

# Blue Planet

Investment Trust plc

Annual Report 2022



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**This document is important and requires your immediate attention.** If you are in any doubt as to the action to be taken, you should seek personal financial advice from your independent financial advisor authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. If you have sold or otherwise transferred all your shares in Blue Planet Investment Trust plc, please forward this document, together with the enclosed form of proxy, at once to the purchaser or transferee or to the stockbroker, bank or other agent through whom the sale or transfer was effected for transmission to the purchaser or transferee. If you have sold or otherwise transferred only part of your holding of shares, you should retain these documents.

## Financial Record highlights

### Net asset value per share 2018-2022

p

18	51.21
19	44.81
20	29.60
21	36.35
22	15.60

### Share price 2018-2022

p

18	45.00
19	38.00
20	22.00
21	26.00
22	14.00

### Share Price Discount to NAV 2018-2022

%

18	12.1
19	15.2
20	25.7
21	28.5
22	10.3

### Dividend yield on our shares 2018-2022

%

18	10.7
19	6.3
20	10.1
21	2.0
22	–

Source: Blue Planet

## Financial Record including Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Year to 30th April	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total return per share (p) <sup>1</sup>	(20.23)	8.97	(12.81)	(1.60)	(2.32)
NAV total return per share (%) <sup>2</sup>	(56.4)	31.6	(30.6)	(3.2)	(4.4)
Share price total return (%) <sup>3</sup>	(45.0)	30.1	(38.2)	(4.0)	3.3
Total return on Benchmark Index <sup>4</sup> (%)	12.4	22.1	(17.1)	3.2	8.5
Revenue return available for shareholders (£'000)	(517)	34	1,421	1,515	2,921
Revenue return per share (p) <sup>1</sup>	(1.05)	0.07	2.87	3.06	5.90
Capital return per share (p) <sup>1</sup>	(19.18)	8.90	(15.68)	(4.66)	(8.22)
Dividend per share (net) (p)	–	0.52	2.22	2.40	4.80
Dividend yield on our shares (%) <sup>A</sup>	–	2.0	10.1	6.3	10.7
Dividend yield on Benchmark Index (%)	3.4	3.1	5.2	4.4	3.9
As at 30th April	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total assets less current liabilities (excluding loans) (£'000)	12,240	19,952	15,012	24,383	34,526
Loans (£'000)	(4,520)	(1,967)	(370)	(2,215)	(9,192)
Shareholders' funds (£'000)	7,720	17,985	14,642	22,168	25,334
Net asset value per share (p) <sup>5</sup>	15.60	36.35	29.60	44.81	51.21
Share price (p) – (Bid)	14.00	26.00	22.00	38.00	45.00
Share price discount to NAV (%) <sup>A</sup>	10.3	28.5	25.7	15.2	12.1
Gearing (%) <sup>A</sup>	57.8	7.6	–	9.1	36.3
Ongoing Charges (%) <sup>A</sup>	5.2	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7

The Board assesses the Company's performance in meeting its objectives against the above KPIs, they also believe the above KPIs are of most relevance to shareholders in monitoring the performance of the Company and therefore the return on their investment in the Company.

A. Considered to be an Alternative Performance Measure. More information can be found on page 52.

- Returns per share are calculated by taking the figure for "Return on ordinary activities after taxation and total comprehensive income" for each column, as stated on the Income Statement, and dividing by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.
- NAV total return per share is calculated as the percentage change in net asset value per share in the year, with dividend paid during the year reinvested at the time of distribution.
- Share price total return is calculated as the percentage change in share price in the year, with dividend paid during the year reinvested at the time of distribution.
- The Company's benchmark index throughout the financial year was an index of the top 100 listed companies in the UK, with dividends reinvested at the time of distribution. The percentage change in value between each year-end is shown above. The benchmark was changed to the NASDAQ Composite from 1st May 2022.
- Net asset value per share is calculated as shareholders' funds divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue at the year end.

## Portfolio Information

At 30th April 2022

	Country of Listing	Valuation (£)	% of Portfolio
<b>Equities</b>			
Arista Networks Inc	United States	651,160	5.4
PubMatic Inc	United States	560,183	4.7
Micron Technology Inc	United States	559,256	4.7
Dynatrace Inc	United States	544,252	4.5
Applied Materials Inc	United States	536,997	4.5
Advanced Micro Devices Inc	United States	510,916	4.2
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. Ltd	United States	508,969	4.2
Repligen Corporation	United States	492,454	4.1
Mirriad Advertising plc	United Kingdom	462,516	3.8
Qualcomm Inc	United States	440,457	3.7
DigitalOcean Holdings Inc	United States	436,460	3.6
Silvergate Capital Corp	United States	425,991	3.5
Illumina Inc	United States	412,352	3.4
Keysight Technologies Inc	United States	371,809	3.1
Nokia Oyj	United States	356,977	3.0
Digital Turbine Inc	United States	342,864	2.9
Microsoft Corp	United States	341,278	2.8
Mogo Inc	United States	328,353	2.7
Palantir Technologies Inc	United States	327,384	2.7
Lam Research Corporation	United States	300,407	2.5
CareCloud Inc	United States	272,640	2.3
STAAR Surgical Co	United States	272,467	2.3
Texas Instruments Inc	United States	249,675	2.1
NVIDIA Corporation	United States	247,791	2.1
Activision Blizzard Inc	United States	234,515	2.0
CleanSpark Inc	United States	222,783	1.8
Revance Therapeutics Inc	United States	221,187	1.8
Ericsson Class B	Sweden	210,785	1.8
AcuityAds Holdings Inc	Canada	202,190	1.7
Matterport Inc	United States	173,072	1.4
S4 Capital plc	United Kingdom	140,940	1.2
C3.ai Inc	United States	136,378	1.1
Moovly Media Inc	Canada	116,427	1.0
MediWound Ltd	United States	112,398	0.9
Isoray Inc	United States	94,687	0.8
Twist Bioscience Corp	United States	82,358	0.7
Invitae Corp	United States	46,499	0.4
TAAL Distributed Information	Canada	10,692	0.1
Telford Offshore Holding Ltd (unlisted)	Cayman Islands	–	–
		11,958,519	99.5
<b>Corporate Bonds</b>			
Telford Offshore Ltd Perpetual*	Cayman Islands	–	–
		–	–

<b>Listed Investments</b>	<b>11,958,519</b>	<b>99.5</b>
<b>Cash</b>	<b>58,894</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,017,413</b>	<b>100.0</b>

At 30th April 2022 the portfolio yield, as reported to the Association of Investment Companies, was 0.4% (30th April 2021: 3.0%).

\*See note 8 on page 45.



Russell Frith Chairman

## Strategic Report

### Investment Policy

The investment policy of the Company is to invest in securities (including equities, exchange traded funds, equity-related securities, bonds, and derivatives) issued by companies, Governments and other types of issuers located throughout the world.

### Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Company is to provide shareholders with a combination of capital growth and income.

The Company has not set maximum exposures for any type of issuer, geographical regions or sectors. How the Company's investments are allocated will depend on market conditions and the judgement of the Board as to what is in the best interests of shareholders. This is to provide it with the flexibility that is necessary to deal with an ever-changing economic environment. It would, however, normally be expected that most of the Company's investments will be in equities, exchange traded funds, equity-related securities, preference shares, bonds, bills and derivatives. However, the Company is not prohibited from investing in other types of securities including unlisted investments and property. No more than 15% of the Company's portfolio may be invested in any one investment at the time the investment is made. There is no restriction on the amount that may be invested in any one country. The Company may use derivatives (including, but not limited to, contracts for differences, futures and options), principally, but not exclusively, to mitigate investment risk in its investments, including protection against currency risks.

