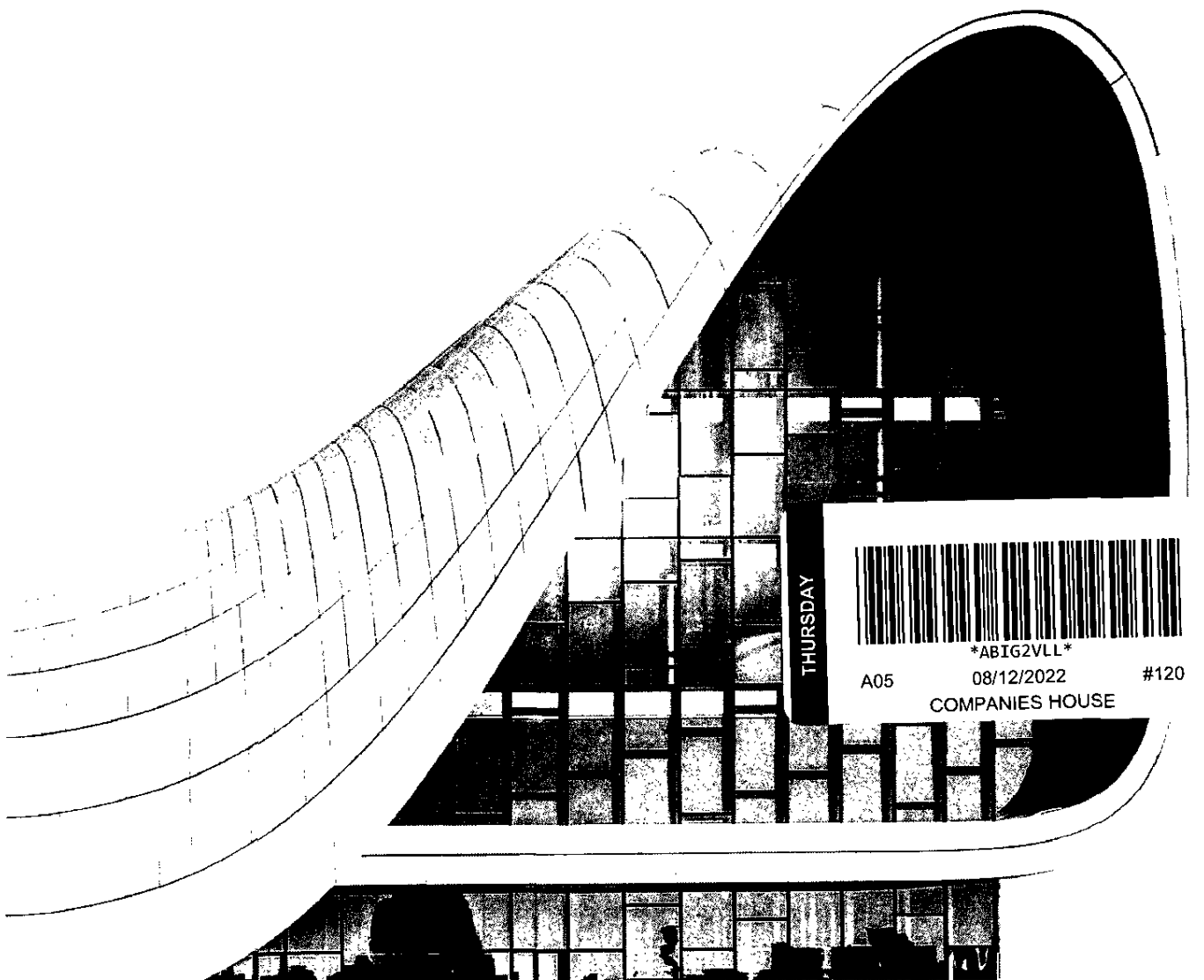


|||TR Property

TR PROPERTY INVESTMENT TRUST PLC

Annual Report



Overview

- 1 Company Summary
- 2 Financial Highlights and Performance
- 3 Historical Performance

Strategic report

- 4 Chairman's Statement
- 7 Manager's Report
- 15 Portfolio
- 16 Investment Portfolio by country
- 17 Twelve largest equity investments
- 21 Investment properties
- 22 Investment objective and benchmark
- 22 *Business Model*
- 23 Strategy and investment policies
- 24 Key Performance Indicators
- 26 Principal and emerging risks and uncertainties
- 30 Long-term viability
- 32 Responsible investment

Governance

- 40 Directors
- 42 Managers
- 43 Report of the Directors
- 46 Corporate Governance Report
- 52 Report of the Nomination Committee
- 54 *Report of the Management Engagement Committee*
- 56 Directors' Remuneration Report
- 59 Report of the Audit Committee
- 62 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Relation to the Group Financial Statements
- 63 Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of TR Property Investment Trust plc

Financial statements

- 72 Group Statement of Comprehensive Income
- 73 Group and Company Statement of Changes in Equity
- 74 Group and Company Balance Sheets
- 75 Group and Company Cash Flow Statements
- 76 Notes to the Financial Statements

Glossary and AIFMD disclosure

- 102 Glossary and AIFM disclosure

Notice of AGM

- 106 Notice of Annual General Meeting
- 111 Explanation of Notice of Annual General Meeting

Shareholder information

- 114 Directors and other information
- 115 General Shareholder information
- 117 Investing in TR Property Investment Trust plc
- 119 How to Invest



TR Property Investment Trust plc

The investment objective of TR Property Investment Trust plc is to maximise shareholders' total returns by investing in the shares and securities of property companies and property related businesses internationally and also in investment property located in the UK.

Introduction

TR Property Investment Trust plc (the 'Company' or the 'Trust') was formed in 1905 and has been a dedicated property investor since 1982. The Company is an Investment Trust and its shares are premium listed on the London Stock Exchange.

Benchmark

The benchmark is the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Europe Capped Net Total Return Index in Sterling.

Investment policy

The Company seeks to achieve its objective by investing in shares and securities of property companies and property related businesses on an international basis, although, with a pan-European benchmark, the majority of the investments will be located in that geographical area. The Company also invests in investment property located in the UK only.

Further details of the Investment Policies, the Asset Allocation Guidelines and policies regarding the use of gearing are set out in the Strategic Report on page 6 and the entire portfolio is shown on page 15.

Investment manager

BMO Investment Business Limited acts as the Company's alternative investment fund manager ('AIFM') with portfolio management delegated to Thames River Capital LLP (the 'Portfolio Manager' or the 'Manager'). Marcus Phayre-Mudge has managed the portfolio since 1 April 2011 and been part of the Fund Management team since 1997.

Independent board

The Directors are all independent of the Manager and meet regularly to consider investment strategy to monitor adherence to the stated objective and investment policies and to review investment performance. Details of how the Board operates and fulfils its responsibilities are set out in the Report of the Directors on page 12.

Performance

The Financial Highlights for the current year are set out opposite and Historical Performance can be found on page 2. Key Performance Indicators are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 24 and 25.

Retail investors advised by IFAs

The Company currently conducts its affairs so that its shares can be recommended by independent Financial Advisers ('IFAs') in the UK to retail investors in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') rules in relation to non-mainstream investment products and intends to continue to do so. The shares are excluded from the FCA's restrictions which apply to non-mainstream investment products, because they are shares in an authorised investment trust company.

Further information

General shareholder information and details of how to invest in the Company (including an investment through an ISA or saving scheme) can be found on pages 111 and 116. This information can also be found on the Company's website www.trproperty.com.

Financial highlights and performance

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021	Change
Balance Sheet			
Net asset value per share	492.43p	417.97p	+17.8%
Shareholders' funds (£'000)	1,562,739	1,326,433	+17.8%
Shares in issue at the end of the year (m)	317.4	317.4	0.0%
Net debt ^{1,6}	10.2%	16.5%	
Share Price			
Share price	456.50p	392.50p	+16.3%
Market capitalisation	£1,449m	£1,246m	+16.3%
	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021	Change
Revenue			
Revenue earnings per share	13.69p	12.25p	+11.8%
Dividends²			
Interim dividend per share	5.30p	5.20p	+1.9%
Final dividend per share	9.20p	9.00p	+2.2%
Total dividend per share	14.50p	14.20p	+2.1%
Performance: Assets and Benchmark			
Net Asset Value total return ^{3,6}	+21.4%	+20.7%	
Benchmark total return ⁶	+12.2%	+15.9%	
Share price total return ^{4,6}	+19.9%	+28.3%	
Ongoing Charges^{5,6}			
Including performance fee	+2.19%	1.40%	
Excluding performance fee	+0.60%	0.65%	
Excluding performance fee and direct property costs	+0.58%	0.63%	

¹ Net debt is the total value of loan notes, loans (including notional exposure to CDOs) less cash as a proportion of net asset value.

² Dividends per share are the dividends in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2022. An interim dividend of 5.30p was paid on 14 January 2022. A final dividend of 9.20p (2021: 9.00p) will be paid on 2 August 2022 to shareholders on the register on 24 June 2022. The shares will be quoted ex-dividend on 23 June 2022.

³ The NAV Total Return for the year is calculated by reinvesting the dividends in the assets of the Company from the relevant ex-dividend date. Dividends are deemed to be reinvested on the ex-dividend date as this is the protocol used by the Company's benchmark and other indices.

⁴ The Share Price Total Return is calculated by reinvesting the dividends in the shares of the Company from the relevant ex-dividend date.

⁵ Ongoing Charges are calculated in accordance with the AIC methodology. The Ongoing Charges ratios provided in the Company's Key Information Document are calculated in line with the PRIIPs regulation which is different to the AIC methodology.

⁶ Considered to be an Alternative Performance Measure as defined on page 102.

Historical performance

Financial performance and financial position

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Performance for the year:											
Total Return (%)											
NAV ^(A)	8.5	21.5	22.4	28.3	8.2	8.0	15.5	9.1	-11.5	20.7	21.4
Benchmark ^(B)	-8.9	17.8	14.9	23.3	5.4	6.5	10.2	5.6	-14.0	15.9	12.2
Share Price ^(C)	9.5	25.8	37.7	29.5	1.6	9.1	25.5	6.2	-16.8	28.3	19.9
Shareholders' funds (£'m)											
Total	588	684	809	1,010	1,065	1,118	1,256	1,328	1,136	1,326	1,563
Ordinary shares	470	684	809	1,010	1,065	1,118	1,256	1,328	1,136	1,326	1,563
Sigma shares ^(D)	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ordinary shares											
Net revenue (pence per share)											
Earnings	7.07	6.74	8.09	8.89	8.36	11.38	13.22	14.58	14.62	12.25	13.69
Dividends ^(E)	6.60	7.00	7.45	7.70	8.35	10.50	12.20	13.50	14.00	14.20	14.50
NAV per share (pence)	183.60	215.25	254.94	318.12	335.96	352.42	395.64	418.54	358.11	417.97	492.43
Share price (pence)	154.50	186.30	247.50	310.50	297.50	314.50	382.50	394.00	317.50	392.50	456.50
Indices of growth (rebased at 31 March 2012)											
Share price ^(F)	100	121	160	201	193	204	248	255	206	254	295
Net Asset Value ^(G)	100	117	139	173	183	192	215	228	195	228	268
Dividend Net ^(E)	100	106	113	117	127	159	185	205	212	215	218
RPI	100	103	106	107	108	112	116	118	122	123	134
Benchmark ^(H)	100	113	121	145	149	154	165	169	141	160	176

Figures have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Reporting Standards.

(A) The NAV Total Return for each year is calculated by reinvesting the dividends in the assets of the Company from the relevant ex-dividend date. Dividends are deemed to be reinvested at the ex-dividend date as this is the protocol used by the Company's benchmark and other indices. This is considered to be an Alternative Performance Measure as defined on page 102.

(B) Benchmark index: composite index comprising the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Europe TR Index up to March 2013, and thereafter the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Europe Capped Index. Source: Thames River Capital.

(C) The Share Price Total Return is calculated by reinvesting the dividends in the shares of the Company from the relevant ex-dividend date.

(D) The Sigma share class was launched in 2007 and Sigma shares were redesignated as Ordinary shares on 17 December 2012.

(E) Dividends per share in the year to which their declaration relates and not the year they were paid.

(F) Share prices only. These do not reflect dividends paid.

(G) Capital only values. These do not reflect dividends paid.

(H) Price only value of the indices set out in (B) above.

Chairman's statement

In a year dominated by volatility and powerful global macroeconomic and political themes, I'm pleased to report a year of healthy performance. Our NAV total return for the year was 21.4% against a benchmark of 12.2%

David Watson



The year was again dominated by powerful global macroeconomic and political themes, propelling the market in the first half and depressing it in the second. Spring 2021 saw broadly-based market optimism through the continuation of broad post-vaccine recovery across all economies, aided by the sustained dovish response from central banks. As inflationary pressures built towards the second half, particularly due to supply chain disruption and increasingly tight labour markets, investors began to build in expectation of increases in base rates and consequently, credit spreads as expectations of global growth moderated or evaporated. The central investment theme became inflationary concerns, with the key questions being its degree of permanence and the various key 'central banks' responses. Towards the end of the financial year, risk was elevated further by the tragic events and unfolding humanitarian disaster in Ukraine. For global equity markets the cold-hearted financial repercussions are manifold, evidenced through the rising prices of energy and the supply and price of a range of other hard and soft commodities which were mined, refined or grown in abundance in Ukraine. The longer-term impact of Russian aggression on commodity prices and global trade and energy flows are only now starting to be understood.

It may therefore seem somewhat surprising that, again, it that has enabled us to be able to report a year of healthy performance for the Company. Our net asset value total return was +11.4%, well ahead of the benchmark return of +11.1%. The share price total return at £14.61 was slightly over and the underlying asset growth, at the discount between the share price and the NAV, widened just before the year end.

At the full year, highlighted that our Manager continued to focus on the most sustainable income and did further tilt the portfolio towards index-linked income. This continued to perform well in the year and did indeed drive relative performance. Real Estate has good inflation protection attached to it, that the value of the majority of our investment is varying degrees of directly linked to national inflation indices. Inevitably it is not just public markets, but also private, that have realised the attraction of steady real income growth. Private equity investment in real estate continues to be elevated and there have been much merger and acquisition activity, which is detailed later in the report. The consequences for the Company are twofold, in the short term we have made a real gain, as the investments in the real estate sector have been taken on at a discounted price, as investors have responded well to the high quality of the property, and the share price is a better multiple of the asset value than the private market. In the long term, as inflation and interest rates underpin

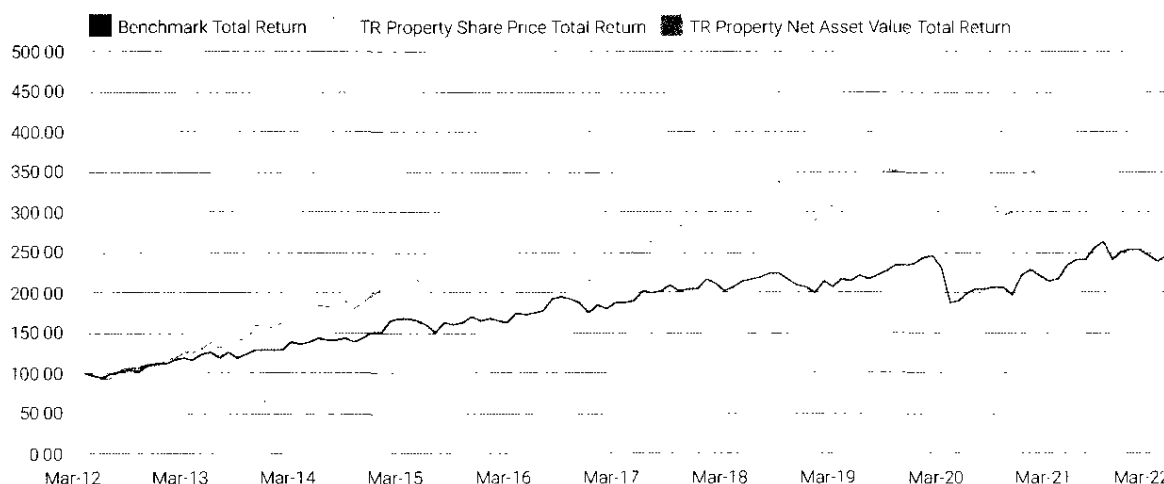
Earnings for the year were 13.69p per share, 12% higher than the previous year (12.25p) but still almost 6% behind pre COVID-19 levels.

As anticipated in the Half Year Report, earnings for the second half were lower than in the previous year. This was partly because of one-off items in the second half of the year to March 2021 which did not recur and partly because of the significant changes in dividend timetables seen through the year but which largely impacted the second half. Many companies moved to more frequent and smaller distributions which reduced income in comparison to the prior year due simply to timing. More details are set out in the Manager's Report.

These factors mask a positive underlying trend and, as described above, our Manager has focused the portfolio on sources of sustainable income. The Board is therefore pleased to announce an increase in the final dividend to 9.20p (2021: 9.00p) bringing the full year dividend to 14.50p, an increase of just over 2%. This will require a small contribution from the Company's revenue reserve. We highlighted in the last Annual Report that we expected that this would be the case and that the Board was happy to employ some of the revenue reserve, providing a return to pre COVID-19 income levels could be expected in the medium term.

Our Manager is feeling comfortable about the Company's revenue outlook. Dividends announced for the first quarter are showing increases on the prior year. Many of our investee companies have medium term debt arrangements secured when interest rates were at historic lows and so will not immediately feel the impact of higher interest rates. Further ahead this will become more of an issue if higher rates persist. Our own income tax rate will also increase for the 2022/23 financial year. As always, the Board will keep an eye to the longer term, but having built up the revenue reserve over many years, we feel it is appropriate to maintain dividend levels where we can easily do so provided a longer term fall in income is not expected. After the final dividend set out above, the revenue reserve will be 11.37p per share.

Ordinary Share Class Performance: Total Return over 10 years (rebased)



Chairman's statement

continued

The opening gearing position was 16.5% and closed at 10.2%. It fluctuated over the year between these levels as the gearing was actively managed. Our debt portfolio gives us considerable flexibility to increase and decrease gearing levels quickly and this has proved beneficial yet again.

Sterling has traded in a narrow range against the Euro throughout the year and it closed only fractionally stronger at the end of the year, so currencies have not been a significant factor in this year's results.

From the starting point of 6.1% the discount for the most part gradually narrowed in the period up to the beginning of 2022 and then traded at a small premium through January. With the invasion of Ukraine and a general worsening of sentiment, the shares moved back to a discount, its widest at 9.9% and closing the year at 7.4%. The discount average for the year was 3.4%. This meant that the share price return was slightly behind the NAV return.

No share buy-backs or issues were made during the year.

The Company was the winner of in the Specialist Equities category of the Citywire Investment Trust Awards for the second year running. It has also been awarded ratings with a number of platforms and publications and these are included in the shareholder information section later in this report.

The era of cheap money is coming to an end. Inflation is surging and central banks are reversing their balance sheet expansion that has defined the period following the Global Financial Crisis. Consequently bond markets are volatile and real (as opposed to nominal) yields on duration debt are getting even more negative. Inflation protected income is becoming harder to find so index-linked property income should remain attractive. However, rising interest costs are clearly a headwind for any leveraged asset class.

Our strategy remains the same, identifying asset classes and sub-markets where demand outstrips supply and where rents are capable of rising. Build cost inflation and the regulatory/social pressure to build more sustainably (higher upfront cost, but lower long-term maintenance and running costs) has squeezed development margins. Our Manager expects a subdued development cycle in many markets and a reduction in risk of oversupply must be a positive in the medium term. We continue to seek more exposure to asset classes where rebuild costs are well above the current presumed asset values. Equity market volatility is providing us with some of those opportunities in the listed space and we hope to enlarge our physical property portfolio based on the same investment thesis.

David Watson



Manager's report

Although the economic outlook remains unsettled, property assets, particularly where the income is index-linked, should remain relatively attractive despite rising interest costs.

Marcus Phayre-Mudge



The Net Asset Value total return for the year to the end of March 2022 was +21.4%, ahead of the benchmark total return of +12.2%.

The Spring and Summer of 2021 saw a benign backdrop of continuing monetary policy largesse from central banks coupled with an improving outlook for all economies and this bode well for many parts of the real estate landscape. Share prices across our universe responded accordingly and our NAV grew by 14% from April to August. Post the summer holidays investors increasingly fretted over the themes of a global slowdown (breakdown in supply chains, COVID-19 impacted manufacturing capabilities in Asia) coupled with rising wage and energy costs. All of which heightened the risk of stagflation. Share price volatility increased hugely and we experienced 20% swings in the value of the benchmark between the beginning of September and the end of November. Such large swings in sentiment reflected the changes in expectation of central banks' behaviour. In simple terms – would they turn hawkish (and at what pace) to help control these renewed inflationary pressures. The last phase of the financial year (December to March) was marked by a steady decline in real estate equity prices as the expectation of multiple rate rises by the US Federal Reserve and the Bank of England alongside more hawkish rhetoric from the European Central Bank was priced in. The last month of the financial year was, of course, overshadowed by the terrible events in Ukraine immediately adding to energy and other raw material inflation expectations.

What I have summarised here is the performance of pan-European real estate equities over the 12 months to the end of March rather than underlying property values. Share prices are volatile and react quickly to macro driven sentiment. Underlying real estate values tend to adjust when the price of capital changes, as opposed to the expectation of future price changes. They are also anchored in what is more locally being dependent on the expectation of local rental growth or contraction. Spreads have widened and debt costs are increasing but they remain historically low and crucially at the moment, debt is still readily available. As warned in last year's Annual Report if equity markets allow listed companies to trade on large discounts to their implicit asset value then private vehicles (who can operate with higher leverage and hence a lower cost of capital) will take them private. This has been a key theme this year and the company's performance has benefited from a number of transactions. Expectation of capital growth amongst private owners (be it institutional or retail investors) is much more important to underlying pricing than the gyrations of publicly listed share prices. It is encouraging to see transaction volumes and private market optimism normalise in many of our sub-markets and this is examined in more detail later in the report.

Manager's report continued

The portfolio positioning had been heavily adjusted in the immediate 'post vaccine' period (Q4 2020, Q1 2021) essentially closing the underweight to European shopping centres and renewing exposure to office markets with shorter commute times (i.e. a focus on the smaller cities, not London and Paris). The year under review saw that process extended, with the portfolio further concentrating on capturing the impact of three key trends. Firstly, those sectors likely to experience the greatest rental growth in a recovering economic environment such as logistics, industrial, self-storage and prime office development continue to be heavily represented in the portfolio. Secondly, security of income is crucial. Private rented residential property continues to enjoy virtually full occupancy, particularly in Germany and Sweden where rents remain heavily regulated (and at sub-market levels). The final theme was inflation protection and seeking to own explicitly index-linked high quality income across a broad range of sectors. This latter theme overlaps with the residential focus given the highly defensive nature of the earnings.

All of these themes were drivers of relative outperformance alongside the positive impact of numerous merger and acquisition (M&A) situations over the year (that activity will be detailed later in the report). However it is important to clarify that the listed German residential names have, with one exception, performed relatively poorly this year. The sector saw the largest piece of M&A activity with the cash takeover of Deutsche Wohnen by Vonovia and this was extensively reviewed in the Half Year Report. We have remained loyal to our central view that Berlin residential property values will continue to outperform the rest of Germany with a continued supply-demand imbalance. Phoenix Solar (Deutschland) (total return +18%) was the performance outlier over the year and ensured that our German residential portfolio contributed positively to our relative outperformance of the benchmark.

The vast majority of office workers have now returned to the office, at least part of the time. The longer term consequences of the dramatic increase in remote working since 2020 are still evolving. However we are increasingly confident of a number of key features which either pre-existed or have emerged. The first is all around optionality. Most office workers to a greater or lesser extent can work remotely. This optionality means that the office environment must become more attractive and/or more efficient than the alternative for workers. This need for a better quality workplace is coupled with businesses becoming increasingly focused on their environmental footprint. At the same time government regulation across the developed world is driving energy efficiency improvements. The net result will be an increased premium paid for the renter's need for green buildings, for

the right locations offering state of the art amenities. There is already a clear polarisation in favour of CBD (central business districts) over decentralised or suburban markets. Central Paris saw take up of +49% year on year, a drop in immediate supply of 1.7% over 2020 with vacancy at 3% driving rents up, whilst the Western Crescent and La Defense saw rents fall and incentives increase. London experienced a very similar picture with the West End, Midtown and the City seeing Q4 2021 take up of 3.8m sq ft, a 7 year quarterly high. The total take up for 2021 was 10m sq ft, 65% ahead of 2020. Docklands and other suburban markets did not experience this level of improving statistics, investors remain bullish. Knight Frank (KF) reported a fourfold increase in Q1, 2022 on the corresponding quarter of 2021 with 25.8bn of transactions (versus £1.2bn).

Savills produced a detailed research note in March 2022 predicting reductions in office space demand across all European cities to varying degrees. We have sympathy with the overall expectation but the crucial point is the other side of the equation: if this demand is very focused on quality where is that supply coming from? If we look at the UK's six regional markets (to avoid only discussing London) we see all six cities as having less than two years' supply. Cost inflation and the inability to tie down risk pricing with contractors results in reduced speculative construction which will exacerbate the problem.

KF's M&A report for Q4 2021 highlights technology, media and telecoms (TMT) and Life Science tenant demand but generally subdued take up levels versus pre pandemic levels. Oxford and Cambridge continue to experience strong rental growth but Reading, Exeter and St Albans saw little or no greater supply of new buildings. The traditional occupiers of these strong satellite towns are in the throes of assessing their office needs. One would have expected the investment market to also reflect this (cause for thought) but this has not been the case. According to KF South East office volumes reached £4bn in 2021, a record for the region and 45% ahead of the long term average. International buyers dominated but they generally have a longer investment horizon than local buyers. The building cost inflation we are now seeing may well prove that buying high quality existing assets was a considerable strategy.

Negative sentiment towards this sector had begun this year at the post pandemic retail environment experienced and predicted reduced in sales and fulfilment. Across Europe consumer had reduced savings (or reduced debt) over the last 12 months and the reopening of retail had not translated into the hoped for recovery in buying. In fact the investment community is trying to establish the key sales volumes post the initial reopening surge. All the major firms of valuers are reporting that activity is up over the last few quarters.

across both shopping centres and high streets for both prime and secondary assets. This may well appear optimistic as it is based on low volumes but the number of deals is increasing and we are confident of much higher transaction volumes in 2022 than 2021.

The one area of real valuation recovery has been retail warehousing. The last year has seen an extraordinarily competitive landscape in this sub-sector with yields compressing over 1% at the prime end and even more amongst secondary assets. What is understandable is that where tenant demand/affordability has been proven then investors are happy to own. As retailing evolves into a seamless 'clicks and bricks' omnichannel experience, retail parks are a key part of the value chain for the retailers: if the retailer can offer a fast and efficient 'click and collect' service which the customer is happy to use, then the sales margins from selling online improve materially. It is the 'last mile' delivery which is so cost inefficient.

The outlook for large, regional shopping centres remains uncertain. The vast majority are too big for their market in an omnichannel world. Owners are seeking to demolish part or repurpose to non-traditional uses, in many cases trying to redefine themselves as a community hub as opposed to just a covered retailing arena. The strategy feels correct but the costs of conversion and the inability of new users to pay anything like the previous rents will lead to subdued returns. However, there has been some price discovery with high profile examples such as Hammerson's sale of Silverburn in Glasgow and a wide range of smaller transactions across Europe from Eurocommercial, Klepierre and Unipol providing evidence that buyers believe that rents are stabilising.

2021 was yet another record year in terms of take up, capital value growth and, all importantly, further shrinkage in the amount of vacancy. The UK market saw take up exceed 50 million sq ft and vacancy is now below .3%, across the whole range of 'big box' unit sizes. Like for like rental growth for Segro's portfolio was in excess of 5% and this has driven yields nationwide down 75-100 bps leading to huge capital growth. Yet urban logistics has been even hotter with investors focused on the supply inelasticity of infill markets. Greater London prime industrial transactional evidence now regularly sees equivalent yields (ie. based off market rents which are higher than passing rents) of less than 3%. This price inflation has been fuelled by evidence of another year of rental growth exceeding 10%. Segro reported rental growth averaging 13.1% in its UK portfolio during 2021. Savills estimate that inner London rents have moved 12% in the last year alone.

UK industrial transaction volumes reached £1b for in 2021, 113% growth on 2020 and 152% growth on the five year average. Given such an acceleration we must already

watch the fundamentals, there may well be capital seeking deployment without due consideration. However, for now the demand/supply imbalance at the occupier level is driving rental growth. The entire UK industrial market recorded a drop in available space to 13.1million sq ft, a contraction of one third over the year. No wonder rents are rising.

On the continent, we have also seen market rental growth outstrip annual indexation. This is set to continue even with the printing of record high annualised inflation of 5.1%. Segro are the only fully pan European listed player and they reported 11.1% like for like rental growth across Continental Europe for 2021. We remain confident that in many key markets this level of growth will be exceeded in 2022. Across Continental Europe, online sales penetration now averages 15-18%, still a long way behind the UK at c.28%. Shortening supply chains andreshoring has driven demand in cheaper markets such as Poland. Savills European Logistics Survey 2021 showed that 16% of all occupiers canvassed expected to increase their warehouse requirements over the next year.

Availability continues to shrink, with vacancy down from 5.1% to 3.5%, with record low levels in Dublin (1.1%), the Netherlands (3.3%), Czech Republic (1.7%) and take up levels well ahead of decade averages with Madrid (+9%), Poland (+13%) and the Netherlands (+10%). For the best space, rents are responding very rapidly and we expect average rental growth to exceed 5% across the Continent. However, in early May this year (post the year end) Amazon announced a dramatic pause in its expansion programme. Whilst we believe that these comments were focused on their domestic US market, it has caused reverberations across all logistics/recommerce real estate markets. Major owners and developers such as Segro and Tritax point to full orderbooks and strong transactional evidence, forward looking equity markets took fright. Share prices of these two names are down 22% and 17% respectively, calendar year to date.

Thereby it remains a strong store of value in the short term. Capital values should be impacted by rising interest rate expectations. For PPS (private rental sector) this uncertainty (along with the broader geopolitical backdrop) has probably encouraged would be buyers to remain renters in the short term. Occupancy rates remain at record levels across both open-market rental markets (UK, Finland) and regulated rental markets (Germany and Sweden). In the latter group of companies we expect below market rents to assist in maintaining affordability. Even as energy costs rise and consumption is squeezed, rents are not a bill which can be reduced particularly when it is below market. We are not predicting greater, broadly (the structural issue of demand/supply disequilibrium are still there) but we are mindful of the potential for slower rental growth.

Manager's report continued

This cost of energy crisis will accelerate the need to improve the energy efficiency of all residential stock. This is particularly an issue in Germany where so much of the housing stock owned by the listed companies requires upgrading, coupled with the need to find alternatives to Russian gas (the major domestic energy source). The cost of these improvements will ultimately be split between the state, the landlord and the tenant. The outstanding question is in what proportions. There is certainly no 'one size fits all' solution but if the bulk of this energy efficiency expenditure is subsidised by the state and the landlord can, in addition, gain a return on their share of the investment via higher rents (and reduced energy bills), this doesn't have to be a bear investment case for this sector.

Although these potential headwinds are well flagged, underlying house (and apartment) prices continue to rise, driven by affordability. Mortgage rates, whilst rising, are still very low by historical standards and wage inflation is feeding through, which drives affordability. Major cities such as Berlin and Stockholm where there is very little new supply continue to see values rising at c. 1% per month. According to JLL, there was an 11.6% year-on-year increase in Berlin condominium prices.

The record occupancy increases and rate growth in self-storage recorded through the pandemic will undoubtedly slow. However, we are confident that growth will continue, fuelled by the structural drivers of commercial usage ('last mile', business to consumer supply chain resilience) and increasing awareness of the product from residential customers. The Self Storage Association UK reported further occupancy growth across all its members. This remains a highly fragmented sector with over 1,200 separate sites and only 30% are operated by 'large' operators (defined as those with 10 or more stores). The marketing advantage for the largest operators (the listed companies) is very valuable. Ensuring that almost all potential customers searching via the internet (the vast majority) will see an offer from one or more of the largest operators.

Healthcare property had a tougher year. Those favoured in primary healthcare have the benefit of rental underpin (directly, indirectly) from the state. However, in the case of the UK, rental growth risks being at sub-inflation levels due to its preferred reference point (historic build cost). In Continental Europe, the exposure of poor care and financial regulation at Troika a large listed nursing home operator has highlighted amongst many others that the meagre margins within these businesses are run off. A state investigation is underway by the French authorities and we maintain very long term exposure to this underlying operator. The vast majority of our Continental European healthcare exposure is in the Netherlands and Belgium rather than France.

Purpose built student accommodation (PBSA) has fared better as students clearly want the campus experience and value for money. The structural fundamentals remain sound, underpinned by the combination of the growing numbers of students (post the recent demographic dip) coupled with the desire to live in better quality accommodation than previous student generations. According to UCLAS, 30% of first year students live in PBSA and this has increased from 22% five years ago. An encouraging growth rate. Another 40% start their university life in halls of residence but that percentage has remained static over the same period, reflecting the lack of capacity or capability for universities to add to their own residential real estate portfolios. Cushman Wakefield have identified 681,000 student accommodation beds across the UK with a net increase of just 21,000 over 2020/21. Q1 2022 data has also revealed a marked slowdown in planning applications for new PBSA units. Importantly, quality is a key priority with one in five by 2015 and 20% by 20 for those with en suite bathrooms.

We continue to hold (United UK) and Xion (Belgium, Spain) and note the recent takeover of American Campus Communities, an \$8bn market cap US student accommodation REIT by Blackstone, for another evaluation.

Debt markets continued to be supportive for real estate companies throughout the year, underpinned by central banks continuing to provide support through quantitative easing and bond purchases as well as maintaining very low rates. The start of 2022 brought a change in investor attitude with a marked shift in expectation of higher hawkish central bank policy led by the US Federal Reserve. Reviewing listed European real estate companies, we may well be looking at the two, condensed in 2021 valuations of the €25bn in 2017 that fell in 10 years and have then seen again as the cycle of rising rates evolved during 2022 and revised valuations re-evaluated. There again could be a more limited and market driven valuation re-evaluation ranging from 10% to 15% in 2022 and then potentially a sharper 20% year move, €75m to €175m, €150m to €250m, €100m to €150m managed in €75m over 10 years having followed

equity markets. We are also very wary with the debt market right at the time of the rising €300bn issue of non-inflation linked bonds and the return of Deutsche Bank to the public markets. Here, the Fed again will have to be vigilant given their promulgated policy of buying government and corporate debt, US Fed funds and Aberdeen European Equity will find EU equity assets falling. Here too, we do not know if the underlying business of the financial institutions is still making €200m, €100m, €50m or is now broken in the €100m, €50m or €20m. The latter name

has already come back to the market shortly after the year end. Healthcare falls into this secure income camp with the UK's Target Healthcare (£125m) and Assura (£182m) seizing the moment alongside Belgium listed Aedifica (€285m).

Whilst considerable primary issuance added to the size of the listed real estate sector, this capital inflow was dwarfed by the record breaking amount of M&A activity which in the majority of cases led to privatisation and shrinkage in the sector's market capitalisation.

Turnover (purchases and sales divided by two) totalled £549m equating to 36% of the average net assets over the year. This is, coincidentally, the same as last year's equivalent figure (36%) which itself was slightly ahead of the year to March 2020 (32%). It has therefore now been three years of elevated portfolio rotation due to a combination of market volatility, sector rotation and, importantly, M&A activity.

Last year, this section of the report highlighted several moves by private equity (PE) into the listed space with PE firms such as Brookfield buying into British Land and KKR into Great Portland Estates (now called GPE). Starwood had taken RDI (market cap £325m) private in February 2021 and this turned out to be a precursor to the elevated levels of activity seen thereafter.

