sectors

The full investment objective of each Underlying Fund into which each Constituent Fund feeds is set out in Schedule 3.

2.2 Eligible Securities Markets

The Trust invests in shares of the Gartmore and Legal & General ranges of authorised collective investment schemes as set out under 'The Umbrella Fund and its 15 Constituent Funds' in Clause 2.1.

The collective investment schemes are authorised by the FSA and are available for investment in the United Kingdom (UK).

2.3 Eligible Derivative Markets

It is not the intention of the Trust to invest in the derivative markets, but the Underlying Funds may invest in derivatives for the purpose of efficient portfolio management.

2.4 Constitution and Objectives of the Trust

The Trust, which was established by a Trust Deed dated 2 September 1988 and was authorised by the FSA on 16 September 1988, is an authorised unit trust scheme being a non-UCITS retail scheme and a Registered Pension Scheme. It is an umbrella Fund within the meaning of the Regulations, comprising 15 Constituent Funds, each of which is a feeder Fund. The investment policy adopted by the Manager in relation to the Trust is to provide investors with capital growth. The objective is achieved through investing the units of the Constituent Funds in the shares of the collective investment schemes managed by Gartmore and Legal & General as provided in the Trust Deed. The name and a brief description of the investment objective of each Constituent Fund and the name of each scheme into which it is to feed (the Underlying Fund) are set out in Clause 2.1. Unitholders may direct the Manager to exchange units in one Constituent Fund for units in another. The typical investor for whom the Trust is designed is a person eligible to contribute to a Registered Pension Scheme.

Holders of units in the Trust are not liable for the debts of the Trust.

All of the Underlying Funds are UCITS schemes operating under the COLL Sourcebook except the Gartmore Long Term Balanced Fund which is a non-UCITS retail scheme operating under the COLL Sourcebook.

Details of the investment objectives and the investment policies adopted by Gartmore and Legal & General in relation to each of the Underlying Funds are set out in Schedule 3. Details of all the investment, efficient portfolio management and borrowing powers of the Underlying Funds appear in part 1 of Schedule 3.

The base currency of the Trust is pounds Sterling.

3 Risk Factors

3.1 General Risks

Risk relates to the value of investments and their fluctuation over time and different levels of risk will affect the different Constituent Funds both by their nature and according to the nature of the Underlying Fund into which they feed. Investors should consider the following risk factors before making an investment:

3.1.1 Past Performance

Information about the past performance of each Underlying Fund is contained in Schedule 4. You should be aware that past performance is not an indication of how an investment will perform in the future and cannot be regarded as a guarantee of future returns.

3.1.2 Fluctuations in Value

The value of investments and the income which may be obtained from them can go down as well as up and investors may not get back their original investment. There is no assurance that the investment objective of any of the Constituent Funds will actually be achieved.

3.1.3 Effect of Initial Charge

Investors selling their units after a brief period may not (even where the underlying investments have not fallen in value) get back the amount originally invested.

3.1.4 Effect of Taxation

The value of current tax relief will depend upon individual circumstances. The levels and types of taxation may vary over time.

3.1.5 Specialist Funds

Funds which specialise in a particular region, market sector or type of investment may incur a greater level of risk than those holding a broad spread of investments.

3.1.6 Equities

Investments in the shares of companies (referred to as equities) are often more volatile than investments in bonds although this may be offset by growth potential. The value of equity investments may change considerably as a result of the effect of particular companies as well as in response to current economic and market conditions.

3.1.7 Bonds

While investment in bonds may be less volatile than investment in equities, the capital value of bonds and the level of income generated may still fluctuate.

3.1.8 Redemption

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem units (including redemption by way of switching) may be suspended.

3.1.9 Target Sums

Investors starting a Personal Pension Plan in order to build up a particular sum by a particular date should be aware that they may not achieve the target amount if their contributions are not maintained or if the sums invested do not grow sufficiently.

3.1.10 Effect of Inflation

Investors should note that inflation may occur over the duration of their investment. This may affect the future buying power of their investment.

3.1.11 Allocation of Payments

Investors should note that all or any part of income expense payments will be treated as a capital expense. This may result in capital erosion or constrain capital growth.

3.2 Risk Affecting Particular Funds

Any risk which is specific to only one of the Underlying Funds is referred to in Schedule 4, the Underlying Funds.

Funds investing in overseas securities are exposed to and can hold currencies other than Sterling. As a result, exchange rate movements may cause the value of investments to decrease or increase.
This applies to:

- Jessop (GAR) Global Equity Quant Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) Long Term Balanced Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) Index-Linked Gilt Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) UK Long Dated Gilt Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) European Selected Opportunities Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) US Opportunities Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) US Smaller Companies Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) Japan Growth Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) Pacific Opportunities Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) UK & Irish Smaller Companies Personal Pension Fund

Smaller companies are riskier and less liquid than larger companies, which means that their share price may be more volatile. The following Underlying Funds may be significantly invested in smaller companies when economic, Fund objectives or stock market conditions dictate:

- Jessop (GAR) UK & Irish Smaller Companies Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) UK Growth Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) US Opportunities Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) US Smaller Companies Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) Long Term Balanced Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) Global Equity Quant Personal Pension Fund

Emerging markets tend to be more volatile than more established stock markets and therefore investors' money is at greater risk. Other risk factors such as potential and economic conditions should also be considered. The following Underlying Funds can invest in such markets:

- Jessop (GAR) Emerging Markets Opportunities Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) Pacific Opportunities Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) Long Term Balanced Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) Global Equity Quant Personal Pension Fund

The Gartmore Cautious Managed Fund and the Gartmore Long Term Balanced Fund may hold higher yielding bonds where there is an increased risk of capital erosion through default or if the redemption yield is below the income yield. You should also be aware that economic conditions and changes to interest rate levels may significantly impact the values of high yield bonds.

The Manager reserves the right, at its absolute discretion, to review and adapt, without prior notice, the strategy to take into consideration prevailing market conditions or other factors as it decides. LifePlan is an investment strategy aimed at matching the risk and yield of an individual's asset exposure with the length of time they have until retirement. It is not guaranteed to produce the maximum return on any investment nor guaranteed to be less risky than alternative investment strategies. LifePlan is not a substitute for seeking financial advice on ways to ensure you are adequately provided for in retirement.

4 What is LifePlan?

LifePlan is an optional service for which we make no extra charge. You can select LifePlan when you join or switch into it at a later date. Should you wish, you may switch out of LifePlan without charge at any time and select your own Fund(s). You may be invested partially in LifePlan and partially in other Funds (although this cannot include any of the four Funds which are used in LifePlan).

LifePlan seeks to adjust the mix of assets by reducing the exposure to investment risk within your holding the closer you get to your planned retirement date.

LifePlan adapts throughout your working life. The younger you are the more likely you will be able to take a long-term view which equates to a higher risk investment. Therefore at younger ages, LifePlan provides a higher exposure to equity markets, both UK and overseas. As you get closer to retirement you may wish to seek increased protection from short-term fluctuations which are usually more pronounced in higher risk investments. So the equity weighting is progressively reduced and replaced by bonds and cash deposits, which are considered as lower risk investments. In the period running up to retirement, equity exposure will be reduced to zero and the mix of assets is 25% cash and 75% UK government fixed interest securities (gilts). This currently matches the maximum amount that you can take in cash, and the requirement to purchase an annuity (which would be invested in gilts) can be achieved with the balance of your assets.

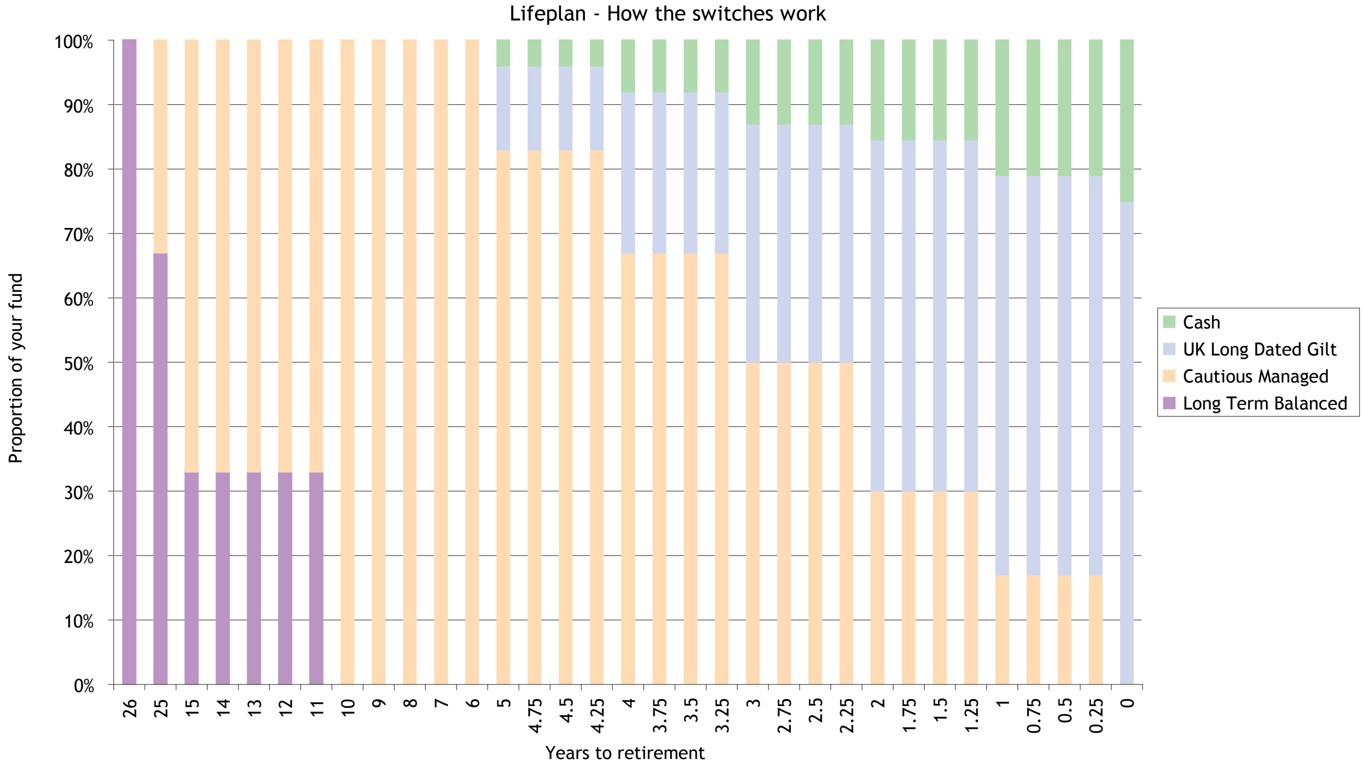
LifePlan is designed to achieve its aims by switching the investments in your pension account between four Constituent Funds:

- Jessop (GAR) Long Term Balanced Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) Cautious Managed Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) UK Long Dated Personal Pension Fund
- Jessop (GAR) Cash Personal Pension Fund

Switches are triggered by key birthdays and take place automatically and without charge. Please read the aims of the Underlying Funds into which the four Constituent Funds listed above invest as well as the risk factors which relate to them.

The timing of switches will be governed by the period of years to your expected retirement age as indicated on your application form or subsequently advised to us. Each switch will be carried out six months before each of the relevant birthdays.

The table below shows when each switch occurs:



5 Meetings/Winding Up

5.1 Meetings

Rules for the calling and conduct of meetings of unitholders and the voting rights of unitholders at such meetings are governed by the Regulations.

At a meeting of unitholders in any of the Constituent Funds, the voting rights of the unitholders and the voting procedure are as follows. On a show of hands every unitholder who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is represented by its properly authorised representative who is present in person shall have one vote. A poll may be demanded by the Chairman of the meeting, by the Trustee or by at least two unitholders present in person or by proxy holding or representing one-twentieth of the number of units for the time being in issue. On a poll, every unitholder who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every undivided share in the property of the Constituent Fund (including fractions of a share) which his units represent at the date of that meeting. In the case of joint holders, the vote of the person whose name appears first in the register of unitholders shall be accepted to the exclusion of the vote of the other joint holder or holders.