It aims to outperform its benchmark each year. The Company outsources its routine business administration and investment management functions (including custody of its assets) and has no employees. The key performance indicators against which we monitor our performance are shown on page 1.

### Investment Trust Status

The Company is a listed Investment Company within the meaning of sections 833 and 834 of the Companies Act 2006 and qualifies as an Investment Trust within the meaning of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. This legislation lays down a minimum distribution policy for dividends which permits the Company to retain a maximum amount of 15% of its income received in the year and exempts it from taxation on realised capital gains. The Company has directed its affairs so as to enable it to continue to satisfy the conditions required to qualify as an Investment Trust.

### Chairman's Statement

Having produced a Net Asset Value (NAV) total return of +31.6% for the financial year to 30th April 2021, the Company had a total return of -56.4% for the year to 30th April 2022. In line with other growth funds, such as Scottish Mortgage Investment Trust plc and ARK Innovation ETF, 2021/22 was a very difficult year for the Company. This was particularly galling as the revenues and profits of most of the companies we were invested in grew, often substantially, over the period. The problem was not the companies we were invested in. They performed well. It was market sentiment. It collapsed for a multitude of reasons, including concerns over the economic impact of continuing Covid lockdowns, Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the geopolitical and economic instability it induced, rising inflation and fear of how far interest rates would have to rise to quell it, concerns that this might push economies into recession, concerns about the impact of higher costs of capital, supply chain issues and inflation on the future profitability of companies, amongst others. These came together to create the perfect storm and led to persistent and heavy selling of bonds and equities, and as is often the case, it was the shares of companies that had risen the most that fared the worst, as investors took profits on them.

Such selloffs are surprisingly regular and are an unavoidable part of investing. They do, however, pass, and markets typically recover and go on to reach new highs. We expect this to happen again. Many stocks are, as a consequence of the sell-off, now oversold and cheap. Consequently, they are well placed for a rebound when sentiment recovers. A key determinant of when that will come will be the inflation rate. Once it becomes clear that it has peaked and is on a downward trend, that is when we are likely to see a sustained recovery in share prices.

Current inflationary problems are a direct result of the mismanagement of the money supply by central bankers and irresponsible borrowing and spending by governments. As the cost of capital was cut to essentially zero and huge amounts of liquidity were injected into the financial system, asset bubbles formed everywhere. Historically, financial assets have been the main beneficiary of such actions, however, this time, the newly printed money found its way into the hands of consumers rather than financiers through stimulus cheques, debt forgiveness, payment postponements and other measures designed to help people cope with the closure of their economies. They spent their newly printed money not on financial assets, such as stocks and bonds, which are not included in measures of inflation, but on goods that are, and inflation took off. Central bankers are now having to deflate those bubbles with all the attendant risks that this entails, while a great many governments are now to all intents and purposes, bankrupt. The only thing that prevents them from becoming officially insolvent, is central banks printing new money and buying their bonds to fund their enormous and unsustainable deficits and mountains of debt.

This mismanagement and lack of foresight from central banks and governments has now forced central bankers to slam on the brakes in an attempt to bring down the inflation they created, which is now at multi-decade highs.

Since the US Federal Reserve, and other central banks, signalled their intention to stop quantitative easing, raise interest rates and begin quantitative tightening, stock and bond markets across the globe have fallen substantially. In the six months from its high in November 2021 to the end of April 2022 the Nasdaq Composite fell 23.9%. However, this masks the true extent of the selling and many company's share prices have fallen 50%, 60%,

70% or even 80%. It was during this period that our portfolio lost most of the year's value. Typically, a handful of investments help to drive a portfolio's outperformance and a few hinder it, however this was not the case this year. The selling was across the board, indiscriminate and without any regard to the underlying fundamentals of the business.

The Nasdaq Composite Index fell 21.2% in the first four months of 2022, its worst start to a year since the index was created in 1971. The S&P 500 Index fell -8.8% in April alone, taking its year-to-date performance to -13.3%, its worst start to a year since 1939. Bonds too were pummelled and according to the Wall Street Journal it was the worst start to a year for bonds since 1842. The Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index, a flagship measure of global investment grade debt, also had its worst start to a year since the index was created in 1990.

Whilst it is very easy to lose heart amidst all this doom and gloom, there are grounds for optimism. Market cycles are a matter of course, and an inevitable part of investing. In 2000 - 2002, we had the tech bubble implode. In 2007 - 2009, we had the great financial crisis. There have been 19 bear markets over the last 140 years, with the average price decline being 37% and the average duration being 289 days. In each and every case the sell-off passed and financial markets resumed their march higher. The S&P 500 index has produced an annualised rate of return of roughly 10% per year since 1928. These are crucial statistics and observations that illustrate the need to invest for the long term. The following article from nutmeg.com makes this point very well.

"Investing is widely considered a long-term game. Short-term losses can prick your emotions – no-one likes to see their portfolio go down in value – but staying in the market and resisting the temptation to tinker can pay off in the end. Looking at global stock market data between January 1971 and December 2021, if you had randomly picked one day during this period and chosen to invest just for that one day, you would have had a 52.5% chance of making gains – almost a similar odd to the toss of a coin. Long-term investing dramatically increases your chances of returns. Just weeks more in the market can make a considerable difference. If you had invested your money for a quarter, or 65 days, during that same 49-year period, your chances of making a profit increased to 66.1%. Investing for any one full year would have generated a positive return 72.7% of the time, while investing for ten years increased your chances to 94.15%.

Time in the market, not timing the market. The longer you invest, the less likely you are to lose money. It's as simple as that. Looking at data from developed equity markets between 1971 and 2021, your chances of suffering a loss go down over time. Clearly, the first year can be stressful because a year in isolation is more likely to show losses than a longer timeframe. This is when anyone new to investing may feel stressed about the ups and downs in financial markets. The likelihood of making a loss should go down over time, and so too can those feelings of anxiety – particularly as you grow familiar with the natural ebb and flow of market prices. What might seem like a big movement one day is but a blip when viewed over several years." Sources Nutmeg.com (Macrobond; MSCI World Equity Mid and Large Cap Total Return in GBP, 1 January 1971 – 20 December 2021).

When looking at the chart of the S&P 500 Index from 2006 to 2022, we can see that the 17-month period between the 2007 peak and 2009 trough was one in which investors suffered large losses, with the index falling 57%. However, even if an investor invested at the peak of 2007, in other words, at the worst possible time, they would have been back to breakeven by 2013 and would have a positive return of 84% 10 years after their initial investment. Better still, holding their investment to the end of April 2022, the return is 165%, which includes the recent sell-off in 2022. So, despite investing at the worst possible time in 2007 and experiencing a 57% drawdown in the first year and a half of investing, holding long term ultimately produced a healthy return, in this case, an annualised return of nearly 7% per annum over 15 years.

In short, it pays to take a long-term view when investing and to ignore market sell-offs. We are invested in a blended portfolio of growth stocks. At its core are highly profitable, established, world-class businesses with strong balance sheets that are growing rapidly, such as Advanced Micro Devices, Taiwan Semiconductor, Micron, Qualcomm, Microsoft, Lam Research, Nvidia and Texas Instruments. Post period-end, we also bought shares in ASML Holding and Alphabet Inc. Around that core is built a periphery of smaller, disruptive companies that are developing the technologies of the future such as Dynatrace, DigitalOcean, Repligen, PubMatic, STAAR Surgical, Palantir Technologies, Mirriad Advertising, Illumina, Revance Therapeutics, Digital Turbine and Mogo. These companies are in their infancy and have the potential, given time, to deliver large future capital gains.