In June, Blackstone was required to increase its initial bid for St Modwen Properties, paying a 21% premium to the net asset value of 463p. Once again, private equity was able to look beyond the immediate development pipeline and value the high quality land bank more aggressively than public markets. In the same month, ABG (alongside Blackstone again) announced the acquisition of GCP Student Living (market cap £960m). Blackstone and ABG were also co investors in several UK and European student funds.

Brookfield, another giant private equity firm struck three times in the year. Firstly in November in Germany, they acquired 91% of Alstria (market cap €3bn), the only pure German only investor. In Belgium in February this year, they announced an agreed bid for Befimmo, an unloved owner of primarily Brussels offices. As if that was not enough, just before our year end they announced the agreed take private of Hibernia, Dublin's only listed office developer. In each of these deals, Brookfield paid substantial premiums (c20%) to the undisturbed share price but still acquired at close to or even below net asset value. Offices remain out of favour with stock market investors and therefore these businesses were, in the eyes of private equity – undervalued in the public domain. The Company held both Alstria and Hibernia. In the case of the latter, our holding was 1% of the issued capital. The

transaction is bittersweet, whilst we saw a significant valuation gain we have lost a well managed company with strong technical expertise in developing prime office space. Not easy to replace.

Corporate activity between listed companies was also much in evidence. In November, Landsec acquired UH (previously called Development Securities) for £170m, at an eye watering 70% premium to the undisturbed share price. This small urban regeneration stock's performance had been lacklustre as investors worried about its balance sheet and inability to fund its long dated development pipeline. For Landsec, this was a precursor to announcing a strategic initiative in regional regeneration with the acquisition of 75% of MediaCity in Manchester (£426m).

CTP, the newly listed Eastern European logistics developer agreed to buy Deutsche Industrie, a small listed German property company owning secondary industrial assets and development land across Germany. Whilst the acquisition currency was shares in CTP the price reflected a 18% premium to the undisturbed price. At the time we felt this transaction was a positive read across to our other German holdings, Sirius and VIB Vermoegen. A couple of months later, DIO, a listed manager of property funds, surprised the market with a partial tender for 51% of VIB Vermoegen at €51 per share. This well run Bavarian logistics owner/developer is listed on a local exchange and not the main market. DIO were therefore able to acquire over 10% before announcing their intentions and they quickly reached 25% of the share capital (ahead of the tender). At this point, those to sell our holding (30% of the company's net assets) at a block premium of €54 per share, I was fearful that DIO's control would result in the loss of the highly regarded management team and this has come to pass with CEO and COO departing. However we have been handsomely rewarded through the corporate activity. The share price at the beginning of the financial year was just under €30 per share. This company has been a key component of our logistics exposure over more than a decade and warranted more examination, hence the attached case study.

In Sweden, SSB the highly acquisitive social infrastructure company announced control of a small residential business, Amastan. We had recently completed our own research on this business and we had begun to build a holding. The bid price was a 20% premium to where we were buying shares prior to earlier.

Finally, in March we saw the final act in the McKay Securities saga. Longstanding shareholders will have been aware of our view that this well run owner of South East office and industrial property was being materially undervalued by the equity market. Essentially the company wanted to small and the shares too illiquid for today's stock market. This company is absolutely not alone in this

Manager's report continued

regard, there are many companies which are just too small and need to join forces with fellow minnows. The key with this business was the high quality of the portfolio. We were pleased to read that Rothschild had undertaken a competitive sales process which culminated in an agreed bid from Workspace, a listed owner of flexible office space in London. Owning 9% of the issued capital we were invited to provide an irrevocable undertaking (subject to no higher offer) which we provided. The bid was two thirds cash (209p) and one third shares and reflected a premium of 30% to the undisturbed price. We will open a holding in Workspace in May on completion of the transaction.

The physical property portfolio produced a total return for the 12 months of 18.1% made up of a capital return of 15.4% and an income return of 2.7%. This can be compared to the return from the MSCI All Property Index which produced a total return of 23.9% made up of a capital return of 13.0% and an income return of 5.0%.

The core driver of returns was rental growth at the two industrial properties in Wandsworth and Gloucester. At Gloucester, we let the largest unit at a new headline rent on the estate following a short marketing period to an online health food business. This will allow us to move rents forward with other lease events on the estate scheduled for 2022 and 2023. In Wandsworth we completed a number of new lettings including a letting to the online leisure fashion brand Sweaty Betty. They plan to use the premises as a photographic studio for their online offering. We are delighted to add them to the tenant line-up and this not only reflects the diversity of tenants on the estate but also exemplifies the versatility of uses in a standard steel portal industrial building.

At the Colonnades our restaurant operation, Ludo, Lamb Hot Pot, completed their fit out and opened for trading as soon as COVID-19 restrictions were lifted in May 2021. They have become a successful and vibrant addition to the local area. We are currently exploring opportunities to sell this asset.

Revenue earnings for the current year have increased by almost 12% over the prior year.

The increase in earnings was attributable to the first half. At the half year stage we announced earnings some 34% ahead of the prior year. It was flagged at the time that this increase would not be repeated in the second half.

The comparison of the first half (April to September 2021) was being made against April to September 2020, which had suffered an extreme fall in income. As a reaction to the COVID-19 pandemic many companies suspended dividends and, in some cases even cancelling ones which had already been announced. Distributions were very cautious against such an uncertain backdrop. In the current year, the vaccination programme was well underway and confidence began to return in the first half.

Comparing second half earnings year to year in isolation, they fell by around 27% although this is not a fair comparison. Just before March 2021 we finally received a tax refund as a result of a long running reclaim. This enhanced the earnings for the year to March 2021 so a more realistic comparison of the second half of the year shows a fall of around 10% rather than the 27% highlighted above. The explanation for this 12% fall is explained largely by the fact that many companies changed their dividend schedules not only in timing but also the frequency and all payers moved to paying half yearly or quarterly to quarterly etc. so the amounts being paid in each distribution were proportionately lower. The new payment schedules will have been established for the forthcoming year so we don't expect this to have an ongoing impact.

The overall trend for earnings is positive, the majority of companies have returned distributions although there are some exceptions and, mainly in the retail sector, where we are significantly underweight.

Over the year to 31 March 2022 earnings per share total dividend increased by 10%. In the event, as we expected, some further recovery in the year to March 2022. There are a number of risks in the outlook though, the first of which is money is over inflation is reaching levels not seen for many years and a cost of living crisis is looming for a number of well documented reasons. However many of our companies featured rental contracts with low let rates and will enjoy the benefits for a while. The long term market outlook and government is likely to lead to lower gearing levels from the financial sector and that in turn reduce the cost of borrowing.

As previously documented, providing the Board is comfortable with longer term income prospects, it is prepared to supplement distributions from the revenue reserve to cover shorter term fluctuations.

Gearing and Debt

The Chairman has already commented on gearing levels and highlighted the benefits of our flexible borrowing structure.

This flexibility has been crucial in such a volatile year. Our gearing oscillated in a 10 – 16% range as we responded to the dramatic changes in market sentiment through the year. Over the year we utilised both our revolving loan facilities and our CFD capability in addition to our longer-term debt. Although the shorter-term debt is linked to market rates and therefore the cost will increase, the flexibility this affords in adjusting gearing levels is more of an advantage than the lower cost of fixed term debt. We aim to achieve a balance between pricing and flexibility which is why our debt is sourced from a number of providers.

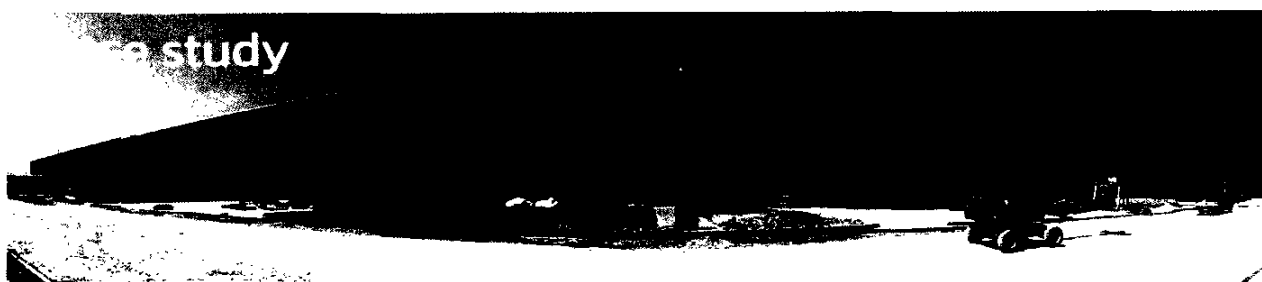
Outlook

As recently as this January, central bankers across the world were indicating that they believed that inflationary pressures were transitory. The rise in energy costs seen in Q4 2021 were then supercharged by events in Ukraine in February and March. Supply chain disruption, particularly around Chinese shutdowns and post COVID-19 workforce shortages, have compounded these pressures. The result has been a period of sustained inflation. Euroland CPI reached 7.5% in April, its sixth consecutive new monthly high. The UK's March figure was 7%. We now expect these elevated figures to continue into 2023 and for the central banks to be forced to react quickly with interest rate rises. The unanswered question is whether raising mortgage costs, which will cool consumer demand and house price growth, will do much to assist in reducing the supply driven pressures. Public cost inflation is equally strong and we expect much potential development to be motorballed as the required return on capital employed evaporates. However, this drop in potential supply will form an underpin for rental growth where demand is stable or growing. Our strategy remains twin tracked. We will continue to own long and strong income which offers genuine index linked income whilst simultaneously maintaining exposure to markets where we see tenant demand remaining robust even in the face of an economic slowdown. Renewed focus on balance sheet strength, debt structures and flexibility will help us ensure that we steer the company carefully through the terrain of rising rates.

Writing this outlook in the middle of May, pan European real estate equities have already collectively corrected 14% from the start of the new financial year (1st April). This fall is greater than the FTSE 100, 250 or the EuroStoxx 600. The most leveraged businesses have, predictably, been hit hardest but previously highly rated businesses with strong growth prospects have also been hit hard and we expect to find value amongst those with the most secure balance sheets. Much of our world offers solid earnings from real assets: buildings which are often crucial to a company's operation or a basic necessity for domestic users.

Marcus Phayre-Mudge

Fund Manager



VIB Vermögen AG

We began investing in this Bavarian based property company in 2011 when the share price was €8.50 per share (market cap of €235m). The founder and CEO (until 2018) initially focused on a tight geographical area around the company's hometown of Ingolstadt. We were attracted to the deep local knowledge and excellent links to local banks enabling the company to secure high quality secured lending. Over the next decade, the business expanded to a portfolio of €1.4bn focused on logistics/light industrial (70%) alongside some roadside retail (mostly garden centres). The value delivery came primarily from the very astute purchases of land and industrial assets requiring refurbishment in the heartland of the booming automotive industries of Southern Germany. The company always maintained a conservative balance sheet and whilst dividends grew consistently the pay-out ratio never exceeded 50% enabling organic reinvestment into the development pipeline.

Our holding grew consistently over the next decade (we only sold shares modestly on 8 separate occasions) and by the end of 2021 it had reached over 1.5m shares with a value of €74m. By this time the market cap exceeded €1.2bn and the longstanding management team continued to deliver year on year.

In February 2022 DIO Asset AG, a listed property asset manager announced that they had acquired 10% of the issued capital and intended to make a partial tender for up to 50% at €51.5 per share. We did not want to find ourselves owning equity in a business which was controlled by a third party. At the same time, DIO were happy to buy ahead of the tender date and we extracted an exit price of €54 per share. This turned out to be the highest price at which the stock traded in its corporate history. Whilst we were disappointed to lose such a well-managed and successful business, the returns generated over a long period of time warranted closer examination.

Over the 11 years of ownership, the return from this investment had been an astonishing 984% or a compound return of 26.6% per annum (assuming dividends reinvested).

Share Price 2011 to 2022



Portfolio

as at 31 March

			2021 £'000	2021 %
UK Securities ¹				
- quoted	518,417	33.2	395,644	28.3
UK Investment Properties	96,255	6.1	83,071	5.9
UK Total	614,672	39.3	478,715	34.2
Continental Europe Securities				
- quoted	940,744	60.2	921,801	65.8
Investments held at fair value	1,555,416	99.5	1,400,516	100.0
- CFD (creditor)/debtor ²	7,657	0.5	(141)	-
Total Investment Positions	1,563,073	100.0	1,400,375	100.0



as at 31 March

			2021 £'000	2021 %
UK Securities				
- quoted	518,417	30.5	395,644	25.6
- CFD exposure ³	57,324	3.4	45,441	2.9
UK Investment Properties	96,255	5.7	83,071	5.5
UK Total	671,996	39.6	524,156	34.0
Continental Europe Securities				
- quoted	940,744	55.3	921,801	59.5
- CFD exposure ³	87,318	5.1	100,560	6.5
Total investment exposure⁴	1,700,058	100.0	1,546,517	100.0

as at 31 March

		2021	2020	2019	2018
Total investments	£1,555m	£1,401m	£1,155m	£1,291m	£1,316m
Net assets	£1,563m	£1,326m	£1,136m	£1,328m	£1,256m
UK quoted property shares	33%	28%	31%	33%	31%
Overseas quoted property shares	60%	66%	61%	59%	62%
Direct property (externally valued)	6%	6%	8%	8%	7%

as at 31 March

		2022 Benchmark %	2021 Company %	2021 Benchmark %
GBP	33.9	33.6	27.9	28.3
EUR	41.9	42.3	51.2	50.9
CHF	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.6
SEK	16.3	16.3	12.9	12.9
NOK	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.3

¹ UK securities includes one unlisted holding (0.01%)

² Net unrealised (loss)/gain on CFD contracts held as balance sheet (creditor)/debtor

³ Gross value of CFD positions.

⁴ Total investments illustrating market exposure including the gross value of CFD and TRS positions.

Investment portfolio by country

		Market value %			Market value %
Austria			Sweden		
CA Immobilien	7,008	0.4	Fastighets Balder B	42,934	2.7
	7,008	0.4	Castellum	25,690	1.6
			Cibus Nordic Real Estate	23,553	1.5
			Samhallsbyggnadsbolaget	23,424	1.5
Belgium			Fabege	20,824	1.3
Warehouses De Pau	28,661	1.8	Wihlborgs	14,533	0.9
VGP	28,569	1.8	Sagax	11,870	0.8
Cofinimmo	18,609	1.2	Catena	9,279	0.6
Aedifica	11,976	0.8	Platzer Fastigheter	3,723	0.2
Xior Student Housing	9,233	0.6	Dios Fastigheter	2,818	0.2
Care Property Invest	7,106	0.5	Klarabo Sverige	1,713	0.1
Montea	3,134	0.2	Atrium Ljungberg	1,094	0.1
Intervest Offices & Warehouses	2,604	0.2		181,455	11.5
	109,892	7.1			
Finland			Switzerland		
Kojamo	14,783	0.9	Psp Swiss Property	44,260	2.8
	14,783	0.9	Swiss Prime Site	27,375	1.8
				71,635	4.6
France			United Kingdom		
Argan	79,107	5.1	Segro	77,334	4.9
Gecina	23,214	1.5	Safestore Holdings	54,228	3.5
Klepierre	21,712	1.4	Industrials REIT	49,892	3.2
Covivio	13,193	0.8	Phoenix Spree Deutschland	43,129	2.9
Carmila	7,097	0.5	Derwent London	38,242	2.4
Altea	1,606	0.1	Picton Property Income	35,864	2.3
	145,929	9.4	LandSec	35,662	2.3
			Londonmetric Property	31,524	2.0
Germany			McKay Securities	22,343	1.4
Vonovia	149,893	9.6	Ediston Property	22,097	1.4
LEG Immobilien	55,529	3.6	Secure Income REIT	19,574	1.3
Aroundtown	32,740	2.1	Unite Group	18,368	1.2
TAG Immobilien	19,557	1.3	Sirius Real Estate	17,854	1.1
Adler Group	5,394	0.3	Supermarket Income REIT	13,125	0.8
Deutsche Euroshop	4,934	0.3	CLS Holdings	9,897	0.6
	268,047	17.2	Tritax Big Box REIT	9,365	0.6
			LXI REIT	5,321	0.3
Ireland			Target Health Care	5,310	0.3
Irish Residential Properties	1,981	0.1	Primary Health Properties	3,850	0.3
	1,981	0.1	Atrato Cap	2,341	0.1
			Helical	1,928	0.1
Netherlands			Cap & Regional	1,169	0.1
Eurocommercial Properties	43,104	2.8		518,417	33.1
Unitall Rodamco Westfield	14,349	0.9			
NSI	4,783	0.3			
	62,236	4.0			
			Direct Property	96,255	6.2
Norway					
Entra	6,898	0.4	CFD Positions (included in current liabilities)	7,657	0.5
	6,898	0.4			
			Total Investment Positions	1,563,073	100.0
Spain			Companies shown by country of listing		
Merlin Properties	47,799	3.1			
Arima Real Estate	23,081	1.5			
	70,880	4.6			

Twelve largest equity investments

VONOVIA

31 March	2021	
Shareholding value	£149.9m	£146.0m
% of investment portfolio†	8.8%	9.4%
% of equity owned	0.5%	0.5%
Share price	£42.31	£55.70

Vonovia (Germany)

Vonovia is a German listed residential company and the largest real estate company in Continental Europe by market capitalisation. At the end of 2021, the company owned a portfolio of €98bn split between Germany (90%), Sweden (8%) and Austria (2%); the portfolio increased by c. 28% following the acquisition of peer Deutsche Wohnen, which completed in October 2021. Vonovia has developed a large in-house craftsman organization which allows the company to run a strategy focusing on modernizing its portfolio. The company is involved in the whole value chain of the residential sector via its rental business (79% of group EBITDA), its value-add branch (energy and multimед related services, 7%), its third party development business (6%) and its recurring sales program (8%). Vonovia's management has been particularly proactive with public authorities, complying with regulations and assuming a social role which should allow them to benefit from critical political goodwill in the future given the strict regulatory environment of the German residential sector. In JUL 1, Vonovia delivered strong results in absolute and relative terms. The company delivered EBITDA NTA growth of +14% YoY on a per share basis, and like-for-like rental growth that was resilient at +3.2%. The five-year total shareholder return to 31.03.22 has been +59%.

ARGAN

31 March	2021	
Shareholding value	£79.5m	£54.0m
% of investment portfolio†	4.7%	3.5%
% of equity owned	3.6%	3.5%
Share price	£115.6	£80.4

Argan (France)

Argan is a French company, created in 2004 by Jean-Claude Le Lan, which has been listed since 2007. The objective of the company has been to build a portfolio of premium logistic assets which guarantee a stable and high occupancy rate at around 100%. The company is vertically integrated and has full control on the entire value chain by identifying future needs of prospective and current tenants and developing assets on their behalf. Therefore, Argan is able to capture the developer margin while having little to no risk on the exitting side. In 2021, the portfolio value amounted to €4bn (100% exposed to France, with 31% exposed to the Greater Paris region). The company delivered strong 2021 results with an EBITDA NTA per share up 13% YoY achieved with a materially conservative 10% or 43% (on relatively low dividend payout) below 60% of distributable profit allows the company to retain cash and reinvest in new development projects while repaying debts. The management of the company has been assumed by its founder Jean-Claude Le Lan and being a long-term family members 41% of the shareholding which is a strong guarantee of alignment. The five-year total shareholder return has been +257%.

SEGRO

31 March	2021	
Shareholding value	£77.3m	£67.8m
% of investment portfolio†	4.5%	4.4%
% of equity owned	0.5%	0.6%
Share price	1346.0p	938 Up

Segro (UK)

Segro has become the largest UK REIT by market cap, and is the largest operator of logistics and industrial property listed in the UK, with a total portfolio of £18bn (split 66% in the UK, 34% in Continental Europe with 61% urban warehouses, 29% big boxes and 4% other uses). In the UK, the group is mainly exposed to Greater London industrial and logistics. Rental growth in these markets has been extremely strong as there remains an acute supply demand imbalance, fuelled by tenants' requirements to deal with the growth in e-commerce. In Europe, Germany and France are the group's largest markets with a third; these markets have a lower, but still positive, rental growth outlook (and are geographically less space constrained) but like the UK have seen yield compression as investors have paid keenervields for access to strong income. Segro has extensive development exposure that it manages largely to prime let and develop at yields significantly in excess of investment values (c. 6-10% yield on cost), an EBITDA NTA yield of c. 10% at JUL 1. This has been the result of a formula to prime both earnings and value growth, as well as high shareholder returns. The five-year total shareholder return has been +116%.

† Notes:

- > The percentage of investment portfolio positions set out above include exposures through CFD for both the individual positions and the portfolio
- > The Investment Portfolio by Country positions set out on page 16 are the physical holdings only included in the investments held at fair value in the Balance Sheet. The profit or loss positions on the CFD contracts (i.e. not the investment exposure) are also shown on page 16 and are included in the Balance Sheet as debtors or creditors in the Current assets.

Twelve largest equity investments continued

		
31 March		2021
Shareholding value	£61.5m	£51.3m
% of investment portfolio†	3.6%	3.3%
% of equity owned	1.0%	1.0%
Share price	£24.18	€19.89

Klepierre (France)

Klappierre is a European shopping centre operator, managing around 140 centres with a total portfolio valuation of EUR21bn. The main exposures are in France, Belgium (42% of total), Italy (14%), Scandinavia (14%) and Iberia (10%). The company, like all shopping centre owners, has been impacted by the COVID crisis and ongoing shift towards e-commerce as a growing retail channel, which have hurt underlying operations. However, in 2021 the company was able to post a PS growth of +4.9% YoY, with LTM EBITDA of just flat YoY. On a relative basis, the company benefits from its focus on Continental Europe.

where shopping centers are anchored by food retailers continue to most likely US centers anchored by department stores, which have been undergoing significant challenges. The financial position of the foodpan is also more solid than some of the other peers, with a ratio of 14% and a more liquid cash flow position. The board benefits from the experience of David Simon, chairman of the Super Center, and chairman and CEO of a major property trust, and a 10% stake in that firm. The five-year total return for the stock has been 14%.

31 March		2021
Shareholding value	£60.4m	£44.0m
% of investment portfolio*	3.6%	2.8%
% of equity owned	2.1%	2.6%
Share price	1340p	796p

Safestore (UK)

Sainsbury is the UK's largest food store operator, owning 1,000 stores, primarily in the UK (and weighted towards London and the south-east with 44% of its group stores). In addition, the company has a large footprint in the US market and is currently planning to open a new European office (through both a structural and through a merger), taking inroads into the Scandinavian region. Sainsbury has a strong in-house operating platform, which, along with the retail chain, allows it to dominate the UK through market penetration, volume and price control.

The company has also increased earnings growth with organic sales (through its for-fee technology and storage) and through acquisitions (development) and through capital expenditures (storage) and has provided some price relief from January 2000 to December 2001. The company's total earnings growth over this period is 11%.

	2021	2020
31 March		
Shareholding value	£55.5m	£63.9m
% of investment portfolio†	3.3%	4.1%
% of equity owned	0.9%	0.9%
Share price	€103.25	€112.2

LEG (Germany)

HEB is a German residentia company focused on the economically strong region of North Rhine-Westphalia. It is one of the largest real estate companies in Germany. It is a medium size full unit under management and a combined value of €1.5bn. In addition to the strong focus on NRW, the company is also opportunistic on other and expanding in other states with the desire to leverage their market abroad as well as their existing platform. Still with strict and conservative financial criteria, the company has a distinct advantage to be able to add to its regulatory rather than being with a Berlin exposure and to benefit from a relatively high share of state subsidised housing. The company's average return on assets in NRW is 14.5% and a return on equity of 16.6% (2010). It is a public company with 1.5m shares outstanding. In addition, the company has the following characteristics: a relatively high level of employment on the residential side, a proportionally heavy share of rental income at 70-80% in average, a maturity of 10-15 years and a portfolio weighted average of 10-15 years, a 10-15% debt to capitalisation ratio and a 10-15% return on capital after other related returns (cost of 10%).

† Notes:

- > The percentage of investment portfolio positions set out above include exposures through CFD for both the individual positions and the portfolio.
- > The investment Portfolio by Country positions set out on page 16 are the physical holdings only included in the investments held at fair value in the Balance Sheet. The profit or loss positions on the CFD contracts (i.e. not the investment exposure) are also shown on page 16 and are included in the Balance Sheet as debtor's or creditors in the Current assets.

industrials



31 March	2021
Shareholding value	£53.3m
% of investment portfolio†	3.1%
% of equity owned	9.2%
Share price	198p

Industrials Reit (UK)

Industrials REIT (formerly known as Stenprop) is a UK focused multi-sector industrial business. The portfolio has been transformed over a number of years to focus solely on the UK MLI sector, and the £541m portfolio is now c. 90% MLI (as at September 2021), and moving towards 100% in the near term. The UK MLI asset class has seen strong capital value growth, driven by both yield compression and ongoing ERV growth (to March 2022 Industrials REIT has seen like for like ERV growth of +4.3%), with rents coming from a low base (average passing rent in the portfolio was £5.72 at March 2022). In addition to its strong underlying property fundamentals the company's five operating platform gives the company access to data on enquiry levels and demand, as well as allowing for innovative operational approaches such as the use of digital short term smart leases speeding the letting process and reducing any negative drag from portfolio vacancy. Total shareholder return since IPO in June 2018 has been +98%.

31 March	2021
Shareholding value	£51.9m £32.8m
% of investment portfolio†	3.1% 2.1%
% of equity owned	14.7% 10.4%
Share price	382p 330p

Phoenix Spree (UK)

Phoenix Spree is a UK listed company with assets in Germany, specifically Berlin residential assets. The total valuation of the company's property assets was £807m at 31/3/21, and the company continues to benefit from the ongoing supply/demand imbalance in Berlin residential, which has led to a housing shortage. The Mietendeckel (German rent restriction regulation) was repealed in 2021, improving the outlook for free market rental growth as well as increasing prices of condominiums, both of which placed Phoenix Spree in a good position. In 2021 the company achieved a total return (FRR/NAV growth + dividends) of 8% which was aided by the like for like annual valuation uplift of 6.5%. In addition to strong property fundamentals the company initiated a share buyback in 2021 at an average discount to 2020 year end NAV of 17.8%, using the strategy to improve both its earnings and NAV metrics on a per share basis. The five-year total shareholder return had been +8.9%.

31 March	2021
Shareholding value	£47.8m £19.9m
% of investment portfolio†	2.8% 1.3%
% of equity owned	1.1% 0.6%
Share price	£10.59 €8.72

Merlin Properties (Spain)

Merlin is a Spanish diversified REIT with a €1.6bn portfolio. The majority of the company's assets are offices (49%), and the company focuses its exposure on major cities, primarily Madrid and Barcelona. In addition to the office portfolio the company owns shopping centres (1.4%), logistics (10%), non lease assets (14%), with 10% of assets in other uses. In 2021 the logistics assets were the strongest contributor to valuation growth, increasing in value by +14% like for like offsetting a negative move in the shopping centres of -2%, total portfolio like for like growth was +3%. This helped drive the company's FRR/NAV +4.1%/yr and the company was also able to drive 100p/share growth at a rate of +14%. The company ensures that growth does not require excessive financial risk and FCF for the year was maintained at 39% (even the current rising interest rate environment the company also looks to protect its earnings with 70% of the debt at fixed rates, and an average debt maturity of 5.7 years). The five-year total shareholder return has been +13%.

† Notes:

- > The percentage of investment portfolio positions set out above include exposures through CFD for both the individual positions and the portfolio
- > The Investment Portfolio by Country positions set out on page 16 are the physical holdings only, included in the investments held at fair value in the Balance Sheet. The profit or loss positions on the CFD contracts (i.e. not the investment exposure) are also shown on page 16 and are included in the Balance Sheet as debtors or creditors in the Current assets.

Twelve largest equity investments continued

LandSecurities		
	31 March 2021	2021
Shareholding value	£45.2m	£32.8m
% of investment portfolio†	2.7%	2.1%
% of equity owned	0.8%	0.7%
Share price	786p	690p

Land Securities (UK)

Landsec is one of the UK's largest REITs, with a portfolio valued at £11bn. The company's assets are a mix of offices (76%), retail assets (24%) split between shopping centres, outlets, and retail parks), and other uses (10%) such as leisure assets and hotels). 69% of the assets are in central London. Since joining the business in 2020, new CFO Mark Allen has sought to clarify the company's strategy, pledging to reduce the proportion of non-core assets (e.g. hotels, leisure assets and retail parks), while increasing the size of the development pipeline to focus on large mixed-use schemes that others do not have the capabilities to deliver. In addition to the established office development pipeline, the company now plans to spend an additional £1.1bn over five years on mixed-use developments, with a 25% profit on cost target. Balance sheet management has been relatively conservative with a long debt maturity of 7.9 years now driven by LIBOR at 8.1% and 7% at September 2020. At 10.9%, the company intends to raise the capital to fund the development pipeline and long gearing under the high interest and inflationary environment. The remaining 10m of the £1.1bn, the company's total underlying preference has been 13%

pisp		
	31 March 2021	2021
Shareholding value	£44.6m	£42.0m
% of investment portfolio†	2.6%	2.7%
% of equity owned	1.0%	1.0%
Share price	CHF121.5	CHF115.2

PSP (Switzerland)

PSP Swiss Property is one of Switzerland's leading real estate companies, owning properties valued at CHF 3.1bn. These are mainly office and business premises in prime locations in Switzerland's key economic centers. Zurich represents 61% of the company's exposure, with Geneva the second largest at 14%. The portfolio value has moved down and from a level of 8.5% in 2019 to 7.8% at 31/03/21. The company reported adjusted EBITDA of 10.1m, with EBITA increasing +8% YoY while EBITDA has increased +11% YoY. The company will benefit from a development pipeline with the intention to add 1.1m sqm in the next three years. With a track record of 1.2m, the first phase of the 1.1m sqm company remains considerable, and the company operates with a 100% occupancy. Debt declined from 1.1m to 0.9m, 1.4% and the weighted average maturity remains long at 6.4 years. In the year the total shareholder return has been +18%.

gecina		
	31 March 2021	2021
Shareholding value	£44.0m	£53.9m
% of investment portfolio†	2.6%	3.5%
% of equity owned	0.6%	0.7%
Share price	€114.3	€117.4

Gecina (France)

Gecina is the largest office landlord in Europe with a portfolio of more than 800p focused almost exclusively on the Paris region. It owns a portfolio of 1.1bn of retail assets (of which 678m is subtenanting), and is predominantly located in the Paris region. The company develops assets to enhance returns with the current management's strategy being on development pipeline of 1.6bn to be delivered in the coming years. This is a continuation of the total return strategy. The company has historically implemented a long-term approach to development with a focus on prime value and high opportunity. The company has mature assets to provide the capital gains. EBITDA has increased by 10% YoY, the company's EBITDA has increased by 10% YoY, the company's EBITDA has increased by 10% YoY. The final allocation of the company's EBITDA was 10% to shareholders, 10% to debt holders, 10% to reserves, 10% to dividends, 10% to other purposes. The company's EBITDA has increased by 10% YoY, the company's EBITDA has increased by 10% YoY, the company's EBITDA has increased by 10% YoY.

† Notes:

- The percentage of investment portfolio positions set out above include exposures through CFD for both the individual positions and the portfolio
- The investment Portfolio by Country positions set out on page 16 are the physical holdings only, included in the investments held at fair value in the Balance Sheet. The profit or loss positions on the CFD contracts (i.e. not the investment exposure) are also shown on page 16 and are included in the Balance Sheet as debtors or creditors in the Current assets

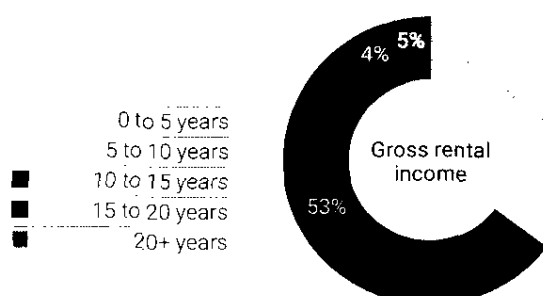
Investment properties

Spread of direct portfolio by capital value (%)

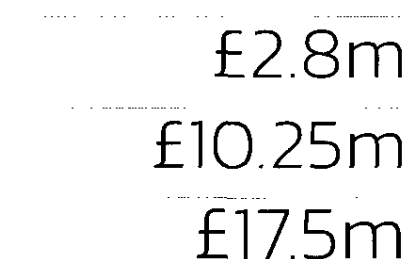
	Retail	Industrial	Residential and ground rents	Other	
West End of London	37.3%	-	12.6%	0.5%	50.4%
Inner London*	1.4%	37.1%	-	-	38.5%
South West	-	11.1%	-	-	11.1%
Total	38.7%	48.2%	12.6%	0.5%	100.0%

*Inner London defined as inside the North and South Circular.

Lease lengths within the direct property portfolio



Contracted rent



The Colonnades, Bishops Bridge Road, London, W2



Sector: Mixed use

Tenure: Freehold

Size (sq ft): 64,000

Principal tenants: Waitrose Ltd, Graham & Green, Happy Lamb Hot Pot, 1Rebel, Specsavers

The property comprises a large mixed use block in Bayswater, constructed in the mid 1970s. The site extends to approximately 2 acres on the north east corner of the junction of Bishops Bridge Road and Porchester Road, close to Bayswater tube station and ongoing development of The Whiteley. The commercial element was extended and refurbished in 2015 with a new 20 year lease being agreed with Waitrose.

Ferrier Street Industrial Estate, Wandsworth, London, SW18



Sector: Industrial

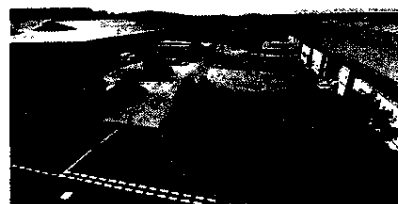
Tenure: Freehold

Size (sq ft): 36,000

Principal tenants: Sweaty Betty, Richard Dawes Fine Wines, Lockdown Bakers

Site of just over an acre, 50 metres from Wandsworth Town railway station in an area that is predominantly residential. The estate comprises 16 small industrial units generally let to a mix of small to medium sized private companies. Planning permission granted in December 2019 for a mixed use employment led redevelopment.

10 Centre, Gloucester Business Park, Gloucester, GL3



Sector: Industrial

Tenure: Freehold

Size (sq ft): 63,000

Principal tenants: Infusion GB, Pulsin Ltd

The 10 Centre comprises six industrial units occupied by two tenants and sits on a 4.5 acre site. Gloucester Business Park is located to the east of Junction 11A of the M5 and one mile to the east of Gloucester City Centre. The property also has easy access to the A417 providing good links to the M4 via Junction 15.

The Company's investment objective is to maximise shareholders' total returns by investing in the shares and securities of property companies and property related businesses internationally and also in investment property located in the UK.

The benchmark is the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Europe Capped Net Total Return Index in Sterling. The index, calculated by FTSE, is free-float based and as at 31 March 2022 had 105 constituent companies. The index limits exposure to any one company to 10% and reweights the other constituents pro-rata. The benchmark website www.epra.com contains further details about the index and performance.

The Company's business model follows that of an externally managed investment trust company. The Company has no employees. Its wholly non-executive Board of Directors retains responsibility for corporate strategy; corporate governance, risk management and internal control, the overall investment and dividend policies, setting limits on gearing and asset allocation and monitoring investment performance.

The Board has appointed BMO Investment Business Limited as the Company's Alternative Investment Fund Manager ('AIFM') with portfolio management delegated to Thames River Capital LLP. Marcus Phayre-Mudge acts as Fund Manager to the Company on behalf of Thames River Capital LLP and Alban Lhonneur is Deputy Fund Manager. George Gay is the Direct Property Manager and Joanne Elliott the Finance Manager. They are supported by a team of equity and portfolio analysts.

Further information in relation to the Board and the arrangements under the Investment Management Agreement can be found in the Report of the Directors on pages 43 to 45.