Where an extraordinary resolution is required at a meeting of unitholders, a resolution may be passed with the consent of unitholders representing 75% of the units in issue.

5.2 Winding Up

The Trustee of each of the Constituent Funds will proceed to wind up a Constituent Fund if:

- the order declaring it to be an authorised unit trust scheme is revoked;
- the FSA, in response to a request by the Manager or the Trustee for the revocation of the order declaring it to be an authorised unit trust scheme, has agreed, albeit subject to there being no material change in any relevant factor, that, on the conclusion of the winding up of the Trust, the FSA will accede to that request;
- the expiration of any period specified in the Trust Deed as the period at the end of which the Fund is to terminate; or
- the effective date of a duly approved scheme of arrangement which is to result in the Fund that is subject to the scheme of arrangement being left with no property.

The procedure to be followed in a winding up of any of the Constituent Funds is that laid down by the Regulations, which currently provide as follows:

- for any case where the Trustee is proceeding to wind up a Constituent Fund as a result of the amalgamation or reconstruction of the Constituent Fund under a duly approved scheme of arrangement in accordance with that scheme;
- in any other case, the Trustee shall, as soon as practicable after the Constituent Fund falls to be wound up, realise the property of the Constituent Fund and, after paying out all liabilities properly so payable and retaining a provision for the costs of the winding up, distribute the proceeds to the unitholders and the Manager (upon production by them of evidence as to their entitlement thereto) proportionately to their respective interests in the Constituent Fund as at the date of the relevant event; and
- any unclaimed net proceeds or other cash held by the Trustee after the expiration of 12 months from the date on which the same became payable shall be paid into court subject to the Trustee having a right to retain any expenses incurred in making and relating to that payment.

6 Units

6.1 The Characteristics of Units of the Trust

All units in the Trust are accumulation units and fractions of a unit may be issued. Income in accumulation units is transferred to the Constituent Funds and is reflected in the price of units. No income is paid to the unitholder.

The holders of units in each Constituent Fund are entitled to participate in the property of that Constituent Fund and the income thereof on an equal footing with the other holders of units in that Constituent Fund.

Title to the units in each Constituent Fund will be shown by entries on a register of unitholders, but certificates of title will not be issued. If a single contribution has been invested, an acknowledgement detailing units purchased, price and total cost will be forwarded to the investor within two working days. An annual statement will be issued at the end of each tax year setting out any transactions carried out for the unitholder, the number of units held and their value.

The rights of the unitholders represented by the units in each Constituent Fund are those of a beneficial interest under a trust. The units are not transferable and may be redeemed only in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed. A unitholder who redeems his units in any Constituent Fund for units in another Constituent Fund will in no circumstances be given a right by law to withdraw from or cancel the transaction.

7 Valuations

7.1 Valuation of Property, Charges and Distributions

The property of each Constituent Fund will be valued daily at 12 noon or at such other time as the Manager in their discretion may decide for the purpose of determining prices.

If market conditions dictate, any of the Constituent Funds may be specially valued (for example if a major incident occurs where the Underlying Fund must suspend trading, then any of the Constituent Funds may be specially valued).

All property in each Constituent Fund shall be valued in accordance with the provisions set out below.

Property other than cash or contingent liability transactions shall be valued in accordance with the procedure set out in this clause. To value the property of each Constituent Fund the Manager shall use the most recent prices that can reasonably be obtained after the valuation point with a view to giving an accurate valuation. In order to convert the base currency of each Constituent Fund into Sterling the Manager must either select:

- a rate of exchange which represents the average of the highest and lowest rates quoted at the relevant time for conversion into the base currency of the Constituent Fund on the market on which the Manager would normally deal if it wished to make such a conversion; or
- a rate of exchange and agree with the Trustee that it is in the interests of unitholders to select such rate and if the Trustee so agrees, use that rate.

For the purposes of valuation, all instructions given to issue or cancel units shall be assumed to have been carried out (and any cash paid or received) whether or not this is the case.

If the Trustee has issued or cancelled units but consequential actions have not been completed, it shall be assumed that those actions have been completed.

Except for futures or contracts for differences which are not yet due to be performed or unexpired and unexercised written or purchased options which have not yet been exercised, all agreements for the unconditional sale or purchase or property within each Constituent Fund which are in existence but uncompleted shall be assumed to have been completed and all consequential actions to have been taken.

At each valuation point an estimated amount for the following liabilities shall be deducted from the value of the relevant Constituent Fund:

- anticipated tax liabilities;
- liabilities payable out of the property of the Constituent Fund (treating any periodic items as accruing from day to day) together with the principal amount of any outstanding borrowings wherever payable and any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowing; and
- (if relevant) the value of any option written (if the premium for writing the option has become part of the property of the Constituent Fund) and in the case of a margined contract, any amount reasonably anticipated to be paid by way of the difference in price between the last settlement price, and the price of the contract at the valuation point.

At each valuation point an estimated amount for the following shall be added to the value of the relevant Constituent Fund:

- accrued claims for repayment of taxation; and
- (if relevant) any other credit due to be paid into the scheme property or in the case of a margined contract, any amount reasonably anticipated to be received by way of the difference in price between the last settlement price and the price of the contract at the valuation point or any Stamp Duty Reserve tax (SDRT) provision anticipated to be received.

For the purposes of valuation on an issue basis, cash and amounts held in current and deposit accounts shall be valued at nominal value and units which are dual priced shall be valued at the most recent maximum sale price less any expected discount plus dealing costs.

For the purposes of valuing property of a Constituent Fund on a cancellation basis, cash and amounts held in current deposit and loan accounts shall be valued at nominal value. Units which are dual priced shall be valued at the most recent minimum redemption price (less dealing costs).

The total consideration payable under a deal in units in any of the Constituent Funds of the Scheme that is to be a ‘large deal’ within the meaning of the Act shall be at least £15,000.

7.2 Stock Exchange Electronic Trading Service (SETS)

For those underlying securities traded via the Stock Exchange Electronic Trading Service (SETS), best market dealing offer or bid prices will be used as a valuation basis.

7.3 Periodic Charge and Limits Valuation

For the purpose of calculating the Trustee's and the Manager's periodic charge the property of each Constituent Fund is valued on a mid-value basis. For the purpose of calculating investment and borrowing limits the property of each Constituent Fund is valued on a bid basis.

7.4 Past Performance

Details of the past performance of each Underlying Fund are contained in Schedule 4.

8 Charges and Expenses

8.1 Initial Charge

On the sale of units in the Trust, an initial charge of an amount fixed by the Manager, not exceeding 7.50% of the sale price of the units, will be included in the sale price and paid to the Manager. The initial charge currently made for all Constituent Funds is 6.375% of the bid price (6% of the offer price). There is no charge made on the redemption of units.

8.2 How the Periodic Charge is Calculated

The Manager will be remunerated as manager out of the capital property of each Constituent Fund by a periodic charge of an amount that it will from time to time determine but which, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed, will not exceed 1.5% per annum of the value of the relevant Constituent Fund. The current periodic charge is 0.75% per annum of the value of the relevant Constituent Fund, except for the Jessop (GAR) Cash Fund where the charge is 0.50% per annum.

The periodic charge is accrued on a daily basis and is paid monthly in arrears; it is based on the Fund value multiplied by the charge divided by the days in the year.

8.3 Value Added Tax (VAT)

If VAT is payable it will be added to any figures shown in this prospectus.

8.4 Trustees Charges, Expenses and Disbursements

The Trustee is entitled to receive a fee out of each of the Constituent Funds, together with any VAT which might be due, for its services as Trustee. The Trustee shall be paid out of the property of the Constituent Fund by way of remuneration for its services. The fee will be 0.025%, it is accrued daily but is payable monthly.

The remuneration paid to the Trustee shall not exceed 0.05% of the net asset value. The current rate of the Trustee's remuneration may only be increased after:

- the Manager has given not less than 90 days' notice in writing of the increase and the date of its commencement to all unitholders in the Constituent Fund; and
- the Manager has revised and updated the Prospectus to reflect the new rate and the date of its commencement.

In addition transaction charges and custodian charges may be made. These charges vary according to the countries in which the Constituent Fund may invest. The current range of transaction charges per transaction is £0 to £200. The maximum transaction charge that may be levied is £400 per transaction. The current range of custodian charges is 0.0038% to 0.38% of the Constituent Fund per annum and is subject to VAT. The maximum custodian charge is 2% of the Constituent Fund. An accrual is made based on the aggregate of the number of transactions and value of holdings. This is then paid monthly in arrears for transaction charges and monthly in arrears for custodian services. The actual amount charged is shown in the Annual Report which is available from the website or from the Manager.

The current rate of the transaction charge and/or custodian charges may only be increased (subject always to the maximum for the Constituent Fund) after the Manager has:

- given at least 90 days' notice in writing of the increase and the date of its commencement to all unitholders in the Constituent Fund; and
- has revised and made available the Prospectus to reflect the new rate and the date of its commencement.

The Trustee is also entitled to reimbursement out of the property of the Constituent Fund for expenses or disbursements (plus VAT) properly incurred by the Trustee in performing duties imposed upon it. The duties of the Trustee for which reimbursement may be made are:

- all fees charged by and any expenses and disbursements agreed for payments to any registrar appointed under the Regulations (or any expenses or disbursements by the Trustee acting as registrar). The registrar's fee is a minimum of £80,000 annually to cover up to 2,400 deals annually and for the registration of 50 accounts. These figures are exclusive of VAT and increase annually in line with the Retail Prices Index;
- all expenses of registration of assets in the name of the Trustee or its nominees or agents, of acquiring, holding, realising or otherwise dealing with any asset; of custody of documents; of insurance of documents and of collecting income or capital; of opening bank accounts; effecting currency transactions and transmitting money; relating to borrowings or other permitted transactions; of obtaining advice, including legal, accountancy or other advice; of conducting legal proceedings; of communicating with unitholders, the Manager, the Registrar or other persons in respect of the Constituent Fund, relating to any enquiry by the Trustee into the conduct of the Manager and any report to unitholders; or otherwise relating to the performance by the Trustee of its duties or the exercise by the Trustee of its powers;
- all charges of nominees or agents in connection with any matter referred to in the bullet point above; and
- any other costs, disbursements or expenses such as bank and transaction charges accepted under the laws of England and Wales from time to time as being properly chargeable by depositaries. If any person, at the request of the Trustee in accordance with the Regulations, provides services including but not limited to those of custodian of property of the Constituent Fund, the expenses and disbursements hereby authorised to be paid to the Trustee out of the property of the Constituent Fund shall extend to the remuneration of such person as approved by the Trustee and the Manager.