## Outlook

We would encourage shareholders to look past the current volatility and focus on the long term for the reasons outlined earlier in this report. History tells us that the longer you remain invested, the greater your chances of success and the greater the magnitude of your gains. This report was written on the 1st of July 2022, and our view is that the worst of the market sell-off is now behind us. We have a portfolio of shares in outstanding companies, including some of the largest and most innovative in the world, that have the potential to grow rapidly over the coming years and to deliver large capital gains. The last twelve months have been difficult for investors and the scale of the sell-off will have unsettled many but things will improve as they always do. What is required now is resolve, fortitude and patience. The companies we are invested in need to be given time to grow and reach their full potential. As they do their share prices will rise to reflect that. We believe in the companies we are invested in. They are outstanding companies and we are optimistic about the future.

One final example that may give investors comfort in these turbulent markets. Apple Inc is the largest company in the world with a market capitalisation of about \$2.3 trillion. Not long ago it was a small, aspiring, disruptive company. Its shares have been listed on NASDAQ for 40 years. In

six of those years, its share price fell by over 30%, in two of them it fell by over 50% and in one, 2000, it fell by over 70%. Despite these selloffs and big price drops, Apple has gone on to become the world's largest company and its share price has risen by over 100,000% since it floated on the NASDAQ. Investors who resisted the urge to sell and held onto their shares have reaped enormous benefit. For every \$1,000 they invested in Apple when it listed, they made \$100 million. Those who lost their nerve and sold out, will almost certainly regret they did. The lesson being that it pays to remain focused on the long term and hold onto your investments through periods of weakness.

### Change of Benchmark

On 6th June 2022 the Board approved a change of benchmark to the NASDAQ Composite Index (in GBP terms). The benchmark was in effect from 1st May 2022. The Nasdaq Composite tracks over 3,000 companies. It provides exposure to the same companies that are in the well-known Nasdaq-100, along with several thousand smaller companies operating primarily in the Technology, Consumer, Healthcare, and Financial sectors. We felt this was a well known index that includes many of the companies that the Company is invested in.

### Dividend

Since the merger of the Blue Planet Investment Trusts in 2012, there was a focus on income generation which gave the Company the ability to pay out large dividends to our shareholders. In fact, over the past several years, the Company has paid out 24.13 pence per share in dividends, which equates to an average of 2.68 pence per share per year for the past 9 years it has paid a dividend. To put this in context, the share price following the merger was 18 pence per share, and at the current year end, the share price was 14 pence per share. However, as central banks remorselessly cut interest rates, yields on debt securities dwindled, and in some cases became negative, forcing investors to take ever greater risks for increasingly meagre returns. The upshot being that bonds became mispriced and overvalued and consequently very risky. The bond market bubble looked extremely dangerous and the Company's focus on income was no longer the best strategy going forward. Therefore, due to the extremely low yield environment, the Board subsequently took the decision to focus on capital growth to try to grow the capital base. This has resulted in a diminished ability to pay a dividend due to the fact that growth stocks typically do not produce much in terms of income. Accordingly, the Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend this year.

### Principal and emerging risks

The Company continues to face various risks which form an intrinsic part of international investment. These risks tend not to change from year to year. The Board has in place a robust ongoing process to identify, assess and monitor the principal risks and emerging risks facing the Company, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity.

The Audit Committee periodically receives presentations on risk from the Investment Manager and reviews Service Organisation Control (SOC 1) reports from the Company's service providers, where available.

The risks identified by the Board have been described in the table that follows, together with an explanation of how they are managed and mitigated. Emerging risks are considered by the Board as they come into view and are incorporated into the existing review of the Company's risk register. They were also considered as part of the annual evaluation process.

Additionally, the Investment Manager considers emerging risks in numerous forums and produces an annual risk survey. Any material risks of relevance to the Company identified through the annual risk survey will be communicated to the Board. The Board will continue to assess these risks on an ongoing basis. In relation to the UK Code, the Board is confident that the procedures that the Company has put in place are sufficient to ensure that the necessary monitoring of risks and controls has been carried out throughout the reporting period.

Principal Risk	Mitigation/Control
<p><b>Investment performance</b></p> <p>Returns achieved are reliant primarily upon the performance of the portfolio.</p> <p>The Board is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>deciding the investment strategy to fulfil the Company's objective; and</li> <li>monitoring the performance of the Investment Manager and the implementation of the investment strategy.</li> </ul> <p>An inappropriate investment strategy may lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>poor performance compared to a Benchmark Index and the Company's peer group;</li> <li>a loss of capital; and</li> <li>dissatisfied shareholders.</li> </ul>	<p>To manage this risk the Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>regularly reviews the Company's long term investment strategy;</li> <li>has set investment restrictions and guidelines which the Investment Manager monitors and regularly reports on;</li> <li>receives from the Investment Manager a regular explanation of stock selection decisions, portfolio exposure, gearing and any changes in gearing and the rationale for the composition of the investment portfolio;</li> <li>receives reports showing the Company's performance against its benchmark and peer group.</li> </ul>



Principal Risk	Mitigation/Control
<p><b>Market Risk</b></p> <p>Market Risk arises from volatility in the prices of the Company's investments influenced by currency, interest rate or other price movements. It represents the potential loss the Company might suffer through holding market positions in financial instruments in the face of market movements.</p>	<p>The Board considers asset allocation, stock selection and levels of gearing on a regular basis and has set investment restrictions and guidelines which are monitored and reported on by the Investment Manager.</p> <p>The Board monitors the implementation and results of the investment process with the Investment Manager.</p> <p>The Board also recognises the benefits of a closed end fund structure in extremely volatile markets. Unlike open ended funds, closed end funds are not obliged to sell down portfolio holdings at low valuations to meet liquidity requirements for redemptions. During times of elevated volatility and market stress, the ability of a closed end fund structure to retain investments for the long term enables the Investment Manager to adhere to disciplined fundamental analysis.</p>
<p><b>Gearing risk</b></p> <p>Gearing has the effect of accentuating market falls and market gains. The inability of the Company to meet its financial obligations, or an increase in the level of gearing, could result in the Company becoming over geared or unable to take advantage of potential opportunities and result in a loss of value to the Company's shares.</p>	<p>The Board monitors the Company's actual gearing levels in real time and sets limits which the Investment Manager must adhere to.</p>
<p><b>Operational Risk</b></p> <p>The Company is dependent on third parties for the provision of services and systems, in particular those of the Investment Manager and Custodian. Failure by a third-party provider to carry out its contractual obligations could result in loss or damage to the Company. Disruption, including that caused by information technology breakdown or other cyber related issue, could prevent the Company functioning.</p>	<p>Agreements are in place defining the roles and responsibilities of third-party providers and their performance is reviewed on an annual basis. The Board reviews regular reports from the Investment Manager on its internal controls and risk management systems. The Investment Manager reports to the Board on the control environment and quality of service provided by third parties.</p>
<p><b>Legal Risk</b></p> <p>The Company has been approved by HMRC as an investment trust, subject to continuing to meet the relevant eligibility conditions and operates as an investment trust in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and Corporation Tax Act 2010. As such the Company is exempt from capital gains tax on profits realised from the sale of investments. Any breach of the eligibility conditions could lead to the Company losing investment trust status and being subject to corporation tax on capital gains realised within the Company's portfolio. In such an event the investment returns of the Company may be adversely affected.</p> <p>Amongst other relevant laws and regulations, the Company is required to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, the Alternative Investment Fund Managers' Directive, the UK Listing Rules and Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules and the Market Abuse Regulation.</p>	<p>The Investment Manager monitors investment movements and the amount of proposed dividends to ensure that the provisions of the relevant legislation are adhered to. The results are reported to the Board.</p> <p>Compliance with accounting rules affecting investment trusts is also carefully and regularly monitored.</p> <p>The Investment Manager provide regular reports to the Board in respect of compliance with applicable rules and regulations.</p>