In accordance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ('AIFMD'), BNP Paribas has been appointed as Depositary to the Company. BNP Paribas also provides custodial and administrative services to the Company. Company Secretarial services are provided by BMO Investment Business Limited.

A summary of the terms of the Investment Management Agreement are set out on pages 54 and 55.



Strategy and investment policies

The investment selection process seeks to identify well managed companies of all sizes. The Manager generally regards future growth and capital appreciation potential more highly than immediate yield or discount to asset value.

Although the investment objective allows for investment on an international basis, the Company's benchmark is a pan European Index and the majority of the investments will be located in that geographical area. Direct property investments are located in the UK only.

As a dedicated investor in the property sector, the Company cannot offer diversification outside that sector, however, within the portfolio there are limitations, as set out below, on the size of individual investments held to ensure that there is diversification within the portfolio.

The maximum holding in the stock of any one issuer or of a single asset is limited to 15% of the portfolio at the point of acquisition. In addition, any holdings in excess of 5% of the portfolio must not in aggregate exceed 40% of the portfolio.

The Manager currently applies the following guidelines for asset allocation:

UK listed equities	25 – 50%
Continental European listed equities	45 – 75%
Direct Property – UK	0 – 20%
Other listed equities	0 – 5%
Listed bonds	0 – 5%
Unquoted investments	0 – 5%

The company may employ levels of gearing from time to time with the aim of enhancing returns subject to an overall maximum of 25% of the portfolio value.

In certain market conditions the Manager may consider it prudent not to employ gearing at all and to hold part of the portfolio in cash.

The current asset allocation guideline is 10% net cash to 25% net gearing (as a percentage of portfolio value).

Investment properties are valued every six months by an external independent valuer. Valuations of all the Group's properties as at 31 March 2022 have been carried out on a RICS Red Book basis and these valuations have been adopted in the accounts.

The Group charges 75% of annual base management fees and finance costs to capital, in line with the Board's expected long-term split of returns in the form of capital gains and income. All performance fees are charged to capital.

It is the Board's current intention to hold no more than 15% of the portfolio in listed closed-ended investment companies.

Some companies investing in commercial or residential property are structured as listed externally managed closed-ended investment companies and therefore form part of our investment universe. Although this is not a model usually favoured by our Fund Manager, some investments are made in these structures in order to acquire a particular sector in the market, where the management team is regarded as especially strong, if the companies grow and become a larger part of our investment universe and/or new companies come to the market in this format. The Fund Manager may wish to increase exposure to those vehicles. If the Manager wishes to increase investment to over 15%, the Company will make an announcement accordingly.

Key Performance Indicators

The Board assesses the performance of the Manager in meeting the Company's objective against the following Key Performance Indicators ('KPIs'):

KPI

The Directors regard the out-performance of the Company's net asset value total return relative to the benchmark as being an overall measure of value delivered to the shareholders over the longer term.

Board monitoring

The Board reviews the performance in detail at each meeting and discusses the results and outlook with the Manager.

Outcome

NAV Total Return* (Annualised)	21.4%	10.3%
Benchmark Total Return (Annualised)	12.2%	5.4%

*NAV Total Return is calculated by re-investing the dividends in the assets and the Company from the relevant ex-dividend date. Dividends are deemed to be re-invested on the ex-dividends date for the benchmark.

KPI

The principal objective of the Company is a total return objective, however, the Fund Manager also aims to deliver a reliable dividend with growth over the longer term.

Board monitoring

The Board reviews statements on income received, future and income forecasts at each meeting.

Although dividend growth in the current year has not matched the change in KPI over 5 years it has been comfortably exceeded.

Outcome

Compound Annual Dividend Growth*	2.1%	6.7%
Compound Annual RPI	9.0%	3.7%

*The final dividend in the time series divided by the initial dividend in the period raised to the power of 1 divided by the number of years in the series.

KPI

Whilst expectations of investment performance are a key driver of the share price discount, in periods where the NAV is above the treatment threshold, over the longer term, there are periods when the discount widens. The Board is aware of the vulnerability of a sector specialist to a change of investor sentiment, and that there can be periods of wider market uncertainty and the impact that can have on the discount.

Board monitoring

The Board takes power at each AGM to buy back and issue shares. When considering the merits of share buy-back or to issue, the Board looks at a number of factors in addition to the short and long-term discount premium to NAV to assess whether action would be beneficial to shareholders overall. Particular attention is paid to the current market sentiment, the outflow impact of any share buy-back activity on the liquidity of the share, and on ongoing financed over the longer term.

Outcome

Average discount*	3.3%	4.6%
Total number of shares repurchased	NIL	NIL

*Average daily discount throughout the period of share price to NAV with income. Source Bloomberg

KPI

The Board is conscious of expenses and aims to deliver a balance between excellent service and costs.

The AIC definition of Ongoing Charges includes any direct property costs in addition to the management fees and all other expenses incurred in running a publicly listed company. As no other investment trust companies hold part of their portfolio in direct property (they either hold 100% of their portfolio as property securities or as direct property), in addition to Ongoing Charges as defined by the AIC, this statistic is shown without direct property costs in order to allow a clearer comparison of overall administration costs with those of other funds investing in securities.

The Board monitors the Ongoing Charges, in comparison to a range of other investment trust companies of similar size, both property sector specialists and other sector specialists.

Board monitoring

Expenses are budgeted for each financial year and the Board reviews regular reports on actual and forecast expenses throughout the year.

Outcome

Ongoing charges excluding performance fees	0.60%	0.63%
Ongoing charges excluding performance fees and Direct Property Costs	0.58%	0.60%

The ongoing charges are competitive when compared to the peer group.

KPI

The Company must continue to operate in order to meet the requirements of Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

Board monitoring

The Board reviews financial information and forecasts at each meeting which set out the requirements outlined in Section 1158.

Outcome

The Directors believe that the conditions and ongoing requirements have been met in respect of the year to 31 March 2022 and that the Company will continue to meet the requirements.

The KPIs are considered to be Alternative Performance Measures as defined later in the Annual Report.

Principal and emerging risks and uncertainties

In delivering long-term returns to shareholders, the Board must also identify and monitor the risks that have been taken in order to achieve that return. The Board has included below details of the principal and emerging risks and uncertainties facing the Company and the appropriate measures taken in order to mitigate these risks as far as practicable.

The ongoing impact of COVID-19 on economies around the world has been recovering throughout this financial year however the invasion of Ukraine by Russia in February had a significant effect on global markets and market uncertainty remains. In addition rising inflation and interest rates bring challenges not seen for many years.

Share price performs poorly in comparison to the underlying NAV

The shares of the Company are listed on the London Stock Exchange and the share price is determined by supply and demand. The shares may trade at a discount or premium to the Company's underlying NAV and this discount or premium may fluctuate over time.

The Board monitors the level of discount or premium at which the shares are trading over the short and longer term.

The Board also undertakes engagement with the shareholders. The Board also receives input at all meetings on the activities of the Company, its strategy, its capital and meetings and events attended by the Fund Manager.

The Company's shares are available for sale by the FMO's private placement and the FMO's may update on the marketing of these shares. The shares are also offered via a public offering and are subject to a number of conditions, including the satisfaction of regulatory requirements.

The Board also monitors the level of discount or premium at which the shares are trading.

Poor investment performance of the portfolio relative to the benchmark

The Company's portfolio is actively managed in accordance with the investment objectives of the Company. The investment performance of the portfolio is measured against the benchmark and the Company's investment objectives.

The Manager will seek to outperform the benchmark. The Board will monitor the performance of the portfolio and the Manager's investment strategy and will seek to ensure that the Manager's investment strategy is consistent with the Company's investment objectives.

The Manager will also monitor the performance of the portfolio and the Manager's investment strategy and will seek to ensure that the Manager's investment strategy is consistent with the Company's investment objectives.

Market risk

Both share prices and exchange rates may move rapidly and adversely impact the value of the Company's portfolio. Although the portfolio is diversified across a number of geographical regions, the investment mandate is focused on a single sector and therefore the portfolio will be sensitive towards the property sector, as well as global equity markets more generally.

Property companies are subject to many factors which can adversely affect their investment performance. These include the general economic and financial environment in which they operate, interest rates, availability of investment and development finance and regulations issued by governments and authorities.

Although we have now exited the European Union, the structure of our relationship with Continental Europe continues to evolve and there could be an impact on our operations across each sector.

The COVID-19 global pandemic continued for much of the financial year. It has changed the way we live and work, uncertainty remains regarding the impact on economies, and property markets around the world both in the short and longer term.

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia in February 2022 created further market volatility and uncertainty which remains. Inflation and interest rates are rising globally to levels not seen in over 10 years.

Any strengthening or weakening of Sterling will have a direct impact as a proportion of our Balance Sheet is denominated in GBP denominated currencies. The currency exposure is maintained in line with the benchmark and will change over time. As at 31 March 2022, 66% of the Company's exposure was to currencies other than Sterling.

The Board receives and considers a regular report from the Manager detailing asset allocation, investment decisions, currency exposures, gearing levels and rationale in relation to the prevailing market conditions.

The report considers the impact of a range of current issues and sets out the Manager's response in positioning the portfolio and the ongoing monitoring for the property market and wider global and wider economic sector.

The Company is unable to maintain dividend growth

Lower earnings in the underlying portfolio putting pressure on the Company's ability to grow the dividend could result from a number of factors:

- Lower earnings and distributions in investee companies. Companies in some property sectors continue to be negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic although many have returned by paying dividends, some are at a lower level than previously and a few are continuing to withhold dividends.
- Prolonged vacancies in the direct property portfolio and lease or rental renegotiations as a result of longer term changes anticipated following COVID-19.
- Strengthening of Sterling reducing the value of overseas dividend receipts in sterling terms. The Company did see a material increase in the level of earnings in the year leading up to the COVID-19 pandemic. A significant factor in this was the weakening of sterling following the Brexit decision. Although this has now passed, the value of sterling may continue to fluctuate in the near or medium term as the longer term implications of Brexit and COVID-19 and the impact on the UK and European economies become clearer. The invasion of Ukraine by Russia has also increased market uncertainty. The longer term implications will differ across the European economies. This could lead to currency volatility. Strengthening of sterling would lead to a fall in earnings.
- Adverse changes in the tax treatment of dividends or other income received by the Company and
- Changes in the timing of dividend payments from investee companies.
- Impact of higher interest rates on distributions from investee companies.
- Negative outlook leading to a reduction in gearing levels in order to protect capital in an adverse effect on earnings.

- The Board receives and considers regular income forecasts.
- Income forecast sensitivity to changes in FX rates is also monitored.
- The Company has substantial revenue reserves which are drawn upon when required.
- The Board continues to monitor the impact of Brexit and COVID-19 and the longer term implications for income generation.

Principal and emerging risks and uncertainties continued

Principal and emerging risks and uncertainties

Accounting and operational risks

Disruption or failure of systems and processes underpinning the services provided by third parties and the risk that these suppliers provide a sub-standard service

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the longer term changes in working practices at the administrator and other service providers

Third party service providers provide periodic reports to the Board on their control environments and business continuity provisions and on a regular basis.

The Management Engagement Committee considers the performance of each of the service providers on a regular basis and considers their ongoing appointment and terms and conditions.

The Custodian and Depositary are responsible for the safeguarding of assets. In the event of a loss of assets, the Depositary must return assets of an identical type or corresponding value unless it is able to demonstrate that the loss was the result of an event beyond their reasonable control.

Monitoring the quality and timeliness of services as service providers adopt wide spread home working following the COVID-19 pandemic and the operation of the durability of the arrangements. Muni-Organisation have now incorporated home working into their operational structure as a permanent feature.

Financial risks

The Company's investment activities expose it to a variety of financial risks which include counterparty credit risk, liquidity risk and the valuation of financial instruments.

Details of these risks together with the policies for managing them are found in the Note to the Financial Statements in the full Annual Report and Accounts.

Loss of Investment Trust Status

The Company has been accepted by HM Revenue & Customs as an investment trust company subject to continuing to meet the relevant eligibility conditions. As such the Company is exempt from capital gains tax on the profits realised from the sale of investments.

Any breach of the relevant eligibility conditions would add to the Company losing investment trust status and being subject to corporation tax on capital gains realised within the Company/Group.

The Investment Management part of the investment portfolio, volume and composition, depends on the assurance that the Group's and MTA's MCI are not reduced. The results are reported to the Board at each meeting.

The MCI measures are reviewed by the company, having been for the year ended 31st March 2021, the Board in the year end tax calculation and on MTA's MCI and on the

Legal, regulatory and reporting risks

Failure to comply with the London Stock Exchange Listing Rules and Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules, failure to meet the requirements of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Regulations, the provision of the Companies Act 2006 and other UK, European and overseas legislation affect UK companies.

Failure to meet the required accounting standards or make appropriate disclosures in the Interim and Annual Reports.

The board receives regular regulatory updates from the Manager of Compliance, regulatory legal advisors and the Auditor. The Board considers these reports and recommendations and takes a final ruling.

The E₁ and E₂ bands are observed to occur and disperse from the deep station.

• **Inter- and intra-individual differences** are explained at a group or personal level.

Inappropriate use of gearing

Gearing, either through the use of bank debt or derivatives, may be utilised from time to time. Whilst the use of gearing is intended to enhance the NAV total return, it will have the opposite effect when the return of the Company's investment portfolio is negative or where the cost of debt is higher than the return from the portfolio.

The Board receives regular reports from the Manager on the levels of gearing in the portfolio. These are considered against the gearing limits set in the investment Guidelines and also in the context of current market conditions and sentiment. The level of debt is monitored and a balance sought between term, cost and flexibility.

Personnel changes at Investment Manager

Loss of portfolio manager or other key staff

The Chairman held bi-regular meetings with the Fund Management team.

The fee basis of rewards the core infrastructure and depth and quality of resources. The fee structure incentivises out-performance and is fundamental in the ability to retain key staff.

Long-term viability

In accordance with provision 31 of the UK Corporate Governance Code, which requires the Company to assess the prospects of the Company over the longer term, the Directors have assessed the prospects of the Company over the coming five years. This period is used by the Board during the strategic planning process as it considers this period of time to be appropriate for a business of the Company's nature and size.

This assessment takes account of the Company's current position and the policies and processes for managing the principal and emerging risks set out on pages 26 to 27 and the Company's ability to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of assessment.

In making this statement the Board carried out a robust assessment of the principal and emerging risks facing the Company including those that might threaten its business model, future performance, solvency and liquidity.

In reaching their conclusions the Directors have reviewed five-year forecasts for the Company with sensitivity analysis to a number of assumptions: investee company dividend growth, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, tax rates and asset value growth.

In assessing of the viability of the Company the Directors have noted that:

- The Company has a long-term investment strategy, under which it invests mainly in readily realisable, publicly listed securities and which restricts the level of borrowings.
- If the current portfolio is fully liquidated, it could be liquidated within five trading days and 10% within 10 trading days.
- On a group basis, current assets exceed current liabilities at the Balance Sheet Date.
- The Company invests in real estate related companies and in real estate assets and invests in commercial real estate directly. These investments provide cash receipts in the form of dividends, Property Income Distributions and rental income.

- The Company is able to take advantage of its closed-ended investment trust company structure and able to hold a proportion of its portfolio in less liquid, direct property and the less liquid securities of smaller companies with a view to long-term outperformance.

- At the Balance Sheet date the Company had £85 million undrawn on its revolving loan facilities.

- The structure has also enabled the Company to secure long-term financing. EUR 50 million loan notes issued in 2016 are due to mature at par in 2026 and GBP 15 million loan notes issued on the same date are due to mature at par in 2031.

- The impact of COVID-19 on the UK and European commercial property markets has steadily diminished through the year. This resulted in dividend receipts from investee companies in the current year significantly stronger than the prior year as the majority of companies have now returned to paying dividends, although some at lower levels than before the pandemic. There was an improvement in income in the year under review, although changes in dividend timetables delayed receipt of some income and the extent of further recovery in the forthcoming year.

- The invasion of Ukraine in February created further market volatility and uncertainty. However the portfolio remains highly liquid.

- The direct property portfolio was well positioned in respect of the COVID-19 crisis and rental collection was robust. We have very limited exposure to retail and some smaller sub-sectors in the hospitality sector have experienced the impact of COVID-19 on the direct portfolio through the COVID-19 lockdown and restrictions.

- The expenses of the Company are largely predictable and much of the amount is paid to the agents. Regular and substantial trading income and expenditure forecasts are used to make provision for the year ahead, showing that the Company could suffer a reduction in earnings in 2020 and still be able to meet its obligations from revenue cash flow as they fall due. Expenses could be met entirely from cash flow required due to the liquid nature of the portfolio.

- The Company has no employees and consequently does not have redundancy or other employment related liabilities or responsibilities
- The Company retains title to its assets held by the Custodian which are subject to further safeguards imposed on the Depositary
- The impact of a range of factors have been considered in terms of the potential effect on Sterling. 66% of the portfolio is exposed to currencies other than Sterling

The following assumptions have been made in assessing the longer-term viability:

- Real Estate will continue to be an investable sector of international stock markets and investors will continue to wish to have exposure to that sector
- Closed-ended investment trust companies will continue to be in demand by investors and regulation or tax legislation will not change to an extent to make the structure unattractive in comparison to other investment products
- The performance of the Company will continue to be satisfactory. Should the Board deem that performance is less than satisfactory it has the appropriate powers to replace the Investment Manager

The Company's business model, capital structure and strategy have enabled the Company to operate over many decades, and the Board expects this to continue into the future. The Directors confirm therefore that they have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue in operation and meet its liabilities in full over the coming five years to 31 March 2027.

Responsible investment

Approach

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors can present both opportunities and threats to the performance we aim to deliver to our shareholders. The Board is therefore committed to taking a responsible approach on ESG matters. This covers the Company's own responsibilities on governance and reporting and, the most material way in which the Company can have an impact, through responsible ownership of the investments that are made on its behalf by its Manager.

As a long term investor, governance and sustainability considerations have always been embedded in our Manager's investment process. ESG risk assessments and considerations are integrated into the detailed fundamental investment research and analysis that takes place on any potential investment before it is considered for inclusion in the portfolio and continues on an ongoing basis for all investments held.

This approach is in line with the definition of an Article 6 Fund under the EU's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulations. Whilst this is currently European not UK regulation it is nonetheless a widely utilised definition.

There are two fundamental considerations to investment in property companies: the assets themselves and their management. The Manager seeks to invest in sustainable assets which are managed by quality teams in a well governed corporate structure. As a result, there has been a long-standing and strong culture of stewardship in the Manager's investment approach. The Manager believes that engaging with companies is best in the first instance, rather than simply divesting or excluding investment opportunities. However there are instances where governance matters have driven a decision not to invest in a company. As one of the largest teams investing in pan-European real estate equities, our Manager meets with a significant number of the management teams of investee and potential investee companies each year and has a robust record of engagement with an agenda of reducing risk, improving performance and encouraging best practice. Over the course of the year our management team participated in 126 individual or group meetings with board members and their management teams.

Corporate Governance disclosure requirements have increased transparency enormously in recent years and enabled informed engagement. A lot of social and employment practices also gaining increased

focus and disclosure. Environmental measures are now rapidly coming to the fore and with wider disclosure requirements being placed upon our investee companies, the Manager is able to scrutinise more easily other measures such as climate change and sustainability policies and outcomes.

Company Corporate Governance and Reporting

The Board also recognises the importance of the Company's own Governance and disclosures. The Company's compliance with the A.C. Code of Corporate Governance is detailed in the Corporate Governance Statement on page 16 of this Annual Report.

Under Section 114 of the Companies Act 2006 there is the requirement to detail information about employee and human rights, including information about any policies it has in relation to these matters and effectiveness of these policies. As the Company has no employees, this requirement does not apply. The Company is not within the scope of the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015 because it has not exceeded the turnover threshold and is therefore not obliged to make a slavery and human trafficking statement. The Directors are satisfied that, to the best of their knowledge, the Company's principal suppliers, which are listed on page 114, comply with the provisions of the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015. These are principally professional advisers and service providers in the financial services industry, consequently the Board considers the Company to be low risk in relation to this matter.

The board currently comprises three male Directors and two female Directors. The activities of the Nomination Committee in relation to Board changes are referred to in the Nomination Committee Report on pages 52 and 53. The Board's diversity policy is outlined in more detail in the Corporate Governance Report. The Manager has an equal opportunity policy which is set out in its Recruitment and Promotion.

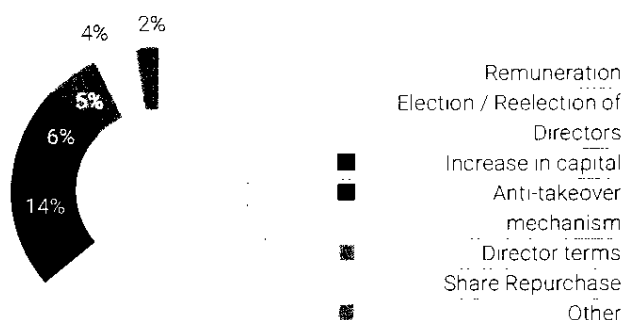
The Company has no agreed disclosure obligation to report from third parties and does not have responsibility for any statements or disclosing sources under the Companies Act 2006. Strategic Report and Directors' Report, Regulations 2013. Investment trust companies are currently exempt from reporting against the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) but the Board will continue to monitor the situation.

Governance of Investee Companies and Exercise of Voting Power

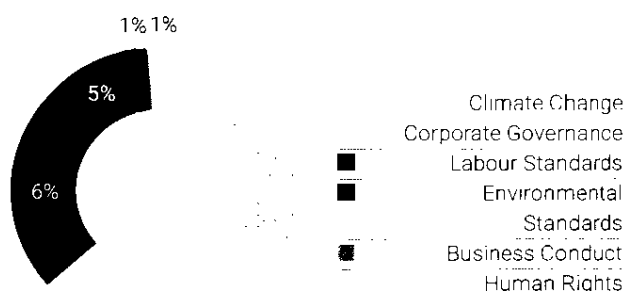
The Manager has a corporate governance voting policy which, in its opinion, accords with current best practice whilst maintaining a primary focus on financial returns. The exercise of voting rights attached to the portfolio has been delegated to the Manager. Where practicable all shareholdings were voted at all company meetings in the financial year in accordance with BMO GAM's own corporate governance policies. This ensures that a strong, consistent approach is taken to proxy voting which backs up and reinforces engagement, takes a robust line on key governance issues such as executive pay and integrates environmental, social & diversity issues and sustainability practices into the voting process. The Manager regularly engages with companies on governance matters, supported by our significant stakes in large property companies. Our size in this specialist area of the equity market has helped ensure our views are heard, augmented by the strength of BMO's Responsible Investment team and their broader engagement.

BMO's Responsible Investment Annual Review provides more information on its firm-level stewardship policies, as well as how these comply with the expectations of the UK Stewardship Code 2020. The Manager is a signatory of the UK Stewardship Code. Its statement of compliance can be found on the Managers' website at bmogam.com.

During the financial year, the Manager voted against 46 items, resulting in at least one vote against management proposals at 47% of shareholder meetings. Of the items voted against, the proposals can be broadly categorised as follows:



For the year the Manager engaged with 28 companies directly on a range of ESG related matters. These engagements were conducted at both the board and senior executive level as well as directly with investor relations. Topics of engagement were split as follows:



The Manager tracks the milestone of the engagement strategy and has seen progress this year on a number of matters. Examples include the publication of net zero carbon targets, the publication of sustainability reports, companies becoming a living wage employer and improvements in corporate governance incorporating changes to remuneration policies.

Environmental

Environmental policies in the property sector focus largely on sustainability and climate change. Climate change is one of the defining challenges of modern times.

The management team have sourced data and research from several providers including the BMO Responsible Investment team, MSCI and Global ESG Benchmark for Real Assets (GRESB).

The quantity and depth of data available in our sector varies greatly: the larger companies now have teams dedicated to providing environmental input data and reporting. However many of our companies are small and do not currently have the resources to contribute data to the organisations providing analysis to the investor community. As a consequence, we see strong correlations between company size, maturity and overall scores. Since our investment strategy leads us to own focused mid-sized companies in preference to some of the larger diversified ones, the portfolio's overall ESG score might tend to be unaltered compared to the wider benchmark.

With environmental issues, owing to the fast and inevitable increased legislation, we expect to find more rapid improvements and standardisation in data provision, increasing our ability to engage with companies on these matters.

Responsible investment continued

GRESB

GRESB is a mission driven and investor led organization providing standardised and validated ESG data to the capital markets. Established in 2009, GRESB now covers over USD 5 trillion in real estate assets, publishing i) an annual real estate assessment score for participating companies and ii) a public disclosure score for all listed real estate companies. The real estate assessment score ranks Environment, Social and Governance metrics based on data contributed directly from participating companies, whilst the public disclosure score evaluates the level of ESG disclosure by listed property companies and REITS.

Further detail on GRESB can be found at www.gresb.com

For 2022 there is reduced GRESB Real Estate Assessment coverage of the Company's equity portfolio (50% from 51%). We have provided feedback to GRESB and a request to identify and prioritise those companies in the portfolio which are not covered under the Real Estate Assessment.

A number of the listed German Residential companies did not participate in the Real Estate Assessment due to GRESB requiring data to be submitted at the asset or building level and not terms around fair comparisons of data aggregation. We accept that this is a reasonable position to take for large apartment portfolios and have discussed changes to the Real Estate Assessment with GRESB to better reflect this asset class and encourage participation.

MSCI

MSCI ESG research covers a wide range of environmental impact measures including CO2 and greenhouse gas emissions, energy and water usage, in addition to wider corporate governance scores. Further detail can be found at www.msci.com/our-solutions/esg-investing/esg-ratings

Coverage of our sector increased from 98% to 99% and the Fund's portfolio from 33% to 89%. Where coverage is based on public data, a significant proportion is included, whereas where specific data has to be submitted by companies the coverage is currently much thinner.

The table below compares coverage by both data providers year on year.

Data coverage as % of weight of the invested equity portfolio

2022

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Rated	50%	54%	97%	97%	89%	99%
Unrated	50%	46%	3%	3%	11%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: GRESB, MSCI, BYG Global Asset Management. Data as at 31/03/2022. Fund exposure calculated as the % weight of the invested equity portfolio.

2021

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Rated	54%	55%	96%	99%	83%	98%
Unrated	46%	45%	4%	1%	17%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: GRESB, MSCI, BYG Global Asset Management. Data as at 31/03/2021. Fund exposure calculated as the % weight of the invested equity portfolio.

One area where we are starting to see more data is in emissions reporting so we have tentatively begun to map out some data below with the emphasis being more on direction of travel than the absolute measures themselves. This is also an area where we expect to see change which is also explained.

Portfolio-weighted carbon intensity

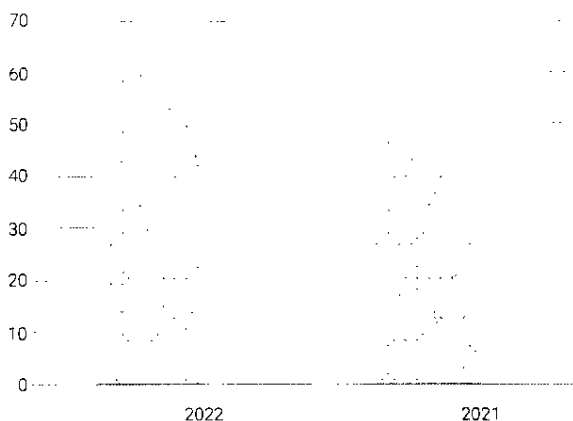
Last year, for the first time, we disclosed, as best we were able to, the portfolio-weighted carbon intensity of the total portfolio.

Carbon Risk measures exposure to carbon intensive companies. MSCI's definition and calculation, with data based on MSCI CarbonMetrics, is the portfolio weighted average of issuer carbon intensity. At the issuer level, Carbon Intensity is the ratio of annual scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions to annual revenue. Carbon Risk is categorized as Very Low (0 to <15), Low (15 to <70), Moderate (70 to <250), High (250 to <525) and Very-High (>=525).

The Carbon Risk of the equity portfolio, measured at the financial year end, was 63.3 T CO₂E/\$M Sales, falling within the low risk MSCI category. The fund's portfolio weighted carbon intensity was broadly in line with that of the benchmark of 60.6.

Comparing against the results from last year shows a headline c.25% increase in carbon intensity for both our own equity portfolio and the index. There are a number of reasons for this. Whilst the ratio is a snapshot taken at each financial year end reflecting the change in equity holdings over the period, there is also wider coverage of data at the 2022 financial year end (89% for the current year fund holdings versus 82% for the prior year). The latest emissions data for each company is captured by MSCI on publication of their data; each company is not releasing their data at the same point so timing differences will arise. The ratio will also be impacted by the changing value of \$/Sales, including the impact of FX rates. However, within these limitations, we can be reasonably confident that the Carbon Risk of the fund is in line with the wider benchmark.

T CO₂E/\$M Sales

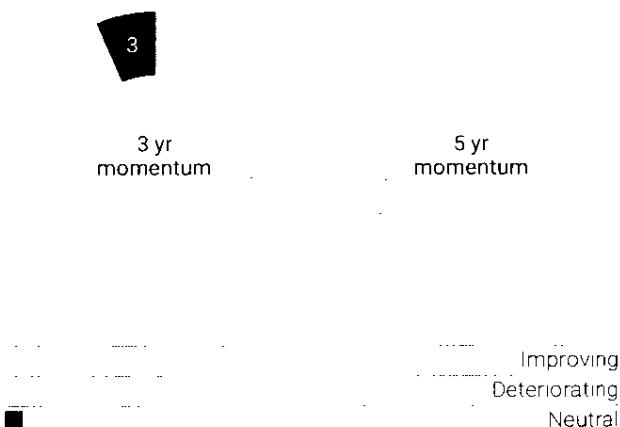


TR Property Investment Trust

FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Europe Capped Index

In order to attempt to give a picture of the direction of travel, we have looked at the individual companies the fund holds to assess which have improving or deteriorating carbon intensity metrics over 3 and 5 year periods.

This analysis depends upon the integrity of the underlying data and breadth of data coverage, so we would flag that this is a work in progress, but it indicated a positive trend as awareness improves and companies are obliged to disclose data.



65% of our benchmark companies are improving, 25% are deteriorating and 10% are neutral. This is a positive trend, indicating that the fund is generally improving its carbon intensity metrics over the 3 year period.

Source: MSCI, BMO Global Asset Management. Data as at 31.03.2022

Responsible investment continued

For the property sector, the focus is currently on the energy efficiency of buildings once they are occupied, but we expect in time more attention will be paid to the carbon emitted in getting them built and eventually dismantled which accounts for a large proportion of a building's emissions over its lifespan.

The Company is committed to ESG as a core principle and we expect to increase the visibility of the various ESG initiatives over time.

We are of the view that the ESG rating industry and its approach and processes is still immature with significant limitations making it difficult to draw true comparisons and make fully informed decisions. The assessments from the various data providers reach different conclusions as they do not all score in a consistent way. Some of the assessments are subjective and different data providers have different definitions and criteria.

We expect this to eventually converge into some form of consensus or standardisation but it still has a way to go. Conceptually making ESG comparisons between companies and portfolios appears simple, but it is actually rather complex and it is important to ensure that valid comparisons are being made. Asset Managers, Wealth Managers and the industry Gatekeepers are investing a great deal of resource in this area and scrutinising the data provided more rigorously. A lot of shortcomings are being uncovered and the different approaches highlighted. This in turn will put pressure on the data providers to improve the quality and clarify the basis of their analysis.

The Manager is dedicating resource to the analysis of the information available and also has the benefit of the knowledge of its award winning Responsible Investment Team.

Our data coverage improved with our Manager's inclusion of the Climate Change with our investor community. Environmental matters are reported to our stakeholders and our clients.

Direct Property Portfolio

The Management team recognise the importance of sustainability in our business and in the direct property assets which we invest in, hold and manage on behalf of our investors. Property impacts upon the environment, the health and wellbeing of occupants, and the communities in which they are situated. Specific issues relevant to the physical property investment portfolio include, for example, responsible and sustainable refurbishment practices, efficient use of resources throughout their operation, and design and services to support the health and wellbeing of occupants and local communities.

The Trust aims to integrate ESG into all elements of its business practice through our investments in our assets directly and through our partnership with our Managing Agents and tenants.

Occupiers are increasingly considering employee wellbeing when selecting workspace. Natural light, biophilic fitness facilities and other occupier amenities all provide a competitive edge. Through our occupier focused opportunity led approach this means being a responsible owner of commercial real estate helping our occupiers succeed and being valued by all our stakeholders.

To deliver on our purpose, we have in place three distinct strategic pillars: Asset Energy Performance (Environmentally), Occupier engagement (Social) and Operational Performance (Governance). These pillars include a range of strategic priorities which guide the direction of our ESG Strategy and we regularly review this together with our managing agents.

(Environmental) - Asset Energy Performance

During the year our managing agent, joined the Better Buildings Partnership and a collaboration of the UK's leading commercial property owners to support voluntary action to the commercial sector in reducing carbon footprint and saving costs in electricity by 10%. Part of this is achieved through energy data collection through our multi-Meter Readings API's which allow us to set targets against area covered from the work and funds have been in place to the BBR.

The important implementing efforts are related to data management alongside changes in the data collection process to obtain greater visibility of our utility consumption allowing us to track our utility data and the associated costs in the coming year better understood. Our brand is recognised at meter level which will allow us to have a better understanding of it. Generation of our electricity through energy targets.

The groundwork being undertaken to further develop the data management processes and improve data quality will underpin the creation of asset sustainability action plans.

As part of our continuing asset management strategy we review the EPC ratings of all our assets to identify opportunities to improve the EPC rating on re-letting of units or engagement with occupiers to undertake works. TRPITs exposure to EPC risk has been well managed, with every applicable UK property having a valid EPC rating. To future-proof the portfolio, the Managers Sustainability and Social Responsibility Committee has established a target to achieve a minimum EPC rating of D for all planned refurbishments and upgrade works to the portfolio. We acknowledge the shift towards a minimum EPC grade of B by 2030.

GRESB and our use of data from GRESB has been described on page 34. For 2022/23 the Company will be submitting fund data to GRESB for benchmarking against its peers. 2022/23 will be the first benchmarking year for the Trust's property portfolio and we are targeting annual improvements in the GRESB score on our direct portfolio.

(Social) Occupier Engagement

The Trust recognises that despite many sustainability related activities being devolved to tenants, it still has a duty to influence their behaviour. Through our hands on management approach we seek to pro-actively engage with occupiers and explore ways in which we can support, encourage and potentially invest in their ESG related objectives.

(Governance) Operational Performance

We are in partnership with our building advisers establishing an ESG-focused refurbishment checklist. This will provide a set of guidelines to ensure our refurbishment process and refurbished buildings meet the appropriate environmental, social and governance standards based on the scope and type of refurbishment works being undertaken. The Trust has already committed to all major refurbishment projects being grounded in Performance by Design as developed by the Better Buildings Partnership.

Our occupiers account for the majority of the energy consumption of our buildings. In recognition that we need to partner with our occupiers, in 2021 we developed a Green Lease toolkit for all new leases. This involves tenant education into the benefit to working together to reduce energy and water consumption as well waste generation.