8.5 Other Chargeable Expenses

In addition, all expenses permitted by the Regulations to be paid out of the capital property of the Fund will be paid. At present these comprise the following:

- broker's commission, fiscal charges and other disbursements which are:
  - necessary incurred in effecting transactions for the Constituent Fund; and
  - normally shown in contract notes, confirmation notes and different accounts as appropriate;
- interest on borrowings permitted under the Trust Deed and charges incurred in effecting or terminating such borrowings or in negotiating or varying the terms of such borrowings;
- taxation and duties payable in respect of the property of the Constituent Fund, the Trust Deed or the issue of units;
- any costs incurred in modifying the Trust Deed, including costs incurred in respect of meetings of unitholders convened for the purposes which include the purpose of modifying the Trust Deed, where the modification is:
  - necessary to implement, or necessary as a direct consequence of, any change in the law (including changes in the Regulations);
  - expedient having regard to any change in the law made by or under any fiscal enactment and which the Managers and the Trustee agree is in the interest of unitholders; or
  - to remove from the Trust Deed obsolete provisions;
- any costs meetings of unitholders convened on a requisition by unitholders not including the Managers or an associate of the Managers;
- liabilities on unitisation, amalgamation or reconstruction arising when the property of a body corporate or of another collective investment scheme is transferred to the Trustee in consideration of the issue of units in the Trust to shareholders in that body or to participants in that other scheme, in which case the Trustee as the successor in title to the other property may pay out of the property of the Fund any liability arising after the transfer which, had it arisen before the transfer, could properly have been paid out of that other property, provided that:
  - in the case of the Fund, there is nothing in Trust Deed expressly forbidding the payment; and
  - the Trustee is of the opinion that proper provision was made for meeting such liabilities were known or could reasonably have been anticipated at the time of the transfer;
- the audit fee properly payable to the Auditor and VAT thereon and any proper expenses of the Auditor; and
- the fees of the FSA under the Act or the corresponding periodic fees of any regulatory authority in a country or territory outside the UK in which units in the Constituent Fund are or may be marketed.

9 Accumulations of Income

These Funds only offer accumulation units but for the information of investors the accumulated income is determined after deduction of the expenses of the Constituent Fund for each accounting period.

10 Administration and Dealing

The Manager has delegated the administration of the Trust to Vertex Administration Limited (Vertex).

The administrator can be contacted at:

The Pensions Administration Centre
Jessop Fund Managers Limited
PO Box 1043
Cheltenham GL50 9JB

Telephone: 0870 601 1131
Fax: 0870 601 1135
Website: www.jfml.co.uk

The Manager has delegated the provision of transfer agency services to The Bank of New York Mellon whose address is:

The Bank of New York Mellon
160 Queen Street
London EC4V 4LA

Telephone: (020) 7163 5566

10.1 Dealing Hours

The Manager will be available from 9.00 am to 5.00 pm from Monday to Friday each business day to receive requests for the issue and redemption of units although it may, for any reason and without notice, change the times on a business day at which it will be available to receive such requests.

Dealings received on any business day before the dealing cut-off of 9.00 am will be priced by reference to that day's valuation. Dealings received after the dealing cut-off of 9.00 am will be priced to the next day's valuation.

10.2 Dealing Terms, Contracts

The Manager will issue units in accordance with the Regulations at the published issue price upon receipt of a written request, together with the payment of the issue price.

Units of the Jessop Personal Pension Trust will be evidenced by entries on a register of unitholders but certificates evidencing title to the units will not be issued. In respect of single contributions, once a contribution has been invested, an acknowledgement detailing units purchased, price and total cost will be forwarded to the investor within two working days.

Please note that the Manager does not offer 'in specie' transfers.

10.3 Selling or Redeeming Units

The Manager will redeem units in accordance with the Regulations upon receipt of a written request and will remit the redemption amount to the former unitholders in accordance with the Regulations.

As the Trust is a Registered Pension Scheme, the right to redeem units is restricted. Units are only redeemable in the following circumstances:

- when the unitholder has reached retirement age or has died then the account is redeemable under the rules of the Trust and in addition HM Revenue and Customs and probate rules relating to Personal Pension Schemes which will change from time to time;
- the unitholder's account under the Trust (or part thereof) is transferred to another pension scheme;
- any contributions to the Trust which are required to be repaid in accordance with the rules of the Trust;
- if a unitholder, or the Manager acting on behalf of a unitholder, switches investment from one Constituent Fund of the Trust to another; and
- to meet certain administrative expenses of the Trust in so far as not met by the Manager's periodic charge.

Dealing in units may be suspended in certain circumstances permitted by the Regulations. These currently provide that the authorised Fund Manager may, with the prior agreement of the Depository, temporarily suspend the issue, cancellation, sale and redemption of units in an authorised Fund, where due to exceptional circumstances it is in the interest of all the unitholders in the authorised Fund.

The Authorised Fund Manager and the Depository must ensure that the suspension is only allowed to continue for as long as it is justified having regard to the interest of the unitholders. On suspension, the Authorised Fund Manager, or the Depository if it has required the Authorised Fund Manager to suspend dealings in units, must immediately inform the FSA, stating the reason for its action and, as soon as practicable, give written confirmation of the suspension and the reasons for it to the FSA. The Authorised Fund Manager must ensure that a notification of the suspension is made to unitholders of the authorised Fund as soon as practicable after suspension commences. The Authorised Fund Manager and the Depository must formally review the suspension at least every 28 days and inform the FSA of the results of the review.

The re-calculation of creation and cancellation prices will commence at 12 noon on all business days, subject to the Manager's discretion to alter this time without notice.

10.4 Forward Basis Dealing in Units

Unit dealing is on a forward basis that is to say investors will buy and sell units at the price calculated at the valuation point next following receipt of the order.

10.5 Unit Prices

The most recent issue and redemption prices in respect of units in the Trust are published daily on the Manager's website: www.jfml.co.uk and are also available from the Pension Administration Team on: 0870 601 1131.

10.6 Large Deal

The total consideration payable under a deal in units in any of the Constituent Funds that is to be a 'large deal' within the meaning of the Act shall be at least £15,000.

The Manager is under no obligation to account to the Trustee or to the Unitholders for any profit it makes on the issue of units or on re-issue or cancellation of units which it has redeemed.

11 Other Authorised Collective Investment Schemes Operated by the Manager

As at 1 November 2008 the Manager also manages the Jessop (AAM) Personal Pension Trust.

12 General Information

12.1 General Information

Within four months after the end of each annual accounting period (5 April) and two months after the end of each half-yearly accounting period (5 October), the long report will be published and copies will be available upon request.

Within the same period, a copy of the short report will be sent to each unitholder entitled to be entered in the register at the close of business on the last day of the relevant accounting period.

Copies of the Trust Deed constituting the Trust, together with all amending instruments, and copies of the most recent annual and half yearly reports may be inspected at the offices of, and photocopies obtained from the Administration Centre or the Manager.

12.2 Taxation

The following guidance on the UK taxation of the Trust, the Constituent Funds and the unitholders should not be regarded as definitive. Unitholders should take independent professional advice if they are in any doubt as to their taxation position. Levels and bases of, and reliefs from, taxation are subject to change in the future without notice.

Unitholders are entitled to tax relief on their contributions to the Scheme. A unitholder may deduct an amount equal to income tax at the basic rate from each contribution they pay. The Scheme Administrator will recover an amount equal to the deduction by making a claim to HM Revenue and Customs. If a unitholder pays income tax at a rate higher than the basic rate, they may claim repayment of the balance of their tax relief from HM Revenue and Customs.

Income of, and capital gains realised by, the Scheme are not subject to UK taxation.

12.3 Risk Management

A statement on the methods used for risk management in connection with the Underlying Funds and quantitative limits used together with the current risk yields on the main categories of investment is available from the Manager on request by a unitholder.

12.4 Client Money Account

Any monies received by Jessop Fund Managers Limited which cannot be dealt immediately, whether received by cheque or direct debit into the bank account, will be transferred to the client money account. No interest is payable to clients on monies held in the client money account.

13 Stamp Duty Reserve Tax on Surrender of Units

Stamp Duty Reserve Tax (SDRT) arises on the surrender of units (ie their redemption or switching) in the Constituent Funds. The charge is 0.5% of the value of surrenders in the Constituent Fund each week reduced proportionately to the extent of the reduction during that week and the following week. The purchases of units are less by number than surrenders of units, and that investments held by the Constituent Fund are exempt assets.

The Manager has decided that any SDRT will normally be borne by the Constituent Fund whatever the size of the deal. In exceptional cases the Manager may look to the unitholder or potential unitholder to pay it, in which case the unit proceeds will be reduced or cost of units increased.

No Constituent Fund has yet made a provision for SDRT and, based on expected transactions in units, the Manager does not expect to do so.

14 Data Protection

JFML and their group of companies will use your information:

- to provide you with details of our products and services;
- for research;
- to comply with legal or regulatory requirements;
- for marketing;
- to analyse your purchasing preferences; and
- to ensure that the content, services and advertising that we offer are tailored to your needs and interests.

In assessing your application for an investment product, we may

- search the files of credit reference agencies and may also search publicly available information, and keep your information for a reasonable period for these purposes;
- need to share your information with our service providers and agents; and
- disclose information concerning your investment in these products to any financial adviser you have used.

By providing us with your personal information, you consent to our processing it, and also consent to our transferring your information to countries or jurisdictions which do not provide the same level of data protection as the UK. However, if we do make such a transfer we will take appropriate steps to ensure that your information is protected to at least the level required in the UK.

By providing us with your address, telephone numbers or email address you consent to being contacted by mail, telephone, email or other electronic messaging service.

If you provide us with information about another person, you confirm that they have appointed you to act for them, to consent to the processing of their personal data including sensitive personal data and that you have informed them of our identity and the purposes (as set out above) for which their personal data will be processed.

If your personal details change, please let us know.

This data protection notice may change from time to time and you should review it regularly.

15 Additional Information

Investors and their professional advisers should note that the value of units and the income from them may go down as well as up and that investors may not be repaid the amount they originally invested when they sell them.

15.1 Mandatory Redemption

A mandatory redemption or conversion of units may be required if an investor is subject to any restrictions on investing in the UK or for any other reasonable cause at the discretion of the Manager.

15.2 Conversion to the Euro Currency

At a date in the future, if the Euro currency is introduced to the UK, all unitholders both present and in the future should be aware that the Manager will not seek unitholders permission to change the base currency of the Funds or any other form of collective investment scheme.

15.3 Immovable Property

No unit trust operated by the Manager will hold an interest in any immovable property or tangible movable property.

16 Complaints

Who Should I Contact if I Have a Complaint?

If you are dissatisfied with any aspect of your relationship with us, it is our policy to ensure that your complaint is dealt with quickly and efficiently.

If you wish to complain about any aspect of the service you have received, please contact the Administration Centre. We will send you a copy of our complaints procedures, an experienced member of staff will independently investigate your complaint and provide you with a comprehensive response.

If you are dissatisfied with the outcome of the investigation and the complaint relates to the sale and marketing of the plan then you may refer to:

The Financial Ombudsman Service
South Quay Plaza
183 Marsh Wall
London
E14 9SR

Telephone: 0845 080 1800
Fax: 020 7964 1001
Website: www.financial-ombudsman.co.uk
Email: enquiries@financial-ombudsman.org.uk

If you are dissatisfied with the outcome of our investigation and the complaint relates to how the Trust is run you have the right to contact:

The Pensions Advisory Service (TPAS)
11 Belgravia Road
London
SW1V 1RB

Telephone: 0845 601 2923
Website: www.pensionadvisoryservice.org.uk
Email: enquiries@pensionadvisoryservice.org.uk

If TPAS cannot help resolve your complaint they may recommend you refer to:

The Pensions Ombudsman
11 Belgravia Road
London
SW1V 1RB

Telephone: 020 7834 9144
Website: www.pensions-ombudsman.org.uk
Email: enquiries@pension-ombudsman.org.uk

Making a complaint will not affect your right to take legal action.

17 Telephone Recordings

Please note that the Manager may record telephone calls for training and monitoring purposes.

18 Material Interests

The Manager or one of its Related Companies may have a material interest in a transaction undertaken by the Manager on behalf of a Fund or circumstances may give rise to a conflict of interest. The Manager shall be entitled to effect transactions on behalf of a Fund in these circumstances. Such interests or conflicts may arise because the Manager is a member of a group of companies which are involved in insurance and other financial services activities. In particular, a Related Company of the Manager may be providing discretionary portfolio management or investment advisory services to clients with interests in investments which are also held on behalf of a Fund. The Manager may invest on behalf of a Fund in securities which are securities in respect of which a Related Company has been involved in the offer or issue of the securities as an underwriter, arranger or manager. The Manager may also invest on behalf of a Fund in securities where the issuer of the securities is a Related Company or a customer of a Related Company. It may also be the case that directors, officers or employees of the Manager or a Related Company hold or deal in securities or are otherwise interested in a company whose securities are held on behalf of a Fund.