Principal Risk	Mitigation/Control
<b>Financial Risk</b> The Company's investment activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that include interest rate, credit and liquidity risk.	Details of these are disclosed in note 16 to the financial statements, together with a summary of the policies for managing these risks.
<b>Emerging Risks</b> Major market event and geopolitical risks. The Company is exposed to stock market volatility or illiquidity as a result of a major market shock due to national or global crisis. The impact of such risks, associated with the portfolio or the Company itself, could result in disruption of the operations of the Company and losses.	<p>External risks over which the Company has no control are always a risk. The Company does what it can to address these risks where possible, not least operationally and to try and meet the Company's investment objectives.</p> <p>The Board is cognisant of the risks arising from events such as the outbreak and spread of COVID-19 around the world and the current war in Ukraine, including market instability and longer-term economic effects and the impact on the operations of third-party suppliers.</p> <p>The Investment Manager has extensive business continuity procedures to ensure they are able to service their clients.</p>

#### Viability and going concern

The Company has been viable since its formation on 23rd December 1998 and the Directors do not see anything that would change that in the foreseeable future. The Directors consider viability as part of their continuing programme of monitoring risk. In preparing the Viability Statement, in accordance with the UK Corporate Governance Code provision 31, the Directors have assessed the prospects of the Company over a longer period than the twelve months required by the 'Going Concern' provision. For the purposes of this viability statement the Directors consider five years to be a reasonable time period over which to report, this reflects a balance between looking out over a long-term horizon and the inherent uncertainties of looking out further than five years. The Company is subject to a winding up resolution every five years, with the next vote taking place at the AGM in 2024. The Company is an investment trust whose portfolio is principally invested in listed securities. The following support the Directors' view of the viability of the Company:

- The portfolio principally comprises investments traded on major international stock exchanges and there is a spread of investments by size of company and activity. In the opinion of the Manager, the portfolio is sufficiently liquid under current and potential stressed market conditions to meet all ongoing and future liabilities. There is no expectation that the liquidity profile of the investments held within the portfolio will be materially different in the future;
- The Company's long-term viability depends on the global economy and markets continuing to function. The Directors do consider the possibility of a wide-ranging collapse in bond prices, corporate earnings and/or the market value of listed securities. With regard to the latter point, it should be borne in mind that a significant proportion of the Company's expenses are in ad valorem investment management fees, which would naturally reduce if the market value of the Company's assets were to fall and;
- The Company has a robust risk control framework that, following guidelines from the Financial Reporting Council, aims to reduce the likelihood and impact of: poor judgement in decision-making; risk-taking that exceeds the levels agreed by the Board; human error, or control processes being deliberately circumvented. The Directors have conducted a robust assessment of each of the principal financial risks and uncertainties detailed on page 47.

Taking account of the anticipated investment holding periods, the liquidity and medium-term prospects of the Company's investment portfolio, the Directors have formed a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue its operations and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the next five years. The Board are therefore satisfied that it remains appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

As with all small investment trusts, the discount to NAV can fluctuate significantly both in absolute terms and relative to other similar trusts and this is something that it is difficult for the Board to control on anything but a short-term basis. Whilst the Board proposes to renew its authority at the AGM to purchase shares in the market for treasury, the Board may not avail itself of this ability.

### Environmental, social and governance factors (ESG) and the Stewardship Code

The Company integrates ESG information into its investment process to help identify drivers of risk and return. It is worth noting that ESG information is not the only consideration in investment decision making but rather expands the total information available when evaluating an investment. When investments are made, the primary objective is to achieve the best investment return while allowing for an acceptable degree of risk. As part of its investment evaluation, the Company assesses ESG information alongside a wide variety of economic metrics and financial data, making investment decisions on a case-by-case basis.

As the Company has no employees or independent business premises or location, no information is given on environmental matters, employees and diversity, social, human rights or community issues or anti bribery or anti-corruption. It is our belief that companies should act in the interests of all stakeholders, which will create value for their shareholders.

Neither the Company nor its Investment Manager are signatories of the UK's Stewardship Code. Responsibility for monitoring activities of portfolio companies and the exercise of voting rights on those companies is delegated to the Investment Manager. Issues arising from these matters are reported to the Directors.

### Promoting the Success of the Company

The Board is required to report on how it has discharged its duties and responsibilities under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "s172 Statement"). Under section 172, the Directors have a duty to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, taking into account the likely long-term consequences of decisions, the need to foster relationships with the Company's stakeholders and the impact of the Company's operations on the environment.

The Company consists of three Directors and has no employees or customers in the traditional sense. Without a variety of external stakeholders, the Company cannot exist or succeed. Our shareholders own us and the Company's Investment Manager, Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd, provides investment management services, administration and secretarial services. A number of other stakeholders support us by providing regulatory and other services, including custodial, banking and audit services. For example, Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated are our custodian and Johnston Carmichael LLP are our auditor.

Our relationship with each is different. We meet the Investment Manager on a quarterly basis but might meet our investors only once a year. We often need to balance the interests of different stakeholders, for example, in agreeing their fees.

The Board's principal concern has been, and continues to be, the interests of the Company's shareholders and potential investors. Shareholders and investors can obtain up to date information on the Company through the managers' website and the Investment Manager's information services and have direct access to the Company through the Investment Manager.

As the Company has no employees, the culture of the Company is embodied in the Board of Directors. In seeking to deliver the Company's investment objective for shareholders, our values are trust and fairness while challenging constructively our advisers and other stakeholders.

The Board undertakes a robust evaluation of the Investment Manager, including investment performance and responsible ownership, to ensure that the Company's objective and investment policy are adhered to. The portfolio activities undertaken by the Investment Manager on behalf of the Company can be found in the Investment Manager's Review and details of the Board's relationship with the Investment Manager and other third-party providers, including oversight, is provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

Key decisions and actions during the year to 30th April 2022, which required the Directors to have greater focus on stakeholders included:

#### *Management of the portfolio*

As in previous years, the Board focused on the performance of the Manager in seeking to achieve the Company's investment objective within an appropriate risk framework. Following the emergence of the Covid-19 crisis in early 2020 and the current war in Ukraine, there has been increased interaction between the Board and the Manager to consider the impact on the Company (including portfolio activity, risks and opportunities, gearing and revenue forecasts) to ensure that the Company had sufficient resilience in its portfolio and operational structure to meet the challenged circumstances, which has proved to be the case.

#### *Directorate*

The Directors retire annually, and all are eligible for re-election. Victoria Killay was appointed a Director of the Company in June 2012 and will stand for re-election at the Annual General Meeting, notwithstanding that she has served for more than 9 years, as the Directors consider that she is entirely independent and provides the necessary experience and knowledge to the Board.

For practical reasons given its size, the Board as a whole acts as a Nomination Committee and meets when necessary to evaluate and propose candidates for appointment to the Board. No meetings were held during the year. The Board has no specific policy on diversity as all appointments are made on the basis of merit. Two of its Directors are male, and one is female.

### *Third party service providers*

The independent directors review the performance of the Investment Manager informally throughout the year and formally at least annually. The Board recognises that the value of the Company has declined significantly over the last 18 months but considers that this is primarily due to market sentiment turning away from the future focused companies that we are invested in, rather than issues with individual stock selection. Other investment trusts with similarly focused portfolios have also seen significant declines in value over the same period. The Board considers that the investment portfolio is for the medium to long term and that the Investment Manager's performance will need to be considered over that timeframe.