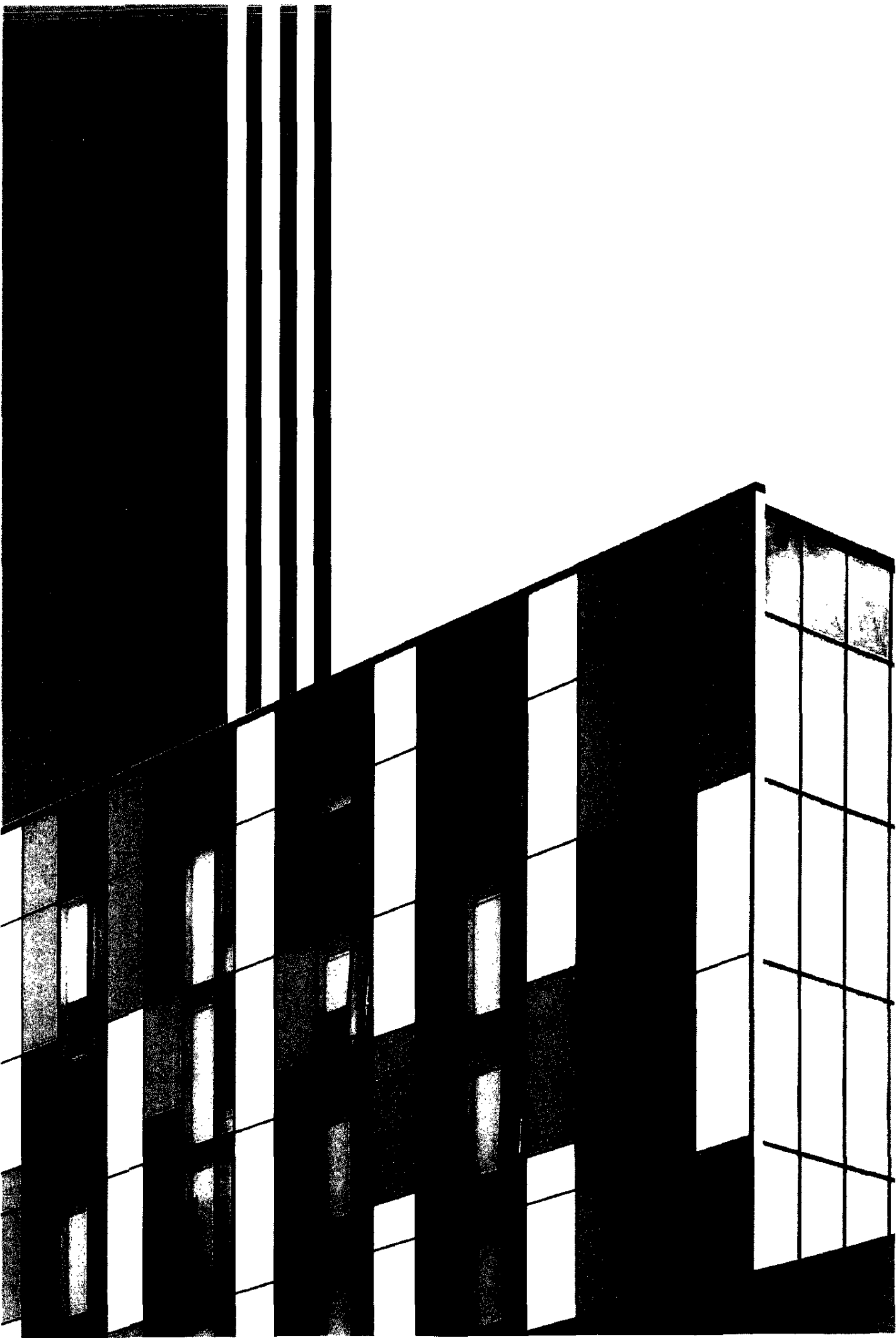
We are aware of the impact via our supply chain and have formed our ESG strategy way in which we engage in business with 3rd party suppliers to complement our Net Carbon Zero goals whilst also making positive contribution to society, minimizing any negative impact on people and the environment and to promote safe and fair working conditions and the responsible management of social, ethical, and environmental issues in our supply chain.

This year we have completed the review of our sustainability priorities and material issues. A key recommendation regarding one of those material issues, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, was to start the journey towards net zero carbon and assess its feasibility. This is a key challenge facing the real estate sector with many companies beginning to publish their own net zero carbon pathways. A related issue is to develop our reporting under the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures recommendations. We have recognised that to develop our net zero carbon pathway we will need to partner with a third party specialist, and are currently working through the selection process. We intend to define our net zero carbon pathway and targets in line with the Better Buildings Partnership framework during the course of this year.

By order of the Board
David Watson

Governance





Directors



David Watson

Appointed:
April 2017

Experience:

David became Chairman in July 2016, prior to which he served as the Howard Stern or Independent Director (2011) and Chairman of the World Economic Forum (2014) for 4 years as a former Director of M&G. Through his former role as director of four equity investment trusts and as a member of the Board of the Chief Finance Officer of Aviva General Insurance, he has a particular background and has had a distinguished career in the financial services industry.

Skills and contribution to the Board:

Through his extensive financial and financial industry experience, he brings a wealth of knowledge and management and experience in the financial industry. He has extensive experience in a number of areas including: Risk, Governance, Insurance, General Insurance, and Engagement.

Other appointments:

David is currently a member of the Board of Directors of the Howard Stern or Independent Director (2011) and a member of the Board of Directors of the World Economic Forum (2014) for 4 years as a former Director of M&G.



Kate Bolsover

Appointed:
October 2019

Experience:

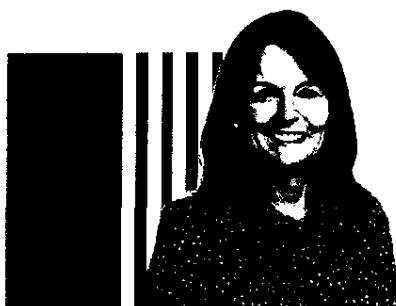
Kate has worked for various financial institutions and has a strong background in the financial services industry. She has worked for various financial institutions and has a strong background in the financial services industry. She has worked for various financial institutions and has a strong background in the financial services industry.

Skills and contribution to the Board:

Through her extensive financial and financial industry experience, she brings a wealth of knowledge and management and experience in the financial industry. She has extensive experience in a number of areas including: Risk, Governance, Insurance, General Insurance, and Engagement.

Other appointments:

Kate is currently a member of the Board of Directors of the Howard Stern or Independent Director (2011) and a member of the Board of Directors of the World Economic Forum (2014) for 4 years as a former Director of M&G.



Sarah-Jane Curtis

Appointed:
January 2020

Experience:

Sarah-Jane is a Member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. She was previously Business Director at *Hamster Village for Value Retail*. Prior to that, Sarah-Jane was a director of Covent Garden for Capital and Counties PLC. She has also worked for Grosvenor for 14 years, including as London Estate Director (retail, residential) and Fund Manager for Liverpool ONE.

Skills and contribution to the Board:

Sarah-Jane has gained extensive experience during her varied career, particularly in the retail and experience sectors and in fund and investment management activities.

Other appointments:

Sarah-Jane is currently Property Director of *Hamster Motion*, as well as a consultant to *Value Retail*.



Simon Marrison

Appointed:
September 2011

Experience:

Simon joined the Board in September 2011 and became Senior Independent Director in July 2020. He has over 30 years' experience in the European property investment industry. He is currently senior advisor for European Real Estate at Kichberg Kravis Roberts (KKR). Prior to that he spent 14 years at Capitalia Investment Management where he was European CEO for 12 years with responsibility for a portfolio of over £10 billion across Europe.

Simon has been based in Paris since 2000, having started his career in London in 1981. He was a partner at Hoare & Barker (now Cushman & Wakefield) and from 1994 to 2001 he was at Rodamco where he became Country Manager for France. He joined Casa plc in 2001 as Managing Director for Continental Europe.

Skills and contribution to the Board:

Simon brings a wealth of experience, particularly in the European property market. He has gained leadership and management skills, and a deep understanding and appreciation of the investment management.

Other appointments:

Chair and Director, European House of English Architects



Tim Gillbanks

Appointed:
January 2018

Experience:

Tim is a Chartered Accountant, with 30 years' experience in the financial services and investment industry. Most recently he spent 13 years at Columbia Threadneedle Investments, initially as Chief Financial Officer, then Chief Operating Officer and finally as Interim Chief Executive Officer.

Skills and contribution to the Board:

Tim brings a wealth of experience, particularly in financial services and investment management. His previous financial experience, during his career, has been primarily in his role as the UK chair of the Audit Committee.

Other appointments:

Tim is currently Non-Executive Director of Brown Shipley & Co. Limited, Janus Henderson (UK) Investment Management and Janus Henderson Group Holdings Limited. He is also a non-executive director of Janus Henderson (UK).

Managers



Marcus Phayre-Mudge

Marcus Phayre-Mudge joined the management team for the Company at Henderson Global Investors in January 1997, initially managing the Company's direct property portfolio and latterly focusing on real estate equities, managing a number of UK and pan-European real estate equity funds in addition to activities in the Trust. Marcus moved to Thames River Capital in October 2004 where he is also fund manager of Thames River Property Growth & Income Fund Limited. Prior to joining Henderson, Marcus was an investment surveyor at Knight Frank (1990) and was made an Associate Partner in the fund management division (1995). He qualified as a Chartered Surveyor in 1992 and has a BSc (Hons) in Land Management from Reading University.



Jo Elliott

Jo Elliott has been Finance Manager since 1995, first at Henderson Global Investors then, since January 2005, at Thames River Capital, where she joined as CFO for the property team. She joined Henderson Global Investors in 1995, where she most recently held the position of Director of Property, Finance & Operations, Europe. Previously she was Corporate Finance Manager with London and Edinburgh Trust plc and prior to that was an investment treasury analyst with Heron Corporation plc. Jo has a BSc (Hons) in Zoology from the University of Nottingham and qualified as a Chartered Accountant with Ernst & Young in 1998.



George Gay

George Gay has been the Direct Property Fund Manager since 2008. He joined Thames River Capital in 2006 as its start direct property manager and qualified as a Chartered Surveyor in 2006. George was previously at the City Investment agent Morgan Rebeck where as an investment graduate he gained considerable work experience, in particular as an MA in Property valuation and valuation, from City University.



Alban Lhonneur

Alban Lhonneur, Deputy Fund Manager joined Thames River Capital in August 2019. He was previously at Citigroup Global Markets as an Equity Research Analyst, covering the Continental European Real Estate and Infrastructure sectors. He was also at Societe Generale Securities, where he focused on the sports & leisure sector. He has a BSc in Finance and Management from the ESSEC University in France and the MSc at Brunel University, London. He also attended EFMD EQUIS High Business School. In 2017 he obtained a post graduate specialised Master in Finance from ESCP Business School.

Report of the Directors

The Directors present the audited financial statements of the Group and the Company and their Strategic Report and Report of Directors for the year ended 31 March 2022. The Group comprises TR Property Investment Trust plc and its wholly owned subsidiaries. As permitted by legislation, some matters normally included in the Report of the Directors have been included in the Strategic Report because the Board considers them to be of strategic importance. Therefore, the review of the business of the Company, recent events and outlook can be found on pages 4 to 37.

Status

The Company is an investment company, as defined in Section 833 of the Companies Act 2006 and operates as an investment trust in accordance with Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

The Company has a single share class: Ordinary shares with a nominal value of 25p each which are premium listed on the London Stock Exchange.

The Company has received confirmation from HM Revenue & Customs that it has been accepted as an approved investment trust for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2012 subject to the Company continuing to meet the eligibility conditions of Section 1158 Corporation Tax Act 2010 and the ongoing requirements for approved companies in Chapter 3 of Part 2 Investment Trust (Approved Company) (Tax) Regulations 2011 (Statutory Instrument 2011/2399).

The Directors are of the opinion that the Company has conducted and will continue to conduct its affairs so as to maintain investment trust status. The Company has also conducted its affairs, and will continue to conduct its affairs, in such a way as to comply with the Individual Savings Accounts Regulations. The Ordinary shares can be held in Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs).

Net assets and dividends

At 31 March 2022 the net assets of the Company amounted to £1,563 million (2021: £1,325 million) on a per share basis 192.43p (2021: 117.94p) per share.

Revenue earnings per share for the year amounted to 13.69p (2021: 12.25p) and the Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 9.20p (2021: 9.60p) per share bringing the total dividend for the year to 11.50p (2021: 11.20p). In arriving at their dividend proposal, the Board also reviewed the income forecaster for the year to March 2022.

Performance details are set out in the Financial Highlights on page 2 and the outcome of what the Directors consider to be the Key Performance Indicators on pages 24 and 25. The Chairman's Statement and the Manager's Report give full details and analysis of the results for the year.

Share capital and share repurchases

At 31 March 2022, the Company had 317,250,980 (2021: 317,350,980) Ordinary shares in issue.

At the AGM in 2021 the Directors were given power to buy back up to 17,570,911 Ordinary shares. Since that AGM the Directors have not bought back any Ordinary shares under that authority which will expire at the 2022 AGM. The Board will seek to renew the authority to make market purchases of the Company's Ordinary shares at this year's AGM.

Since 1 April 2022 to the date of this report, the Company has made no market purchases for cancellation. The Board has not set a specific discount at which shares will be repurchased.

Management arrangements and fees

Details of the management arrangements and fees are set out in the Report of the Management Engagement Committee beginning on page 52. Total fees paid to the Manager in any one year (Management and Performance Fees) may not exceed 4.99% of Group Equity Shareholders' Funds. Total fees payable for the year to 31 March 2022 amount to 2.07% (2021: 1.71%) of Group Equity Shareholders' Funds. Included in this were performance fees earned in the year ended 31 March 2022 of £24,439,000 (2021: £4,659,000).

Financial statements and accounting policies

The Group and Company financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards and in conformity with the requirement of the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have also been prepared in a way that is consistent with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts (SICRP) to the extent that this is consistent with UK-adopted international accounting standards.

The accounting policies are set out in note 1 to the Financial Statements on pages 76 to 79.

Report of the Directors

continued

Financial instruments

The Company's Financial Instruments comprise its investment portfolio, cash balances, borrowings and debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations such as sales and purchases awaiting settlement, profit or loss balances on derivative instruments and accrued income and expenses. The financial risk management objectives and policies arising from its financial instruments and exposure of the Company to risk, are disclosed in note 11 to the financial statements.

Risk management and internal control

The Board has overall responsibility for the Group's system of risk management and internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. The Portfolio Manager is responsible for the day to day investment management decisions on behalf of the Group. Accounting and Company Secretarial services have both been outsourced.

The system of risk management and internal control aims to ensure that the assets of the Group are safeguarded, proper accounting records are maintained and the financial information used within the business and for publication is reliable. Control of the risks identified, covering financial, operational, compliance and risk management, is embedded in the controls of the Group by a series of regular investment performance and attribution statements, financial and risk analyses, AIFM and Portfolio Manager reports and quarterly control reports.

Key risks have been identified and controls put in place to mitigate them, including those not being the responsibility of the AIFM or Portfolio Manager. The key risks are explained in more detail in the Strategic Report on pages 26 to 29.

The effectiveness of each third party provider's internal controls is assessed, on an ongoing basis, by the Compliance and Risk departments of the AIFM and Portfolio Manager, the Administrator and the Company Secretary. Each maintains its own system of risk management and internal control and the Board and Audit Committee receive regular reports from them. The risk management and internal control system is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement, fraud and non-compliance rather than eliminate risk of failure to achieve objectives. As the Company has no employees and its operational functions are undertaken by third parties, the Audit Committee does not have direct responsibility for the

Company to establish its own internal audit function. Instead, the Audit Committee relies on internal control reports received from its principal service providers to satisfy itself as to the controls in place.

The Board has established a process for identifying, evaluating and managing any major risks faced by the Group. Undertaken in an annual review of the Group's system of risk management and internal control in line with the Turnbull guidance, Business risks have also been analysed by the Board and recorded in a risk map that is reviewed regularly. Each quarter the Board receives a formal report from each of the AIFM, Portfolio Manager, the Administrator and the Company Secretary detailing any identified internal control failures or errors.

The Board also considers the flow of information and the interaction between the third party service providers and the controls in place to ensure accuracy and completeness of the recording of assets and income. The Board receives a report from the Portfolio Manager setting out the key controls in operation.

The Board also has direct access to Company Secretarial advice and services provided by SMIL Investment Business Limited, which through its nominated representative is responsible for ensuring that the board and committee procedures are followed and that applicable regulations are complied with.

These controls have been in place throughout the year under review and up to the date of signing the accounts.

Key risks identified by the Auditor are considered by the Audit Committee to ensure robust internal controls and control and procedures are in place in respect of these risks on an ongoing basis.

Annual general meeting

The Company's AGM was held on 27th June 2018 at the London Stock Exchange, London, at 11.00 AM British Time and on 27th July 2018 at 9.30am, the Notice of AGM is set out on pages 10 and 11. The minutes of the resolution and an explanatory statement are contained in the Notice of AGM and explanatory statement, which are filed on file.

There were no contraindications submitted and at the end of the year no record of contraindications was submitted. No materially interested shareholder or shareholder was significant in relation to the Company's accounting for 2017 results have been submitted to the Company. Further details regarding the directors' and shareholders' interests can be found on page 50.

Listing Rule 9.8.4R

The Company confirms that there are no items which require disclosure under Listing Rule 9.8.4R in respect of the year ended 31 March 2022.

Voting interests

Rights and Obligations Attaching to Shares

Subject to applicable statutes and other shareholders' rights, shares may be issued with such rights and restrictions as the Company may by ordinary resolution decide, or if there is no such resolution or so far as it does not make specific provision) as the Board may decide. Subject to the Articles of Association (the Articles), the Companies Act 2006 and other shareholders' rights, unissued shares are at the disposal of the Board.

Voting

At a general meeting of the Company when voting is undertaken by way of a poll, each share affords its owner one vote.

Restrictions on Voting

No member shall be entitled to vote if he has been served with a restriction notice (as defined in the Articles) after failure to provide the Company with information concerning interests in those shares required to be provided under the Companies Act 2006.

Deadlines for Voting Rights

Votes are exercisable at a general meeting of the Company in respect of which the business being voted upon is being heard. Votes may be exercised in person, by proxy, or in relation to corporate members, by corporate representatives.

The Articles provide a deadline for submission of proxy forms of not less than 48 hours (or such shorter time as the Board may determine) before the meeting (not excluding non-working days).

Transfer of Shares

Any shares in the Company may be held in uncertificated form and, subject to the Articles, title to uncertificated shares may be transferred by means of a relevant system. Subject to the Articles, any member may transfer all or any of his certificated shares by an instrument of transfer in any usual form or in any other form which the Board may approve.

Significant Voting Rights

At 31 March 2022, no shareholders held over 3% of voting rights on a discretionary basis. However, the following shareholders held over 3% of the voting rights on a non-discretionary basis:

Shareholder	% of voting rights*
Brewin Dolphin Ltd	10.5%
Retail Investors – UK	9.3%
Interactive Investor Share Dealing Services	8.4%
Rathbone Investment Management Ltd	5.8%
Hargreaves Lansdown Asset Management Ltd	5.5%
Quilter Cheviot Investment Management Ltd	3.7%
Investec Wealth & Investment Ltd	3.6%
Charles Stanley Group plc	3.2%
Smith & Williamson Investment Managers	3.0%

* See above for further information on the voting rights of Ordinary shares.

Since 31 March 2022 to the date of this report, the Company has not been informed of any notifiable changes with respect to the Ordinary shares.

Articles of Association

The Company's Articles of Association may only be amended by a special resolution at a General Meeting of the shareholders. They were amended at the 2021 AGM and are available to view on our website.

Corporate Governance

Full details are given in the Corporate Governance Report on pages 16 to 51. The Corporate Governance Report forms part of this Directors' Report.

Corporate Governance report

The Board of Directors is accountable to shareholders for the governance of the Company's affairs. This statement describes how the principles of the 2018 UK Corporate Governance Code (the 'Code') issued by the Financial Reporting Council (the 'FRC') in 2018 have been applied to the affairs of the Company. The Code can be viewed at www.frc.org.uk.

Application of the AIC Code's Principles

In applying the principle of the Code, the Directors have also taken account of the 2019 Code of Corporate Governance published by the AIC (the 'AIC Code'), of which the Company is a member. The AIC Code establishes the framework of best practice specifically for the Boards of investment trust companies. Furthermore, the AIC Code has full endorsement of the FRC, which means that AIC members who report against the AIC Code, on the whole, meet their obligations under the Code and the related disclosure requirements contained in the Listing Rules. The AIC Code can be viewed at www.theaic.co.uk.

The Directors believe that during the year under review, the Company has complied with the main principles and relevant provisions of the Code, insofar as they apply to the Company's business, and with the provisions of the AIC Code.

Compliance Statement

The Directors note that the Company did not comply with the following provisions of the Code in the year ended 31 March 2022:

Provision 9. Due to the nature and structure of the Company, the Board of non-executive directors does not feel it is appropriate to appoint a chief executive.

Provision 21. The board believes that all Directors, including the Chairman, should sit on all of the Board's Committees.

Provision 22. As the Company's administrative and all its operational functions are undertaken by its partner, the Audit Committee does not consider it appropriate for the Company to establish its own internal audit function. The Company's service providers provide assurance of their internal systems, risk management and internal and external control.

Provision 32. The Board does not have a separate Remuneration Committee. The functions of a Remuneration Committee are carried out by the Management Engagement Committee.

Composition and Independence of the Board

The Board currently consists of five Directors, all of whom are non-executive. The Board's independence, including that of the Chairman, has been considered and all of the Directors are deemed to be independent in character and have no relationships or circumstances which are likely to affect their judgement.

The Board subscribes to the view expressed in the AIC Code that long serving Directors should not be prevented from forming part of an independent majority. It does not consider that the length of a Director's tenure, in isolation, reduces his or her ability to act independently. The Board's policy on tenure is that continuity and experience add significantly to the strength of the Board although the Board believes in the merits of an ongoing and progressive refreshment of its composition.

Diversity

The Board recognises the benefit of diversity and as at the date of this report it comprises three men and two women. Diversity is taken into account as part of the recruitment, appointment and succession planning process and the Board is also aware of the developing corporate governance with regard to ethnicity of individual Directors. The Board is committed to appointing the most appropriate candidate regardless of gender or other form of diversity and therefore no targets have been set against this to report.

Powers of the Directors

Subject to the Company's Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and any direction given by special resolution, the business of the Company is managed by the Board who may exercise all the powers of the Company, whether relating to the management of the business of the Company, or not, in accordance with the Board's powers. Even though the powers of the Company are limited, money and other assets of the Company are used in the management of the Company's undertaking, in which case, and in relation to actual and potential disputes and other liabilities and to give security for any debt liability, the obligation of the Company to third parties.

There are no contractual arrangements with third parties, including related parties, in relation to a change of control of the Company.

Directors

There were no changes to the Board of Directors in the year under review. The Directors' biographies are set out on pages 40 and 41. In accordance with the Code, all Directors are subject to annual re-election. Therefore all Directors will retire at the forthcoming AGM in accordance with the Code and, being eligible, with the exception of Mr Morrison, will offer themselves for re-election. Mr Morrison will stand down from the Board at the conclusion of the AGM and the Board has announced that Andrew Vaughan will be appointed with effect from 1 August 2022 to succeed him.

Board committees

The Board has established an Audit Committee, a Nomination Committee and a Management Engagement Committee, which also carries out the functions of a Remuneration Committee. All the Directors of the Company are non-executive and serve on each Committee of the Board. It has been the Company's policy to include all Directors on all Committees. This encourages unity, clear communication and avoids duplication of discussion between the Board and the Committees.

The roles and responsibilities of each Committee are set out in the individual Committee reports which follow. Each Committee has written terms of reference which clearly define its responsibilities and duties. These can be found on the Company's website, are available on request and will also be available for inspection at the AGM.

Board meetings

The number of meetings of the Board and Committees held during the year under review and the attendance of individual Directors are shown below.

	Board		Audit		MEC		Nomination	
	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible
David Watson	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1
Tim Gillbanks	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1
Simon Morrison	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1
Kate Bolsover	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1
Sarah-Jane Curtis	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1

In addition to formal Board and Committee meetings, the Directors also attend a number of informal meetings to represent the interests of the Company and to discuss operational matters and succession planning.

The Board

The Board is responsible for the effective stewardship of the Company's affairs. Certain strategic issues are monitored by the Board at meetings against a framework which has been agreed with the Manager. Additional meetings may be arranged as required. The Board has a formal schedule of matters specifically reserved for its decision, which are categorised under various headings, including strategy, management, structure, capital, financial reporting, internal controls, gearing, asset allocation, share price, discount, contracts, investment policy, finance, risk, investment restrictions, performance, corporate governance and Board membership and appointments.

In order to enable them to discharge their responsibilities, all Directors have full and timely access to relevant information. At each meeting, the Board reviews the Company's investment performance and considers financial analyses and other reports of an operational nature. The Board monitors compliance with the Company's objectives and is responsible for setting

asset allocation and investment and gearing limits within which the Portfolio Manager has discretion to act and thus supervises the management of the investment portfolio which is contractually delegated to the Portfolio Manager.

The Board has responsibility for the approval of investments in unquoted investments and any investments in funds managed or advised by the Portfolio Manager. It has also adopted a procedure for Directors, in the furtherance of their duties, to take independent professional advice at the expense of the Company.

Corporate Governance report continued

Conflicts of interest

In line with the Companies Act 2006, the Board has the power to authorise any potential conflicts of interest that may arise and impose such limits or conditions as it thinks fit. A register of potential conflicts is maintained and is reviewed at every Board meeting to ensure all details are kept up-to-date. Appropriate authorisation will be sought prior to the appointment of any new Director or if any new conflicts arise.

Relations with shareholders

Shareholder relations are given high priority by the Board, the AIFM and the Portfolio Manager. The prime medium by which the Company communicates with shareholders is through the Half Year and Annual Reports which aim to provide shareholders with a clear understanding of the Company's activities and their results. This information is supplemented by the daily calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Company's Ordinary shares which is published on the London Stock Exchange.

This information is also available on the Company's website: www.frpproperty.com together with a monthly factsheet and Manager commentary.

It is the intention of the Board that the Annual Report and Accounts and Notice of the AGM be issued to shareholders so as to provide at least twenty working days' notice of the AGM. Shareholders wishing to lodge questions in advance of the AGM or in contact with the Board at any other time are invited to do so by writing to the Company Secretary at the registered address given on page 107.

General presentations are given to both shareholders and analysts following the publication of the annual results. All meetings between the Manager and shareholders are reported to the Board.

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires directors to act in good faith and in a way that is most likely to promote the success of the Company, in accordance with the requirements of the Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2008, below, the Company explains how the Directors have discharged the duty under section 172 during the year. Fulfilling this duty naturally supports the Company in achieving its investment objective and helps to ensure that all decisions are made in a responsible and sustainable way.

Upon appointment, Directors are provided with a detailed induction outlining their duties, legally and regulatory, as a Director of a UK based limited company and continue to receive regular relevant technical updates and training. Under their letter of appointment, the Directors also have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary, and when deemed necessary, the Directors have the opportunity to seek independent professional advice in the furtherance of their duties as a director at the Company's expense.

Decision making

The importance of stakeholder considerations in particular in the context of decision-making is regularly brought to the Board's attention by the Company Secretary and taken into account at every Board meeting. The Board considers the impact that any material decision will have on all relevant stakeholders to ensure that it is making a decision that promotes the long-term success of the Company, whether this be, for example, in relation to dividends, new investment opportunities or the Company's future strategy. In addition, the Board, together with the Manager, holds a meeting focused on strategy on an annual basis to look ahead in the market and anticipate potential scenarios and how this may impact the Company's stakeholders.

Stakeholder engagement

The Board recognises the need and importance of the Company's stakeholders and ensures that they are considered during all its discussions and as part of its decision-making, since the Company is an investment trust company that is externally managed, the Company does not have any employees. The Directors have a letter of Appointment and are not employees of the Company and do not have a direct impact on the Company's performance in the conventional sense. The Board recognises that key stakeholders and external to the Company, the shareholders are considered important to the Company and the actions taken to ensure that their interests are taken into account.

Stakeholder Group and why they are important	Board engagement
Shareholders	The Company has over 5,000 shareholders, including institutional and retail investors. The Board is committed to maintaining open channels of communication and to engage with Shareholders in a manner they find most meaningful in order to gain an understanding of their views. These include the channels below: • Annual General Meeting – The Company well attend and encourages attendance and participation from shareholders at its AGM. Shareholders have the opportunity to meet the Directors and Manager and to address questions to them directly. The Manager attends the AGM and provides a presentation on the Company's performance and the future outlook. The Company values any feedback and questions it may receive from Shareholders ahead of and during the AGM and takes action or makes changes, when and as appropriate. • Publications – The annual and half-year reports are made available on the website and sent to shareholders. These publications provide information on the Company and its portfolio of investments and a better understanding of the Trust's financial position. This is supplemented by daily publication of the NAV on the Stock Exchange and monthly factsheets on the Company's website. The Company is open to feedback from shareholders to improve its publications. • Shareholder meetings – The Manager meets with shareholders periodically and often and feedback is shared with the Board. • Working with the Brokers – The Manager and Brokers work together to maintain dialogue with shareholders and prospective investors at scheduled meetings. The Board is provided with regular updates at meetings and outside meetings if required. • Shareholder concerns – In the event that shareholders wish to raise a substantial concern with the Board, they are welcome to do so at any time by writing to the Chairman at the registered office. The Senior Independent Director is also available to Shareholders if they have concerns that cannot through the normal channel of the Chairman has failed to resolve or for which such contact is inappropriate.
The Manager	Maintaining a close and constructive working relationship with the Manager is vital as the Board and the Manager both aim to contribute to the long-term returns to the investors in line with the Company's investment objective. Important components in the collaboration with the Manager representative of the Company's future include those listed below: • Encouraging open, honest and collaborative discussions and dialogue allowing time and space for original and innovative thinking. • Ensuring that the impact of the Manager's decisions is considered and understood before any business decision is made. • Ensuring that any potential conflicts of interest are avoided or managed effectively. The Board holds detailed discussions with the Manager on a strategic and operational level on an ongoing basis. In addition, the Chairman regularly meets with the Manager to ensure that a dialogue is maintained.
External Service Providers, particularly the Company Secretary, the Administrator, the Registrar and the Depository and the Broker	The Board maintains a relationship with its key external providers and receives regular reporting from them through the Board and during the meetings (as we have outlined in the regular meeting cycle). The Board also takes their views and comments that they take into account. The Management Engagement Committee formally assesses the performance fees and continuing appointment of each individual to ensure that the key external providers continue to function in an effective way and are appropriately remunerated in line with the expected quality of service. The Board also monitors the fees paid and ensures the Board's Engagement Policy related to external providers is being followed.

Corporate Governance report continued

Stakeholder Group and why they are important	Board engagement
Lenders Availability of funding and liquidity are crucial to the Company's ability to take advantage of investment opportunities as they arise.	The Board needs to demonstrate to lenders that it is a well-managed business, capable of consistently delivering long-term returns.
Regulators The Company can only operate with the approval of its regulators who have a legitimate interest in how the Company operates in the market and treats its shareholders.	The Board regularly considers how it meets various regulatory and statutory obligations and follows voluntary and best-practice guidance, including how any governance decisions it makes can have an impact on its stakeholders both in the shorter and in the longer-term.
Investee Companies Portfolio companies are ultimately shareholders, assets and the Board recognises the importance of good stewardship and communication with investee companies in meeting the Company's investment objective and strategy.	The Manager communicates regularly with portfolio companies and is an engaged shareholder (or owner) of the Company. The Board monitors the Manager's stewardship arrangements and receives regular feedback in meetings with the management of portfolio companies and at their general meetings.
The Board is always mindful of the requirement to act in the best interests of shareholders as a whole and to have regard to the other requirements of section 172 which form part of Board's decision-making process. The following key decisions taken by the Board during the year ended 31 March 2021 are examples of this: Banking During the financial year the Company continued to utilise the existing revolving annual loan facilities and following a review of the available facilities a call were exercised in respect of short-term facilities and the revolving call due throughout the year. The Board wished to maintain a diverse range of banking relationships and ensure that it has access to a diverse range of terms and conditions not reliant on any one provider. The facilities provide flexibility and complement the longer-term private placement fixed term debt that is in place. Dividends Subject to shareholder approval of the proposed final dividend the Company paid a final dividend of 0.55p in the financial year representing an increase of 2.1% compared to the previous year. Uncertainty related to the COVID-19 pandemic continued through the 2021-22 financial year, with some levels of volatility as companies resumed paying dividends although still not at pre COVID-19 levels. The Board recognises the importance of dividends to shareholders and after careful review of the Company's revenue forecasts	and reserves together with the investment outlook with the Manager the Board decided that it would once again draw on the revenue reserves to support the dividend. The Board is prepared to use revenue reserves to support the dividend paid to shareholders over short-term periods of maximum shortfalls in liquidity for identified reasons. Share buy-backs During the year the Board continued to buy back the Company's shares. The Manager advised that the Company's investment objectives with its shareholders have remained. The Board continued to consider the impact of the Company's share buy-backs on its liquidity and capital in the period covered by the annual report and considered the board's (or directors') share buy-backs through the financial year to ensure that the company had sufficient resilience together with the Company's operational plan to meet the shareholders' requirements. Share issues The Board did not issue any new shares during the year. The liquidity of the Board during the financial year was not considered an important part of the annual report and the Board did not consider it appropriate to address matters to the Board in February 2019 and January 2020. Therefore no changes were made to the Board composition during the financial year. However the Board was mindful of the importance of maintaining a

succession plan. Simon Morrison will stand down from the Board at the conclusion of the 2022 AGM and will be replaced by Andrew Vaughan with effect from 1 August 2022.

Culture and business conduct

The Board is in agreement that having a good corporate culture, particularly in its engagement with the Manager, shareholders and other key stakeholders will aid delivery of its long term strategy. The Board promotes a culture of openness, in line with this purpose through ongoing engagement with its service providers and the Manager. The Directors agree that establishing and maintaining a healthy corporate culture within the Board and in its interaction with the Manager, shareholders and other stakeholders will support the delivery of its purpose, values and strategy. The Board seeks to promote a culture of openness, debate and integrity through ongoing dialogue and engagement with its service providers, principally the Manager. The Board strives to ensure that its culture is in line with the Company's purpose, values and strategy.

The Company has a number of policies and procedures in place to assist with maintaining a culture of good governance including those relating to diversity, Directors' conflicts of interest and Directors' dealings in the Company's shares. The Board assesses and monitors compliance with these policies as well as the general culture of the Board regularly through board meetings and in particular during the annual evaluation process which is undertaken by each Director (for more information see the Board evaluation section on page 52).

The Board seeks to appoint the best possible service providers and evaluates their service on a regular basis as described on page 54. The Board considers the culture of the Manager and other service providers, including their policies, practices and behaviour, through regular reporting from these stakeholders and in particular during the annual review of the performance and continuing appointment of all service providers.

The 2016 year-end statement on human rights was published on page 56. The Board recognises the requirement under the Companies Act 2006 to detail information about human rights, employees and community issues, including information about any policies it has in relation to those matters and the effectiveness of those policies. These requirements, practically, are not applicable to the Company as it has no employees, all the Directors are non-executive and it has outsourced all operational functions to third-party service providers. Therefore, the Company has not reported further in respect of these provisions.

Directors' and Officers' liability insurance

Directors' and Officers' liability insurance cover is in place in respect of the Directors. The Company's Articles of Association provide, subject to the provisions of UK legislation, an indemnity for Directors in respect of costs

which they may incur relating to the defence of any proceedings brought against them arising out of their positions as Directors in which they are acquitted or judgement is given in their favour by the court.

To the extent permitted by law and by the Company's Articles of Association, the Company has entered into deeds of indemnity for the benefit of each Director of the Company in respect of liabilities which may attach to them in their capacity as directors of the Company. These provisions, which are qualifying third party indemnity provisions as defined by section 234 of the Companies Act 2006, were introduced in January 2007 and currently remain in force.

Directors' statement as to disclosure of information to the Auditor

The Directors who were members of the Board at the time of approving the Directors' Report are listed on pages 40 and 41. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors and of the Company's Auditor, each of the Directors confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no information of which the Company's Auditor is unaware; and
- each Director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditor is aware of that information.