Schedule 1

Name	Activity	Other Activities
Mark Edward Charlesworth	Managing Director	Vertex Administration Limited Vertex Data Science Limited Vertex Financial Services Limited Vertex Life and Pensions Limited Vertex Mortgages Limited
Stephan Forster	Director	Vertex Life and Pensions Limited Vertex Administration Limited
Gavin James	Director	The Exchange Holdings Limited Vertex Administration Limited Vertex Data Science Limited
Keith Luckhoo	Non-Executive Director	Keith Luckhoo Consulting Limited
Paul Terence Sweeny	Chief Executive Officer	Otter Risk Solutions The Exchange Holdings Limited Vertex Administration Limited Vertex Customer Management Limited Vertex Data Science Limited Vertex Financial Services Limited Vertex Life and Pensions Limited Vertex Mortgages Limited

Schedule 2

Jessop Personal Pension Scheme Schedule of Fees, Charges and Other Information

Periodic Fee (Management Service Charge)

All Funds 0.75% except the following Personal Pension Trust Fund:

Jessop (GAR) Cash Fund – 0.5%.

Initial Fee

6.38% (6% of the offer price) (the maximum initial fee permitted is 7.5%).

Accounting Date

5 April.

Accumulation Date

5 June.

Interim Accounting Date

5 October.

Interim Accumulation Date

5 December.

Schedule 3 – The Underlying Funds

Please note that the information below relates to the Funds that Jessop (AAM) Pension Funds invest into. Therefore this information is not directly applicable to your potential investment with Jessop but may be of interest.

Their Aims and Objectives

GARTMORE US OPPORTUNITIES FUND

(sub-Fund of Gartmore Investment Funds Series I)

The Fund aims to achieve a long-term return, in excess of the long-term return that is typically achieved from US equity markets, primarily by investing in:

- companies incorporated in the US or having their registered office in the US; or
- companies that are not incorporated in the US, or do not have their registered office in the US but either:
  - carry out a predominant proportion of their business activity in the US; or
  - are holding companies which predominantly own companies with registered offices in US.

The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalisation.

The return is expected to be mainly growth of capital.

The Fund may invest up to 15% in cash or cash-equivalents from time to time. This is unlikely to exceed 15%. In the event that the Manager is anticipating exceptional redemption requests or in exceptional circumstances the level may exceed this amount.

The Fund may also invest at the Manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash, derivative instruments and forward transactions, deposits and units in collective investment schemes (use may be made of stocklending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted in applicable FSA Rules).

GARTMORE CASH FUND

(sub-Fund of Gartmore Investment Funds Series II)

The Fund aims to provide a high level of capital security and wholesale money market rates of return by investing in sterling denominated cash deposits and money market instruments.

The Fund may also invest at the Fund Manager's discretion in transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash, derivative instruments and forward transactions, other deposits and units in collective investment schemes (use may be made of stocklending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted in applicable FSA Rules).

GARTMORE CAUTIOUS MANAGED FUND

(sub-Fund of Gartmore Investment Funds Series II)

The investment objective and policy of this Fund is to provide a combination of income and long-term capital growth. Investment will be in a diversified portfolio of equities, bonds and other related investments. At all times the investment in equities will be limited to a maximum of 60% of the value of the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may also invest at the Fund Manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash, derivative instruments and forward transactions, deposits and units in collective investment schemes (use may be made of stocklending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted in applicable FSA Rules).

Some or all of the annual management fee is currently charged to the capital of the Fund. Whilst this increases the yield, it will restrict the potential for capital growth. In addition, the Gartmore Cautious Managed Fund may invest over 35% of the Fund's assets in securities issued by any one issuer. This relates to government securities

GARTMORE EMERGING MARKETS OPPORTUNITIES FUND

(sub-Fund of Gartmore Investment Funds Series I)

The Fund aims to achieve a long-term return, in excess of the long-term return that is typically achieved from emerging equity markets by investing in:

- companies having their registered office in emerging markets; or
- companies that do not have their registered office in emerging markets but either:
  - carry out a predominant proportion of their business activity in these markets; or
  - are holding companies which predominantly own companies with registered offices in emerging markets.

In this context, the term 'emerging markets' means countries with low or middle per capita income and which are referred to by the World Bank as developing countries.

The Fund may also invest in American Depositary Receipts ('ADRs') investing in securities issued by companies incorporated in emerging markets or in any similar listed securities of emerging companies.

The return will be a combination of capital and income returns.

The Fund may also invest at the Fund Manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash, derivative instruments and forward transactions, deposits and units in collective investment schemes (use may be made of stocklending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted in applicable FSA Rules).

GARTMORE EUROPEAN SELECTED OPPORTUNITIES FUND

The Fund aims to achieve a long-term return, in excess of the long-term return that is typically achieved from European equity markets, by investing in:

- companies having their registered office in Europe; or
- companies that do not have their registered office in Europe but either:
  - carry out a predominant proportion of their business activity in these markets; or
  - are holding companies which predominately own companies with registered offices in Europe.

The Fund will invest in companies of any market capitalisation.

The return will be a combination of capital and income returns.

The Fund may also invest at the Manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash, derivative instruments and forward transactions, deposits and units in collective investment schemes (use may be made of stocklending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted in applicable FSA Rules).

LEGAL & GENERAL, ALL STOCKS INDEX LINKED GILT INDEX TRUST

The objective of this scheme is to track the performance of the FTSE-A Index Linked (All Stocks) Index (the Index) (after adjustment for management charge and taxation).

The Manager will seek to achieve this objective by investing primarily in government or other public securities issued by the government of the United Kingdom. The Manager may also invest in other assets, including government or public securities issued by other public bodies (including those outside the United Kingdom), and may make use of optimisation techniques in order to construct and maintain a portfolio, the underlying value of which exhibits the total return performance characteristics of the Index. The Manager may invest in other collective investment schemes, including those managed by companies in the Legal & General Group.

GARTMORE JAPAN OPPORTUNITIES FUND

(sub-Fund of Gartmore Investment Funds Series II)

The investment objective and policy of this Fund is to invest in a spread of Japanese securities. The ACD will invest in securities with the best long-term prospects rather than trying to achieve short-term performance.

The Fund may also invest at the Fund Manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash, derivative instruments and forward transactions, deposits and units in collective investment schemes (use may be made of stocklending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted in applicable FSA Rules).

GARTMORE LONG TERM BALANCED FUND

(sub-Fund of Gartmore Investment Funds Series V)

The Fund aims to achieve a long-term return in excess of the long-term return that is typically achieved from a balanced portfolio of UK and global investments by investing in collective investment schemes, fixed interest securities, other transferable securities, money market instruments, warrants, cash and deposits.

The Fund may use derivatives for the purposes of efficient portfolio management.

GARTMORE GLOBAL EQUITY QUANT FUND

(sub-Fund of Gartmore Investment Funds Series II)

This Fund aims to achieve a long-term return in excess of the long-term return that is typically achieved from global (excluding UK) equity markets, by investing in companies of any market capitalisation accessed via a range of securities.

The Fund may also invest at the Fund Manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash, derivative instruments and forward transactions, deposits and units in collective investment schemes (use may be made of stocklending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted in applicable FSA Rules),

GARTMORE PACIFIC OPPORTUNITIES FUND

(sub-Fund of Gartmore Investment Funds Series I)

The Fund aims to achieve a long-term return in excess of the long-term return that is typically achieved from Pacific Rim, Far East, Indian subcontinent and Australasian equity markets, by investing in:-

- companies having their registered office in Pacific Rim, Far East, Indian subcontinent and Australasian markets; or
- companies that do not have their registered office in Pacific Rim, Far East, Indian subcontinent and Australasian markets but either:
  - carry out a predominant proportion of their business activity in these markets; or
  - are holding companies which predominantly own companies with registered offices in Pacific Rim, Far East, Indian subcontinent and Australasian markets.

The Fund may also invest in American Depositary Receipts ('ADRs') investing in securities issued by companies incorporated in the Pacific Rim, Far East, Indian subcontinent and Australasian markets or any similar listed securities of Pacific Rim, Far East, Indian subcontinent and Australasian companies.

There is no predetermined geographical asset allocation, except that the Fund will not normally invest in Japanese companies.

The return will be a combination of capital and income returns.

The Fund may also invest at the Fund Manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash, derivative instruments and forward transactions, deposits and units in collective investment schemes (use may be made of stocklending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted in applicable FSA Rules).

GARTMORE UK GROWTH FUND

(sub-Fund of Gartmore Investment Funds Series II)

To provide capital growth by investing in the UK market in any economic sector.

The Fund will invest in a spread of companies as necessary to achieve the investment objective of capital growth.

The Fund may also invest at the Fund Manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash, derivative instruments and forward transactions, deposits and units in collective investment schemes (use may be made of stocklending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted in applicable FSA Rules).

GARTMORE UK INDEX FUND

(sub-Fund of Gartmore Investment Funds Series III)

This Fund is designed to track the capital performance of the FTSE All-Share Index and to maintain a gross income yield equal to that of the Index.

The Fund is managed on a fully invested basis and has a portfolio of, typically, over 600 stocks comprising the FTSE All-Share Index although, occasionally, the Fund may invest in stocks outside the Index. The emphasis is on maintaining tracking precision. Stocks are screened to minimise deviation from the Index. The portfolio also maintains a balance between large and small capitalisation stocks.

GARTMORE UK & IRISH SMALLER COMPANIES FUND

(sub-Fund of Gartmore Investment Funds Series I)

The Fund aims to achieve a long-term return in excess of the long-term return that is typically achieved from UK and Irish Smaller Companies equity markets, by investing in:

- smaller companies having their registered office in the UK and Ireland; or
- smaller companies that do not have their registered office in the UK and Ireland but either:
  - — carry out a predominant proportion of their business activity in this market; or
  - — are holding companies which predominantly own companies with registered offices in the UK and Ireland.

The return will be a combination of capital and income returns.

The Fund may also invest at the Fund Manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash, derivative instruments and forward transactions, deposits and units in collective investment schemes (use may be made of stocklending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted in applicable FSA Rules).

GARTMORE UK LONG DATED GILT FUND

(sub-Fund of Gartmore Investment Funds Series II)

The investment objective and policy of this Fund is to invest in fixed interest UK government stocks. The ACD will invest in securities with the best long-term prospects rather than trying to achieve short-term performance.

The Fund may also invest at the Fund Manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash, derivative instruments and forward transactions, deposits and units in collective investment schemes (use may be made of stocklending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted in applicable FSA Rules).

GARTMORE US GROWTH FUND

(Sub-Fund of Gartmore Investment Funds Series I)

The Fund aims to achieve long-term return in excess of the long-term return that is typically achieved from US equity markets, primarily by investing in: companies incorporated in the US or having their registered office in the US, or companies that are not incorporated in the US or do not have their registered office in the US but either (i) carry out a predominant proportion of their business activity in the US, or (ii) are holding companies which predominantly own companies with registered offices in the US. The Fund is expected to invest in large capitalisation companies. The return is expected to be mainly growth of capital. The Fund may invest up to 15% in cash or cash equivalents from time to time. This is unlikely to exceed 15%. In the event that the Manager is anticipating exceptional redemption requests or in exceptional circumstances the level may exceed this amount. The Fund may also invest at the Manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash, derivative instruments and forward transactions, deposits and units in collective investment schemes (use may be made of stocklending, borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted in applicable FSA rules).