The Company is a long-term investor and the Board has in place the necessary procedures and processes to continue to deliver the Company's investment objective and to promote the long-term success of the Company for the benefit of its shareholders and stakeholders.

### Key Performance Indicators

The Board uses a number of financial performance measures to assess the Company's success in achieving its objective and determining the progress of the Company in pursuing its investment policy. The main KPIs identified by the Board in relation to the Company which are considered at each Board meeting are as follows:

KPI	Description
Performance of net asset value against the benchmark index.	The Board considers the Company's net asset value total return figures to be the best indicator of performance over time and is therefore the main indicator of performance used by the Board. The Board measures performance against the benchmark index. The returns over five years are provided on page 1.
Share price performance	The Board monitors the performance of the Company's share price on a total return basis. The returns over five years are provided on page 1. A graph showing the share price total return performance against the benchmark index over a 10-year period is shown on page 31.
Share price discount / premium to NAV	The Board monitors the discount and is responsible for share buybacks and the sale of treasury issues. The Board has not actively sought to buy back the Company's own shares in the market as it sees this as an ineffective and short-lived means of lowering the discount.

### Borrowings and Gearing

The Company ended the year with gearing net of cash of 57.8%. The Company finances its gearing by means of credit facilities with Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated, which will allow it to continue to gear its portfolio. Borrowings at 30th April 2022 were £4,519,995.

Under the Company's Articles of Association, the maximum gearing the Company may deploy is 75% of NAV. Generally, gearing beneficially affects the Company's NAV when the value of its investments is rising, but adversely affects it in periods when the value of investments is falling.

I look forward to welcoming you to the Annual General Meeting on 15th September 2022.

On behalf of the Board

**Russell Frith**  
Chairman  
12th August 2022

## Investment Manager's Report

### Performance in the Year

The Company began the current financial year with 96.0% invested in equities, 1.1% in bonds, 2.9% in cash and our gearing was at a conservative 7.6%. This remained relatively unchanged by the 30th April 2022 where our portfolio consisted of 99.5% equities and 0.5% in cash. Gearing was added throughout the year and stood at 27.7% at the half year period. Some borrowings were repaid in January 2022 but the decline in value of our investments in the subsequent months, including a large fall in the final month of the financial year, took gearing to 57.8% at the year end.

The Net Asset Value total return for the year was -56.4%. The share price total return for the year was -45.0%. As a comparison, the benchmark at the year end, the total return of the top 100 UK companies, returned +12.3%. This was largely due to the fact that the top 100 UK companies are value and energy stocks, which performed well over the period as the price of oil rose. For a broader look at how the markets performed over the period, the S&P 500 Index fell -1.2%, whilst the tech-heavy Nasdaq Composite fell -11.7%.

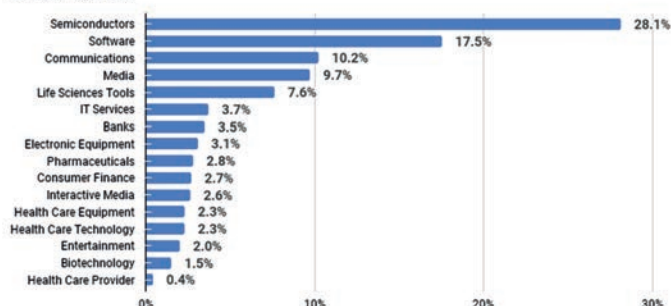
The Company began the year with 48 portfolio investments and ended the year with 39. During the year, 10 new investments were added and 19 investments were sold. Some of the investments that were sold either disappointed from an earnings perspective or didn't show the development we hoped to see. The companies that were added to the portfolio were generally high quality, highly profitable companies which added more stability to the portfolio. Some of these included Advanced Micro Devices Inc, Microsoft Corp, Nvidia Corporation and Texas Instruments Inc.

In terms of the investments that helped performance during the year, Arista Networks Inc performed the best, rising 53.3% during the year. Silvergate Capital Corp finished the year up 23.5% and Nokia Oyj finished the year up 21.4%. As for the investments that pulled performance lower, Mogo Inc, the best performer in the prior financial year, fell 77.6% during the year. AcuityAds Holdings, the second-best performer in the prior year, fell 70.6%. Many other investments fell 40% to 60% as companies' shares were sold indiscriminately, regardless, in many cases, of the performance of the underlying business.

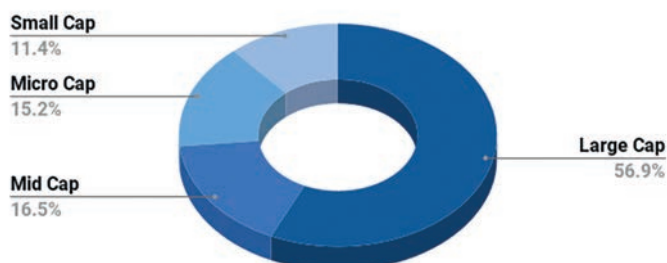
Sector exposures have remained fairly similar to last year with Semiconductors and Software the two main industry exposures. As at 30th April 2021, 19.7% of the portfolio was invested in Semiconductors, 15.9% in Software, 11.1% in Biotechnology, 7.0% in Consumer Finance, 6.4% in Communications and the remaining 40% was spread across various other industries. As at 30th April 2022, Semiconductors exposure increased to 28.1%. The sector continues to see high demand, especially with supply chain issues restricting supply and, in addition, the companies in this sector all trade at attractive valuations and are highly profitable. Software now represents 17.5%, high growth businesses with high gross margins, most of which implement subscription-based business models which are more predictable with recurring revenue streams. Communications increased to 10.2% followed by Media at 9.7%, Life Science Tools at 7.6% and IT Services at 3.7%. The remaining 23.2% was spread across industries such as Banks (3.5%), Electronic Equipment (3.1%) and Pharmaceuticals (2.8%).

Below we discuss in detail the Company's top 10 investments at 30th April 2022. The Company's full portfolio can be viewed on page 2. The Company's investments are spread across four countries. Our largest exposure at the year-end was to the U.S. where 90.4% of our investments were listed or traded, 5.0% were in the United Kingdom, 2.8% in Canada and 1.8% in Sweden. The charts shown provide a breakdown of the portfolio between sectors and size of company.

% of Portfolio by GICS industry classification  
as at 30th April 2022



Breakdown of portfolio by market capitalisation  
as at 30th April 2022



## Review of the Top 10 Investments at year end

### 1. Arista Networks Inc (NYSE: ANET) ("Arista")

Arista Networks is an industry leader in data-driven, client to cloud networking for large data centre, campus and routing environments. Arista's award-winning platforms deliver availability, agility, automation, analytics and security through an advanced network operating stack. Their solutions consist of their Extensible Operating System ("EOS"), a set of network applications and their Ethernet switching and routing platforms.

The company generates most of its revenue from sales of their switching and routing platforms, which incorporate their EOS software, and related network applications. They also generate revenue from post-contract support (PCS) which end customers typically purchase in conjunction with their products. Products are sold directly and through channel partners and at the end of December 2021, Arista had delivered cloud networking solutions to over 8,000 end customers worldwide.

#### Investment Thesis


Cloud computing represents a fundamental shift from traditional legacy network architectures. Organisations of all sizes have, and will, continue to move workloads to the cloud resulting in rapidly increasing spend on cloud and next-generation data centres, while traditional legacy IT spend slows down. Arista's cloud networking platform is well positioned to benefit from the growing cloud networking market and to address the increasing performance requirements driven by the ever-increasing number of connected devices, as well as the need for constant connectivity and access to data and applications.