This information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Jonathan Latter

By order of the Board
BMO Investment Business Limited
 Company Secretary

Report of the Nomination Committee

Nomination Committee

Chairman: David Watson

Key responsibilities

- Review the Board and its Committees and make recommendations in relation to structure, size and composition, the balance of knowledge, experience and skill ranges;
- Consider succession planning and tenure policy and oversee the development of a diverse pipeline;
- Consider the re-election of Directors; and
- Review the outcome of the board evaluation process

The Nomination Committee meets at least annually and more frequently as and when required and last met in March 2022.

Activity during the year

The Committee discussed succession planning of the Board, its tenure and diversity policies. The Committee reviews annually the size and structure of the Board and will continue to review succession planning and further recruitment taking into account the recommendations of Board evaluations.

Board evaluation

Following the engagement of Tim Stephenson or Stephenson & Co. to facilitate an independent external evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board, its Committees and the performance of each Director for the year ended 31 March 2020, the annual evaluation for the year ended 31 March 2022 was carried out internally. This took the form of questionnaires followed by discussions to identify the effectiveness of the Board's activities, including its Committees.

The Chairman also reviewed with each Director their individual performance, introduction and appointment. The approach of the Chairman followed the same format and approach of Simon Morrison. The results of the evaluation process were presented to and considered by the Board. There were no significant actions arising from the evaluation process and it was agreed that the current composition of the Board and its Committees reflected a suitable mix of skills and experience, and that the Board as a whole and individual Directors and its Committees were functioning effectively.

After careful consideration, particularly of the Board's policy governing Directors' tenure and reappointment, all Directors, with the exception of Simon Morrison, will offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming AGM. It is considered that each of them merit re-election by shareholders. Further information on each Director's skills, experience and their contribution to the Board are outlined in the biographies on pages 10 and 41.

In accordance with the provisions of the Code, it is the intention of the Board to engage an external facilitator to assist with the performance evaluation every three years and the next external evaluation will be carried out for the year ending 31 March 2023. The Board will continue to complete an internal board evaluation annually in the intervening years.

Approach to tenure and reappointment

Provision 21 of the AIC Code of Corporate Governance allows a different approach to tenure in relation to investment companies, reflecting how they differ to chairs of operating companies, where the Board does not have a chief executive. The Board took into consideration the approach and introduced its 'Policy Governing Board Members' Tenure and Reappointment'. This policy outlines the Board's approach to tenure and reappointment of non executive directors. It states its belief that the value brought through continuity and experience of Directors with longer periods of service is not only desirable but essential in an investment company. The Board did not feel that it would be appropriate to set a specific tenure limit for individual Directors or the Chairman of the Board or its Committees. Instead, the Board will seek to ensure a new Director, on average every three years, so as regularly bring the challenge of fresh thinking into the Board's deliberations. Ensuring that on each occasion that the Board enters into new investment commitments, at least half the Board members have direct personal experience of negotiating previous commitments with the Manager.

Having served as a Director since July 2019, Mr Martin Kirkland stood down from the Board at the conclusion of the forthcoming AGM. He will be succeeded by Andrew Vaughan, who joined the Board in 11 August 2022. An independent recruitment agency, Eglin Tennison, was engaged for the recruitment process and conducted an interview and appointment. Eglin Tennison also conducted an interview with the Chairman.

Directors' training

When a new Director is appointed, he/she is offered training to suit their needs. Directors are also provided with key information on the Company's activities on a regular basis, including regulatory and statutory requirements and internal controls. Changes affecting Directors' responsibilities are advised to the Board as they arise. Directors ensure that they are updated on regulatory, statutory and industry matters.

Letters of appointment

No Director has a contract of employment with the Company. Directors' terms and conditions for appointment are set out in letters of appointment which are available for inspection at the registered office of the Company and at the AGM.

David Watson

Report of the Management Engagement Committee

Management engagement
Committee (the 'MEC')

Chairman: David Watson

Key responsibilities

- Monitor and review the performance of the AIM and Portfolio Manager;
- Review the terms of the Investment Manager Agreement;
- Annually review the contract of terms and agreements of each external third party service provider; and
- Review, on an annual basis, the remuneration of the Directors.

In addition to investment management, the Board has delegated to external third parties the depositary and custodial services (which include the safeguarding of assets), the day to day accounting, company secretarial services, administration and share registration services. Each of these contracts was entered into after full and proper consideration of the quality of the services offered, including the control systems in operation insofar as they relate to the affairs of the Company. The MEC determines and approves Directors' fees, having regard to the level of fees payable to non-executive Directors in the industry, generally, the role that individual Directors fulfil in respect of Board and Committee responsibilities and the time committed to the Company's affairs. For further details please see the Directors' Remuneration report on pages 66 to 68.

The MEC meets at least annually, towards the end of the financial year and last met in March 2022.

Annual review of performance

At the meeting held in March 2022, the MEC reviewed the performance of the AIM and the Portfolio Manager and considered both the appropriateness of the Manager's appointment and the contractual arrangements, including the structure and level of remuneration, with the Manager.

In addition to the review by the MEC, the Board received and considered performance reports from the Portfolio Manager at each Board meeting. The Board also received regular reports from the Administrator and Company Secretary.

The Board believe that the Manager's track record and performance remains outstanding. As a result, the MEC confirmed that the AIM and Portfolio Manager should be retained for the financial year

ending 31 March 2023, being in the best interests of all shareholders. A summary of the significant terms of the Investment Management Agreement and the third party service providers who support the Company are set out below.

During the year the MEC also reviewed the performance of all the third party service providers including DWP Paribas Computershare, BMO, listing and Company Secretary, both firms of corporate brokers and PwC as tax advisers). The Portfolio Manager provides regular updates on the performance of all third party providers during the year and attended this part of the MEC Meeting. The MEC confirmed that it was satisfied with the level of services delivered by each third party provider.

Investment Management Agreement (IMA)

On 11 July 2014, the Board appointed BMO Investment Business Limited as the Company's Alternative Investment Fund Manager in accordance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive, with control management delegated to the Investment Manager Thomas River Capital LLP.

The significant terms of the Investment Management Agreement with the Manager are as follows:

Contract term

The Investment Management Agreement (IMA) provides for termination of the agreement by either party with 30 days' written notice, subject to either party giving 12 months' written notice.

The fee for the period under review was a fixed fee of £1,000,000 plus an additional remuneration package outlined in the chapter on remuneration. In addition, under the IMA, the Manager is entitled to the usual industry fee of £1,000,000 (June, September and December), payable quarterly in advance. The fee arrangement is subject to approval by the Board for the year to 31 March 2022 and the fixed element of the fee will increase to £1,000,000 and the additional remuneration will remain unchanged.

The Board must also consider that the fee structure aligns the interests of the shareholders and the Manager and will be in the best interests of shareholders.

The fee arrangements will continue to be reviewed on an annual basis.

In addition to the management fee, the Board has agreed to pay the Manager certain other related fees or remuneration in connection with certain performance objectives and achieved.

A performance fee is payable if the total return of adjusted net assets (after deduction of all Base Management Fees and other expenses), as defined in the IMA, at 31 March each year outperforms the total return of the Company's benchmark plus 1% (the hurdle rate); this outperformance (expressed as a percentage) is known as the 'percentage outperformance'. Any fee payable will be the amount equivalent to the adjusted net assets at 31 March each year multiplied by the percentage outperformance, then multiplied by 15%. The maximum performance fee payable for a period is capped at 1.5% of the adjusted net assets. However if the adjusted net assets at the end of any period are less than at the beginning of the period, the maximum performance fee payable will be limited to 1% of the adjusted net assets.

If the total return of shareholders' funds for any performance period is less than the benchmark for the relevant performance period, such underperformance (expressed as a percentage) will be carried forward to future performance periods.

If any fee exceeds the cap, such excess performance (expressed as a percentage) will be carried forward and applied to offset any percentage underperformance in future performance periods. In the event that the benchmark is exceeded but the hurdle is not, that outperformance of the benchmark can be used to offset past or future underperformance. These amounts can be used for offset purposes only and therefore cannot have the effect of creating a fee in a year where a fee would not otherwise be payable or increasing the fee in that year. At 31 March 2022 there is a carry forward of outperformance of 1.9% (2021: 1.8%).

Management Company

On 8 November 2021 BMO's asset management business in Europe, the Middle East and Africa became part of Columbia Threadneedle Investments, the global asset management business of Ameriprise Financial Inc. The process of integrating the two firms is progressing and both companies have confirmed the importance of maintaining the stability and continuity of the teams which support the Company.

Appointment of Depositary for the Fund

BNP Paribas was appointed as Depositary on 14 July 2014 in accordance with the AIFMD. The Depositary's responsibilities include: (a) monitoring, segregation and safe keeping of the Company's financial instruments; and monitoring the Company's compliance with investment and leverage requirements. The Depositary received

for its service a fee of 0.05 basis points per annum on the first £150 million of the Company's assets, 0.14 basis points per annum on assets above £150 million and below £500 million and 0.25 basis points on assets above £500 million.

Review of the Company's services and remuneration fees

Custody and Administration Services are provided by BNP Paribas and Company Secretarial Services by BMO Investment Business Limited. The fees for these services are charged directly to the Company and are contained within other administrative expenses disclosed in notes to the accounts.

David Watson

Directors' Remuneration Report

Introduction

The Board has prepared this report and the Directors' Remuneration Policy in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 8 of the Large and Medium-Sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2013. An ordinary resolution for the approval of this report will be put to the members at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The law requires the Company's Auditor, KPMG LLP, to audit certain of the disclosures provided. Where disclosures have been audited, they are indicated as such. The Auditor's opinion is included in the Independent Auditor's Report.

Annual statement from the chairman of the Audit Committee

The MEC met in March 2022 and considered the results and feedback from the Board evaluation. It was agreed that the Directors' fees would be increased, with effect from 1 April 2022, to the following levels: Chairman £72,000; Audit Committee Chairman £12,000; Senior Independent Director £42,000 and other Directors £36,000.

Directors' remuneration policy

The Company's policy is that the fees payable to the Directors should reflect the time spent by the Board on the Company's affairs and the responsibilities borne by the Directors and should be sufficient to enable candidates of high calibre to be recruited. The policy is for the Chairman of the Board, the Chairman of the Audit Committee and the Senior Independent Director to be paid higher fees than the other Directors in recognition of their more onerous roles. This policy was approved by the members at the 2020 AGM and the intention is that this will continue for the year ending 31 March 2023.

The Directors are remunerated in the form of fees payable monthly in arrears to the Director, or paid to a third party specified by that Director. There are no long-term incentive schemes, share option schemes or pension arrangements and the fees are not taxed locally. Related to the Directors' remuneration there is no liability, or potential liability.

The Board consists entirely of non-executive Directors and appointments are reviewed annually. Every year, one of the Directors have a contract of service and a letter of recommendation by the Board. In the absence of any, there are no notice periods and no payment

made for loss of office. The terms of their appointment are detailed in an appointment letter when they join the Board. As the Directors do not have service contracts, the Company does not have a policy on termination payments. The Company's Articles of Association currently limit the total aggregate fees payable to the Board to £300,000 per annum.

Shareholders' views in respect of Directors' remuneration are communicated at the Company's AGM and are taken into account in formulating the Directors' remuneration policy. At the 2021 AGM, over 99.6% of shareholders' votes cast were in favour of the resolution approving the Directors' Remuneration Report (0.3% against), showing significant shareholder support.

The components of the remuneration package for Non-Executive Directors, which are comprised in the Directors' remuneration policy of the Company are set out below, with a description and approach to determination.

Remuneration Type			
Fixed Fees	Additional Fees	Expenses	Other
The aggregate limit for the Fees for the Board as a whole is £300,000 per annum, in accordance to the Articles of Association, which is divided between the Directors as they may deem appropriate.	Additional fees may be paid to any Director who fulfils the role of the Chairman, who chairs any committee of the Board or who is appointed as the Senior Independent Director.	The Directors are entitled to be paid all reasonable expenses properly incurred by them attending meetings with shareholders and other Directors or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties as Directors.	Board members are not eligible for bonuses, pension benefits, share options, long-term incentive schemes or other non-cash benefits or taxable expenses.
Annual fees are set to reflect the experience of each board member and time commitment required by Board members to carry out their duties and is determined with reference to the appointment of Directors of similar investment companies.	These fees will be set at a competitive level to reflect experience and time commitment.		

Annual remuneration report

For the year ended 31 March 2022, Directors' fees were paid at the annual rates of Chairman: £70,000 (2021: £60,461) and all other Directors: £35,000 (2021: £35,000). An additional £5,000 was paid per annum for each of the roles of Audit Committee Chairman and Senior Independent Director. The actual amounts paid to the Directors during the financial year under review are as shown below.

Amount of each Director's remuneration attributable to:

The fees payable in respect of each of the Directors who served during the financial year were as follows:

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
David Watson ⁽¹⁾	70,000	60,461
Simon Marrison ⁽²⁾	40,000	38,410
Tim Gillbanks	40,000	40,000
Kate Bolsover	35,000	35,000
Sarah-Jane Curtis	35,000	35,000
Hugh-Seaborn ⁽³⁾	-	23,333
Total	220,000	232,204

All fees are at a fixed rate and there is no variable remuneration. Fees are pro-rated where a change takes place during a financial year. There were no payments to third parties included in the fees referred to in the table above. There are no further fees to disclose as the Company has no employees, no off-balance sheet arrangements and no related parties.

⁽¹⁾ appointed as Chairman on 28 July 2020

⁽²⁾ appointed as Senior Independent Director on 28 July 2020

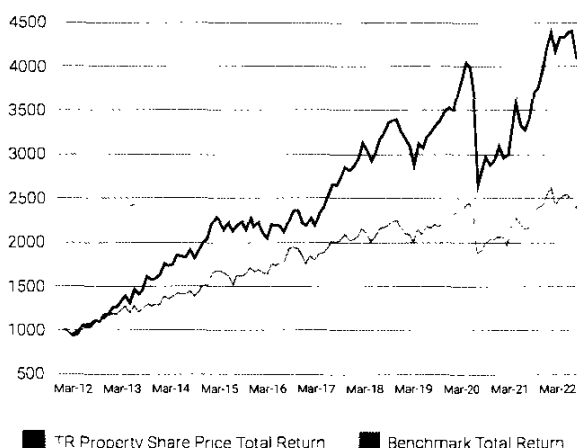
⁽³⁾ retired as Chairman on 28 July 2020

Directors' Remuneration report continued

Company performance

The graph below compares, for the ten years ended 31 March 2022, the percentage change over each period in the share price total return to shareholders compared to the share price total return of benchmark, which the Board considers to be the most appropriate benchmark for investment performance measurement purposes. An explanation of the performance of the Company is given in the Chairman's Statement and Manager's Report.

Ordinary Share Class Performance: Total Return over 10 years (rebased)



Share Price Total Return assuming investment of £1,000 on 31 March 2012 and reinvestment of all dividends (excluding dealing expenses). (Source: Thames River Capital)

Benchmark Total Return assuming notional investment into the index of £1,000 on 31 March 2012. (Source: Thames River Capital)

Interests in shares of the Company

The interests of the Directors in the shares of the Company at the beginning and at the end of each year, or date of appointment if later, were as follows:

Ordinary shares of 25 pence		
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
David Watson	36,407	36,083
Simon Morrison	43,991	43,367
Tim Gillbanks	-	-
Kate Bolsover	2,360	2,360
Sarah-Jane Curtis	5,237	-

As at 31 March 2022, the date of this report, no directors had any interests in the Company's shares, other than those disclosed in the table above.

Relative Importance of Spend on Pay

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000	Change
Dividends paid	45,381	44,129	+2.8%
Directors' fees	220	232	-5.2%

Five year change comparison

Over the last five years, Directors' pay has increased as set out in the table below:

	2022 £'000	2017 £'000	Change over 5 years	Annualised Change
Chairman	70,000	70,000	0%	0%
Audit Committee Chairman	40,000	37,000	8.1%	1.6%
Senior Independent Director	40,000	37,020	8.1%	1.6%
Director	35,000	32,000	9.4%	1.8%

For and on behalf of the Board
David Watson

Report of the Audit Committee

Audit committee

Chairman: Tim Gillbanks

Key responsibilities

- Review the internal financial and non-financial controls;
- Review reports from key third party service providers;
- Consider and recommend to the Board for approval the contents of the draft Interim and Annual Reports;
- Review accounting policies and significant financial reporting judgements;
- Monitor, together with the Manager, the Company's compliance with financial reporting and regulatory requirements;
- The review and subsequent proposal to the Board of the interim and final dividends; and
- Considering the impact of providing non-audit services on the external Auditor's independence and objectivity

Representatives of the Manager's internal audit and compliance departments may attend committee meetings at the Committee Chairman's request

Representatives of the Company's Auditor attend the Committee meetings at which the draft Half Year and Annual Report and Accounts are reviewed and are given the opportunity to speak to the Committee members without the presence of the representatives of the Manager

The Board recognises the requirement for the Audit Committee as a whole to have competence relevant to the sector and at least one member with recent and relevant financial experience. The Chairman and Mr Watson are Chartered Accountants with extensive and recent experience in the Financial Services Industry. The other members of the Committee have a combination of property, financial, investment and business experience through senior positions held throughout their careers

Activity during the year

During the year the Committee met twice with all members at each meeting and considered the following

- Consideration of the Risk Map, any changes to the likelihood or impact of risks and consequential changes required to Board Monitoring and mitigation procedures, consideration of any new or emerging risks and inclusion in the Risk Map if appropriate

This has included consideration of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and towards the end of the year the invasion of Ukraine, inflationary and interest rate increases and impact across a range of risk categories;

- The Group's internal controls and consideration of the Reports thereon;
- The ISAE, AAIF reports or their equivalent from BMO and BNP Paribas;
- Whether the Company should have its own internal audit function;
- The External Auditor's Planning Memorandum setting out the scope of the annual audit and proposed key areas of focus;
- The reports from the Auditor concerning their audit of the Financial Statements of the Company and Consideration of Significant issues in relation to the Financial Statements
- The appropriateness of, and any changes to, the accounting policies of the Company including the reasonableness of any judgements required by such policies;
- The Long Term Viability Statement and consideration of the preparation of the Financial Statements on a Going Concern Basis taking account of forward looking income forecasts, the liquidity of the investment portfolio and debt profile
- The financial and other disclosures in the Financial Statements;
- The information presented in the Half Year and Annual Reports to assess whether taken as a whole, the Reports are fair, balanced and understandable and the information presented will enable the shareholders to assess the Company's position, performance, business model and strategy
- The performance of the external auditor to approve their audit fees and consider the assessment of independence;
- The review and subsequent proposal to the Board of the interim and final dividends; and
- The review of the Committee's terms of reference ensuring they remain appropriate and compliant with the UK Corporate Governance Code

Report of the Audit Committee continued

Going concern

In assessing whether it continues to be appropriate to prepare the Accounts on a Going Concern basis, the Committee has made a detailed assessment of the ability of the Company and Group to meet its liabilities as they fall due, including stress and liquidity tests, which considered the effects of substantial falls in investment valuations, substantial reductions in revenue received and reductions in market liquidity.

In light of testing carried out, the overall levels of the investment liquidity held by the Company and the significant net asset position, the Parent Company and Group, the Directors are satisfied that the Company and the Group have adequate financial resources to continue in operation for at least the next 12 months following the signing of the financial statements and therefore it is appropriate to adopt the Going Concern basis of accounting.

The long term viability of the Company was also assessed as set out on pages 30 and 31.

Risk Management and Internal Control

The Board has overall responsibility for the Group's system of Risk Management and Internal Control and for reviewing their effectiveness. Key risks identified by the Auditor are considered by the Audit Committee to ensure that robust internal controls and monitoring procedures in respect of these are in place on an ongoing basis. Further details can be found on page 44.

The Audit Committee received and considered reports on internal controls from the key service providers. The areas of concern were highlighted.

The Company's Risk Map was considered to identify any emerging risks and whether any adjustments were required to existing risks and the controls and mitigation measures in place in respect of those risks. The impact and WDRG, the response of financial markets, the ongoing impact of the economic and the Covid and operational changes made by our service providers in response to government guidelines were considered and the risk map adjusted accordingly.

Rising inflation in the latter half of the year, the impact of the Ukraine in February, and the increasing interest rate were also considered and the risks associated with these events reflected in the risk map.

Based on the processes and controls in place within the BMG Group and other significant service providers, the Chairman concluded that there is no current need for the Company to have its own internal audit function.

Significant issues identified by the Auditor in relation to the financial statements.

The Committee has considered this report and financial statements and the Long term Viability Statement on pages 30 and 31. The Committee considered the Auditor's assessment of risk of material misstatement and reviewed the internal controls in place in respect of the key areas identified and the process by which the Board monitors each of the procedures to give the Committee comfort on these risks on an ongoing basis. These risks are also highlighted in the Company's Risk Map.

- Carrying amount of listed investments (Group and Parent Company) – The Group's investments are priced for the daily NAV by BNP Paribas.

The quoted assets are priced by the Administrator's Global Pricing Platform which uses independent external pricing sources. The control process surrounding this is set out in the BNP Paribas AAF (1) (b) Internal Control Report and tested by the reporting accountant for the period reported to 30 September 2021, which did not reveal any significant exceptions. The quarterly control report to the Board from BNP Paribas covering the period up to 31 March 2022 had no significant issues to report. In addition, the Manager estimates the NAV using an alternative pricing source on a daily basis at an independent check.

The Auditor tested 10% of the listed investments in the portfolio, externally sourced prices and independently, received third party confirmations from investment managers and used the fair value of listed investments in the accounts.

- Valuation of fixed property investment (Group and Parent Company) – The valuation on property confirmations valued assets on the basis of professional independent valuers.

As part of the review, the Auditor checked the calculation of the fair value of the Group's investment in the PSC valuation. The fair value standards (ASC 820 Fair Value and IFRS 13 Valuation) which require the use of a fair value hierarchy which apply the definition of fair value adopted by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) defines Fair Value as:

The amount that could be received for an asset or liability in an arm's length transaction, granted liquidity, exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties, in an arm's length transaction.

In undertaking their valuation of each property Knight-Rank make their assessment on the basis of a collation and analysis of appropriate comparable investments, rental and sale transactions, together with evidence of demand within the vicinity of each property. This information is then applied to the properties, taking into account size, location, terms, covenant and other material factors.

The Board has reviewed reports from the Manager and the external valuer and determined the valuation to be reasonable.

The Auditor has set out their detailed testing and procedures in respect of the Direct property valuation and concluded that they found the Company's valuation of investment properties to be acceptable.

There has been nothing brought to the Committee's attention in respect of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 that was material or significant or that the Committee felt should be brought to shareholders' attention.

Auditor assessment and independence

The Company's external auditor, KPMG LLP (KPMG) was appointed as the Company's auditor at the 2016 AGM. The Committee undertook a tender process during 2021 to ensure that shareholders were getting the best services and value for money. A number of firms were invited to express interest and respond on a small number of key points. The decision was made for the audit to remain with KPMG. The Committee expects to repeat a tender process no later than 2026 in respect of the audit for the following 31 March year end, in line with the current audit regulations.

At the half year meeting of the Committee KPMG presented their audit plan for the year end and the Committee considered the audit process and fee proposal. The Committee also reviewed KPMG's independence policies and procedures including quality assurance procedures. It was considered that these policies are fit for purpose and the Directors are satisfied that KPMG is independent.

Total fees payable to the Auditor in respect of the audit for the year to 31 March 2022 were £82,000 (2021: £80,000), which were approved

by the Audit Committee.

The Committee has approved and implemented a policy on the engagement of the Auditor to supply non-audit services, taking into account the recommendations of the Accounting Practices Board with a view to ensuring that the external Auditor does not provide non-audit services that have the potential to impair or appear to impair the independence of their audit role. In addition, the Committee reviewed the actions put in place by the Auditor to ensure there was a clear separation between audit and advisory services. The Committee does not believe there to be any impediment to the Auditor's objectivity and independence.

The fees for non-audit services for the year to 31 March 2022 were nil (2021: nil).

Full details of the Auditor's fees are provided in note 6 to the accounts on page 31.

Mr Merchant, was appointed audit partner for the 2022 year end audit, succeeding Mr Kelly, who was required to rotate off the Company's account, having served as audit partner for five years.

Following each audit, the Committee reviews the audit process and considers its effectiveness and the quality of the services provided to the Company. Within this process, the Committee takes into consideration their own assessment, the self-evaluation of the auditor and the Audit Quality Review Report produced by the FRC in order to monitor the progress of the Auditor's performance comparable with its peers and the targets set by the FRC. The review following the completion of the 2021 audit concluded that the Committee was satisfied with the Auditor's effectiveness and performance.

The Committee felt that KPMG had run an effective and efficient audit process with appropriate challenge. A resolution to re-appoint KPMG LLP as the Company's Auditor will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming AGM.

Tim Gillbanks

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Sponholz (1980).

Independent auditor's report to the members of TR Property Investment Trust plc

1.1 Our opinion is unmodified

We have audited the financial statements of TR Property Investment Trust plc (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, Group and Company Statements of Changes in Equity, Group and Company Balance Sheets, Group and Company Cash Flow Statements and the related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion:

- The financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Groups and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;
- The financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards;
- The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ('ISAs (UK)') and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion. Our audit opinion is consistent with our report to the audit committee.

We were first appointed as auditor by the directors on 2 November 2016. The period of total uninterrupted engagement is for the six financial years ended 31 March 2022. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and we remain independent of the Group in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard as applied to listed public interest entities. No non-audit services prohibited by that standard were provided.

Overview		
Materiality: group financial statements as a whole	£16.8m (2021:£14.9m)	1% (2021: 1%) of Total Assets
Key audit matters vs 2021		
Recurring risks	Valuation of direct property investments	◀▶
	Carrying amount of listed investments	◀▶

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by us, including those which had the greatest effect on the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit and directing the efforts of the engagement team. We summarise below the key audit matters (unchanged from 2021), in decreasing order of audit significance, starting at our audit top priority, together with our key audit procedures to address those matters and our findings from those procedures in order that the Company's members, as a body, may better understand the processes by which we arrived at our opinion. These matters were addressed, and our findings are based on, procedures undertaken in the context of, and solely for the purpose of, our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and consequently, are incidental to that opinion, and we do not provide a separate opinion on those matters.

Independent auditor's report
continued

	The risk	Our response
Valuation of direct property investments (Group and Parent Company) (FRS 3 million 2021: £8.3 million) Refer to pages 59 to 61 (Audit Committee Report), pages 77 and 78 (accounting policy) and note 10 (on pages 25 to 28 (financial disclosures))	Subjective valuation: 5.0% (2021: 5.6%) of the Group's and 5.6% (2021: 5.0%) of the Parent Company's total assets (by value) are held in investment properties. The fair value of each property requires significant estimation, in particular with regard to the key estimated rental value and yield assumptions. The assumptions will be impacted by a number of factors including quality and condition of the building and tenant covenant strength. The effect of these matters is that, as part of our risk assessment, we determined that the valuation of investment properties has a high degree of estimation uncertainty, with a potential range of error that is not more greater than our materiality for the financial statements as a whole. The financial statements (note 10) disclose the sensitivity estimated by the Group.	We performed the detailed tests below, rather than seeking to rely on any of the Group's controls, because the nature of the data and the fact that we could expect the external auditor to primarily rely on the detailed data required satisfied: Our procedures included: • Assessing valuer's credentials: Using our own property valuation specialist, we evaluated the competence, experience and independence of the external valuer. • Tests of detail: We compared the information provided by the Group to its external property valuer for a sample of properties, such as rental income and tenancy data to supporting documents including lease agreements. • Methodology choice: We held discussions with the Group's external property valuer to determine the valuation methodology used to support the valuation of its investment property portfolio. Details of this situation included assessing the results of the valuer's enquiries, making sure that the valuations were in accordance with the RICS Valuation Global Standards and the Red Book and FRS and that the methodology adopted was appropriate, reference to selected valuation practice. • Benchmarking assumptions: With the assistance of our own property valuation specialist, we held discussions with the Group's external property valuer to understand the methodology used to benchmark the properties, including the key assumptions used to value the properties, including the discount rate used, the yield rate and the estimated rental value and the benchmarking assumptions for the valuation understanding of the market and industry performance. • Assessing transparency: We also considered the appropriateness of the disclosures made about the degree of estimation uncertainty, the assumptions made and the valuation method used, including the effect of the assumptions on the valuation. Our findings We found that the Group's valuation of investment properties was in accordance with the RICS Valuation Global Standards and the Red Book and FRS and that the methodology adopted was appropriate, reference to selected valuation practice.

Key audit matters – our assessment of the risks to the financial statements

The risk	Our response
Carrying amount of listed investments (Group and Parent) (£1,456.3 million; 2021: £1,316.0 million) Refer to pages 59 to 61 (Audit Committee Report), page 78 (accounting policy) and note 10 on pages 85 to 88 (financial disclosures)	Low risk, high value: The Group's portfolio of listed level 1 investments makes up 50.1% (2021: 88.2%) of the Group's, and 31.8% (2021: 65.8%) of the Parent Company's, total assets (by value) and is one of the key drivers of results. We did not consider these investments to be a high risk of material misstatement or to be subject to a significant level of judgement because they comprise liquid quoted investments. However, due to their materiality in the context of the financial statements as a whole they are considered to be one of the areas which had the greatest effect on our overall audit strategy and allocation of resources in planning and completing our audit. We performed the detailed tests below rather than seeking to rely on any of the Group's controls, because the nature of the balance is such that we would expect to obtain audit evidence primarily through the detailed procedures described. Our procedures included: • Test of detail: Agreeing the valuation of 100% of level 1 listed investments in the portfolio to externally quoted prices; and • Enquiry of custodians: Agreeing 100% of level 1 listed investment holdings in the portfolio to independently received third party confirmations from investment custodians. Our findings We found no differences from third party holdings confirmations nor from the externally quoted prices, of a size to require reporting to the Audit Committee (Total no differences).

03 Our application of materiality and an overview of the scope of our audit

Materiality for the Group financial statements as a whole was set at £16.8m (2021: £14.9m), determined with reference to a benchmark of total assets, of which it represents 1.0% (2021: 1.0%).

Materiality for the parent company financial statements as a whole was set at £16.0m (2021: £14.1m), which is the component materiality for the parent company determined by the group audit engagement team. This is lower than the materiality we would otherwise have determined with reference to parent company total assets, of which it represents 0.95% (2021: 0.95%).

In line with our audit methodology, our procedures on individual account balances and disclosures were performed to a lower threshold performance materiality, so as to reduce to an acceptable level the risk that individually immaterial misstatements in individual account balances add up to a material amount across the financial statements as a whole. Performance materiality was set at 75% (2021: 75%) of materiality for the financial statements as a whole, which equates to £12.6m (2021: £11.1m) for the Group and £12.0m (2021: £10.5m) for the Parent Company. We applied this percentage in our determination of performance materiality because we did not identify any factors indicating an elevated level of risk. In addition, we applied materiality of £2.0m (2021: £2.0m) and performance

materiality of £1.5m (2021: £1.5m) to investment income, other operating income, gross rental income, service charge income and net returns on contracts for difference for which we believe misstatements of lesser amounts than materiality for the financial statements as a whole could reasonably be expected to influence the Company's members' assessment of the financial performance of the Group.

We agreed to report to the Audit Committee any corrected or uncorrected identified misstatements exceeding £0.84m (2021: £0.75m) in addition to other identified misstatements that warranted reporting on qualitative thresholds.

Total Assets

£1.63m (2021: £1.49m)



Group Materiality

£16.8m (2021: £14.9m)

£16.8m
Whole financial statements materiality (2021: £14.9m)

£16.0m
Parent Company Materiality (2021: £14.1m)

£0.84m
Misstatements reported to the audit committee (2021: £0.75m)

Independent auditor's report continued

1. **Our audit of the financial statements of the Group and Company**

The audit team performed the audit of the Group as if it was a single aggregated set of financial information. This approach is unchanged from the prior year. The audit of the Group and Parent Company was performed using the materiality levels set out above and was performed by a single audit team.

The scope of the audit work performed was fully substantive as we did not rely upon the Group's internal controls over financial reporting.

1.4 The impact of climate risk on our audit report

We have performed a risk assessment of how the impact of climate change may affect the financial statements and our audit. Level 1 listed investments make up 86.1% of the Group's total assets, for which fair value is determined as the quoted market price. Therefore, we assessed that the financial statement estimate that is primarily exposed to climate risk is the investment property portfolio, for which the valuation assumptions and estimates may be impacted by physical and policy or legal climate risks, such as flooding or an increase in climate-related compliance expenditure. We held discussions with our own climate change professionals to challenge our risk assessment. We assessed that whilst climate change posed a risk to the determination of investment property valuations in the current year, this risk was not significant when considering both the nature and domicile of the properties and the nature of unexpired leases. Therefore there was no significant impact of this on our key audit matters.

We have read the disclosure of climate related narrative in the front half of the financial statements and considered consistency with the financial statements and our audit knowledge.

1.4.1 Basis of assessment

The Directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Group or Company or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the Group and the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements (the going concern period).

We used our knowledge of the Group, its industry, and the general economic environment to identify the inherent risks to its business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Group's and Company's financial

resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. The risks that we considered most likely to adversely affect the Group's and Company's available financial resources and metrics relevant to debt covenants over this period were:

- The impact of a significant reduction in the valuation of investments and the implications for the Group's and Company's debt covenants;
- The liquidity of the investment portfolio and its ability to meet the liabilities of the Group as and when they fall due; and
- The operational resilience of key service organisations, on which the Group is dependent to continue.

We considered whether these risks could plausibly affect the liquidity or covenant compliance in the going concern period by assessing the degree of downside assumption that individually and collectively could result in a liquidity issue, taking into account the Group's or Company's current and projected cash and liquid investment position (a reverse stress test). We considered whether the going concern disclosure in note 1 to the financial statements gives a full and accurate description of the Directors' assessment of going concern, including the identified risks and related sensitivities.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- We concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis in accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.
- We have not identified and concur with the Directors' assessment that there is not a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that individually or collectively may cast significant doubt on the Group's or Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.
- We have not identified any material uncertainty relating to the Directors' statement in note 1 to the financial statements on the use of the going concern basis in accounting with no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt over the Group's or Company's use of resources over the going concern period and over the going concern disclosures and risks to the financial statements.
- The related statement under the going concern set out on page 60 is materially consistent with the financial statements and our audit knowledge.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Group or Company will continue in operation.

06 Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ('fraud risks') we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of Directors as to the Group's high level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual suspected or alleged fraud;
- Assessing the segregation of duties in place between the Directors, the Administrator and the Group's investment Manager; and
- Reading Board and Audit Committee minutes.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular to the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. We evaluated the design and implementation of the controls over journal entries and other adjustments and made inquiries of the Administrator about inappropriate or unusual activity relating to the processing of journal entries and other adjustments.

We substantively tested all material post closing entries and, based on the results of our risk assessment procedures and understanding of the process, including the segregation of duties between the Directors and the Administrator, no further high risk journal entries or other adjustments were identified.

On this audit we have rebutted the fraud risk related to revenue recognition because the revenue is non-judgemental and straightforward, with limited opportunity for manipulation. We did not identify any significant unusual transactions or additional fraud risks.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the Directors, the Investment Manager and the Administrator (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the Directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations. As the Parent Company is regulated, our assessment of risks involved gaining an understanding of the control environment including the entity's procedures for complying with regulatory requirements.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, and its qualification as an Investment Trust under UK taxation legislation, any breach of which could lead to the Group losing various deductions and exemptions from UK corporation tax, and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

We assessed the legality of the distributions made by the Company in the period based on comparing the dividends paid to the distributable reserves prior to each distribution.

Secondly, the Group is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect from money laundering, data protection, privacy and corruption legislation and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the financial nature of the Group's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Directors and the Administrator and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence an audit will not detect that breach.