Efficient Portfolio Management Powers for all Gartmore Funds

The ACD/Manager of an Underlying Fund may enter into any transaction permitted by the Regulations for the purpose of efficient portfolio management of each Underlying Fund although the ACD/Manager has no current intention to utilise these powers.

Each transaction entered into by the ACD/Manager in respect of an Underlying Fund must be reasonably believed by the ACD/Manager to be economically appropriate to the efficient portfolio management of that Constituent Fund, and must be 'fully covered', as described below. A transaction is economically appropriate if the ACD/Manager reasonably believe that, where it is undertaken to reduce risk or cost (or both), it will diminish a risk or cost which it is sensible to reduce and, where it is undertaken to generate additional capital or income, it will (barring events which are not reasonably foreseeable) to benefit that Fund. Any such transaction will be 'covered', if the property of the Underlying Fund includes sufficient property of the right kind to enable the Depositary/Trustee of that Underlying Fund to comply immediately with any obligation imposed upon it by that transaction, whether or not such obligation is due to be honoured immediately or at a future date. The purpose of efficient portfolio management, as permitted by the Regulations, is to achieve one or more of the following three aims:

- to reduce risk;
- to reduce cost; and
- to generate additional capital or income for the Fund with no, or an acceptably low level, of risk.

Any transaction permitted by the Regulations for the purpose of efficient portfolio management must be:

- a derivative traded or dealt in on an eligible derivatives market;
- an off-exchange future, option or contract for differences resembling an option;
- a forward transaction in a currency; or
- a synthetic future.

The Regulations also permit the ACD/Manager and the Depositary/Trustee in certain circumstances to enter into stocklending arrangements. The purpose of stocklending is to ensure the efficient portfolio management of the Fund. The terms for stocklending are set out in the Regulations.

The ACD/Manager must ensure that each of the transactions is entered into for the purpose of controlling or managing a risk arising in the management of the portfolio of an Underlying Fund and not for the purpose of speculation. The property of the Fund is not available for cover if it is subject to a stocklending arrangement unless the ACD/Manager has taken reasonable care to determine that it is obtainable (by return or re-acquisition) in time to meet the obligation for which cover is required.

Hedging Policy

The ACD/Manager has the power to enter into various types of hedging transactions as part of their power to enter into economically appropriate transactions. Circumstances may arise where the ACD/Manager believe that it would be in the interests of unitholders of a Fund as a whole that hedging transactions be entered into. The extent to which the ACD/Manager will enter into hedging transactions on behalf of a Fund will depend at any time upon the view which the ACD/Manager take at that time as to the best way of achieving the investment objective of that Fund.

Borrowing Powers

The Depositar/Trustee may, in accordance with the instructions of the Manager, borrow money for the use of the Constituent Fund. Such borrowing must always be on a temporary basis only and must not be persistent and must not, without the Depositary's/Trustee's consent, be for a period exceeding three months. The amount borrowed must not, on any business day, exceed 10% of the value of the property of the relevant Constituent Fund.

In addition, cash obtained by borrowing may be used to provide cover for any derivative or forward transaction entered into by the ACD/Manager for efficient portfolio management and the above limit on borrowings does not apply to any such borrowing under which:

- the currency borrowed is in another currency; and
- an amount in another currency at least equal to the amount borrowed is kept on deposit with the lender (or his agent or nominee).

Investment Powers of the Underlying Gartmore Funds Excluding the Gartmore Long Term Balanced Fund

General Rules of Investment

The property of each Underlying Fund will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective of that Underlying Fund but subject to the limits set out in Chapter 5 of the COLL Sourcebook (COLL 5) and the relevant Prospectus. These limits apply to each Underlying Fund as summarised below.

Prudent Spread of Risk

The ACD/Manager must ensure that, taking account of the investment objectives and policy of each Underlying Fund, the property of each Underlying Fund provides a prudent spread of risk.

Cover

Where the COLL Sourcebook allows a transaction to be entered into or an investment to be retained only if possible obligations arising out of the investment transactions or out of the retention would not cause any breach of any limits in COLL 5, it must be assumed that the maximum possible liability of the Underlying Fund under any other of those rules has also to be provided for.

Where a rule in the COLL Sourcebook permits an investment transaction to be entered into or an investment to be retained only if that investment transaction, or the retention, or other similar transactions, are covered.

In applying any of those rules, the Underlying Fund must also simultaneously satisfy any other obligation relating to cover; and no element of cover must be used more than once.

Transferable Securities

A transferable security is an investment falling within article 76 (shares etc), article 77 (instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness), article 78 (government and public securities), article 79 (instruments giving entitlement to investments) and article 80 (certificates representing certain securities) of the Regulated Activities Order.

An investment is not a transferable security if the title to it cannot be transferred, or can be transferred only with the consent of a third party. In applying this to an investment which is issued by a body corporate, and which is an investment falling within articles 76 (shares, etc) or 77 (instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness) of the Regulated Activities Order, the need for any consent on the part of the body corporate or any members or debenture holders of it may be ignored.

An investment is not a transferable security unless the liability of the holder of it to contribute to the debts of the issuer is limited to any amount for the time being unpaid by the holder of it in respect of the investment.

UCITS Schemes: General

The scheme property of an Underlying Fund must, except where otherwise provided in COLL 5, only consist of any or all of:

- transferable securities;
- permitted money market instruments;
- permitted derivatives and forward transactions;
- permitted deposits; and
- permitted units in collective investment schemes.

Transferable securities and money market instruments held within an Underlying Fund must (subject to the paragraphs below) be admitted to or dealt on an eligible market as described below.

The investments of the Gartmore Cash Fund, Gartmore UK Long Dated Gilt Fund and Gartmore Index Linked Gilt Fund will be limited to investments on which any income is taxable under Case III of Schedule D only, and which are neither chargeable to ad valorem stamp duty on transfer nor are chargeable securities (as defined) for SDRT.

Not more than 10% in value of the scheme property of an Underlying Fund is to consist of transferable securities, which are not approved securities.

Not more than 10% in the value of the scheme property is to consist of money market instruments which do not fall within the section below on 'Investment in Money Market Instruments'.

The requirements on spread generally and in relation to investment in government and public securities do not apply until the expiry of a period of six months after the date of effect of the authorisation order in respect of an Underlying Fund (or on which the initial offer commenced if later) provided that the requirement to maintain prudent spread of risk is complied with.

Eligible Markets Regime: Purpose

To protect investors the markets on which investments of an Underlying Fund are dealt in or traded on should be of an adequate quality ('eligible') at the time of acquisition of the investment and until it is sold.

Where a market ceases to be eligible, investments on that market cease to be approved securities. The 10% restriction on investing in non-approved securities applies and exceeding this limit because a market ceases to be eligible will generally be regarded as an inadvertent breach.

A market is eligible for the purposes of the rules if it is:

- a regulated market as defined in the FSA Handbook; or
- a market in an EEA State which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public.

A market is eligible for the purposes of COLL 5 if:

- the ACD, after consultation and notification with the Depositary, decides that market is appropriate for the investment of, or dealing in, the scheme property;
- the market is included in a list in the prospectus; and
- the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that:
  - adequate custody arrangements can be provided for the investment dealt in on that market; and
  - all reasonable steps have been taken by the ACD in deciding whether that market is eligible.

A market must not be considered appropriate unless it is:

- regulated;
- operates regularly;
- is recognised;
- is open to the public;
- is adequately liquid; and
- has adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to or for the order of investors.

Spread: General

This rule on spread does not apply to government and public securities.

For the purposes of this requirement companies included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts as defined in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC or in the same group in accordance with international accounting standards are regarded as a single body.

Not more than 20% in value of the scheme property is to consist of deposits with a single body.

Not more than 5% in value of the scheme property is to consist of transferable securities or money market instruments issued by any single body, except that the limit of 5% is raised to 10% in respect of up to 40% in value of the scheme property. For these purposes certificates representing certain securities are treated as equivalent to the underlying security.

The exposure to any one counterparty in an Over The Counter (OTC) derivative transaction must not exceed 5% in value of the scheme property. This limit is raised to 10% where the counterparty is an Approved Bank.

Not more than 20% in value of the scheme property is to consist of transferable securities and money market instruments issued by the same group.

Not more than 20% in value of the scheme property is to consist of the units of any one collective investment scheme. No more than 10% of any Underlying Fund will be invested in collective investment schemes.

In applying the above limits not more than 20% in value of the scheme property is to consist of any combination of two or more of the following:

- transferable securities or money market instruments issued by;
- deposits made with; or
- exposures from OTC derivatives transactions made with a single body.

For the purpose of calculating some of the limits of this section (Spread: General), the exposure in respect of an OTC derivative may be reduced to the extent that collateral is held in respect of it if the collateral meets each of the following conditions:

- it is marked to market on a daily basis and exceeds the value of the amount at risk;
- it is exposed only to negligible risks (eg government bonds of first credit rating or cash) and is liquid;
- it is held by a third party custodian not related to the provider or is legally secured from the consequences of a failure of a related party; and
- can by enforced by the UCITS scheme at any time.

For the purpose of calculating the limits on Spread OTC derivative positions, with the same counterparty may be netted provided that the netting procedures:

- comply with the conditions set out in Section 3 (Contractual netting (Contracts for novation and other netting agreements)) of Annex III to the Banking Consolidation Directive; and
- are based on legally binding agreements.

In applying this section (Spread: General), all derivatives transactions are deemed to be free of counterparty risk if they are performed on an exchange where the clearing house meets each of the following conditions:

- it is backed by an appropriate performance guarantee; and
- it is characterised by a daily mark-to-market valuation of the derivative positions and at least daily margining.

Spread: Government and Public Securities

The following section applies to government and public securities (‘such securities’).

Where no more than 35% in value of the scheme property is invested in such securities issued by any one body, there is no limit on the amount which may be invested in such securities or in any one issue.

An Underlying Fund may invest more than 35% in value of the scheme property in such securities issued by any one body provided that:

- the ACD has, before any such investment is made, consulted with the Depositary and as a result considers that the issuer of such securities is one which is appropriate in accordance with the investment objectives of the authorised Fund;
- no more than 30% in value of the scheme property consists of such securities of any one issue;
- the scheme property includes such securities issued by that or another issuer, of at least six different issues; and
- the disclosures required by the FSA have been made.

In the case of Gartmore Cautious Managed Fund, Gartmore UK Long Dated Gilt Fund and Gartmore Index Linked Gilt Fund, more than 35% of the property of each such-Fund may be invested in government and public securities issued by or on behalf of the government or international organisations set out below.

Issuers of Government and Public Securities

Countries

Austria	Belgium	Canada
Cayman Islands	Denmark	Finland
France	Germany	Greece
Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg
Netherlands	Portugal	Singapore
Spain	Sweden	UK*
US	Japan	

*including the Scottish Administration, the Executive Committee of the Northern Ireland Assembly, the National Assembly of Wales.

Supranationals

African Development Bank	Asian Development Bank	Central American Bank
Corp Andina de Fomento	Council of Europe	European Bank of Recon & Dev
Europe Coal & Steel	European Community	European Investment Bank
Eurofima	International Finance Corporation	Nordic Investment Bank
International American Development Bank		

Investment in Collective Investment Schemes

Up to 5% in value of the property of an Underlying Fund may be invested in units or shares in other collective investment schemes ('Second Schemes') provided that Second Scheme satisfies all of the following conditions and provided that no more than 30% of the value of the UCITS scheme is invested in Second Schemes:

The Second Scheme must:

- satisfy the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive;
- be recognised under the provisions of s.270 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
- be authorised as a non-UCITS retail scheme (provided the requirements of Article 19(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive are met); or
- be authorised in another EEA State provided the requirements of Article 19(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive are met.