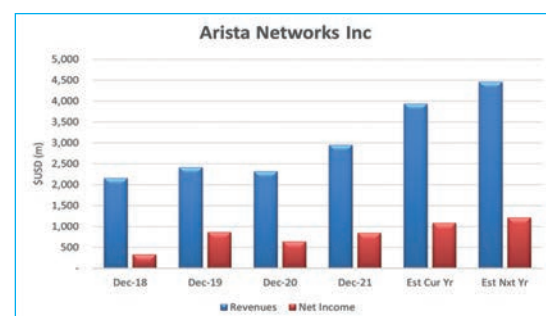
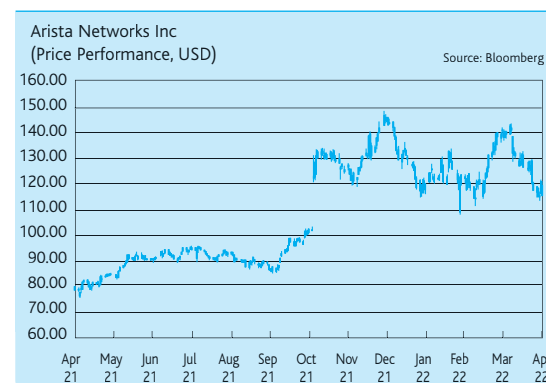
#### Most Recent Financial Results

Arista continues to grow rapidly and despite supply chain challenges delivered record financial results in its most recent quarter, Q1 2022. Its revenues rose 31.4% from the first quarter of 2021 to \$877.1 million while its non-GAAP net income rose 35% to \$268.5 million. It expects this growth to continue and is forecasting revenues of \$3,936 million for 2022, a rise of 33.5% on the prior year.

#### Valuation

Arista's revenue growth in 2021 was +27% and this is expected to accelerate to +34% in 2022. Forecasts for the next four years show average revenue growth at +12% per year. The company's gross margin has typically been around 64% although this is expected to dip slightly in the current year to 62% due to supply chain/cost inflation issues but operating margins, which have exceeded 30% in the last 3 years, should increase towards 35%. Arista's profit margin is 27%-29% and it has a free cash flow margin of over 30%. The company has a healthy balance sheet with 10% of its market cap in cash and almost zero debt. At the time of writing, Arista trades on a trailing 12-month EV/EBITDA ratio of 27x, or based on the current year's earnings, 18.9x, and using forward guidance, 16.6x. This is a very high-quality business and it is clear to see why it was our top performer during the year.

Arista Networks Inc 	
30th April 2022 share price	<b>\$115.57</b>
Average analysts' 12-month target price:	<b>\$147.21</b>
Implied upside:	<b>+27%</b>



## PubMatic Inc



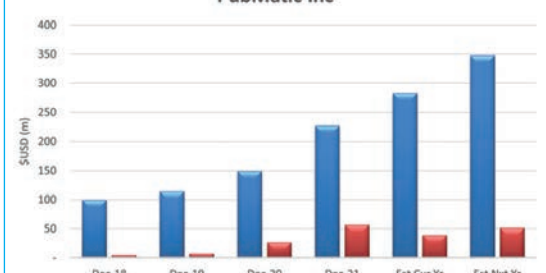
30th April 2022 share price	<b>\$22.57</b>
Average analysts' 12-month target price:	<b>\$29.05</b>
Implied upside:	<b>+29%</b>

PubMatic Inc  
(Price Performance, USD)

Source: Bloomberg



PubMatic Inc



## 2. PubMatic Inc (NASDAQ: PUBM) ("PubMatic")

PubMatic provides a specialised cloud infrastructure platform that enables real-time programmatic advertising transactions. Its platform is primarily aimed at attracting digital publishers and app developers and allows them to make money from the content they have created by selling the rights to advertise on it. Every day, PubMatic sees more than 1 trillion advertiser bids on its platforms, and processes more than 2 petabytes of new data. It is a major and rapidly growing player in the burgeoning programmatic advertising market.

Its platform utilises artificial intelligence and machine learning to collect and analyse large amounts of data to allow real-time optimisation of advertising transactions. PubMatic believes its platform can increase publisher revenue, advertiser return on investment, and marketplace liquidity while improving overall cost efficiency and transparency. PubMatic supports 1,100 publishers and app developers that operate 55,000 domains and 8,000 apps, by facilitating approximately 134 billion ad impressions per day. Various content verticals sell advertising space on PubMatic's platform, including news, eCommerce, gaming, media, weather, fashion, and technology. Publishers on PubMatic's platform include Verizon Media and News Corp. App developers include Zynga and Electronic Arts. PubMatic connects its partnered publishers and app developers to an average of 68,000 advertisers per month. The platform is currently offered in the U.S., the U.K., Indonesia, Netherlands, Singapore, Japan, and South Korea.

### Investment Thesis

Advertising is being transformed as more and more of our lives are spent online and digital programmatic advertising is replacing traditional forms to become the dominant form of advertising. In the United States alone, digital ad spend is expected to grow 50% from \$150 billion in 2020 to over \$300 billion in 2025. Programmatic makes up a large and growing share of display ad spending. In 2019, more than 86% of US display ad spending was transacted programmatically, and that percentage will exceed 91% in 2023. We believe PubMatic is well positioned to benefit from this growing market and currently offers an attractive valuation (see below). PubMatic generates revenue from publishers primarily through revenue share agreements, generally one-year contracts that renew automatically for successive one-year periods. They primarily work with publishers and app developers who allow direct access to their ad inventory. PubMatic also enter into written service agreements with Demand Side Platform buyers that allow them to use the platform to buy ad inventory, but revenue is earned from the publishers. Additionally, PubMatic negotiate Supply Path Optimization ("SPO") agreements with agencies and advertisers that encourage the buyers to spend a higher share of their advertising budgets on PubMatic's platform. In the first quarter of 2022, mobile (including mobile video) and video (including OTT/CTV) combined comprised approximately 67% of PubMatic's revenue. It is anticipated that mobile will continue increasing as a percentage of total impressions and revenue in the future. In addition, video is expected to constitute an increasingly important component of the business.

### Most Recent Financial Results

PubMatic's revenue in the first quarter of 2022 was \$54.6 million, an increase of 25% over \$43.6 million in the same period of 2021. Non-GAAP net income was \$8.1 million, up 3.8% compared to non-GAAP net income of \$7.8 million in the same period of 2021. The company has a strong balance sheet and ended the quarter with \$175 million in liquidity with very little debt. For the full year 2022, the company expects revenue to be in the range of \$282 million to \$286 million, representing year-over-year growth of 25% at the midpoint and adjusted EBITDA to be in the range of \$101 million to \$106 million, or 36% to 37% margin.

### Valuation

PubMatic's revenues grew 53% in 2021 and are expected to grow 25% in 2022. The average growth over the next four years is expected to be 19%. The company's gross margin has grown to 74% over the past 3 years and should continue to be 71%-72% in the coming years. EBITDA margin in 2021 was 37% and profit margin was 25%. We would expect these margins to moderate slightly but are still healthy, nonetheless. PubMatic's balance sheet is also strong with around 16% of its market cap in cash and almost zero debt. At the current time, PubMatic trades on a trailing 12-month EV/EBITDA ratio of 10.6x, or based on the current year's earnings, 8.7x, and using forward guidance, 6.9x. We think this is extremely cheap for the growth that is on offer and expect the shares to re-rate when market conditions allow it.



### 3. Micron Technology Inc (NASDAQ:MU) ("Micron")

Micron Technology is the industry leader in innovative memory and storage solutions. Micron delivers a rich portfolio of high-performance DRAM, NAND, and NOR memory and storage products which help fuel the data economy, facilitating advances in areas such as artificial intelligence and 5G applications. Micron manufacture their products at wholly owned facilities and also utilize subcontractors for certain manufacturing processes.