Independent auditor's report continued

non-compliance with laws and regulations is not apparent.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

17. We have nothing to report on the other information in the Annual Report.

The Directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express an audit opinion or except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Strategic report and directors' report

Based solely on our work on the other information:

- we have not identified material misstatement in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- no inconsistency between the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- no inconsistency between reports have been identified in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' remuneration report

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

Disclosures of emerging and principal risks and longer term viability

We are required to perform procedures to identify whether there is a material inconsistency between the directors disclosures in respect of emerging and principal risks and the Long-Term Viability Statement, and the financial statements and our audit knowledge.

Based on those procedures, we have nothing material to add or draw attention to in relation to:

- the Directors' confirmation within the Long-Term Viability Statement on pages 30 and 31 that they have carried out a robust assessment of the emerging and principal risks facing the Group, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency and liquidity;
- the Principal Risks and Uncertainties disclosures describing these risks and how emerging risks are identified, and explaining how they are being managed and mitigated; and
- the Directors' explanation in the Long-Term Viability Statement of how they have assessed the prospective impact of the Group over what period they have done so, and why they considered that period to be appropriate, and their statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions.

We are also required to review the Long-Term Viability Statement (on pages 30 and 31) under the existing framework. In the course of our procedures, we have concluded that the above disclosures are materially consistent with the financial statements and our audit knowledge.

Our work is limited to a consideration of the matters in the context of only the knowledge and understanding during our financial statements audit. As we cannot predict all future events, conditions, and circumstances that may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgement that they are reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of anything to report in these statements is not a guarantee of the accuracy of the Long-Term Viability Statement.

Corporate governance disclosures

We are required to perform procedures to identify whether there is a material inconsistency between the Directors' corporate governance disclosures and the financial statements and our audit knowledge.

Based on those procedures, we have concluded that each of the following is materially consistent with the financial statements and our audit knowledge:

- the Directors' statement that they consider that the annual report and financial statements taken as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable, and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Group's position and performance, business model and strategy;
- the section of the annual report describing the work of the Audit Committee, including the significant issues that the audit committee considered in relation to the financial statements, and how these issues were addressed; and
- the section of the annual report that describes the review of the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems.

We are required to review the part of Corporate Governance Statement relating to the Group's compliance with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code specified by the Listing Rules for our review. We have nothing to report in this respect.

If we have nothing to report in relation to these matters, or where we are required to report, by exception.

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Our Responsible Responsibilities

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 62, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Group and parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group or the parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

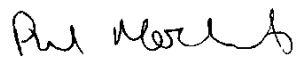
A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The Company is required to include these financial statements in an annual financial report prepared using the single electronic reporting format specified in the UK ESEF Regulation. This auditor's report provides no assurance over whether the annual financial report has been prepared in a manner compliant with that format.

Independent auditor's report
continued

10 The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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



Philip Merchant (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

KPMG

Financial statements

Group statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2022			Year ended 31 March 2021		
		Revenue Return £'000	Capital Return £'000	Total £'000	Revenue Return £'000	Capital Return £'000	Total £'000
Income							
Investment income	2	44,170	-	44,170	36,557	-	36,557
Other operating income	4	5	-	5	67	-	67
Gross rental income	3	2,773	-	2,773	3,185	-	3,185
Service charge income	3	1,103	-	1,103	1,051	-	1,051
Gains on investments held at fair value	10	-	249,038	249,038	-	196,582	196,582
Net movement on foreign exchange; investments and loan notes		-	1,136	1,136	-	(3,144)	(3,144)
Net movement on foreign exchange; cash and cash equivalents		-	637	637	-	(1,474)	(1,474)
Net returns on contracts for difference	10	5,701	16,361	22,062	3,320	17,978	21,298
Net return on total return swap	10	-	-	-	-	(188)	(188)
Total Income		53,752	267,172	320,924	44,180	209,754	253,934
Expenses							
Management and performance fees	5	(1,663)	(29,477)	(31,140)	(1,556)	(14,328)	(15,884)
Direct property expenses, rent payable and service charge costs	3	(1,435)	-	(1,435)	(1,321)	-	(1,321)
Other administrative expenses	6	(1,621)	(608)	(2,229)	(1,231)	(604)	(1,835)
Total operating expenses		(4,719)	(30,085)	(34,804)	(4,108)	(14,932)	(19,040)
Operating profit/(loss)		49,033	237,087	286,120	40,072	194,822	234,894
Finance costs	7	(629)	(1,886)	(2,515)	(416)	(1,969)	(2,385)
Profit/(loss) from operations before tax		48,404	235,201	283,605	39,656	192,853	232,509
Taxation	8	(4,967)	3,049	(1,918)	(767)	2,667	1,900
Total comprehensive income		43,437	238,250	281,687	38,889	195,520	234,409
Earnings/(loss) per Ordinary share	9	13.69p	75.07p	88.76p	12.25p	61.61p	73.86p

The Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The Group's financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

The Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

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The Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

Group and Company statement of changes in equity

Group

	Notes	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium Account £'000	Capital Redemption Reserve £'000	Retained Earnings £'000	Total £'000
For the year ended 31 March 2022						
At 31 March 2021		79,338	43,162	43,971	1,159,962	1,326,433
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	281,687	281,687
Dividends paid	17	-	-	-	(45,381)	(45,381)
At 31 March 2022		79,338	43,162	43,971	1,396,268	1,562,739

Company

	Notes	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium Account £'000	Capital Redemption Reserve £'000	Retained Earnings £'000	Total £'000
For the year ended 31 March 2022						
At 31 March 2021		79,338	43,162	43,971	1,159,962	1,326,433
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	281,687	281,687
Dividends paid	17	-	-	-	(45,381)	(45,381)
At 31 March 2022		79,338	43,162	43,971	1,396,268	1,562,739

Group

	Notes	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium Account £'000	Capital Redemption Reserve £'000	Retained Earnings £'000	Total £'000
For the year ended 31 March 2021						
At 31 March 2020		79,338	43,162	43,971	969,982	1,136,453
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	234,409	234,409
Dividends paid	17	-	-	-	(44,429)	(44,429)
At 31 March 2021		79,338	43,162	43,971	1,159,962	1,326,433

Company

	Notes	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium Account £'000	Capital Redemption Reserve £'000	Retained Earnings £'000	Total £'000
For the year ended 31 March 2021						
At 31 March 2020		79,338	43,162	43,971	969,982	1,136,453
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	234,409	234,409
Dividends paid	17	-	-	-	(44,429)	(44,429)
At 31 March 2021		79,338	43,162	43,971	1,159,962	1,326,433

Trillion refers from page 70 to 100 form part of these Financial Statements.

Group and Company balance sheets

	Notes	Group 2022 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	Group 2021 £'000	Company 2021 £'000
Non-current assets					
Investments held at fair value	10	1,506,436	1,506,436	1,400,516	1,400,516
Investments in subsidiaries	10	-	36,297	-	43,312
Investments held for sale	10	48,980	48,980	-	-
		1,555,416	1,591,713	1,400,516	1,443,828
Deferred taxation asset	12	903	903	686	686
		1,556,319	1,592,616	1,401,202	1,444,514
Current assets					
Debtors	12	97,673	97,208	60,990	60,520
Cash and cash equivalents		32,109	32,107	29,114	29,112
		129,782	129,315	90,104	89,632
Current liabilities					
	13	(66,109)	(101,939)	(107,280)	(150,120)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		63,673	27,376	(17,176)	(60,488)
Total assets plus net current assets/(liabilities)		1,619,992	1,619,992	1,384,026	1,384,026
Non-current liabilities	13	(57,253)	(57,253)	(57,593)	(57,593)
Net assets		1,562,739	1,562,739	1,326,433	1,326,433
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14	79,338	79,338	79,338	79,338
Share premium account	15	43,162	43,162	43,162	43,162
Capital redemption reserve	15	43,971	43,971	43,971	43,971
Retained earnings	16	1,396,268	1,396,268	1,159,962	1,159,962
Equity shareholders' funds		1,562,739	1,562,739	1,326,433	1,326,433

Net Asset Value per:

Ordinary share	19	492.43p	492.43p	417.97p	417.97p
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These financial statements were approved by the directors of Ix Property Investment Trust plc (Company No 84492) and authorised for issue on 13 June 2022.

David Watson

D Watson
Director

The notes form part of the financial statements.

Group and Company cash flow statements

	Group 2022 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	Group 2021 £'000	Company 2021 £'000
Reconciliation of profit from operations before tax to net cash outflow from operating activities				
Profit from operations before tax	283,605	283,605	232,509	231,844
Finance costs	2,515	2,515	2,385	2,385
Gains on investments and derivatives held at fair value through profit or loss	(265,399)	(258,387)	(214,372)	(207,255)
Net movement on foreign exchange; cash and cash equivalents and loan notes	(977)	(977)	(179)	(179)
Scrip dividends included in investment income and net returns on contracts for difference	(10,839)	(10,839)	(8,489)	(8,489)
Sales of investments	544,370	544,370	353,167	353,167
Purchases of investments	(430,830)	(430,831)	(370,496)	(370,496)
Decrease / (increase) in prepayments and accrued income	8	8	(102)	(102)
(Increase) / decrease in sales settlement debtor	(32,871)	(32,871)	4,753	4,753
Increase / (decrease) in purchase settlement creditor	5,170	5,170	(5,781)	(5,781)
Decrease / (increase) in other debtors	2,951	2,951	(11,436)	(11,436)
Increase / (decrease) in other creditors	13,809	6,798	2,451	(4,001)
Net cash (flow/outflow) from operating activities before interest and taxation	111,512	111,512	(15,590)	(15,590)
Interest paid	(2,515)	(2,515)	(2,607)	(2,607)
Taxation paid	(1,258)	(1,258)	(1,915)	(1,915)
Net cash (flow/outflow) from operating activities	107,739	107,739	(20,112)	(20,112)
Financing activities				
Equity dividends paid	(45,381)	(45,381)	(44,429)	(44,429)
(Repayment)/Drawdown of loans	(60,000)	(60,000)	55,000	55,000
Net cashflow from financing activities	(105,381)	(105,381)	10,571	10,571
Increase/(decrease) in cash	2,358	2,358	(9,541)	(9,541)
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	29,114	29,112	40,129	40,127
Net movement on foreign exchange; cash and cash equivalents	637	637	(1,474)	(1,474)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	32,109	32,107	29,114	29,112

The notes from pages 76 to 100 form part of these Financial Statements

Notes to the financial statements

01 Accounting policies

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with UK-adopted International accounting standards and in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts' ('SFRP'), to the extent that it is consistent with the UK-adopted international accounting standards.

In assessing going concern, the Board has made a detailed assessment of the ability of the Company and the Group to meet its liabilities as they fall due, including those on liquidity facilities which it has entered into. It has considered the effects of potential falls in demand, substantial reductions in revenue, and reductions in market liquidity including the effects of the key ongoing economic impact of the war in Ukraine. The Board is satisfied with the operational resilience of the Company's third party service providers as working practices in place for coping with the COVID-19 pandemic, but continues to monitor their performance.

In light of the testing carried out, the liquidity of the level 1 assets held by the Company and the significant net asset value, and the net current asset position of the Group and Parent Company, the Directors are satisfied that the Company and Group have adequate financial resources to continue in operation for at least the next 12 months following the signing of the financial statements and therefore it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.

The Group and Company financial statements are expressed in Sterling, which is the functional and presentational currency. Sterling is the functional currency of the Group. Where the functional currency of an entity is not the presentational currency of the Group, values are rounded to the nearest million pounds (£m) for presentation purposes only.

Key estimates and judgements

Key estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements necessarily requires the exercise of judgement, both in application of accounting policies, which are set out below, and in the selection of assumptions used in the calculation of estimates. These estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are only to be evaluated based on historical experience and other factors. However, our results may differ from these estimates. The following estimate is considered to be the valuation of investment properties based on the fair value of the property, as determined and ordered by our key judgements.

a) Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries to 31 March 2022. All the subsidiaries of the Company have been consolidated in these financial statements. In accordance with IFRS, the Company has been designated as an issuer with no national list.

- Obtain funds from investor and provide in the best way to give the entrepreneur the best results
- Commit to the investors that it will give a good return on the investment from the start of the investment to the end
- Measure and evaluate performance and make a plan to improve it if it is not good

Each of the subsidiaries of the Company was established for the purpose of conducting its own main operations of the Company (including raising additional financing) and is not itself an investment entity. IFRS 10 sets out that in the case of a subsidiary that is not an investment entity, the consolidated financial statements of the parent company should be presented as if the parent and all of its subsidiaries were a single entity and the consolidated financial positions of those subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of their acquisition and the date of acquisition is their initial date of consolidation to be consolidated until the date that such entity ceases. The financial statements provided are used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and based on the same accounting policies. This will include the dollar cost and transactions, including consolidated profit and loss statement and balance sheet.

b) Income

[illegible]

Transportation is a very important part of the life of the community.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

3.1 Accounting policies

c) Expenses

All expenses and finance costs are accounted for on an accruals basis. An analysis of retained earnings broken down into revenue and capital items is given in note 16, illustrating that this breakdown in expenses have been presented as revenue items except as follows:

- Expenses which are incidental to the acquisition or disposal of an investment
- Expenses are presented as capital where a link can be shown with the maintenance or enhancement of the value of the investments; this includes 'maintenance' AIF incurred in costs relating to the extent or duration of residential leases as premiums received in extending or terminating leases are recognised in the capital account
- One quarter of the base management fee is charged to revenue, with three quarters allocated to capital return to reflect the Board's expectations of long term investment returns. All performance fees are charged to capital return
- The fund administration, depositary, custody and company secretarial services are charged directly to the Company and are included within 'Other administrative expenses' in note 6. These expenses are charged on the same basis as the base management fee; one quarter to income and three quarters to capital

d) Finance costs

The finance cost in respect of capital instruments other than equity shares is calculated so as to give a constant rate of return on the outstanding balance. One quarter of the finance cost is charged to revenue and three quarters to capital return.

e) Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The tax effect of different items of expenditure is allocated between capital and revenue using the group's effective rate of tax for the year. The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of temporary differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

In accordance with the recommendations of the SARG, the allocation method used to calculate tax relief for expenses presented against capital returns in the supplementary information to the statement of comprehensive income is the "marginal basis". Under this basis, if taxable income is available or being effectively relieved by expenses presented in the revenue return column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income, then any tax relief is transferred to the capital column.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The Company is an investment trust under s. 115K of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 and as such, is not liable for tax on capital gains. Capital gains arising in subsidiary companies are subject to capital gains tax.

f) Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Transaction costs include transfer taxes, professional fees for legal services and financing income, less any discounting the property to the extent necessary for it to be capable of operating. The carrying amount also includes the cost of capital required for extending government support at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. The purchase and sale of properties are recognised to be effected on the date unconditional contracts are exchanged.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received for the asset if it were sold in the open market at the reporting date.

Investment property is derecognised when it has been disposed of permanently, withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of investment property are recognised in the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of disposal.

Gains or losses on the disposal of investment property are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying value of the asset at the date of disposal.

Revaluation of investment properties

The Group carries its investment properties at fair value as at 31 December 2019. ERS is required to revalue property if fair values being recognised in the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income. The Group engaged Knight Frank, an independent valuation specialists to determine fair values as at 31 March 2019.

Notes to the financial statements

continued

f) Accounting policies

Valuations of investment properties

Determination of the fair value of investment properties has been prepared on the basis defined by the RICS Valuation - Global standards (The Red Book Global Standards) as follows:

"The estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing whereby the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion"

The valuation takes into account future cash flow from assets (such as lettings, tenants, profiled future revenue streams, capital values of fixtures and fittings, plant and machinery, any environmental matters and the overall repair and condition of the property) and discount rates applicable to those assets. These assumptions are based on real market conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

In arriving at their estimates of fair values as at 31 March 2019, the valuers have used their market knowledge and professional judgement and have not only relied solely on historical transactional comparables. Examples of inputs to the valuation can be seen in the sensitivity analysis included in note 1a (g).

Held for sale investment are presented separately on the face of the Balance sheet.

Held for sale

Investment property classified as held for sale is measured fair value.

This condition is regarded as met only when the investment property is available for immediate sale in its present condition and the sale is highly probable.

Management must be committed to a plan for sale. In our auditing programme to identify a buyer and terms made prior to reclassification its fair value which should be expected to qualify for recognition at a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Rental income

Rental income receivable under operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease, except for contingent rental income which is recognised when it arises.

Incentives for tenants to enter into lease agreements, in other words, discounted free rent, are spread evenly over the lease term, even if the payments are not made until a particular time. The requirement is that the incentive is spread evenly together with any further term for which the tenant has the option to continue the lease, where at the end of the lease the incentives are reasonably certain that the tenant will exercise the option. Premiums received in connection with extended leases are recognised in the profit and loss statement as a lump sum at the time when they arise.

Service charges and expenses recoverable from tenants

Service charges from expenses recharged to tenants are included in the period in which the expense is incurred, including service charges and others which are not included in a periodic rent but are recharged to tenants on an individual basis.

g) Investments

When a purchase of shares is made under contract, the terms of which require delivery within the timeframe of the relevant market, the investments concerned are recognised in date of purchase and in the trade date.

All the Group's investments are defined under IFRS as investments designated as fair value through profit or loss and are also described in these financial statements as investments held at fair value.

Investments are designated as fair value through profit or loss at the date of acquisition and are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value. The fair value of investments is determined using the following methods: listed investments from European stock exchanges and UK ETS stocks quoted on the London stock Exchange are ETS and listed stock Exchange-listed investments are valued at the closing price of the market on closing the FTSE All-Share and other relevant AIM market. Included investments in investments held at fair value are also valued at the market price for the value of the stock. Included investments in investments held at fair value are also valued at the market price for the value of the stock. Included investments in investments held at fair value are also valued at the market price for the value of the stock.

In its financial statements the Company recognises the fair value of its investments in such cases as being the adjusted net asset value. The subsidiaries have historically been holding ventures for investment or financing vehicles. No assets are currently held through the subsidiary structure and all financial instruments are directly held by the Company.

Changes in the fair value are recognised in the profit and loss statement. If an investment is held in a subsidiary, the fair value of the investment and its changes are recognised in the profit and loss statement of the subsidiary.

Derivatives

Derivatives are fair value based on the underlying asset and are classified as derivatives. The fair value of the derivatives is determined using the Black-Scholes model and is based on the fair value of the underlying asset. The fair value of the derivatives is determined using the Black-Scholes model and is based on the fair value of the underlying asset. The fair value of the derivatives is determined using the Black-Scholes model and is based on the fair value of the underlying asset.

Forward and currency forward contracts are used for hedging purposes and are treated as derivatives.

Accounting policies

Derivatives continued

Contracts for Difference (CfDs) are synthetic double funds and are valued by reference to the net (debit or credit) underlying market values.

The sources of the returns under the derivative contract (e.g. notional dividends, financing costs, interest returns and capital changes) are allocated to the revenue and capital accounts in alignment with the nature of the underlying source of income and in accordance with the guidance given in the Accounting for Financial Instruments. Expenses arising on long or short positions are apportioned wholly to the revenue account. Notional interest expense on long positions is apportioned between revenue and capital in line with the Board's long term expected returns on the company (currently determined to be 25% to the revenue account and 75% to capital reserves). Changes in value relating to underlying price movements of securities in relation to CfD exposures are allocated wholly to capital reserves.

h) Borrowings, loan notes and debentures

All loans and debentures are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, less issue costs where applicable. After initial recognition, all interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on settlement. The costs of arranging any interest-bearing loans are capitalised and amortised over the life of the loan on an effective interest rate basis.

i) Foreign currency translation

Transactions involving foreign currencies are converted at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences are recognised in the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost and comprise cash in hand and demand deposits.

k) Dividends payable to shareholders

Interim dividends are recognised in the period in which they are paid and final dividends are recognised when approved by shareholders.

l) Adoption of new and revised Standards

Standards and Interpretations effective in the current period

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous consolidated financial statements except as noted below.

IAS 39, IFRS 4, 7, 9 and 16 Amendments - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Phase 2) (effective 1 January 2021) IBOR reform refers to the global reform of interest rate benchmark, which includes the replacement of some interbank offered rates (IBOR) with alternative benchmark rates. To ensure users of financial statements can understand the effect of the reform on a company's financial instruments and risk management strategy, additional information on the nature and extent of risks to which the company is exposed arising from financial instruments subject to IBOR reform is required. In addition, details of the company's progress in completing its transitions to alternative benchmark rates is required.

IFRS 16 Amendments - Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions (effective April 2020) The May 2020 amendments, which introduced an optional practical expedient that simplifies how a lessee accounts for rent concessions that are a direct consequence of Covid-19, have been extended to lease payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022.

Early adoption of standards and interpretations

The standards issued before the reporting date that are effective after the reporting date are not expected to have a material effect on equity or profit for the subsequent period. The Group has not early adopted any new International Financial Reporting Standard or Interpretation, standard, amendment and interpretation issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are listed below.

IAS 1 Amendments - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (effective date amended to 1 January 2023) The amendments specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

IAS 1 Amendments - Disclosure of Accounting Policies (effective 1 January 2023) The amendments require an entity to disclose its material accounting policy information instead of its significant accounting policies. The amendments contain guidance and examples on identifying material accounting policy information. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

IAS 8 Amendments - Definition of Accounting Estimates (effective 1 January 2023) The amendments define accounting estimates as 'monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty'. The amendments also clarify the interaction between an accounting policy and an accounting estimate. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

IAS 12 Amendments - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (effective 1 January 2023) The amendments require entities with certain assets and liabilities to recognise deferred tax on both the asset and the liability giving rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Notes to the financial statements
continued

02 Investment income

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Dividends from UK listed investments	3,101	3,753
Dividends from overseas listed investments	21,349	18,656
Scrip dividends from listed investments	10,693	7,482
Property income distributions	9,027	6,666
	44,170	36,557

03 Net rental income

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Gross rental income	2,773	3,185
Service charge income	1,103	1,051
Direct property expenses, rent payable and service charge costs	(1,435)	(1,321)
	<u>2,441</u>	<u>2,915</u>

Operating leases

Their findings entered into commercial leases in 1990, 1991, and 1992. The commercial property lease periods are lease terms between 5 and 15 years. And include an option to renew the lease upon review in 1990, 1991, and 1992, prevailing market conditions. Some leases originally had a break clause before the end of the lease term.

Future minimum maintenance and repair scheduleable operating days at 24°C Max are 0.11, 0.04

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Within 1 year	2,800	3,000
After 1 year but not more than 5 years	10,250	10,000
More than 5 years	17,500	19,000
	30,550	32,000

Other operating income

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interest receivable	-	1
Interest on refund of overseas withholding tax	5	44
Underwriting commission	-	22
	5	67

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. Once the causes have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Once a plan of action has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the steps that have been identified in the plan and monitoring the progress of the implementation. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the implementation. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the plan and determining whether the problem has been solved.

05 Management and performance fees

	2022 Revenue £'000	2022 Capital £'000	2022 Total £'000	2021 Revenue £'000	2021 Capital £'000	2021 Total £'000
Management fee	1,663	4,988	6,651	1,556	4,669	6,225
Performance fee	-	24,489	24,489	-	9,659	9,659
	1,663	29,477	31,140	1,556	14,328	15,884

A summary of the terms of the management agreement is given in the Report of the Directors on page 43.

06 Other administrative expenses

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Directors' fees (Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 56 to 58)	220	232
Auditor's remuneration:		
– for audit of the consolidated and parent company financial statements	82	80
Legal fees	21	15
Taxation fees	77	69
Other administrative expenses	199	199
Other expenses	869	454
Irrecoverable VAT	153	182
Expenses charged to Revenue	1,621	1,231
Expenses charged to Capital	608	604
	2,229	1,835

Other administrative expenses include discretionary custody and company secretarial services. These expenses are charged on the same basis as the base management fee: 75% to income and 25% to capital. Total other administrative expenses charged to both income and capital are £907,000 (2021: £279,000).

Other expenses include broker fees, marketing and PR costs, Directors' National Insurance and recruitment, Red Stripe and listing fees, and annual report and other publication printing and distribution costs. These expenses are charged solely to the revenue account.

VAT on costs incurred in connection with the extension of the residential leases in The Colonnades are charged to the capital account.

Notes to the financial statements
continued

07 Finance costs

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Loan notes, bank loans and overdrafts repayable within 1 year	1,162	1,241
Loan notes repayable between 2 - 5 years	814	
Loan notes repayable after 5 years	539	1,384
HMRC interest: release of FII GLO provision	-	(240)
	2,515	2,385
Amount allocated to Capital	(1,886)	(1,969)
Amount allocated to Revenue	629	416

08 Taxation

a) Analysis of charge in the year

	2022 Revenue £'000	2022 Capital £'000	2022 Total £'000	2021 Revenue £'000	2021 Capital £'000	2021 Total £'000
UK corporation tax at 19% (2021: 19%)	2,832	(2,832)	-	1,989	(1,989)	
Overseas taxation	2,135	-	2,135	866	8	874
	4,967	(2,832)	2,135	2,855	(1,981)	874
(Over)/under provision in respect of prior years	-	-	-	(1,980)		(1,980)
	4,967	(2,832)	2,135	875	(1,981)	(1,106)
Deferred taxation	-	(217)	(217)	(108)	(686)	(794)
Current tax charge for the year	4,967	(3,049)	1,918	767	(2,667)	(1,900)

18 Taxation

b) Factors affecting total tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2021: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for a large company of 19% (2021: 19%).

The difference is explained below:

	2022 Revenue £'000	2022 Capital £'000	2022 Total £'000	2021 Revenue £'000	2021 Capital £'000	2021 Total £'000
Net profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	48,404	235,201	283,605	39,656	192,853	232,509
Corporation tax charge at 19% (2021: 19%)	9,197	44,688	53,885	7,535	36,642	44,177
Effects of:						
Non-taxable gains on investments	-	(47,317)	(47,317)	-	(37,351)	(37,351)
Currency movements not taxable	-	(337)	(337)	-	877	877
Tax relief on expenses charged to capital	-	3,243	3,243	-	139	139
Non-taxable returns	-	(3,109)	(3,109)	(23)	(3,380)	(3,403)
Non-taxable UK dividends	(603)	-	(603)	(972)	-	(972)
Non-taxable overseas dividends	(5,810)	-	(5,810)	(4,573)	-	(4,573)
Overseas withholding taxes	2,135	-	2,135	866	8	874
Deferred tax movement	-	(217)	(217)	(108)	(686)	(794)
(Over)/under provision in respect of prior years	-	-	-	(1,980)	-	(1,980)
Disallowable expenses	26	-	26	19	-	19
Deferred tax not provided	22	-	22	3	1,084	1,087
	4,967	(3,049)	1,918	767	(2,667)	(1,900)

c) Provision for deferred taxation

The amounts for deferred taxation provided at 19% (2021: 19%) comprise:

Group

	2022 Revenue £'000	2022 Capital £'000	2022 Total £'000	2021 Revenue £'000	2021 Capital £'000	2021 Total £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unutilised losses carried forward	-	(903)	(903)	-	(686)	(686)
Shown as:						
Deferred tax asset	-	(903)	(903)	-	(686)	(686)

Notes to the financial statements

continued

19 Taxation

c) Provision for deferred taxation continued

Company	2022 Revenue £'000	2022 Capital £'000	2022 Total £'000	2021 Revenue £'000	2021 Capital £'000	2021 Total £'000
Unutilised losses carried forward	-	(903)	(903)	-	(686)	(686)

Shown as:

Deferred tax asset	-	(903)	(903)	-	(686)	(686)
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The movement in provision in the year is as follows:

Group	2022 Revenue £'000	2022 Capital £'000	2022 Total £'000	2021 Revenue £'000	2021 Capital £'000	2021 Total £'000
Provision at the start of the year	-	(686)	(686)	108	-	108
Accelerated capital allowances	-	-	-	(108)	-	(108)
Unutilised losses carried forward	-	(217)	(217)	-	(686)	(686)
Provision at the end of the year	-	(903)	(903)	-	(686)	(686)

Company	2022 Revenue £'000	2022 Capital £'000	2022 Total £'000	2021 Revenue £'000	2021 Capital £'000	2021 Total £'000
Provision at the start of the year	-	(686)	(686)	108	-	108
Accelerated capital allowances	-	-	-	(108)	-	(108)
Unutilised losses carried forward	-	(217)	(217)	-	(686)	(686)
Provision at the end of the year	-	(903)	(903)	-	(686)	(686)

The amount of unrecognised deferred tax is £903,000 (£686,000 in 2021) in respect of losses carried forward. It is considered too uncertain that the Group will generate profits in the future and companies that the losses should be available to offset against and therefore the deferred tax asset is not recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Due to the company's status as an investment company and the nature of its activities, the company is not required to pay corporation tax for the foreseeable future. Therefore, no deferred tax liability is recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

19 Earnings per share

Earnings/(loss) per Ordinary share

The earnings per Ordinary share can be analysed between revenue and capital, as below

	Year ended 31 March 2022 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2021 £'000
Net revenue profit	43,437	38,889
Net capital profit	238,250	195,520
Net total profit	281,687	234,409
Weighted average number of shares in issue during the year	317,350,980	317,350,980

	pence	pence
Revenue earnings per share	13.69	12.25
Capital earnings per share	75.07	61.61
Earnings per Ordinary share	88.76	73.86

The Group has no securities in issue that could dilute the return per Ordinary share. Therefore the basic and diluted return per Ordinary share are the same.

10 Investments held at fair value

a) Analysis of investments

	Group 2022 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	Group 2021 £'000	Company 2021 £'000
Listed in the United Kingdom	516,076	516,076	394,176	394,176
Unlisted in the United Kingdom	2,341	2,341	1,468	1,468
Listed Overseas	940,744	940,744	921,801	921,801
Investment properties	47,275	47,275	83,071	83,071
Investments held for sale	48,980	48,980	-	-
Investments held at fair value	1,555,416	1,555,416	1,400,516	1,400,516
Investments in subsidiaries at fair value	-	36,297	-	43,312
	1,555,416	1,591,713	1,400,516	1,443,828

Investments held for sale: Mixed used property (the Colonnades, London W1) is currently under offer with a sale expected to complete by the end of June 2022. No impairment losses or reversals are anticipated.

b) Business segment reporting

	Valuation 31 March 2021 £'000	Net additions/ (disposals) £'000	Net appreciation/ (depreciation) £'000	Valuation 31 March 2022 £'000	Gross revenue 31 March 2022 £'000	Gross revenue 31 March 2021 £'000
Listed investments	1,315,977	(94,224)	235,067	1,456,820	43,775	36,403
Unlisted investments	1,468	(42)	915	2,341	395	154
Contracts for difference	(141)	(8,563)	16,361	7,657	5,701	3,320
Total investments segment	1,317,304	(102,829)	252,343	1,466,818	49,871	39,877
Direct property segment	83,071	128	13,056	96,255	3,876	4,236
	1,400,375	(102,701)	265,399	1,563,073	53,747	44,113

In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Company invests in the shares and securities of property companies and property related businesses internationally and also in investment property located in the UK. The Company therefore considers that there are two different reporting segments: investments and direct property. These are used for evaluating performance and allocation of resources. The Board, which has the principal decision making on the information in the two segments on a regular basis. Whilst revenue for investments and direct property costs can be attributed to the reporting segments, general administrative expenses cannot be split to allow a profit for each segment to be determined. The assets and gross revenues for each segment are shown above.

The property costs included within note 5 are £1,125,000 (2021: £1,111,000) and deduction from direct property gross revenue above would result in net income of £147,000 (2021: £1,241,000) for the direct property reporting segment.

Notes to the financial statements

continued

10. Investments held at fair value

c) Geographical segment reporting

	Valuation 31 March 2021 £'000	Net additions/ (disposals) £'000	Net appreciation/ (depreciation) £'000	Valuation 31 March 2022 £'000	Gross revenue 31 March 2022 £'000	Gross revenue 31 March 2021 £'000
UK listed equities and convertibles	394,176	30,844	91,056	516,076	11,731	10,265
UK unlisted equities	1,468	-	873	2,341	395	154
UK direct property ¹	83,071	128	13,056	96,255	3,876	4,236
Continental European listed equities	921,801	(125,110)	144,053	940,744	32,044	26,138
	1,400,516	(94,138)	249,038	1,555,416	48,046	40,793
UK contracts for difference ²	584	(9,227)	10,270	1,627	1,616	1,242
European contracts for difference ²	(725)	664	6,091	6,030	4,085	2,078
	1,400,375	(102,701)	265,399	1,563,073	53,747	44,113

Included in the above figures are purchase costs of £489,000 (2021: £741,000) and sales costs of £269,000 (2021: £134,000).

These comprise mainly stamp duty and commission.

The company received £544,225,000 (2021: £1,340,000,000) from investments including direct property sold in the year. The book cost of these investments when they were purchased was £394,436,000 (2021: £394,176,000). These investments have been revalued over time and until 31 March 2022 the realised and unrealised gains of £171,789,000 were included in the fair value of the investments.

1. Net additions (disposals) includes £600,000 (2021: £165,000) of capital expenditure. Net appreciation (depreciation) includes amounts in respect of rent free periods.
2. Gross revenue for contracts for difference relates to dividends received on an ex-dividend basis in the underlying positions held. The appreciation (depreciation) in UK related contracts is the movement in fair value in the year.
3. The depreciation in the TRS relates to the movement in fair value in the year and maturity.

d) Substantial share interests

The group held interests in 3% or more of the issued share capital of the companies listed in the table below. The influence of these investments is considered significant in the context of these financial statements. See note 21 on pages 93 and 110 for further details of subsidiary investments.

e) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are carried in the Balance Sheet either at the fair value (investments) or the carrying amount (amounts receivable and payable) or fair value (due from or to banks, derivatives and interest receivable and payable) or amortised cost (cash and cash equivalents).

Fair value hierarchy disclosures

The categorisation of the hierarchy has been determined on the basis of the objective of the instrument that is significant to the fair value measurement of the relevant asset or liability.

Level 1 – valued using quoted prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – valued by reference to quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, or other observable inputs other than quoted prices, at least one of which is not a Level 1 input.

Level 3 – valued by reference to valuation techniques using inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The valuation techniques used for the group's financial assets are the discounted cash flow method, and Level 1, 2 and 3.

10 Investments held at fair value

e) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The table below sets out fair value measurements using IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy.

Financial assets/(liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss

At 31 March 2022	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Equity investments	1,456,820	-	2,341	1,459,161
Investment properties	-	-	96,255	96,255
Contracts for difference	-	7,657	-	7,657
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	2,736	-	2,736
	1,456,820	10,393	98,596	1,565,809

At 31 March 2021	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Equity investments	1,315,977	-	1,468	1,317,445
Investment properties	-	-	83,071	83,071
Contracts for difference	-	(141)	-	(141)
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	(1,107)	-	(1,107)
	1,315,977	(1,248)	84,539	1,399,268

The table above represents the Group's fair value hierarchy. The company's fair value hierarchy is identical except for the inclusion of the fair value of the investment in subsidiaries which at 31 March 2022 was £16,297,000 (2021: £43,312,000). These have been categorised as level 3 in both years. The movement in the year of £7,015,000 (2021: £7,117,000) is the change in fair value in the year which includes a distribution from a subsidiary company of £1,000,000. The total financial assets at fair value for the Company at 31 March 2022 was £1,581,771,000 (2021: £1,441,580,000).

Reconciliation of movements in financial assets categorised as level 3

At 31 March 2022	31 March 2021 £'000	Purchases £'000	Sales £'000	Appreciation / (Depreciation) £'000	31 March 2022 £'000
Unlisted equity investments	1,468	-	-	873	2,341
Investment properties					
- Mixed use	47,977	372	-	(162)	48,187
- Office & Industrial	35,094	-	(244)	13,218	48,068
	83,071	372	(244)	13,056	96,255
	84,539	372	(244)	13,929	98,596

All appreciation (depreciation) as stated above relates to movements in fair value of unquoted equity investments and investment properties held at 31 March 2022.

The group had one unquoted investment at the year end (see 10.1 above).

Transfers between hierarchy levels

There were no transfers during the year between any of the levels.