The Second Scheme has terms which prohibit more than 10% in value of the scheme property consisting of units in collective investment schemes. Investment may only be made in other collective investment schemes managed by the ACD/Manager or an associate of the ACD/Manager if the Underlying Fund's Prospectus clearly states that it may enter into such investments and the rules on double charging contained in the COLL Sourcebook are complied with. The Underlying Funds may invest in collective investment schemes managed or operated by or whose ACD/Manager is Gartmore or Legal & General or an associate of Gartmore or Legal & General.

Investment in Warrants and Nil and Partly Paid Securities

Where an Underlying Fund invests in a warrant, the exposure created by the exercise of the right conferred by the warrant must not exceed the limits set out in the COLL Sourcebook in relation to spread (COLL 5.2.11R Spread : General; COLL 5.2.12R Spread : government and public securities).

A transferable security or a money market instrument on which any sum is unpaid falls within a power of investment only if it is reasonably foreseeable that the amount of any existing and potential call for any sum unpaid could be paid by the Underlying Fund, at the time when payment is required, without contravening the rules in COLL 5.

A warrant which is an investment falling within article 80 of the Regulated Activities Order (certificates representing certain securities) and which is akin to an investment falling within article 79 (instruments giving entitlement to investments) of the Regulated Activities Order may not be included in the scheme property unless it is listed on an eligible securities market.

No more than 5% of the value of the property of the Underlying Fund may be invested in warrants.

Investment in Money Market Instruments

An Underlying Fund may invest in money market instruments which are normally dealt in on the money market, are liquid and whose value can be accurately determined at any time, provided:

- the money market instrument is listed on or normally dealt on an eligible market; or
- the money market instrument is issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority, a central bank of an EEA State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a non-EEA State or, in the case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EEA States belong; or issued by a body, any securities of which are dealt in on an eligible market; or issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision in accordance with criteria defined by Community law or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the FSA to be at least as stringent as those laid down by Community law. Issued by a body, any securities of which are dealt in on an eligible market.

Derivatives

General

A transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction must not be effected for an Underlying Fund unless it is of a kind specified in 'Permitted Transactions (Derivatives and Forwards)' below and the transaction is covered (see 'Cover for Transactions in Derivatives and Forward Transactions').

Where a scheme invests in derivatives, the exposure to the underlying assets must not exceed the limits set out below.

Where a transferable security or money market instrument embeds a derivative, this must be taken into account for the purposes of complying with this section.

Where a scheme invests in an index based derivative, provided the relevant index falls within COLL 5.2.31R (Schemes Replicating an Index) the underlying constituents of the index do not have to be taken into account. The relaxation is subject to the ACD continuing to ensure that the property provides a prudent spread of risk.

Permitted Transactions (Derivatives and Forwards)

A transaction in a derivative must be in an approved derivative; or be one which complies with the paragraph on over the counter transactions in derivatives.

A transaction in a derivative must have the underlying assets consisting of any or all of the following to which the scheme is dedicated, transferable securities, permitted derivatives under this paragraph, collective investment scheme units permitted under the paragraph 'Investment in Collective Investment Schemes', financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and currencies.

A transaction in an approved derivative must be effected on or under the rules of an eligible derivatives market.

A transaction in a derivative must not cause an Underlying Fund to diverge from its investment objectives as stated in the Instrument constituting the scheme and the most recently published version of this Prospectus.

A transaction in a derivative must not be entered into if the intended effect is to create the potential for an uncovered sale of one or more, transferable securities, money market instruments, units in collective investment schemes, or derivatives.

Any forward transaction must be with an eligible institution or an approved bank.

Transactions for the Purchase of Property

A derivative or forward transaction which is a permitted transaction which will or could lead to the delivery of property for the account of an Underlying Fund may be entered into only if that property can be held for the account of an Underlying Fund, and the ACD having taken reasonable care determines that delivery of the property under the transaction will not occur or will not lead to a breach of the rules in the COLL Sourcebook.

Requirement to Cover Sales

No agreement by or on behalf of an Underlying Fund to dispose of property or rights may be made unless the obligation to make the disposal and any other similar obligation could immediately be honoured by an Underlying Fund by delivery of property or the assignment (or, in Scotland, assignation) of rights, and the property and rights above are owned by a Fund at the time of the agreement. This requirement does not apply to a deposit nor where:

- the risks of the underlying financial instrument of a derivative can be appropriately represented by another financial instrument and the underlying financial instrument is highly liquid; or
- the authorised Fund ACD or the depositary has the right to settle the derivative in cash and cover exists within the scheme property which falls within one of the following asset classes:
  - cash;
  - liquid debt instruments (eg government bonds of first credit rating) with appropriate safeguards; or
  - other highly liquid assets having regard to their correlation with the underlying of the financial derivative instruments, subject to appropriate safeguards.

In the asset classes referred to above an asset may be considered as liquid where the instrument can be converted into cash in no more than seven business days at a price closely corresponding to the current valuation of the financial instrument on its own market.

Over The Counter (OTC) transactions in derivatives

Any transaction in an OTC derivative under this paragraph must be:

- a future or an option or a contract for differences;
- with an approved counterparty; a counterparty to a transaction in derivatives is approved only if the counterparty is an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank; or a person whose permission (including any requirements or limitations), as published in the FSA Register or whose Home State authorisation, permits it to enter into the transaction as principal off-exchange;
- on approved terms; the terms of the transaction in derivatives are approved only if, before the transaction is entered into, the Depositary is satisfied that the counterparty has agreed with the Fund: to provide a reliable and verifiable valuation in respect of that transaction at least daily and at any other time at the request of the Fund; and that it will, at the request of the Fund, enter into a further transaction to close out that transaction at any time, at a fair value arrived at under the pricing model or other reliable basis agreed under the following paragraph; and
- capable of valuation; a transaction in derivatives is capable of valuation only 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: on the basis of the pricing model which has been agreed between the ACD and the Depositary; or on some other reliable basis reflecting an up-to-date market value which has been so agreed.

Risk Management: Derivatives

The ACD uses a risk management process, as reviewed by the Depositary, enabling it to monitor and measure as frequently as appropriate the risk of an Underlying Fund's derivatives and forwards positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Fund. Before using the process, the ACD will notify the FSA of the details of the risk management process.

Derivative Exposure

An Underlying Fund may invest in derivatives and forward transactions as long as the exposure to which the Fund is committed by that transaction itself is suitably covered from within its property. Exposure will include any initial outlay in respect of that transaction.

Cover ensures that an Underlying Fund is not exposed to the risk of loss of property, including money, to an extent greater than the net value of the property. Therefore, an Underlying Fund must hold property sufficient in value or amount to match the exposure arising from a derivative obligation to which the Fund is committed. The paragraph 'Cover for Transactions in Derivatives and Forward Transactions' sets out detailed requirements for cover of an Underlying Fund .

A future is to be regarded as an obligation to which the Fund is committed (in that, unless closed out, the future will require something to be delivered, or accepted and paid for); a written option as an obligation to which the scheme is committed (in that it gives the right of potential exercise to another thereby creating exposure); and a bought option as a right (in that the purchaser can, but need not, exercise the right to require the writer to deliver and accept and pay for something).

Cover used in respect of one transaction in derivatives or forward transaction must not be used for cover in respect of another transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction.

Cover for Transactions in Derivatives and Forward Transactions

A transaction in derivatives or forward transaction is to be entered into only if the maximum exposure, in terms of the principal or notional principal created by the transaction to which the scheme is or may be committed by another person is covered globally. Exposure is covered globally if adequate cover from within the property is available to meet the scheme's total exposure, taking into account the value of the underlying assets, any reasonably foreseeable market movement, counterparty risk, and the time available to liquidate any positions. Cash not yet received into the property but due to be received within one month is available as cover. Property the subject of a stocklending transaction is only available for cover if the ACD has taken reasonable care to determine that it is obtainable (by return or re-acquisition) in time to meet the obligation for which cover is required. The total exposure relating to derivatives held in an Underlying Fund may not exceed the net value of the property.

Cover and Borrowing

Cash obtained from borrowing, and borrowing which the ACD reasonably regards an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank to be committed to provide, is available for cover under the previous paragraph as long as the normal limits on borrowing (see below) are observed.

Where, for the purposes of this paragraph an Underlying Fund borrows an amount of currency from an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank; and keeps an amount in another currency, at least equal to such borrowing for the time on deposit with the lender (or his agent or nominee), then this applies as if the borrowed currency, and not the deposited currency, were part of the property, and the normal limits on borrowing do not apply to that borrowing.

Investment in Deposits

An Underlying Fund may invest in deposits only with an Approved Bank and which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months.

Significant Influence

The relevant Gartmore open-ended investment company must not acquire transferable securities issued by a body corporate and carrying rights to vote (whether or not on substantially all matters) at a general meeting of that body corporate if:

- immediately before the acquisition, the aggregate of any such securities held by the relevant Gartmore open-ended investment company gives that company power significantly to influence the conduct of business of that body corporate; or
- The acquisition gives the relevant Gartmore open-ended investment company that power.

For the purposes of the paragraph above, the relevant Gartmore open-ended investment company is to be taken to have power significantly to influence the conduct of business of a body corporate if it can, because of the transferable securities held by it, exercise or control the exercise of 20% or more of the voting rights in that body corporate (disregarding for this purpose any temporary suspension of voting rights in respect of the transferable securities of that body corporate).

Concentration

A UCITS Scheme:

- must not acquire transferable securities other than debt securities which:
  - do not carry a right to vote on any matter at a general meeting of the body corporate that issued them; and
  - represent more than 10% of these securities issued by that body corporate;
- must not acquire more than 10% of the debt securities issued by any single issuing body;
- must not acquire more than 10% of the units in a collective investment scheme;
- must not acquire more than 10% of the money market instruments issued by any single body;
- not more than 20% in value of an Underlying Fund will be invested in deposits with a single body; and
- need not comply with the above limits if, at the time of acquisition, the net amount in issue of the relevant investment cannot be calculated.

General

It is not intended that any Underlying Fund will have an interest in any immovable property or tangible movable property.

No Fund may invest in the Shares of another Fund within the same open-ended investment company.

Where a Gartmore open-ended investment company invests in or disposes of units or shares in another collective investment scheme which is managed or operated by the ACD or an associate of the ACD, the ACD must pay to that Gartmore open-ended investment company by the close of business on the fourth business day the amount of any initial charge in respect of a purchase, and in the case of a sale, any charge made for the disposal.

A potential breach of any of these limits does not prevent the exercise of rights conferred by investments held by the Fund if the consent of the Depositary is obtained in writing but, in the event of a consequent breach, the ACD must then take such steps as are necessary to restore compliance with the investment limits as soon as practicable having regard to the interests of shareholders.

Stocklending

The relevant Gartmore open-ended investment company or the Depositary at the request of the relevant Gartmore open-ended investment company, may enter into certain stocklending arrangements in respect of the Funds. Such arrangements are those where the relevant Gartmore open-ended investment company or the Depositary delivers securities to a third party in return for which it is agreed that those securities or securities of the same kind and amount should be re-delivered to the relevant Gartmore open-ended investment relevant Gartmore open-ended investment company or the Depositary at a later date. The relevant Gartmore open-ended investment company or the Depositary at the time of delivery receives collateral to cover against the risk of the future re-delivery not being completed. There is no limit on the value of the property of the relevant Gartmore open-ended investment company which may be the subject of stocklending arrangements.

Such arrangements must always comply with the requirements of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 and the requirements of the COLL Sourcebook and the Guidance on Stocklending issued by the FSA as amended from time to time.

Underwriting

Underwriting and sub underwriting contracts and placings may also, subject to certain conditions set out in the COLL Sourcebook, be entered into for the account of an Underlying Fund.

Borrowing Powers

The ACD may, on the instructions of the relevant Gartmore open-ended investment company and subject to the COLL Sourcebook, borrow money from an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank for the use of the relevant Gartmore open-ended investment company on terms that the borrowing is to be repayable out of the scheme property.