For the first time in Micron's history, they recently achieved industry leadership across two flagship technologies, 176-layer NAND and 1 $\alpha$  (1-alpha) DRAM. Initial products based on these process technologies were delivered to the market in 2021 and in the second quarter of 2022, they introduced the Micron 7450 SSD with NVMe, the world's first vertically integrated 176-layer NAND SSD for the data centre. Additionally, Micron achieved the first qualification of their 1 $\alpha$  LPDDR5 DRAM, which delivers more than a 15% power improvement over the previous generation. Micron are leading the industry's client DDR5 transition and are well positioned to lead the industry's data centre transition as platforms come to market later this year.

#### Investment Thesis

Micron Technology Inc is the largest memory manufacturer in the United States and the third largest in the world. The company is well positioned to benefit from growing trends in data centre, automotive, mobile, PC and industrial markets. The memory market has been outgrowing the overall semiconductor industry, having increased from 10% of semiconductor revenues in the 2000 timeframe to 30% in 2021 and is on the path to over 30% by the end of the current decade. The demand is driven by areas such as the data centre where accelerated computing requires more memory/storage. Similarly in autonomous driving, where the transition from Level 1 to Level 5 will drive around 30x more DRAM content and over 100x more NAND. Micron estimates strong demand growth across all its end markets with overall DRAM demand growing mid-to-high teens percent per year between 2021 to 2025 and NAND demand growth of high 20% per year over the same period.

#### Most Recent Financial Results

Micron reported Q2 2022 revenue of \$7.79 billion versus \$6.24 billion for the same period last year, an increase of 24.8% year over year. Non-GAAP net income was \$2.44 billion, or \$2.14 per diluted share, up 117% from \$1.13 billion. For the full fiscal year 2022, revenue is expected to reach \$33.67 billion, representing growth of 21.5%.

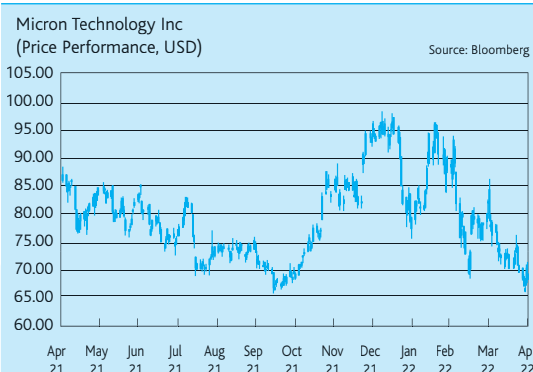
#### Valuation

Micron's revenues grew 29% in its fiscal year to September 2021 and are expected to grow 22% in fiscal 2022. The average revenue growth forecasted by analysts over the next four years is expected to be 8%. The company's gross margin was 38% in the most recent set of annual results and should rise to over 40% in the coming years. Profit margin was 21% and is expected to rise to over 30% in the next few years. Micron's balance sheet has around 15% of its market cap in cash and 10% in debt, however with Free Cash Flow forecast this year at around \$4.8 billion, the company could pay off all its debt in two years if it so chooses, possibly even in one year if it reduced capital expenditures. At the current time, Micron trades on a trailing 12-month EV/EBITDA ratio of 4.3x, or based on the current year's earnings, 3.8x, and using forward guidance, 3.0x. Based on historical averages, we think Micron offers good value.

### Micron Technology Inc



30th April 2022 share price	<b>\$68.19</b>
Average analysts' 12-month target price:	<b>\$99.94</b>
Implied upside:	<b>+47%</b>





## Dynatrace Inc



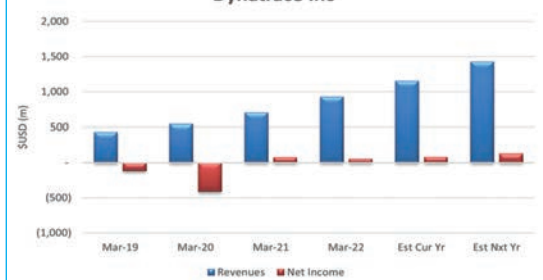
30th April 2022 share price	<b>\$38.36</b>
Average analysts' 12-month target price:	<b>\$49.41</b>
Implied upside:	<b>+29%</b>

Dynatrace Inc  
(Price Performance, USD)

Source: Bloomberg



Dynatrace Inc



### 4. Dynatrace Inc (NYSE: DT) ("Dynatrace")

Dynatrace offers a market-leading software intelligence platform purpose-built for multi-cloud environments. Their all-in-one platform is designed to address the growing complexity faced by technology and digital business teams as organizations transition to the cloud and effect their digital transformation. With automation and intelligence at its core, Dynatrace's platform delivers precise answers about the performance and security of applications, as well as the underlying infrastructure and experience of users. This allows organizations to innovate faster, simplify cloud complexity, collaborate more efficiently and secure cloud-native applications. As of the end of 2021, Dynatrace had over 3,200 customers in over 90 countries within a diverse set of industries such as banking, insurance, retail, manufacturing, travel and software.

Dynatrace generates revenue primarily by selling subscriptions which are defined as Software-as-a-service ("SaaS") agreements. Dynatrace also agree term-based licenses, perpetual licences and maintenance and support agreements. The agreements are secured through a combination of their global direct sales team and a network of partners including cloud service providers such as Amazon, Microsoft and Google. Dynatrace target the largest 15,000 global accounts which generally have annual revenues in excess of \$1 billion.

#### Investment Thesis

Large organizations are rapidly migrating to the cloud, and as they do, they require the right tools to manage their next-generation IT assets. Dynatrace's platform and software provides that, and it has become a leader in this rapidly growing market. Its business strategy is to focus on the World's top companies and as observability (infrastructure software to aid in automating, securing, and fixing data centre issues, and the cloud software working within those data centres) becomes ever more important, Dynatrace will be there to meet that demand. Its total addressable market is growing at a tremendous rate and the company expects it to exceed \$50 billion over the next year or two. The company has competitors, notably Splunk, Datadog, and Elastic, however the scale of the opportunity is best illustrated by the fact that the trailing 12-month revenue for the four companies totalled just over \$5.8 billion. So, there is plenty of room for multiple winners in this fast-growing market and we believe that Dynatrace's progress is cementing it as one of them.

Dynatrace's long-term growth prospects are excellent, as enterprise clients accelerate workload migrations to the cloud. A trend that is likely to accelerate. We expect sales growth to be close to 25% in fiscal 2023, based on top-line resilience and a full-stack offering in an all-in-one intelligence platform. The company's fully automated platform is a great asset and is expected to help drive Dynatrace's market penetration to over 20% from 5% in 2018. It is a best-in-class company in a rapidly growing market and was just recently named a Leader in Gartner Magic Quadrant for APM and Observability.

#### Most Recent Financial Results

Dynatrace reported full year fiscal 2022 revenues of \$929 million, representing growth of 32% year on year. Over 93.6% of their total revenue was Subscription revenue, \$870 million. Non-GAAP net income was \$290.9 million, up 9.7% whilst non-GAAP EPS was \$0.68, on a dilutive basis. Additionally, Unlevered Free Cash Flow was \$234 million, or 25% of revenue. For the full fiscal year 2023, revenues are expected to reach \$1,153 million representing growth of 24% and their free cash flow margin is expected to increase towards 30%.