Notes to the financial statements

continued

Investments held at fair value

Sensitivity information for Investment Property Valuations

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy of investment properties are:

- Estimated rental value: £6.5 - £6.6 per sq ft (2021: £6.5 - £6.7)
- Capitalisation rates: 2.0% - 6.0% (2021: 2.0% - 6.0%)

Significant increases (decreases) in estimated rental value and rent growth in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. A significant increase (decrease) in long-term vacancy rate in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

There are interrelationships between the yields and rental values as they are partially interrelated by market rate conditions. The sensitivity of the valuation to changes in the most significant inputs per class of investment property are shown below:

Estimated movement in fair value of investment properties at 31 March 2022 arising from	Retail £'000	Office & Industrial £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Increase in rental value by 5%	306	2,266	145	2,717
Decrease in rental value by 5%	(294)	(2,266)	(1)	(2,561)
Increase in yield by 0.5%	(3,865)	(6,343)	(832)	(11,040)
Decrease in yield by 0.5%	4,841	8,711	1,101	14,653

Estimated movement in fair value of investment properties at 31 March 2021 arising from	Retail £'000	Office & Industrial £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Increase in rental value by 5%	310	1,585	50	1,945
Decrease in rental value by 5%	(250)	(1,610)	(25)	(1,885)
Increase in yield by 0.5%	(4,040)	(5,835)	(925)	(10,800)
Decrease in yield by 0.5%	5,155	9,505	1,325	15,985

The Group agreed to sell freehold and leased interests in The Colonnade, investment property after a strategic review of the Direct Property portfolio which has a net value after total lease of \$5.1m (£4.1m) at 31 March 2022.

The property is currently being marketed for sale and is anticipated to be sold within the next 12 months. Therefore, it is being classified as a held for sale. Any changes to the marketing for sale occurring after the year end will be disclosed in Note 15 Subsequent Events.

No impairment losses have been recognised at 31 March 2022.

Financial instruments

Risk management policies and procedures

The Group is exposed to credit and market risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The Group is exposed to a variety of risks that could result in a reduction or increase in the profits available to shareholders and dividends.

The principal risks the Group faces in its credit management are:

- Market risk (primarily arising from currency, interest rate and credit risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk

The Management review and controls for managing the risks are set out in page 22 of the 2021/22 Annual Report and throughout the year.

11 Financial instruments

11.1 Market price risk

By the very nature of its activities, the Group's investments are exposed to market price fluctuations.

Management of the risk

The Manager runs a diversified portfolio and reports to the Board on the portfolio activity and performance at each Board meeting. The Board monitors the investment activity and strategy to ensure it is compatible with the stated objectives.

The Group's exposure to changes in market price on its quoted equity investments, CFD and investment property portfolio, was as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Investments held at fair value	1,555,416	1,400,516
CFD long gross exposure	144,642	146,001

Concentration of exposure to price risks

As set out in the Investment Policies on page 24, there are guidelines to the amount of exposure to a single company, geographical region or direct property. These guidelines ensure an appropriate spread of exposure to individual property price risks. As an investment company dedicated to investment in the property sector, the Group is exposed to price movements across the property asset class as a whole.

Price risk sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the profit after taxation for the year and the value of shareholders' funds to an increase or decrease of 15% in the fair values of the Group's equity, fixed interest, CFD and direct property investments. The level of change is consistent with the illustration shown in the previous year. The sensitivity is based on the Group's equity, fixed interest, CFD and direct property exposure at each balance sheet date, with all other variables held constant.

	2022 Increase in fair value £'000	2022 Decrease in fair value £'000	2021 Increase in fair value £'000	2021 Decrease in fair value £'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income – profit after tax				
Revenue return	(115)	115	(103)	103
Capital return	234,176	(234,176)	209,801	(209,801)
Change to the profit after tax for the year/shareholders' funds	234,061	(234,061)	209,698	(209,698)
Change to total earnings per Ordinary Share	73.75p	(73.75)p	66.08p	(66.08)p

11.2 Currency risk

A proportion of the Group's portfolio is invested in overseas securities and their sterling value can be significantly affected by movements in foreign exchange rates.

Management of the risk

The Board receives a report at each Board meeting on the proportion of the portfolio invested in the UK, sterling, Euro and other currencies. The Group may, from time to time, hedge its currency exposure in order to provide for the funding investments in overseas securities with un-hedged funds denominated in the same currency, or through forward currency contracts.

Cash deposits are held in sterling and in Euro denominated accounts.

Notes to the financial statements
continued

1 Foreign currency exposure

Foreign currency exposure

At the reporting date the Group had the following exposure:
(Sterling has been shown for reference)

Currency	2022	2021
Sterling	34.0%	28.0%
Euro	42.0%	51.0%
Swedish Krona	16.0%	13.0%
Other	8.0%	8.0%

The following table sets out the Group's total exposure to foreign currency risk and the net exposure to foreign currencies of the net monetary assets and liabilities

2022	Sterling £'000	Euro £'000	Swedish Krona £'000	Other £'000
Receivables (due from brokers, dividends and other income receivable)	53,912	27,758	12,659	608
Cash at bank and on deposit	20,341	3,247	2,883	5,638
Bank loans, loan notes and overdrafts	(35,000)	-	-	-
Payables (due to brokers, accruals and other creditors)	(25,642)	(111)	(1,634)	(3,722)
FX forwards	(88,280)	(10,996)	59,877	42,135
Total foreign currency exposure on net monetary items	(74,669)	19,898	73,785	44,659
Investments held at fair value	614,672	680,755	181,455	78,534
Non-current assets	903	-	-	-
Non-current liabilities	(15,000)	(42,253)	-	-
Total currency exposure	525,906	658,400	255,240	123,193

2021	Sterling £'000	Euro £'000	Swedish Krona £'000	Other £'000
Receivables (due from brokers, dividends and other income receivable)	49,462	10,668	561	299
Cash at bank and on deposit	22,853	4,339	650	1,272
Bank loans, loan notes and overdrafts	(95,000)	-	-	-
Payables (due to brokers, accruals and other creditors)	(10,142)	(1,031)	-	-
FX forwards	(61,209)	-	13,848	46,254
Total foreign currency exposure on net monetary items	(94,036)	13,976	15,059	47,825
Investments held at fair value	478,715	707,968	155,635	58,198
Non-current assets	686	-	-	-
Non-current liabilities	(15,000)	(42,593)	-	-
Total currency exposure	370,365	679,351	170,694	106,023

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the profit after tax for the year to the Group's equity in respect of the exchange rate for Sterling/Euro and other currencies to Krona and other currencies.

The following table shows the sensitivity of the profit after tax:

- Sterling/Euro +15% (-15%)
- Sterling/Euro +15% (-15%)
- Sterling/Euro +15% (-15%)

11 Financial instruments

Foreign currency sensitivity continued

If Sterling had strengthened against the currencies shown, this would have had the following effect:

	Year ended March 2022			Year ended March 2021		
	Euro £'000	Swedish Krona £'000	Other £'000	Euro £'000	Swedish Krona £'000	Other £'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income – profit after tax						
Revenue return	(3,500)	(436)	(276)	(2,726)	(589)	(250)
Capital return	(89,441)	(23,632)	(10,228)	(83,243)	(20,269)	(7,579)
Change to the profit after tax for the year/shareholders' funds	(92,941)	(24,068)	(10,504)	(85,969)	(20,858)	(7,829)

	2022	2021
Change to total earnings per Ordinary share	(40.18)p	(36.13)p

If Sterling had weakened against the currencies shown, this would have the following effect:

	Year ended March 2022			Year ended March 2021		
	Euro £'000	Swedish Krona £'000	Other £'000	Euro £'000	Swedish Krona £'000	Other £'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income – profit after tax						
Revenue return	4,896	525	345	3,411	732	318
Capital return	121,078	31,996	13,847	124,633	27,440	10,262
Change to the profit after tax for the year/shareholders' funds	125,974	32,521	14,192	128,044	28,172	10,580

	2022	2021
Change to total earnings per Ordinary share	54.42p	52.56p

11.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate movements may affect:

- the fair value of any investments in fixed interest securities;
- the fair value of the loan notes;
- the level of income receivable from cash and bank and investments;
- the level of interest expense on any variable rate bank borrowings;
- the prices of the underlying securities held in the portfolio.

Management of the risk

The possible effects on fair value and cash flows that could arise as a result of changes in interest rates are taken into account when making investment decisions. Properly managed, a bank's liability portfolio, term structure and the level of gearing and structure of its debt portfolio are key factors in managing the movement in a company's net party.

The Group has fixed and has had variable rate borrowings during the year. The interest rates on the loan notes (fixed debt) are set out in note 1; in addition to the loan notes the Group has insured, multi-currency revolving credit facilities which carry variable rates of interest based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a margin of 1.50% (2021: 1.50% (2020: 2.00%)).

Notes to the financial statements

continued

11 Financial instruments

Management of the risk continued

The Manager considers both the level of debt on the balance sheet of the Group (ie the funded debt and any bank loans drawn) and the see-through gearing, taking into account the assets and liabilities of the underlying investments, when considering the investment portfolio. These gearing levels are reported regularly to the Board.

The majority of the Group's investment portfolio is non-interest bearing. As a result the Group's financial assets are not directly subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates.

Interest rate exposure

The exposure at 31 March of financial assets and financial liabilities to interest rate risk is shown by reference to:

- floating interest rates: when the interest rate is due to be re-set
- fixed interest rates: when the financial instrument is due to be repaid

The Group's exposure to floating interest rates on assets is £77,242,000 (2021: £80,023,000)

The Group's exposure to fixed interest rates on liabilities is £57,253,000 (2021: £152,593,000)

The Group's exposure to floating interest rates on liabilities is £35,000,000 (2021: £nil)

Interest receivable and finance costs are at the following rates:

- interest received on cash balances, or cash equivalents, or deposits, at a margin over LIBOR or to LIBOR, currently equivalent (2021: same)
- interest paid on borrowings, under the margin currency, on facilities at a margin over LIBOR, currently, equivalent for the type of loan (2021: same)
- the finance charges on the £50m and £15m loan notes are at interest rates of 1.92% and 3.59% respectively

The year-end amounts are not representative of the exposure to interest rates during the year, as the level of exposure changes as investments are made in fixed interest securities, borrowings are drawn down and repaid, and the mix of borrowings between floating and fixed interest rates changes.

Interest rate sensitivity

A change of 1% in interest rates at the reporting date would have had the following direct impact:

	2022 Increase £'000	2022 Decrease £'000	2021 Increase £'000	2021 Decrease £'000
Change to shareholders' funds	(243)	243	(1,176)	1,176
Change to total earnings per Ordinary share	(0.08)p	0.08p	(0.37)p	0.37p

The above figures are not representative of the year-end exposure to interest rates, as the level of exposure changes during the year.

The above interest rates are based on the current market rates for the same type of instrument, and the market value of the investments.

11.4 Liquidity risk

The Group's investment portfolio is subject to liquidity risk. The amount of the Group's funded debt is reported in the financial statements (see 11.1 above).

In order to monitor and manage the liquidity of the Group's investments, the Manager has developed a Liquidity Risk Management Policy (LRMP) which sets out the Group's investment portfolio limits and procedures for managing liquidity risk.

At 31 March 2022, 94% (2021: 94%) of the Group's investments are in cash and cash equivalents, and are therefore subject to minimal liquidity risk.

Bank loan facilities are in short-term revolving facilities, and are subject to periodic reviews. Additional facilities are available under the terms of the loan notes of £50m and £15m repaid in February 2022 and February 2023.

The table shows a breakdown of cash outflows to settle the Group's investment portfolio, together with interest-based interest costs.

11 Financial instruments

Debt and Financing maturity profile

At 31 March 2022	Within 1 year £'000	Within 1-2 year £'000	Within 2-3 year £'000	Within 3-4 year £'000	Within 4-5 year £'000	More than 5 year £'000	Total £'000
Bank loans*	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
Loan notes	-	-	-	42,253	-	15,000	57,253
Projected interest cash flows on bank and loan notes	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,241	539	2,124	7,954
Securities and properties purchased for future settlement	5,364	-	-	-	-	-	5,364
Accruals and deferred income	25,523	-	-	-	-	-	25,523
Other creditors	222	-	-	-	-	-	222
	67,459	1,350	1,350	43,494	539	17,124	131,316
At 31 March 2021	Within 1 year £'000	Within 1-2 year £'000	Within 2-3 year £'000	Within 3-4 year £'000	Within 4-5 year £'000	More than 5 year £'000	Total £'000
Bank loans	95,000	-	-	-	-	-	95,000
Loan notes	-	-	-	-	-	57,593	57,593
Projected interest cash flows on bank and loan notes	2,178	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	2,693	10,295
Accruals and deferred income	10,719	-	-	-	-	-	10,719
Other creditors	110	-	-	-	-	-	110
	108,007	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	60,286	173,717

* A £60m multicurrency facility with RBS was renewed for one year in February 2022. £35m (2021: £50m) was drawn on this facility at the balance sheet date.

* A £30m one year facility with ING Luxembourg was renewed in July 2021. Nil (2021: 30m) was drawn on this facility at the balance sheet date.

* A £40m facility with ICBC was renewed in November 2021. Nil (2021: 15m) was drawn on this facility at the balance sheet date.

Management of the risk

The Manager sets guidelines for the maximum exposure of the portfolio to undated and dated property investments. These are set out in the Investment Policies on page 32. An undated investment with a value over £1m and three property investments with a value over £5 million must be approved by the board for purchase.

The Company maintains regular contact with the bank, providing regular funding forecasts and therefore updating the bank well ahead of facility renewal dates, in addition to the Company's existing and new liquidity facilities for the provision of debt on an ongoing basis.

11.5 Credit risk

The failure of a counterparty to perform under the terms of a contract is a credit risk. Credit risk is the risk of default by the counterparty. At the period end the largest counterparty risk held in the Group was exposure to various banks, funds and real estate entities where the total bank balance related to one counterparty was £5,101,407 (2021: £5,101,407).

Management of the risk

Investment transactions are carried out with a number of brokers, which use credit ratings to determine the creditworthiness of the Manager and limits are set on the amount that may be due from any one broker against bank ratings and with bank credit high quality external credit ratings.

Credit risk exposure

In summary, compared to the amount in the Balance Sheet the maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 March 2022 was £131,316.

Notes to the financial statements
continued

11 Financial instruments

	2022 Balance Sheet £'000	2022 Maximum exposure £'000	2021 Balance Sheet £'000	2021 Maximum exposure £'000
Debtors	97,673	97,673	60,990	60,990
Cash and cash equivalents	32,109	32,109	29,114	29,114
	129,782	129,782	90,104	90,104

Where the receivables of the Group are exposed to credit risk, the requirement for impairment is assessed at each year end. For all receivables, in the table above, no impairment has been recognised in relation to expected credit losses as the impact of these losses is immaterial as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: no impairment).

Offsetting disclosures

In order to better define its contractual rights and to secure rights that will help the Group mitigate its counterparty risk, the Group may enter into an ISDA Master Agreement or similar agreement with its derivative contract counterparties. An ISDA Master Agreement is an agreement between the Group and the counterparty that governs the derivatives and foreign exchange contracts and typically contains, among other things, collateral posting terms and netting provisions. In the event of a default and/or termination event under an ISDA Master Agreement, the Group has the right to net and to offset with the counterparty certain derivative financial instruments payables and/or receivables with collateral held and/or posted and create one single net payment in the event of default including the bankruptcy or insolvency of the counterparty. However, bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty could in some cases result in suspension or prohibition against the right of offset in certain circumstances even in the event.

The disclosures set out in the following tables include financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement.

As at March 2022 and 2021, the group's derivative assets and liabilities (by type and counterparty) are as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2022		Year ended 31 March 2021	
	Net amounts of financial assets/ liabilities presented in the Balance Sheet £'000	Cash collateral pledged £'000	Net amounts of financial assets/ liabilities presented in the Balance Sheet £'000	Cash collateral pledged £'000
CFD positions:				
Goldman Sachs	7,657	45,133	(141)	50,913
	7,657	45,133	(141)	50,913
FX forward contracts:				
HSBC	2,736	-	(1,107)	-
	2,736	-	(1,107)	-

11 Financial instruments

11.6 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

Except for the loan notes which are measured at amortised cost (refer to Note 13), the fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities are either carried in the balance sheet at their fair value (investments) or the balance sheet amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value (debtors, creditors, cash at bank and bank overdrafts, derivatives and prepayments).

The fair values of the listed investments are derived from the closing price or last traded price at which the securities are quoted on the London Stock Exchange and other recognised exchanges.

The fair value of contracts for difference are based on the underlying listed investment value at the valuation date and the amount due from or to the counterparty under the contract are recorded as an asset or liability accordingly, which is disclosed in Note 13 for the current year.

The fair values of the properties are derived from an open market (Red Book) valuation of the properties in the Balance Sheet date by an independent firm of valuers (Knight Frank).

There was one unquoted investment at the Balance Sheet date, Afraco with a total value of £1,341,000 (2021: Afraco, £1,468,000).

In the Parent Company accounts there are investments of £36,397,000 (2021: £42,312,000) in unlisted subsidiaries which are classified as level 3.

The amounts of change in fair value for investments including net returns on CFDs recognized in the consolidated profit or loss for the year was a gain of £265,339,000 (2021: £234,372,000 gain).

11.7 Capital management policies and procedures

The Group's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern; and
- to maximise the total return to its equity shareholders through an appropriate balance of equity capital and debt.

The equity capital of the Group at 31 March 2022 consisted of called up share capital, share premium, capital redemption and revenue reserves totalling £1,562,739,000 (2021: £1,376,433,000). The Group does not regard the loan notes and loans as permanent capital.

The loan notes agreement requires compliance with a set of financial covenants including:

- Total Borrowings shall not exceed 35% of Adjusted Net Asset Value;
- the Adjusted Total Assets shall at all times be equivalent to a minimum of 150% of Total Borrowings; and
- the Adjusted NAV shall not be less than £160,000,000.

12 Debtors

	Group 2022 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	Group 2021 £'000	Company 2021 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Securities and properties sold for future settlement	33,138	33,138	267	267
Foreign exchange forward contracts for settlement	2,736	2,736	-	-
Tax recoverable	3,344	2,879	4,231	3,761
Prepayments and accrued income ¹	5,168	5,168	5,176	5,176
Amounts receivable in respect of Contracts for Difference	7,657	7,657	-	-
CFD margin cash	45,133	45,133	50,913	50,913
Other debtors	497	497	403	403
	97,673	97,208	60,990	60,520
Non-current assets				
Deferred taxation asset	903	903	686	686

¹ Includes amounts in respect of rent free periods.

Notes to the financial statements
continued

13 Current and non-current liabilities

	Group 2022 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	Group 2021 £'000	Company 2021 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year				
Bank loans and overdrafts	35,000	35,000	95,000	95,000
Securities and properties purchased for future settlement	5,364	5,364	194	194
Amounts due to subsidiaries	-	35,869	-	42,880
Amounts payable in respect of Contracts for Difference	-	-	141	141
Tax payable	-	-	9	9
Accruals and deferred income	25,523	25,523	10,719	10,685
Foreign exchange forward contracts for settlement	-	-	1,107	1,107
Other creditors	222	183	110	104
	66,109	101,939	107,280	150,120
Non current liabilities:				
1.92% Euro Loan Notes 2026	42,253	42,253	42,593	42,593
3.59% GBP Loan Notes 2031	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	57,253	57,253	57,593	57,593

Loan Notes

On the 19th February 2019 the Company issued 14.7% structured Euro Floating Rate Loan Notes (and 3.59% structured GBP 15,000,000 Loan Notes) which are due to be redeemed in part on the 1st of February 2026 and 1st February 2031 respectively.

The Senior Secured 14.7% Euro Loan Notes are secured by the assets of the Company and the 3.59% GBP Loan Notes are secured by the assets of the Company.

The 14.7% Euro Loan Notes are secured by the assets of the Company and the 3.59% GBP Loan Notes are secured by the assets of the Company.

The loan notes agreement requires compliance with a set of financial covenants including:

- Total EBITDA (excluding interest expense) of at least £100 million
- Adjusted Total Assets shall at all times be at least £100 million
- Adjusted EBITDA shall at all times be at least £10 million

The Company and its subsidiaries are bound by the terms of the loan notes agreement and will comply with the terms.

Multi-currency revolving loan facilities

The Group has secured multi-currency revolving loan facilities from the Bank of England and the Bank of Scotland.

The majority of these facilities are secured by the assets of the Company.

13 Current and non-current liabilities

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Group and Company	Long term debt £'000	Short term debt £'000	Total £'000
Opening liabilities from financing activities at 31 March 2021	57,593	95,000	152,593
Cash flows:			
Repayment of bank loans	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
Non cash-flows:			
Movement on foreign exchange	(340)	-	(340)
Closing liabilities from financing activities at 31 March 2022	57,253	35,000	92,253

14 Called up share capital

Ordinary share capital

The balance classified as Ordinary share capital includes the nominal value proceeds on the issue of the Ordinary equity share capital comprising Ordinary shares of 25p.

	Number	Issued, allotted and fully paid £'000
Ordinary shares of 25p		
At 1 April 2021	317,350,980	79,338
At 31 March 2022	317,350,980	79,338

The voting rights are disclosed in the Report of the Directors on page 17.

During the year, the Company made no market purchases for or sell-back of ordinary shares of 25p each (2021: none).

Since 31 March 2022 no Ordinary shares have been purchased and/or redeemed.

15 Share premium account and capital redemption reserve

Share premium account

The balance classified as share premium includes the premium above nominal value from the proceeds on issue of the equity share capital comprising Ordinary shares of 25p.

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve is used to reverse the amount equivalent to the nominal value of shares bought back from the Company's own shares in order to maintain the Company's capital.

16 Retained earnings

	Group 2022 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	Group 2021 £'000	Company 2021 £'000
Investment holding gains	412,934	431,260	335,322	360,663
Realised capital reserves	918,057	891,806	757,418	731,167
	1,330,991	1,323,066	1,092,740	1,091,830
Revenue reserve	65,277	73,202	67,222	68,132
	1,396,268	1,396,268	1,159,962	1,159,962

Group investment holding gains at 31 March 2022 include a gain of £118,651 gain (2021: £112,961 gain) relating to unlisted investment and a gain of £56,386,136 (2021: £18,661,136 gain) relating to investment properties.

Company investment holding gains at 31 March 2022 include a gain of £77,716 (2021: £68,341 gain) relating to unlisted and subsidiary investments and a gain of £57,136,136 (2021: £44,661,136 gain) relating to investment properties. £13 gains are included due to the revenue reserve.

Notes to the financial statements
continued

17 Dividends

	Year ended 31 March 2022 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2021 £'000
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the year:		
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2021 of 9.00p (2020: 8.80p) per Ordinary share	28,562	27,927
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022 of 5.30p (2021: 5.20p) per Ordinary share	16,819	16,502
	45,381	44,429

Amounts not recognised as distributions to equity holders in the year:

Proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022 of 9.20p (2021: 9.00p) per Ordinary share	29,196	28,562
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The final dividend has not been included as a liability in these financial statements in accordance with IAS 10. Events after the reporting period.

Set out below is the total dividend to be paid in respect of the year. This is the amount which fulfils the requirements of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022 of 5.30p (2021: 5.20p) per Ordinary share	16,819	16,502
Proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022 of 9.20p (2021: 9.00p) per Ordinary share	29,196	28,562
	46,015	45,064

18 Company statement of comprehensive income

As permitted by section 409 of the Companies Act 2006, the Group has not presented a statement of Comprehensive Income. The net profit after taxation of the Company, dealt with in the accounts of the Group, is as follows: £281,637,000 (2021: £234,409,000 profit).

Net asset value per ordinary share

Net asset value per ordinary share is stated in the consolidated financial statements as follows: £1.50 (2021: £1.49) and £1.50 (2021: £1.49) per ordinary share in value at the year end.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

At 31 March 2022, the Group had no contingent liabilities or contingent assets.

21 Subsidiaries

The Group has the following principal subsidiaries, all of which are registered and operating in Scotland, England and Wales.

Name	Reg. Number	Principal Activities
* New England Properties Limited	788895	Non-trading company
* The Colonnades Limited	2826677	Non-trading company
* Showart Limited	2500726	Non-trading company
* Trust Union Properties Residential Developments Limited	2365875	Non-trading company
The Property Investment Trust Ltd	2415846	Non-trading company
The Real Estate Investment Trust Limited	2416015	Non-trading company
The Terra Property Investment Trust Limited	2415843	Non-trading company
Trust Union Property Investment Trust Limited	2416017	Non-trading company
* Trust Union Properties (Number Five) Limited	2415839	Non-trading company
* Trust Union Properties (Number Six) Limited	2416018	Non-trading company
Trust Union Properties (Number Seven) Limited	2415836	Non-trading company
Trust Union Properties (Number Eight) Limited	2416019	Non-trading company
Trust Union Properties (Number Nine) Limited	2415833	Non-trading company
Trust Union Properties (Number Ten) Limited	2416021	Non-trading company
Trust Union Properties (Number Eleven) Limited	2415830	Non-trading company
Trust Union Properties (Number Twelve) Limited	2416022	Non-trading company
Trust Union Properties (Number Thirteen) Limited	2415818	Non-trading company
Trust Union Properties (Number Fourteen) Limited	2416024	Non-trading company
Trust Union Properties (Number Fifteen) Limited	2416026	Non-trading company
Trust Union Properties (Number Sixteen) Limited	2415806	Non-trading company
Trust Union Properties (Number Seventeen) Limited	2416027	Non-trading company
Trust Union Properties (Number Eighteen) Limited	2415768	Non-trading company
* Trust Union Properties (Bayswater) Limited	2416030	Property investment
* Trust Union Properties (Cardiff) Limited	2415772	Non-trading company
* Trust Union Properties (Theale) Limited	2416031	Non-trading company
* Trust Union Properties (Number Twenty-Two) Limited	2415765	Non-trading company
* Trust Union Properties (Number Twenty-Three) Limited	2416036	Non-trading company
* Skillion Finance Limited	2420758	Non-trading company
* Trust Union Finance (1991) Plc	2663561	Investment financing
* FGH Developments Limited	1481476	Non-trading company
* FGH Developments (Aberdeen) Limited	SC68799	Non-trading company
* FGH (Newcastle) Limited	1466619	Non-trading company
* NEF (1994) Limited	977481	Non-trading company
* New England Developments Limited	1385909	Non-trading company
* New England Investments Limited	2613905	Non-trading company
* New England Retail Properties Limited	1447221	Non-trading company
* New England (Southern) Limited	1787371	Non-trading company
* Sapco One Limited	803940	Non-trading company
* Trust Union Properties Limited	2134624	Non-trading company
* Trust Union Finance Limited	1233998	Investment holding and finance company
* TR Property Finance Limited	2415941	Investment holding and finance company
* Trust Union Properties (South Bank) Limited	2420097	Non-trading company

Notes to the financial statements

continued

Subsidiaries

All the subsidiaries are fully owned and all the holdings are ordinary shares.

All companies have the registered office of Exchange House, Primrose Street, London EC2A 2HS with the exception of FGH Developments (Aberdeen) Limited which is registered to 50, Lynburn Road, Fenchurch Square, Edinburgh EH1 1AB.

* The Company has provided a guarantee in respect of the subsidiaries in order for them to take the exemption from the requirement of an audit in line with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

22 Related party transactions disclosures

Balances and transactions between the company and its subsidiaries and other related parties have been eliminated on consolidation. The balances are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

Amounts due by the Company to subsidiaries per note 13

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
The Colonnades Limited	22,619	22,619
TR Property Finance Limited	13,270	20,281
New England Properties Limited	(20)	(20)
	35,869	42,880

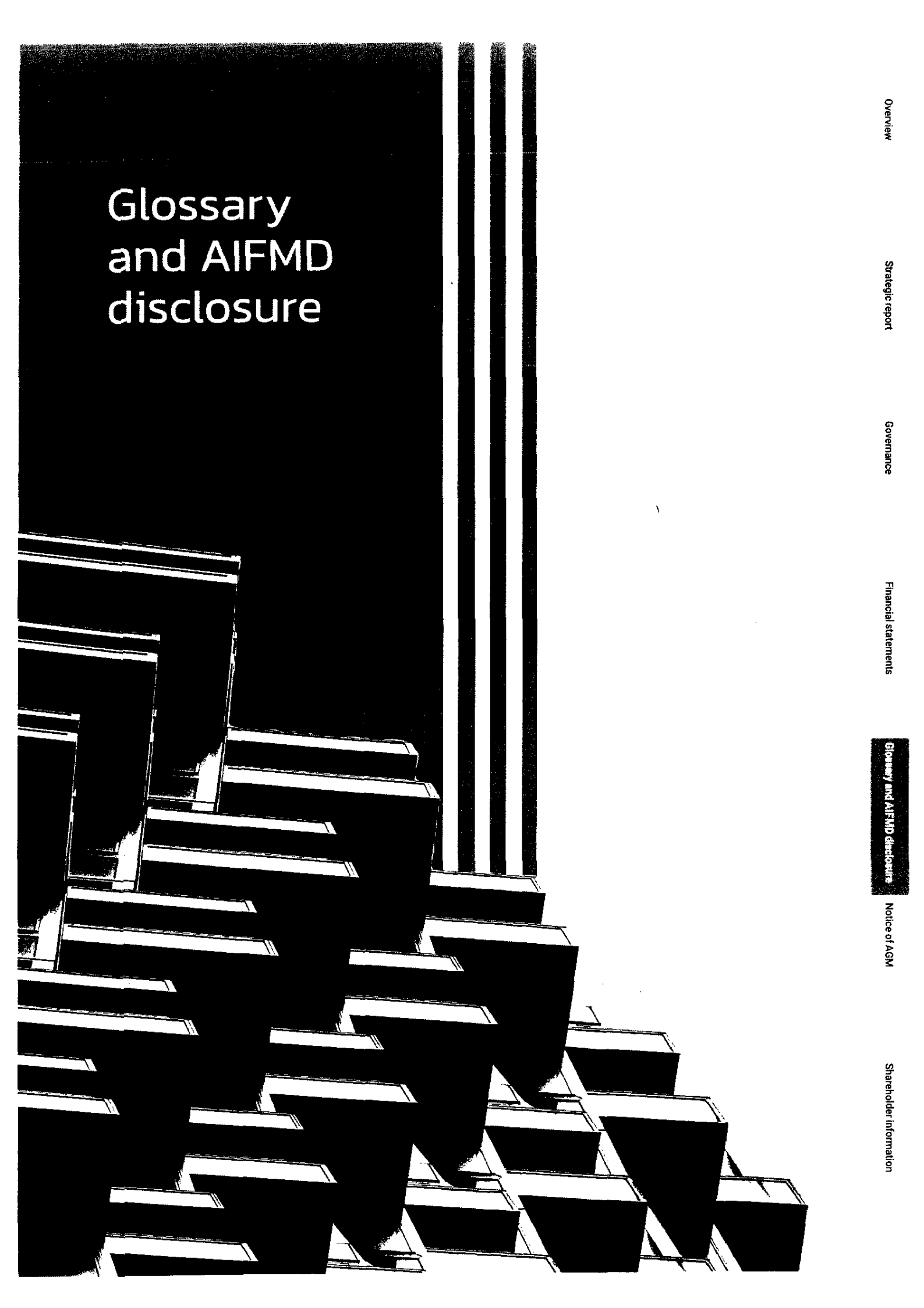
Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of the Directors and the key management personnel of the company is broken down by the categories specified in IAS 24. Related Party Disclosures is provided in the audited part of the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 57.

Directors' transactions

Transactions in shares by Directors are disclosed in the audited part of the Directors' Remuneration Report as Directors.

Movements in directors' shareholdings are disclosed in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 57.



Glossary and AIFMD disclosure

Overview

Strategic report

Governance

Financial statements

Glossary and AIFMD disclosure

Notice of AGM

Shareholder information

Glossary and AIFMD disclosure

1.5 Alternative Performance Measures

Alternative Performance Measures are numerical measures of the Company's current or historical performance, financial position or cash flows, other than the financial measures defined or specified in the Financial Statements.

The measures defined below are considered to be Alternative Performance Measures. They are viewed as particularly relevant and are frequently quoted for closed ended investment companies.

Total Return

The NAV Total Return is calculated by reinvesting the dividends in the assets of the Company from the relevant ex-dividend date. Dividends are deemed to be reinvested on the ex-dividend date as this is the protocol used by the Company's benchmark and other indices. The Share Price Total Return is calculated by reinvesting the dividends in the shares of the Company from the relevant ex-dividend date.

Year to 31 March 2022	NAV	Share Price
NAV/share price per share at 31 March 2021 (pence)	417.97	392.50
NAV/share price per share at 31 March 2022 (pence)	492.43	456.50
Change in year	17.8%	16.3%
Impact of dividends reinvested	3.6%	3.6%
Total Return for the year	21.4%	19.9%

Year to 31 March 2021	NAV	Share Price
NAV/share price per share at 31 March 2020 (pence)	358.11	317.5
NAV/share price per share at 31 March 2021 (pence)	417.97	392.5
Change in year	16.7%	23.6%
Impact of dividends reinvested	4.0%	4.7%
Total Return for the year	20.7%	28.3%

Ongoing Charges

The Ongoing Charges ratio has been calculated in accordance with the guidance issued by the AIC as the total of investment management fees and administrative expenses expressed as a percentage of the average Net Asset Values throughout the year. The definition of administrative expenses does include property related expenses. The Ongoing Charges calculation is shown inclusive and exclusive of these expenses to allow comparison of the direct administrative and management charges with the majority of investment trusts which do not hold any direct property investments.

Year to 31 March 2022	Including Performance Fees £'000	Excluding Performance Fees £'000	Excluding Performance Fees & Direct Property Costs £'000
Management Fee (note 5)	31,140	6,651	6,651
Other Administrative expenses (note 6)	2,220	2,220	2,220
Property Costs	332	332	-
Less: Non recurring expenses	-	-	-
	33,692	9,203	8,871
Average Net Assets	1,536,825	1,536,825	1,536,825
Ongoing Charge 2022	2.19%	0.60%	0.58%

Year to 31 March 2021	Including Performance Fees £'000	Including Performance Fees £'000	Excluding Performance Fees & Direct Property Costs £'000
Management Fee (note 5)	15,884	6,225	6,225
Other Administrative expenses (note 6)	1,835	1,835	1,835
Property Costs	270	270	-
Less: Non recurring expenses	-	-	-
	17,989	8,330	8,060
Average Net Assets	1,283,051	1,283,051	1,283,051
Ongoing Charge 2021	1.40%	0.65%	0.63%

Net Debt

Net debt is the total value of loan notes, loans (including notional exposure to CFDs and TRSs) less cash as a proportion of net asset value.

The net gearing has been calculated as follows:

	Group 2022 £'000	Group 2021 £'000
Loan notes	57,253	57,593
Loans	35,000	95,000
CFD positions (notional exposure)	144,642	146,001
Less: Cash	(32,109)	(29,114)
Less: Cash collateral (included within 'Other debtors' in Note 12)	(45,133)	(50,913)
	159,653	218,567
Equity shareholders' funds	1,562,739	1,326,433
Net gearing	10.2%	16.5%

The Ongoing charges ratio provided in the Company's Key Information Document is calculated in line with the PRIIPs regulations which is different to the AIC methodology above.

Compound Annual Dividend Growth

This is calculated by taking the final dividend in the time series, divided by the initial dividend in the period, raised to the power of 1 divided by the number of years in the series.

Average Discount

The sum of each daily discount (the discount of the closing share price to the published AIF NAV with income) divided by the number of days in the given time period.

Key Performance Indicators

The Board assessed the performance of the Manager in meeting the Trust's objective against a number of Key Performance Indicators, these are considered to be Alternative Performance Measures. Details of the calculations are set out above.

Alternative Investment Fund (AIF)

The Alternative Fund Managers Directive is European legislation which created a European-wide framework for regulating the managers of 'alternative investment funds' (AIFs). It is designed to regulate any fund which is not a UCITS (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) fund and which is managed or marketed in the EU.