Borrowing must be on a temporary basis, must not be persistent, and in any event must not exceed three months without the prior consent of the Depositary, which may be given only on such conditions as appear appropriate to the Depositary to ensure that the borrowing does not cease to be on a temporary basis.

The ACD must ensure that borrowing does not, on any business day, exceed 10% of the value of each Fund.

These borrowing restrictions do not apply to ‘back to back’ borrowing for currency hedging purposes (ie borrowing permitted in order to reduce or eliminate risk arising by reason of fluctuations in exchange rates).

Cash

Cash and near cash must not be retained in the scheme property except to the extent that, where this may reasonably be regarded as necessary in order to enable:

- the pursuit of an Underlying Fund’s investment objectives;
- redemption of units;
- efficient management of an Underlying Fund in accordance with its investment objectives; or
- other purposes which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of an Underlying Fund.

During the period of the initial offer the scheme property of an Underlying Fund may consist of cash and near cash without limitation.

Investment Powers of the Gartmore Long Term Balanced Fund

The General Rules of Investment

The scheme property of the Fund will be invested with the aim of achieving its investment objective of the Fund but subject to the limits set out in COLL and its Prospectus.

Prudent Spread of Risk

The ACD must ensure that, taking account of the investment objectives and policy of the Fund, the scheme property of the Fund aims to provide a prudent spread of risk.

Cover

Where the COLL Sourcebook allow a transaction to be entered into or an investment to be retained only (eg investment in warrants and nil and partly paid securities and the general power to accept or underwrite) if possible obligations arising out of the investment transactions or out of the retention would not cause any breach of any limits in FSA Rules, it must be assumed that the maximum possible liability of the Fund under any other of those rules has also to be provided for.

Where a rule in the COLL Sourcebook permits an investment transaction to be entered into or an investment to be retained only if that investment transaction, or the retention, or other similar transactions, are covered:

- it must be assumed that in applying any of those rules, the Fund must also simultaneously satisfy any other obligation relating to cover; and
- no element of cover must be used more than once.

Transferable Securities

A transferable security is an investment falling within article 76 (shares etc), article 77 (instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness), article 78 (government and public securities), article 79 (instruments giving entitlement to investments) and article 80 (certificates representing certain securities) of the Regulated Activities Order.

An investment is not a transferable security if the title to it cannot be transferred, or can be transferred only with the consent of a third party.

In applying this Appendix to an investment which is issued by a body corporate, and which is an investment falling within articles 76 (shares, etc) or 77 (instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness) of the Regulated Activities Order, the need for any consent on the part of the body corporate or any members or debenture holders of it may be ignored.

An investment is not a transferable security unless the liability of the holder of it to contribute to the debts of the issuer is limited to any amount for the time being unpaid by the holder of it in respect of the investment.

Non-UCITS Retail Schemes General

The scheme property of the Fund must, except where otherwise provided in Chapter 5.6 of the COLL Sourcebook, only consist of any or all of:

- transferable securities;
- money market instruments;
- permitted deposits;
- permitted units in collective investment schemes; and
- permitted derivatives and forward transactions.

Transferable securities and money market instruments held within the Fund must be admitted to or dealt on an eligible market as described below.

The ACD does not intend to invest in any immovable property or movable property.

Eligible Markets Regime: Purpose

Gartmore must ensure that each of the transactions is entered into for the purpose of controlling or managing a risk arising in the management of the portfolio of an Underlying Fund and not for the purpose of speculation. The property of the Fund is not available for cover if it is subject to a stocklending arrangement unless the ACD has taken reasonable care to determine that it is obtainable (by return or re-acquisition) in time to meet the obligation for which cover is required. To protect investors the markets on which investments of the Fund are dealt in or traded on should be of an adequate quality ('eligible') at the time of acquisition of the investment and until it is sold.

A market is eligible for the purposes of the rules if it is:

- a regulated market as defined in the FSA Handbook; or
- a market in an EEA State which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public.

A market not falling within the parameters above is eligible for the purposes of COLL if:

- the ACD, after consultation with and notification to the Depositary, (or any other directors of the ICVC) decides that market is appropriate for investment of, or dealing in, the scheme property;
- the market is included in a list in the Prospectus; and
- the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that:
  - adequate custody arrangements can be provided for the investment dealt in on that market; and
  - all reasonable steps have been taken by the ACD in deciding whether that market is eligible.

In the above, a market must not be considered appropriate unless it is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised as a market or exchange or as a self-regulating organisation by an overseas regulator, is open to the public, is adequately liquid and has adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to or for the order of investors.

Not more than 20% in value of the scheme property of the Fund is to consist of transferable securities, which are not approved securities.

The requirements on spread generally and in relation to investment in government and public securities do not apply until the expiry of a period of six months after the date of effect of the authorisation order in respect of the Fund (or on which the initial offer commenced if later) provided that the requirement to maintain prudent spread of risk is complied with.

Spread: General

Gartmore has the power to enter into various types of hedging transactions as part of their power to enter into economically appropriate transactions. Circumstances may arise where Gartmore believe that it would be in the interests of unitholders of an Underlying Fund as a whole that hedging transactions be entered into. The extent to which Gartmore will enter into hedging transactions on behalf of an Underlying Fund will depend at any time upon the view which Gartmore take at that time as to the best way of achieving the investment objective of that Fund. This rule on spread does not apply to government and public securities.

Not more than 10% in value of the scheme property is to consist of transferable securities or money market instruments issued by any single body.

In applying the above paragraph certificates representing certain securities are treated as equivalent to the underlying security.

Not more than 20% in value of the scheme property is to consist of deposits with a single body.

Except for a feeder Fund, not more than 35% in value of the scheme is to consist of the units of any one scheme.

Spread: Government and Public Securities

The following section applies to government and public securities ('such securities').

Where no more than 35% in value of the scheme property is invested in such securities issued by any one body, there is no limit on the amount which may be invested in such securities or in any one issue.

The Fund may invest more than 35% in value of the scheme property in such securities issued by any one body provided that:

- the ACD has before any such investment is made consulted with the Depositary and as a result considers that the issuer of such securities is one which is appropriate in accordance with the investment objectives of the Fund;
- no more than 30% in value of the scheme property consists of such securities of any one issue;
- the scheme property includes such securities issued by that or another issuer, of at least six different issues; and
- the disclosures required by the FSA have been made.

In relation to such securities:

- issue, issued and issuer include guarantee, guaranteed and guarantor; and
- an issue differs from another if there is a difference as to repayment date, rate of interest, guarantor or other material terms of the issue.

Investment in Collective Investment Schemes

The Depositary of each Underlying Fund may, in accordance with the instructions of Gartmore, borrow money for the use of the Constituent Fund. Such borrowing must always be on a temporary basis only and must not be persistent and must not, without the Depositary's consent, be for a period exceeding three months. The amount borrowed must not, on any business day, exceed 10% of the value of the property of the relevant Underlying Fund. The Fund may invest in units in a collective investment scheme (a 'second scheme') if the second scheme:

- satisfies the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive;
- is a non-UCITS retail scheme;
- is a recognised under the provisions of section 264, 270 or 272 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
- is constituted outside the UK and the investment and borrowing powers of which are the same or more restrictive than those of a non-UCITS retail scheme;
- is a scheme not falling within the above bullet points and in respect of which no more than 20% in value of the scheme property (including any transferable securities which are not approved securities) is invested;
- operates on the principle of the prudent spread of risk;
- is prohibited from having more than 15% in value of the scheme property consisting of units in collective investment schemes; and
- entitles participants to have their units redeemed in accordance with the scheme at a price related to the net value of the property to which the units relate and determined in accordance with the scheme.

Units in a collective investment scheme do not fall within this definition if that collective investment scheme is managed or operated by (or if it is an OEIC, has as its ACD) the ACD or an associate of the ACD, unless the prospectus of the investing authorised Fund clearly states that the property of the investing Fund may include such units and the conditions in the FSA Rules on investing in other group schemes are complied with.

Investment in Warrants and Nil and Partly Paid Securities

A warrant ('the proposed warrant') falls within any power of investment only if, on the assumptions that:

- there is no change to the scheme property between the acquisition of the proposed warrant and its exercise; and
- the rights conferred by the proposed warrant and all other warrants forming part of the scheme property at the time of the acquisition of the proposed warrant will be exercised (whether or not it is intended that they will be).

It is reasonably foreseeable that the right conferred by the proposed warrant could be exercised by the Fund without contravening the rules in COLL 5.

A transferable security on which any sum is unpaid falls within a power of investment only if it is reasonably foreseeable that the amount of any existing and potential call for any sum unpaid could be paid by the Fund, at the time when payment is required, without contravening the rules in COLL 5.

A warrant which is an investment falling within article 80 of the Regulated Activities Order (certificates representing certain securities) and which is akin to an investment falling within article 79 (instruments giving entitlement to investments) of the Regulated Activities Order may not be included in the scheme property unless it is listed on an eligible securities market.

Investment in Deposits

The Fund may invest in deposits only with an Approved Bank and which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months.

Cash and Near Cash

Cash and near cash must not be retained in the scheme property except to the extent that, where this may reasonably be regarded as necessary in order to enable:

- the pursuit of the Fund investment objectives;
- redemption of units;
- efficient management of the Fund in accordance with its investment objectives; or
- other purposes which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of the Fund.

During the period of the initial offer the scheme property may consist of cash and near cash without limitation.

Significant Influence in Respect of the Fund

The Gartmore open-ended investment company of which the Fund is a sub-Fund (the 'Company') must not acquire or cause to be acquired transferable securities issued by a body corporate and carrying rights to vote (whether or not on substantially all matters) at a general meeting of that body corporate if:

- immediately before the acquisition, the aggregate of any such securities held by the Company gives the Company power significantly to influence the conduct of business of that body corporate; or
- the acquisition gives the Company that power.

For the purposes of this paragraph the Company is to be taken to have power significantly to influence the conduct of business of a body corporate if it can, because of the transferable securities held by it, exercise or control the exercise of 20% or more of the voting rights in that body corporate (disregarding for this purpose any temporary suspension of voting rights in respect of the transferable securities of that body corporate).

General

The Fund may not invest in the Shares of another Fund within the same umbrella open-ended investment company.

Where the Company invests in or disposes of units or shares in another collective investment scheme which is managed or operated by the ACD or an associate of the ACD, the ACD must pay to the Company by the close of business on the fourth business day the amount of any initial charge in respect of a purchase, and in the case of a sale, any charge made for the disposal.

A potential breach of any of these limits does not prevent the exercise of rights conferred by investments held by the Fund if the consent of the Depositary is obtained in writing but, in the event of a consequent breach, the ACD must then take such steps as are necessary to restore compliance with the investment limits as soon as practicable having regard to the interests of Shareholders.

Investment Powers of the Underlying Legal & General Fund

Investment Powers – UCITS Scheme

The investment objectives and policies of the scheme above are subject to the limits on investment set out in Chapter 5 of the COLL Sourcebook for UCITS schemes. Under normal circumstances the Manager would expect substantially all of the assets of a scheme to be invested in securities appropriate to the scheme's investment objectives.

Investment in Transferable Securities

Transferable securities held within the scheme must be admitted to or dealt on an eligible market as described below.

Not more than 10% in value of the scheme property is to consist of transferable securities that are not approved securities. To protect investors the markets on which investments of the scheme are dealt in or traded on should be of an adequate quality ('eligible') at the time of acquisition of the investment and until it is sold.

A market is eligible for the purposes of the rules referred to above if it is a regulated market; or a market in an EEA State which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public. If a market does not fall within the above definition it may be eligible if the Manager, after consultation and notification with the Trustee, decides that:

- the market is appropriate for investment of, or dealing in, the scheme property;
- the market is included in a list in the Prospectus; and
- the Trustee has taken reasonable care to determine that adequate custody arrangements can be provided for the investment dealt in on that market and all reasonable steps have been taken by the Manager in deciding whether that market is eligible.

A market must not be considered appropriate unless it is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised, is open to the public, is adequately liquid and has adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to or to the order of investors. Eligible markets for the schemes are set out in the 'Eligible Securities and Derivative Markets' section later in this prospectus.

Spread: General

The following clause does not apply to government and public securities.

For the purposes of this clause companies included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts as defined in accordance with the Seventh Council Directive on consolidated accounts, 83/349/EEC or in the same group in accordance with international accounting standards, are regarded as a single body.

Not more than 5% in value of the scheme property is to consist of transferable securities issued by any single body. The limit of 5% is raised to 10% in respect of up to 40% in value of the scheme property. In applying these limits certificates representing certain securities are treated as equivalent to the underlying security. Not more than 20% in value of the scheme is to consist of transferable securities issued by the same group (as referred to above).

Spread: Government and Public Securities

Where no more than 35% in value of the scheme property is invested in such securities issued by any one body, there is no limit on the amount which may be invested in such securities or in any one issue.

A scheme may invest more than 35% in value of the scheme property in such securities issued by any one body provided that before any such investment is made:

- the Manager has consulted with the Trustee and as a result considers that the issuer of such securities is one which is appropriate in accordance with the investment objectives of the authorised Fund;

- no more than 30% in value of the scheme property consists of such securities of any one issue; and
- the scheme property includes such securities issued by that or another issuer, of at least six different issues.

The Scheme currently may invest over 35% of the value of the property of the scheme in government and public securities issued by or on behalf of or guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom, (including the Scottish Administration, the Executive Committee of the Northern Ireland Assembly, the National Assembly of Wales).

The portfolio will always include at least six issues.

In relation to such securities: 'issue', 'issued' and 'issuer' include 'guarantee', 'guaranteed' and 'guarantor'; and an issue differs from another if there is a difference as to repayment date, rate of interest, guarantor or other material terms of the issue.

Significant Influence

The Manager shall not acquire, or cause to be acquired for the scheme, transferable securities issued by a body corporate and carrying rights to vote (whether or not on substantially all matters) at a general meeting of that body corporate if immediately before the acquisition, the aggregate of any such securities held for the schemes, taken together with any such securities already held for other authorised unit trusts of which it is also the Manager, gives the Manager power significantly to influence the conduct of business of that body corporate; or the acquisition gives the Manager that power.

The Manager is to be taken to have power significantly to influence the conduct of business of a body corporate if it can, because of the transferable securities held for all the authorised unit trusts of which it is the Manager, exercise or control the exercise of 20% or more of the voting rights in that body corporate (disregarding for this purpose any temporary suspension of voting rights in respect of the transferable securities of that body corporate).

Concentration

The scheme

- shall not acquire transferable securities (other than debt securities) which do not carry a right to vote on any matter at a general meeting of the body corporate that issued them; and represent more than 10% of those securities issued by that body corporate;
- shall not acquire more than 10% of the debt securities issued by any single body; and
- shall not acquire more than 10% of the units in a collective investment scheme.

Investment in Collective Investment Schemes

The property of the scheme may not consist of more than 10% in value of units in collective investment schemes.

The scheme may invest in units in a collective investment scheme provided that the second scheme complies with the following conditions as set out below:

The second scheme must:

- satisfy the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive; or
- be recognised under the provisions of section 270 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (schemes authorised in designated countries or territories); and
- have terms which prohibit more than 10% in value of the scheme property consisting of units in collective investment schemes.

Where the second scheme is an umbrella, the above requirements apply to each sub-Fund of the second scheme as if it were a separate scheme.

Investment into another group scheme (that is another scheme managed by a company in the Legal & General Group of companies) is permitted where that scheme makes no charge on issue or redemption of units.

Investment in Derivatives

Derivative or forward currency transactions will only be effected for the scheme for the purposes of efficient portfolio management as set out below.

When investing in derivatives the Manager will use a risk management process enabling it to monitor and measure as frequently as appropriate the risk of a scheme's derivatives and forwards positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the scheme.

Efficient Portfolio Management ('EPM')

The Manager may apply any EPM techniques, which must be economically appropriate for the following purposes:

(i) the reduction of risk;

(ii) the reduction of cost; or

(iii) the generation of additional capital or income with no, or any acceptably low level of risk.

EPM techniques employ the use of derivatives and/or forward transactions. Any derivative which a scheme acquires in relation to EPM must be fully covered from within the property of the scheme. The cover provided will depend on the nature of the exposure. Cover may be provided through the holding of certain classes of property (including cash, near cash, borrowings permitted to the scheme and transferable securities appropriate to provide cover for the exposure in question) and/or rights to acquire or dispose of property. Cover for a derivative may also be provided by entering into one or more countervailing derivatives.

Derivative transactions used for the purposes of efficient portfolio management will not be used for meeting the investment objectives of the scheme but for hedging and will not affect the risk profile of the scheme.

Cash, Money Market Instruments and Deposits

Cash

Cash and near cash must not be retained in the scheme property except to the extent that, where this may reasonably be regarded as necessary in order to enable:

(i) the pursuit of a Scheme's investment objectives; or

(ii) redemption of units; or

(iii) efficient management of a Scheme in accordance with its investment objectives; or

(iv) other purposes which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of the Scheme.

Consequently liquidity should normally be no more than 10% of the value of the property of the scheme.

Money Market Instruments and Deposits

Apart from the use of cash in the above paragraph the scheme will not invest in money market instruments or deposits.

Warrants and Nil and Partly Paid Securities

A warrant ('the proposed warrant') only constitutes an eligible investment on the assumption that the exposure created by the exercise of the right conferred by the proposed warrant could be exercised by the scheme without contravening the rules in the COLL Sourcebook for UCITS schemes relating to spread.

A transferable security on which any sum is unpaid only constitutes an eligible investment if it is reasonably foreseeable that the amount of any existing and potential call for any sum unpaid could be paid by the scheme, at the time when payment is required, without contravening the rules in the COLL Sourcebook for UCITS schemes. No more than 5% of a scheme will be invested in warrants.

Many warrants are denominated in US Dollars or Swiss Francs so an element of risk in these currencies may be imported into the schemes.

Borrowing

The Trustee, on the instruction of the Manager may, in accordance with this paragraph, borrow money for the use of the scheme on terms that the borrowing is to be repayable out of the scheme property. This power to borrow is subject to the obligation of the scheme to comply with any restriction in the instrument constituting the scheme. The Trustee may borrow money only from an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank (as defined in the Glossary to the FSA Handbook).

The Manager must ensure that any borrowing is on a temporary basis and that borrowings are not persistent, and for this purpose the Manager must have regard in particular to the duration of any period of borrowing; and the number of occasions on which resort is had to borrowing in any period.

The Manager must ensure that no period of borrowing exceeds three months, whether in respect of any specific sum or at all, without the prior consent of the Trustee; the Trustee's consent may be given only on such conditions as appear to the Trustee appropriate to ensure that the borrowing does not cease to be on a temporary basis only. The Manager must ensure that the scheme's borrowing does not, on any business day, exceed 10% of the value of the scheme property.

Stocklending

As an element of efficient portfolio management, the Manager may request the Trustee to enter into stocklending transactions in respect of a scheme. However, the purpose of the stocklending transaction must be for the generation of capital or income for the scheme with no, or an acceptably low degree of risk.

Briefly, such transactions are those where the Trustee delivers the securities that are the subject of the transaction, in return for which it is agreed that securities of the same kind and amount should be re-delivered at a later date. The Trustee at the time of delivery of the securities, receives assets as collateral to cover against the risk that the securities are not returned. Such transactions must always comply with the relevant requirements of the FSA from time to time and the specific rules in the COLL Sourcebook and the Rules on Stocklending described in section 263B of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992. There is no limit on the value of the property of a scheme that may be the subject of stocklending transactions.

Eligible Markets

The eligible markets for the scheme subject to COLL 5.2.10R are set out in following 'Eligible Securities and Derivative Markets' section. Securities or derivatives markets may be treated as eligible where the Manager after consultation with the Trustee is satisfied that the market is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised, is open to the public, and provides reasonable liquidity and repatriation of Funds to the UK. (Securities markets within states that are members of the EEA are deemed to be eligible by the Regulations).

Eligible Securities and Derivatives Markets

The Manager and Trustees agree that the following markets may also be treated as eligible.

Securities Markets

Europe	SWX Swiss Exchange Prague Stock Exchange
Americas	American Stock Exchange Mexican Stock Exchange Boston Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange Cincinnati Stock Exchange Montreal Stock Exchange NASDAQ New York Stock Exchange Philadelphia Stock Exchange Toronto Stock Exchange
Africa	JSE Securities Exchange
Australasia	Australian Stock Exchange Ltd New Zealand Stock Exchange
Asia	Hong Kong Exchanges Jakarta Stock Exchange Korea Stock Exchange Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange Osaka Stock Exchange The Philippine Stock Exchange Singapore Exchange The Stock Exchange of Thailand Taiwan Stock Exchange Tokyo Stock Exchange (first and second sections)

Derivatives Markets

Europe	Eurex Euronext Euronext Liffe
Americas	Chicago Mercantile Exchange OTC Bulletin Board
Australasia	Sydney Futures Exchange
Asia	Hong Kong Exchanges Singapore Exchange – SIMEX Tokyo Stock Exchange

Past Performance

Performance figures requested on the 5 December from JP and NS

Name	% Growth 31.1.2003 to 30.1.2004	% Growth 30.1.2004 to 31.1.2005	% Growth 31.1.2005 to 31.1.2006	% Growth 31.1.2006 to 31.1.2007	% Growth 31.1.2007 to 31.1.2008
Gartmore US Opportunities Fund	(3.22)	18.77	(6.56)	16.05	(24.71)
Gartmore US Smaller Companies Fund	3.08	23.07	6.13	(7.55)	(28.20)
Gartmore Cash Fund	4.15	4.61	4.52	5.59	5.46
Gartmore Emerging Markets Opportunities Fund	14.53	46.58	21.10	47.69	(45.53)
Gartmore European Growth Fund	15.93	23.44	18.59	10.07	(31.99)
Gartmore UK Long Dated Gilt Fund	9.90	9.02	3.86	(1.42)	8.29
Gartmore Japan Opportunities Fund	4.95	35.07	0.20	(4.04)	(15.66)
Gartmore Long Term Balanced Fund	8.55	22.27	11.42	8.10	(24.94)
Gartmore Global Equity Fund Quant	N/A	28.91	8.98	12.67	(24.08)
Gartmore Cautious Managed Fund	13.77	15.07	11.21	4.03	(10.11)
Gartmore Pacific Opportunities Fund	8.22	25.46	18.36	40.02	(40.20)
Gartmore UK & Irish Smaller Companies	23.20	14.17	17.98	(0.21)	(44.77)
Gartmore UK Growth Fund	12.25	23.45	17.36	2.00	(40.48)
Gartmore UK Index Fund	13.35	21.51	17.84	7.26	(32.45)

Past performance is shown for information purposes only. It should not be used to compare one Fund to another, as Funds will have different investment objectives and styles.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, and the value of investments may go down as well as up and are not guaranteed.

Since the figures shown relate to the Underlying Fund, they do not take account of the costs and expenses, including charges, associated with the Scheme itself.

The following table shows the past performance for the Scheme for each of five consecutive 12 month periods (or as many as possible since launch if applicable). The figures are on a bid basis with net income reinvested.

Fund Name	30.9.2002 to 30.9.2003 (%)	30.9.2003 to 30.9.2004 (%)	30.9.2004 to 30.9.2005 (%)	30.9.2005 to 30.9.2006 (%)	30.9.2006 to 30.9.2007 (%)
Legal & General All Stocks Gilt Index Trust	1.0	2.8	7.2	2.6	-1.2