AIC

The Association of Investment Companies – the AIC – is the representative body for closed-ended investment companies.

Alternative Performance Measure

A financial measure of financial performance or financial position other than a financial measure defined or specified in the accounting statements.

Discount

The amount by which the market price of a share or an investment trust is lower than the Net Asset Value per share expressed as a percentage of the NAV per share.

Key Information Document

Under the PRIIPs Regulations a short, consumer friendly Key Information Document is required setting out the key features, risks, reward and costs of the PRIIP and is intended to assist investors to better understand the Trust and make comparisons between Trusts.

The document includes estimates of investment performance under a number of scenarios. These calculations are prescribed by the regulation and are based purely on recent historical data. It is important for investors to note that there is no judgement applied and these do not in any way reflect the Board or Manager's view.

Key Performance Indicator ('KPI')

A KPI is a quantifiable measure that evaluates how well the trust is in meeting its objectives. The Trust's KPIs are discussed on pages 24 and 25.

MiFID

The Markets in Financial Instruments Directive is the EU legislation that regulates firms who provide services to clients linked to 'financial instruments' (shares, bonds, unit-linked collective investment schemes and derivatives) and the venues where those instruments are traded.

Net Asset Value (NAV) per share

The value of total assets less liabilities (including borrowing) divided by the number of shares in issue.

Glossary and AIFMD disclosure continued

2.2 Alternative investment fund manager Directive (AIFMD)

In accordance with the AIFMD, information in relation to the Company's leverage and remuneration of the Company's AIFM, F&O Investment Business Limited is required to be made available to investors. Detailed regulatory disclosures including those on the AIFM's remuneration policy are available on the F&O website or from F&O on request. The numerical remuneration disclosures in relation to the AIFM's first relevant accounting period will be made available in due course.

Leverage

Under the AIFM Directive, it is necessary for AIFs to disclose their leverage in accordance with prescribed calculations.

Although leverage is often used as another term for gearing, under the AIFMD leverage is specifically defined. Two types of leverage calculations are defined: the gross and commitment methods. These methods summarily express leverage as a ratio of the exposure of the AIF against its net asset value. Exposure typically includes debt, the value of any physical properties subject to mortgage, non-Sterling currency equity or currency hedging at absolute notional values (even those held purely for risk reduction purposes, such as forward foreign exchange contracts held for currency hedging) and derivative exposure (converted into the equivalent underlying positions). The commitment method net of derivative instruments, while the gross method aggregates them.

The table below sets out the current maximum permitted limit and the actual level of leverage for the Company as at 31 March 2022.

Leverage exposure	Gross method	Commitment method
Maximum permitted limit	200%	200%
Actual	136%	128%

The leverage limits are set by the AIFM and approved by the board and are in line with the limits set out in the Company's Articles of Association.

This should not be confused with the gearing set out in the Financial highlights which is calculated under the traditional method set out by the Association of Investment Companies. The AIFMD also requires the Company to disclose the gearing parameters set by the board in relation to borrowing.

Notice of AGM



Notice of Annual General Meeting

This notice is important and requires your immediate attention

If you are in any doubt as to the action you should take you should seek your own advice from a stockbroker, solicitor, accountant or other independent professional adviser who is authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 if you are resident in the United Kingdom, or if not, from another appropriately authorised independent financial adviser.

If you have sold or otherwise transferred all of your shares, please pass this document, together with the accompanying documents to the purchaser, or transferee, or to the person who arranged the sale or transfer so they can pass these documents to the person who now holds the shares.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of TR Property Investment Trust plc (the 'Company') will be held at the Royal Automobile Club, 89/91 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HS on Tuesday 26 July 2022 at 2.30pm for the purpose of transacting the following business:

To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following Resolutions of which Resolutions 1 to 10 will be proposed as Ordinary Resolutions and Resolutions 11 and 12 shall be proposed as Special Resolutions:

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2022;
2. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Report (other than the part containing the Directors' Remuneration Policy) for the year ended 31 March 2022;
3. To declare a final dividend of 9.20p per Ordinary share;
4. To re-elect Kate Bolhouser as a Director;
5. To re-elect Sarah Jane Burns as a Director;
6. To re-elect Tim Gillbanks as a Director;
7. To re-elect David Watson as a Director;
8. To reappoint KPMG LLP (the 'Auditor') as Auditor of the Company to hold office until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company;
9. To authorise the Directors to determine the remuneration of the Auditor;

Special business

Ordinary resolution

10. THAT in substitution for all such existing authorities the Directors be generally and unconditionally authorised pursuant to and in accordance with Section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act') to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot shares in the Company and to grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares in the Company up to a nominal value of £26,141,455 (being approximately 33% of the total issued share capital of the Company as at the latest practicable date prior to publication of this Notice) provided that this authority shall expire at the date of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company (or, if earlier, at the close of business on 25 October 2023) save that the Company shall be entitled to make offers or agreements before the expiry of this authority which would or might require shares to be allotted or rights to be granted after such expiry and the Directors shall be entitled to allot shares and grant rights pursuant to any such offers or agreements as if this authority had not expired;

Special resolutions

11. THAT in substitution for all such existing authorities and subject to the passing of Resolution 10 set out above, the Directors be empowered pursuant to Section 551 and Section 552 of the Act to allot equity securities (as defined in Section 560 of the Act) for cash pursuant to this authority conferred by Resolution 10 above and to buy back shares held by the Company as treasury shares for cash in the Section 561 of the Act did not apply to any such allotment or sale, provided that this power shall be limited:

- a) to the allotment or purchase of units and sale of treasury shares for cash in connection with an offer or invitation to apply for equity securities;
- b) to the repurchase or redemption of shares (as may be authorised) to the existing shareholders;
- c) to the purchase or redemption of securities authorised by the right to purchase entitlements of the Board otherwise authorised by the Board;
- d) that the Board may impose any limit on restrictions and make any arrangements (including any arrangements for subscription to debt or treasury shares) for financial or other purposes, legal, regulatory, or other compliance or under the law, contract or other matter and

- (b) in the case of the authority granted under Resolution 10 and/or in the case of any sale of treasury shares for cash, to the allotment (otherwise than under paragraph (i) above) of equity securities or sale of treasury shares up to a nominal amount of £3,966,887 (being approximately 5% of the total issued share capital of the Company as at the latest practicable date prior to publication of the notice of meeting).

The power given by this resolution shall expire upon the expiry of the authority conferred by Resolution 10 above, save that the Company shall be entitled to make offers or agreements before the expiry of such power which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors shall be entitled to allot equity securities pursuant to any such offer or agreement as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.

12. THAT the Company be and is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with Section 701 of the Act to make one or more market purchases (within the meaning of Section 693(4) of the Act) of Ordinary shares of 25p each in the capital of the Company on such terms and in such manner as the Directors may from time to time determine provided that

- (a) the maximum number of Ordinary shares hereby authorised to be purchased shall be 14.99% of the Company's Ordinary shares in issue at the date of the Annual General Meeting (equivalent to 47,570,911 Ordinary shares of 25p each at 13 June 2022, the latest practicable date prior to publication of this Notice);
- (b) the maximum price (exclusive of expenses) which may be paid for any such share shall not be more than the higher of:
 - (i) 105% of the average of the middle market quotations for an Ordinary share as taken from the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the five business days immediately preceding the date on which the Company agrees to buy the shares concerned; and
 - (ii) the higher of the price of the last independent trade and the highest current independent bid for an Ordinary share in the Company on the trading venue where the purchase is carried out at the relevant time; and

- (c) the minimum price (exclusive of expenses) which may be paid for an Ordinary share shall be 25p being the nominal value per Ordinary share;

The authority hereby conferred shall expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company in 2023 (or if earlier, at the close of business on 25 October 2023), save that the Company shall be entitled to enter into a contract to purchase Ordinary shares which will or may be completed or executed wholly or partly after the power expires and the Company may purchase Ordinary shares pursuant to such contract as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.

Jonathan Latter

By Order of the Board

Registered Office:
Company registered in England and Wales
Company number: 214492
13 Woodstock Street
London W1D 2AG

Notice of Annual General Meeting

continued

Notes

Whilst COVID-19 restrictions have been lifted as at the date of this Notice of AGM and it is currently anticipated that shareholders will be permitted to attend and vote in person at the meeting, the COVID-19 situation continues to evolve and the UK Government may introduce new restrictions or implement measures relating to the holding of shareholder meetings which may mean this is no longer possible. Therefore, **shareholders are encouraged to appoint the Chairman of the meeting as their proxy for the AGM.** If any other person is appointed as proxy and COVID-19 restrictions are introduced which affect the holding of the meeting, that proxy may not be permitted to attend the AGM. Any changes to the arrangements for the AGM will be communicated to shareholders prior to the meeting, including through the Company's website, at www.trproperty.com and by announcement through a regulatory information service.

Shareholders intending to attend the AGM are asked to register their intention as soon as practicable by email to the following dedicated address: trpitagm@bmogam.com.

Shareholders who are not able or do not wish to attend the meeting in person will be able to watch a live webcast of the meeting. This will include the formal business of the meeting, the Manager's presentation and questions and answers. The webcast will not enable shareholders to participate in the meeting or to vote. However, shareholders will be invited to submit questions through our website, by 12.00 noon on 22 July 2022. Questions of a very similar nature may be grouped together to ensure the orderly running of the AGM.

1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting convened by the above Notice is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to exercise all or any of the rights of the member to attend, appear and vote on their behalf.

Shareholders are strongly encouraged to appoint the Chairman of the meeting as their proxy. However, any other named person may not be permitted to attend the AGM in the event of restrictions or limits on attendance. A proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company. To appoint more than one proxy, the proxy form should be duplicated and the name of the proxy to be appointed indicated on each proxy form, together with the number of shares that such proxy is appointed in respect of. Completion and submission of a proxy instruction will not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the AGM (subject to any restriction on proxy or attendance).

To be valid any proxy form or other instrument appointing a proxy must be returned by post, by courier or by hand to the Company's Registrars, Computershare Investor Services PLC, The Pavilions, Bridgewater Road, Bristol BS49 6ZY, or alternatively, by going to www.eproxyappointment.com and following the instructions provided. All proxies must be appointed by no later than 48 hours before the time of the AGM, in the case of joint holders, where more than one of the joint holders purports to appoint a proxy, only the appointment submitted by the most senior holder will be accepted. Seniority is determined by the order in which the names of the joint holders appear in the Company's Register of members in respect of the joint holding (the first named being deemed the most senior).

In order to be able to attend and vote at the AGM or any adjourned meeting (and also for the purpose of calculating how many votes a person may cast) a person must have his or her name entered on the Register of Members of the Company by 2.30 pm on 22 July 2022 (or 6.00 pm on the date two days before any adjourned meeting). Changes to entries on the Register of Members after this time shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend or vote at the meeting.

Voting will be conducted on a poll at the Meeting. On a poll, every shareholder will, through their proxy, have one vote for every ordinary share of which he or she is the holder.

3. Shareholders should note that it is possible that, pursuant to a request made by shareholders of the Company under Section 511 of the Companies Act 2006, the Company may be required to publish on a website a statement setting out any matter relating to: (i) the audit of the Company's accounts including the Auditor's Report and the conduct of the audit; that are the subject of the AGM; and/or (ii) any information related to the audit of the Company's financial statements since the previous meeting at which an annual general meeting was held, or in connection with Section 517 of the Act. The Company may not require the shareholders requesting any such website publication to pay the expenses of publishing a website under 511 or 517 of the Act. Where the Company is required to publish a statement on a website under Section 511 of the Act, it must forward the statement to the Company's auditor no later than the time when it makes the statement available on the website. The auditor's opinion may be dealt with at the AGM. It includes any statement that the Company has been required to publish pursuant to the Act in connection with the AGM.

4. Any corporation which is a member of the Company can appoint one or more corporate representatives who may exercise on its behalf all of its powers as a member provided that they do not do so in relation to the same shares.

5. The right to appoint a proxy does not apply to persons whose shares are held on their behalf by another person and who have been nominated to receive communication from the Company in accordance with Section 146 of the Act (Nominated Persons). Nominated Persons may have a right under an agreement with the registered shareholder who holds shares on their behalf to be appointed (or to have someone else appointed) as a proxy. Alternatively, if nominated persons do not have such a right, or do not wish to exercise it, they may have a right under such an agreement to give instructions to the person holding the shares as to the exercise of voting rights.

6. CREST members who wish to appoint a proxy or proxies through the CREST electronic proxy appointment service may do so for the AGM to be held on 26 July 2022 and any adjournment(s) thereof by using the procedures described in the CREST Manual. CREST personal members or other CREST sponsored members, and those CREST members who have appointed a voting service provider should refer to their CREST sponsor or voting service provider(s), who will be able to take the appropriate action on their behalf. In order for a proxy appointment or instruction made by means of CREST to be valid, the appropriate CREST message (a CREST Proxy Instruction) must be properly authenticated in accordance with Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited's specifications and must contain the information required for such instructions, as described in the CREST Manual. The message must be transmitted so as to be received by the Company's agent, Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited (Investor Services P.O. (CREST Participant ID: 3RA50)), no later than 18 hours before the time appointed for the meeting. For this purpose, the time of receipt will be taken to be the time (as determined by the time stamp applied to the message by the CREST Application Host) from which the Company's agent is able to retrieve the message by enquiry to CREST in the manner prescribed by CREST.

CREST members and, where applicable, their CREST sponsor or voting service provider should note that Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited does not make available special procedures in CREST for any particular messages.

Normal system timings and limitations will therefore apply in relation to the input of CREST Proxy instructions. It is the responsibility of the CREST member concerned to take care if the CREST member is a CREST personal member or sponsored member or has appointed a voting service provider, to procure that his or her CREST sponsor or voting service provider takes) such action as shall be necessary to ensure that a message is transmitted by means of the CREST system by any particular time. In this connection, CREST members and, where applicable, their CREST sponsor or voting service provider are referred in particular to those sections of the CREST Manual concerning practical limitations of the CREST system and timings. The Company may treat as invalid a CREST Proxy instruction in the circumstances set out in Regulation 35(5)(a) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001.

7. Any member attending the meeting (subject to any restrictions in place at the time of the meeting) has the right to ask questions. The Company must cause to be answered any such question relating to the business being dealt with at the meeting but no such answer need be given if: (a) to do so would interfere unduly with the preparation for the meeting or involve the disclosure of confidential information; (b) the answer has already been given on a website in the form of an answer to a question; or (c) it is undesirable in the interests of the Company or the good order of the meeting that the question be answered. Questions of a very similar nature may be grouped together to ensure the orderly running of the AGM.

8. A copy of this notice and other information required by section 87(4) of the Act can be found at www.franklinproperty.com.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

continued

9. Members satisfying the thresholds in section 338 of the Act may require the Company to give to members of the Company entitled to receive notice of the AGM, notice of a resolution which those members intend to move (and which may properly be moved) at the AGM. A resolution may properly be moved at the AGM unless

- (i) it would, if passed, be ineffective (whether by reason of any inconsistency with any enactment or the Company's constitution or otherwise);
- (ii) it is defamatory of any person; or
- (iii) it is frivolous or vexatious.

A request made pursuant to this right may be in hard copy or electronic form; must identify the resolution of which notice is to be given; must be authenticated by the person(s) making it and must be received by the Company not later than six weeks before the date of the AGM.

10. Members satisfying the thresholds in section 338A of the Act may request the Company to include in the business to be dealt with at the AGM any matter (other than a proposed resolution) which may properly be included in the business at the AGM. A matter may properly be included in the business at the AGM unless

- (i) it is defamatory of any person; or
- (ii) it is frivolous or vexatious.

A request made pursuant to this right may be in hard copy or electronic form; must identify the matter to be included in the business; must be accompanied by a statement setting out the grounds for the request; must be authenticated by the person(s) making it and must be received by the Company not later than six weeks before the date of the AGM.

11. Biographical details of the Directors are included on pages 30 and 31 of this Annual Report & Accounts.

12. As at 13 June 2022 (being the latest practicable date prior to publication of this Notice), the issued share capital of the Company was £11,350,960 and 31,739,960 ordinary shares were held in the Company.

Therefore, the total number of voting rights in the Company at 13 June 2022 was 31,739,960.

13. The terms of reference of the Audit Committee, the Management Engagement Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Directors' Letters of Appointment will be available for inspection for at least 15 minutes prior to and during the Company's AGM.

14. You may not use any electronic address provided either in this Notice or any related documents to communicate for any purposes other than those expressly stated.

15. The Company may process personal data of attendees at the Annual General Meeting. This may include web casts, photos, recording and audio and video links, as well as other forms of personal data. The Company shall process such personal data in accordance with its privacy policy, which can be found at www.thompson.com/legals.

Explanation of Notice of Annual General Meeting

Overview

Strategic report

Governance

Financial statements

Glossary and AIFMD disclosure

Notice of AGM

Shareholder information

Resolutions 1, 2, and 3: Accounts, Directors' remuneration report and dividend

These are the resolutions which deal with the presentation of the audited accounts, the approval of the Directors' Remuneration Report and the declaration of the final dividend.

The vote to approve the Remuneration Report is advisory only and will not require the Company to alter any arrangements detailed in the report should the resolution not be passed.

The Board is proposing a final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022 of 9.20p per Ordinary share. If approved at the AGM, the Company will pay the dividend on 2 August 2022 to those shareholders on the Company's Register of members at the close of business on 24 June 2022.

Resolutions 4 to 7: Re-election of Directors

These resolutions deal with the re-election of Kate Bolsover, Sarah-Jane Curtis, Tim Gillbanks and David Watson. In accordance with the UK Corporate Governance Code, all Directors retire on an annual basis and have confirmed that they will offer themselves for re-election.

A performance evaluation has been completed and your Board has determined that each of the Directors continues to be effective and demonstrated their commitment to their role.

Their biographical details, which are set out on pages 40 and 41, demonstrate that the Board has the appropriate balance of skills, experience, independence and knowledge to lead the Company. Accordingly, the Board unanimously recommends their re-election.

Resolutions 8 and 9: Auditor

These deal with the reappointment of the Auditor, KPMG LLP, and the authorisation for the Directors to determine their remuneration.

Resolution 10: Allotment of share capital

Our Board considers it appropriate that an authority be granted to allot shares in the capital of the Company up to a maximum nominal amount of £26,131,445 as stated in the resolution (representing approximately one third of the Company's issued share capital as at 13 June 2022, being the latest practicable date prior to publication of this Notice of the meeting). As at the date of this notice the Company does not hold any shares in treasury.

The Directors have no present intention of exercising this authority and would only expect to use the authority if shares could be issued at, or at a premium to, the Net Asset Value per share.

This authority will expire at the earlier of close of business on 25 October 2023 and the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2023.

Resolution 11: Disapplication of statutory pre-emption rights

This resolution would give the Directors the authority to allot shares (or sell any shares which the Company elects to hold in treasury) for cash without first offering them to existing shareholders in proportion to their existing shareholdings.

This authority would be limited to allotments or sales in connection with pre-emptive offers and offers to holders of other equity securities if required by the rights of those shares or as the board otherwise considers necessary or otherwise up to an aggregate nominal amount of £3,966,887. This aggregate nominal amount represents 5% of the total issued share capital of the Company as at 13 June 2022, the latest practicable date prior to publication of this Notice. In respect of this aggregate nominal amount the Directors confirm their intention to follow the provisions of the Pre-Emption Group's Statement of Principles regarding cumulative usage of authorities within a rolling 3-year period where the Principles provide that usage in excess of 7.5% should not take place without prior consultation with shareholders.

This authority will expire at the earlier of close of business on 25 October 2023 and the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2023.

Explanation of Notice of Annual General Meeting continued

Resolution 12: Authority to make market purchases of the Company's Ordinary shares

At the AGM held in 2021, a special resolution was passed which gave the Directors authority until the conclusion of the AGM in 2022, to make market purchases of the Company's own issued shares up to a maximum of 14.99% of the issued share capital.

Your Board is proposing that they should be given renewed authority to purchase the Company's Ordinary shares in the market. Your Board believes that to make such purchases in the market at appropriate times and prices is a suitable method of enhancing shareholder value. The Company would, within guidelines set from time to time by the Board, make either a single purchase or a series of purchases, when market conditions are suitable, with the aim of maximising the benefits to shareholders.

Where purchases are made at prices below the prevailing Net Asset Value per share, this will enhance the Net Asset Value for the remaining shareholders. Therefore purchases would only be made at prices below Net Asset Value. Your Board considers that it will be most advantageous to shareholders for the Company to be able to make such purchases as and when it considers the timing to be favourable and therefore does not propose to set a timetable for making any such purchases.

The Companies (Acquisition of Own Shares) Regulations 2003 enable companies in the United Kingdom to hold in treasury any of their own shares they have purchased with a view to disposing of them at a future date, rather than cancelling them. If the Company does re-purchase any of its shares, the Directors do not currently intend to hold any of the shares re-purchased in treasury. The shares so re-purchased will continue to be cancelled.

The Listing Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority limit the maximum price payable for Extended Listing Shares to the highest of:

- 100% of the average of the middle market quotations for an Ordinary share as taken from the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the five business days immediately preceding the purchase and the Company agrees to buy under Lot 100; and
- the higher of the price of the last independent trade and the highest current independent bid for an Ordinary share in the Company on the trading venue where the purchase is carried out.

The minimum price to be paid will be 25p per Ordinary share (being the nominal value). The Listing Rules also limit a listed company to purchases of shares representing up to 15% of its issued share capital in the market pursuant to a general authority such as this. For this reason, the Company is limiting its authority to make such purchases to 14.99% of the Company's Ordinary shares in issue at the date of the AGM (this is equivalent to 47,570,911 Ordinary shares of 25p each (nominal value £11,892,727) at 13 June 2022, the latest practicable date prior to publication of this Notice). The authority will last until the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2023 or if earlier, at the close of business on 25 October 2023.

Recommendation

Your Board believes that the resolutions contained in this Notice of Annual General Meeting are in the best interests of the Company and shareholders as a whole and recommends that you vote in favour of them as your Directors intend to do in respect of their own beneficial shareholdings.

Shareholder information

Directors and other information

Directors

R Watson (Chairman)
K Bolsover
S J Curtis
J Gilbanks
S Morrison

Registered office

13 Woodstock Street
London
W1D 0AG

Registered number

Registered as an investment company in
England and Wales No. 84492

AIFM and Company Secretary

AIC Investment Business Limited
Exchange House
Aldersgate Street
London
EC3A 3LY

Portfolio Manager

Thomas River Capital – authorised
and regulated by the Financial Conduct
Authority
13 Woodstock Street
London
W1D 0AG
Telephone: 020 7271 2110

Fund Manager

Mr. Phayre Mudge MBE

Finance Manager and Investor Relations

Jul Elliott MBE

Deputy Fund Manager

Mr. Gossard

Direct Property Manager

Mr. Daykin MBE

Registrar

Computershare Investor Services PLC
The Pavilions, Bridgewater Road
Bristol
BS48 3JY
Telephone: 03 300 1335

Shareholders who hold their shares in
certificated form can check their holdings
with the Registrar, Computershare Investor
Services PLC via www.investorcentre.co.uk. Please note that to gain access to
your details on the Computershare site
you will need the holder reference number
stated on the top left hand corner of your
share certificate.

Auditor

KPMG LLP
15 Abchurch Lane
London
EC4A 3DF

Stockbrokers

Parimure & Bond (UK) Limited
One New Change
London
EC4A 3DF

Smith & Nephew Joseph & M
One New Change
London
EC4A 3DF

Solicitors

Daughton and Day
One New Change
London
EC4A 3DF

Depositary, custodian and fund administrator

Global Custody Limited
One New Change
London
EC4A 3DF

Website

www.aic.co.uk

Tax advisers

Ernst & Young LLP
Parimure & Bond (UK) Limited
Parimure & Bond (UK) Limited
Parimure & Bond (UK) Limited

General Shareholder information

Announcement of results

The half year results are announced in late November.

The full year results are announced in early June.

Annual general meeting

The AGM is held in London in July.

Dividend payment dates

Dividends are usually paid on the Ordinary shares as follows:

Interim: January

Final: August

Dividend payments

Dividends can be paid to shareholders by means of BACS (Bankers' Automated Clearing Services); mandate forms for this purpose are available from the Registrar. Alternatively, shareholders can write to the Registrar (the address is given on page 114 of this report) to give their instructions; these must include the bank account number, the bank account title and the sort code of the bank to which payments are to be made.

Dividend re-investment plan ('DRIP')

TR Property Investment Trust plc offers shareholders the opportunity to purchase further shares in the Company through the DRIP. Please note that following Brexit shareholders in Europe are no longer able to participate in the DRIP. DRIP forms may be obtained from Computershare Investor Services PLC through their secure website www.investorcentre.co.uk, or on 0370 707 1694. Charges apply; dealing commission of 0.75% (subject to a minimum of £2.50). Government stamp duty of 0.5% also applies.

Share price listings

The estimated Net Asset Value and market price of the Company's Ordinary shares, as well as the discount/premium, are published daily in The Financial Times. They can also be found on the Company's web site at www.trproperty.com.

Share price information

ISIN: GB0009064097

SEDOL: 0906409

Bloomberg

TRV LN Reuters

TRV

Datastream TRV

Benchmark

Details of the benchmark are given in the Strategic Report on page 22 of this Report and Accounts. The benchmark index is published daily and can be found on Bloomberg.

FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Europe Clapped Net Total Return Index in Sterling
Bloomberg: TR0KAG Index

Disability Act

Copies of this Report and Accounts and other documents issued by the Company are available from the Company Secretary. If needed, copies can be made available in a variety of formats, including Braille, audio tape or larger type as appropriate.

You can contact the Registrar, Computershare Investor Services PLC, which has installed textphones to allow speech and hearing impaired people who have their own textphone to contact them directly, without the need for an intermediate operator, by dialling 0870 702 0005. Specially trained operators are available during normal business hours to answer queries via this service. Alternatively, if you prefer to go through a 'typetalk' operator (provided by the Royal National Institute for Deaf People) you should dial 18001 followed by the number you wish to dial.

General Shareholder information

continued

Nominee share code

Where notification has been provided in advance, the Company will arrange for copies of shareholder communications to be provided to the operators of nominee accounts. Nominee investors may attend general meetings and speak at meetings when invited to do so by the Chairman.

CGT base cost

Taxation of capital gains for shareholders who formerly held Sigma shares

Upon a disposal of all or part of a shareholder's holding of Ordinary shares, the impact on the shareholder's capital gains tax base cost of the conversion to Sigma shares in 2007 and the redesignation to Ordinary shares in 2012 should be considered.

In respect of the conversion to Sigma in 2007, agreement was reached with HM Revenue & Customs ("HMRC") to base the apportionment of the capital gains tax base cost on the proportion of Ordinary shares that were converted by a shareholder into Sigma shares on 25 July 2007.

Therefore, if an Ordinary shareholder converted 20% of their existing Ordinary shares into Sigma shares on 25 July 2007, the capital gains tax base cost of the new Sigma shares acquired would be equal to 20% of the original capital gains tax base cost of the Ordinary shares that they held pre-conversion. The base cost of their remaining holding of Ordinary shares would then be 80% of the original capital gains tax base cost of their Ordinary shares held pre-conversion.

As part of the re-designation of the Sigma shares into Ordinary shares in December 2012, a further shareholder's agreement was reached with HMRC that a shareholder's capital gains tax base cost in their new Ordinary shares should be equal to their capital gains base cost in the pre-existing Sigma shares, i.e. their capital gains base cost under the existing agreement (if applicable).

In respect as to the consequences of this Agreement with HMRC, shareholders should consult with their own professional adviser.

Investing in TR Property Investment Trust plc

Market purchases

The shares of TR Property Investment Trust plc are listed and traded on the London Stock Exchange. Investors may purchase shares through their stockbroker, bank or other financial intermediary.

Holding shares in certificated form

Investors may hold their investment in certificated form. Our registrars, Computershare, operate a dealing service which enables investors to buy and sell shares quickly and easily online without a broker or the need to open a trading account. Alternatively the Investor Centre allows investors to manage portfolios quickly and securely, update details and view balances without annual charges. Further details are available by contacting Computershare on 0370 707 1355 or visit www.computershare.com.

TR Property Investment Trust plc now offers shareholders the opportunity to purchase further shares in the company through the Dividend Re-investment Plan ('DRIP') through the registrar, Computershare. Shareholders can obtain further information on the DRIP through their secure website www.investorcentre.co.uk or by phoning 0370 707 1694. Charges do apply. Please note that to gain access to your details or register for the DRIP on the Computershare site you will need the holder reference number stated on the top left hand corner of your share certificate.

Saving schemes, ISAs and other plans

A number of banks and wealth management organisations provide Savings Schemes and ISAs through which UK clients can invest in TR Property Investment Trust plc.

ISA and savings scheme providers do charge dealing and other fees for operating the accounts and investors should read the Terms and Conditions provided by these companies and ensure that the charges best suit their planned investment profile. Most schemes carry annual charges but these vary between provider and product. Where dealing charges apply in some cases these are applied as a percentage of funds invested and others as a flat charge. The optimum way to hold the shares will be different for each investor depending upon the frequency and size of investments to be made.

Details are given below of two providers offering shares in TR Property Investment Trust, but there are many other options.

interactive investor ('ii')

Interactive investor provide and administer a range of self-select investment plans, including tax-advantaged ISAs and SIPs (Self-Invested Personal Pension) and Trading Accounts. For more information, interactive investor can be contacted on 0345 607 6001 or by visiting www.ii.co.uk.

Interactive investor offer investors in TR Property and other investment trusts a free opt-in online shareholder voting and information service that enables investors to receive shareholder communications and, if they wish, to vote on the shareholdings held in their account.

TR Property is also on the interactive super 60 rated list.

BMO Asset Management Limited ('BMO')

BMO offer a number of Private Investor Plans, Investment Trust and Junior ISAs and Children's Investment Plans. Investments can be made as lump sums or through regular savings. For more information see inside the pack cover. BMO can be contacted on 0800 130 420 or visit www.bmogam.com.

Please remember that the value of your investments and any income from them may go down as well as up. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. You may not get back the amount that you invest. If you are in any doubt as to the suitability of a plan or any investment available within a plan, please take professional advice.

Saving Schemes and ISAs transferred from Alliance Trust Savings ('ATS') BNP Paribas

Following the acquisition of Alliance Trust Savings by interactive investor, ATS self-directed accounts were transferred to the interactive investor platform on 14th October 2019.

In 2017 BNP Paribas closed down the part of their business that operated Savings Schemes and ISAs. Investors were given the choice of transferring their schemes to Alliance Trust Savings (ATS) or to a provider of their own choice, or to close the accounts and sell the holdings.

If investors did not respond to the letters from BNP Paribas, their accounts were transferred to ATS.

Following the acquisition of Alliance Trust Savings by interactive investor, ATS self-directed accounts were transferred to the interactive investor platform on 14 October 2019.

Investing in TR Property Investment Trust plc

continued

Share fraud and boiler room scams

Shareholders in a number of Investment Trusts have been approached as part of a share fraud where they are informed of an opportunity to sell their shares as the company is subject to a takeover bid. This is not true and is an attempt to defraud shareholders. The share fraud also seeks payment of a 'commission' by shareholders to the parties carrying out the fraud.

Shareholders should remain alert to this type of scam and treat with suspicion any contact by telephone offering an attractive investment opportunity, such as a premium price for your shares, or an attempt to convince you that payment is required in order to release a settlement for your shares. These frauds may also offer to sell your shares in companies which have little or no value or may offer you bonus shares. These so-called 'boiler room' scams can also involve an attempt to obtain your personal and/or banking information with which to commit identity fraud.

The caller may be friendly and reassuring or they may take a more urgent tone, encouraging you to act quickly otherwise you could lose money or miss out on a deal.

If you have been contacted by an unauthorised firm regarding your shares the FCA would like to hear from you. You can report an unauthorised firm using the FCA helpline on 0800 111 6768 or by visiting their website, which also has other useful information, at www.fca.org.uk.

If you receive any unsolicited investment advice, make sure you get the correct name of the person and organisation. If the calls persist, hang up. If you deal with an unauthorised firm, you will not be eligible to receive payment under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme.

Please be advised that the Board or the Manager would never make unsolicited telephone calls of this nature to shareholders.

How to invest

One of the most convenient ways to invest in TR Property Investment Trust plc is through one of the savings plans run by BMO.

BMO ISA

You can use your ISA allowance to make an annual tax-efficient investment of up to £20,000 for the current tax year with a lump sum from £100 or regular savings from £25 a month. You can also transfer any existing ISAs to us whilst maintaining the tax benefits.

BMO Junior ISA (JISA)*

A tax efficient way to invest up to £9,000 per tax year for a child. Contributions start from £100 lump sum or £25 a month. JISAs or CTFs with other providers can be transferred to BMO.

BMO Lifetime ISA (LISA)

For those aged 18-39, a Lifetime ISA could help towards purchasing your first home or retirement in later life. Invest up to £4,000 for the current tax year and receive a 25% Government bonus up to £1,000 per year. Invest with a lump sum from £100 or regular savings from £25 a month.

BMO Child Trust Fund (CTF)*

If your child already has a CTF you can invest up to £9,000 per birthday year, from £100 lump sum or £25 a month. CTFs with other providers can be transferred to BMO.

BMO General Investment Account (GIA)

This is a flexible way to invest in our range of Investment Trusts. There are no maximum contributions, and investments can be made from £100 lump sum or £25 a month.

BMO Junior Investment Account (JIA)

This is a flexible way to save for a child in our range of Investment Trusts. There are no maximum contributions, and the plan can easily be set up under bare trust (where the child is noted as the beneficial owner) or kept in your name if you wish to retain control over the investment. Investments can be made from a £100 lump sum or £25 a month per account. You can also make additional lump sum top-ups at any time from £100 per account.

* The CTF and JISA accounts are opened by parents in the child's name and they have access to the money at age 18.

** Calls may be recorded or monitored for training and quality purposes.

Charges

Annual management charges and other charges apply depending on the type of plan.

Annual account charge

For GIA
For JIA
For JISA

You can pay the annual charge from your bank account, or by direct debit (in addition to any annual subscription limits).

Dealing charges

£12 per fund (reduced to £6 for deals placed through the online BMO Investor Portal) for ISA/JISA/LISA/JIA and GIA. There are no dealing charges on a CTF.

Dealing charges apply when shares are bought or sold but not on the reinvestment of dividends or the investment of monthly direct debits.

Government stamp duty of 0.5% will apply on the purchase of shares (where applicable).

The value of investments will go down as well as up and you may not get back your original investment. Tax benefits depend on your individual circumstances and tax law, which may change. Please ensure you have read the full Terms and Conditions, Privacy Policy and relevant Key Features documents before investing. For regulatory purposes, please ensure you have read the Pre-sale Disclosure Charge Disclosure related to the product you are applying for, and the relevant Key Information Documents (KIDs) for the investment trusts you want to invest in.

How to invest

To open a new BMO plan, apply online at bmogam.com/apply. If the applications are not available, you are transferring an existing plan from another provider to BMO, or if you are applying for a new plan in more than one name, but paper applications are available at bmoinvestments.co.uk, or by email or by post containing BMO.

New customers

For more information, please contact us on 0345 600 3030 or email bmoinvestmentsuk@bmo.com.

Existing plan holders

For more information, please contact us on 0345 600 3030 or email bmoinvestmentsuk@bmo.com.



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You can buy and sell the trust through your trading platform, for more information than this, share dealing and ISA/JISA companies, and through Barclays Stockbrokers, EQi, Halifax, Hargreaves Lansdown, HSBC, Interactive Investor, Lloyds Bank, The Share Centre.

bmoinvestments.co.uk
bmoinvestmentsuk.com

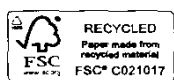
0345 600 3030, 9.00am - 5.00pm, weekdays, calls may be recorded or monitored for training and quality purposes.

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