#### Valuation

Dynatrace's revenues grew 32% in its fiscal year to March 2022 and are expected to grow 24% in fiscal 2023. The average revenue growth forecasted by analysts over the next four years is expected to be 20%. The company's gross margin was 81% in the most recent set of annual results and should continue to rise towards 85% in the coming years. Profit margin was 6% on a GAAP basis and its operating margin is around 9%. Dynatrace's balance sheet has around 4% of its market cap in cash and 3% in debt. Free Cash Flow in fiscal 2022 was \$233 million, which means the company could theoretically pay off all its debt within two years. At the current time, Dynatrace trades on a trailing 12-month EV/EBITDA ratio of 76.2x, or based on the current year's earnings, 41.4x, and using forward guidance, 31.8x. For a market leader and revenues growing at 20%-25% per year for the next few years, we think the valuation is fairly priced.

## 5. Applied Materials, Inc (NASDAQ: AMAT) ("Applied")

Applied Material is one of the most highly regarded semiconductor stocks by sell-side analysts. It provides manufacturing equipment, services and software to the semiconductor industry, as well as the display industry and other related industries. Applied's customers include manufacturers of semiconductor wafers and chips, liquid crystal displays and organic light-emitting diode (OLED) displays, as well as other electronic devices manufacturers. The company's operating divisions are semiconductor systems, which includes semiconductor capital equipment for etch, rapid thermal processing, deposition, chemical mechanical planarization, metrology and inspection, wafer packaging, and ion implantation; Applied Global Services, which provides integrated solutions to optimize equipment and fab performance and productivity; Display and Adjacent Markets, which includes products for manufacturing liquid crystal displays, organic light-emitting diodes, upgrades and roll-to-roll web coating systems and other display technologies for televisions, personal computers, smart phones and other consumer-oriented devices.

Applied's business is primarily driven by key technology transitions which result in customers spending on capital equipment and services or due to increased worldwide demand for semiconductors and displays. Despite the ongoing challenges during the pandemic, semiconductor equipment customers continued to make strategic investments in new technology transitions and new capacity. Foundry and logic spending increased in the three months ended January 30th, 2022, driven by customer investment in both advanced and mature nodes. Spending by memory customers continued as the industry made investments to maintain balance between supply and demand and invested in new technology. Spending by memory customers continued as the industry made investments to maintain balance between supply and demand and invested in new technology. While customers' strategic investments continued, supply chain constraints impacted Applied's ability to fulfil demand in the first quarter of fiscal 2022. The company expects demand to remain strong and supply shortages to persist during fiscal 2022 but has made managing these near-term supply chain constraints a top priority.

### Investment Thesis

Applied Materials is the wafer fab equipment (WFE) market leader and provides us with an exposure to the secular growth of this market. Applied also has a balanced mix of businesses in the logic/foundry and memory markets, as well as the broadest product portfolio, giving them leading positions in multiple billion-dollar categories. This should ensure growth, stability, and profitability for the company over several years. With demand for semiconductors remaining strong, these are good times for Applied Materials, despite the supply chain issues. Demand from memory-chip customers such as Samsung and foundry customers such as TSMC should remain robust and fuel growth. Applied Materials unique business model as a solution provider, with established technical expertise in semiconductor materials and equipment, has helped it generate 35% to 40% returns on equity and that is likely to continue for so long as demand for semiconductors outstrips supply.

### Most Recent Financial Results

Applied Materials announced second quarter 2022 revenue of \$6.25 billion, up 12% year over year. Non-GAAP net income was \$1.6 billion, up 8.4% from \$1.5 billion. GAAP EPS of \$1.74 and non-GAAP EPS of \$1.85, up 22% and 13% year over year, respectively. On a GAAP basis, the company achieved gross margin of 46.9%, operating income of \$1.89 billion or 30.3% of net sales. The company generated \$415 million in cash from operations and returned \$2.01 billion to shareholders including \$1.80 billion in share repurchases and \$211 million in dividends. For the full year, revenues are expected to reach \$25.4 billion representing growth of over 10%.

### Valuation

Applied had an exceptional year during its fiscal period to October 2021 where revenues rose 34%. For fiscal 2022, revenues are forecast to grow 10%. The average revenue growth forecasted by analysts over the next four years is expected to be 7%. The company's gross margin was 47% in the most recent set of annual results and should continue around this level during the coming years. Profit margin was 26% on a GAAP basis and its operating margin was 30%. Applied's balance sheet has around 4.7% of its market cap in cash and 7% in debt. Free Cash Flow in fiscal 2022 was \$4.77 billion, which means the company could theoretically pay off all its debt within two years. At the current time, Applied Materials trades on a trailing 12-month EV/EBITDA ratio of 10.2x, or based on the current year's earnings, 10.6x, and using forward guidance, 9.5x. This is an undemanding valuation and we expect the company to have steady growth over time.

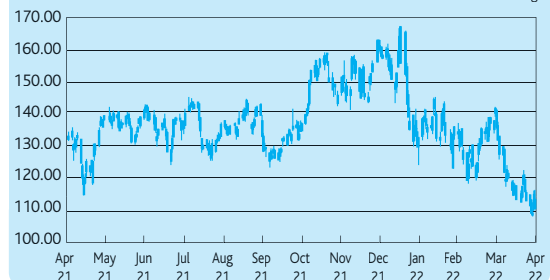
## Applied Materials, Inc



30th April 2022 share price	<b>\$110.35</b>
Average analysts' 12-month target price:	<b>\$144.93</b>
Implied upside:	<b>+31%</b>

Applied Materials, Inc  
(Price Performance, USD)

Source: Bloomberg



## Applied Materials Inc



## Advanced Micro Devices Inc

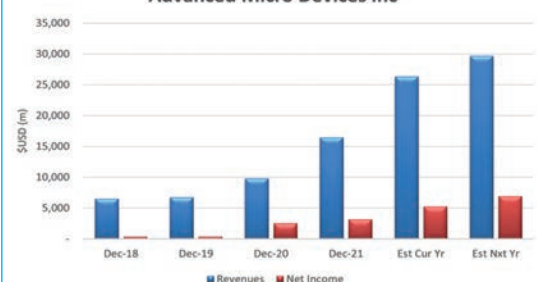


30th April 2022 share price	<b>\$85.52</b>
Average analysts' 12-month target price:	<b>\$130.94</b>
Implied upside:	<b>+53%</b>

Advanced Micro Devices Inc  
(Price Performance, USD)



Advanced Micro Devices Inc



## 6. Advanced Micro Devices (NASDAQ: AMD) ("AMD")

Advanced Micro Devices is a global semiconductor company primarily offering x86 microprocessors, chipsets, discrete and integrated graphics processing units (GPUs), data centre and professional GPUs, and development services. AMD also offer server and embedded processors, semi-custom System-on-Chip (SoC) products and technology for game consoles. On February 14th, 2022, AMD completed the acquisition of Xilinx Inc for a total purchase consideration of \$48.8 billion. Xilinx expands AMD's product portfolio to include adaptable hardware platforms that enable hardware acceleration and rapid innovation across a variety of technologies. AMD are now able to offer Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs), adaptive SoC products, and Adaptive Compute Acceleration Platform (ACAP) products.

During the first quarter of 2022, AMD introduced several new products, including their 3rd Gen AMD EPYC processors with AMD 3D V-Cache technology along with their AMD Instinct ecosystem, the new AMD Instinct MI210 accelerator and ROCm 5 software, all of which address the demand for compute-accelerated data centre workloads. They also expanded their line-up of high-performance AMD Ryzen desktop processors with the introduction of the AMD Ryzen 7 5800X3D processor, the first AMD Ryzen processor to feature AMD 3D V-Cache technology to improve gaming performance. For workstations, AMD introduced the new AMD Ryzen Threadripper PRO 5000 WX-Series workstation processors designed for professionals to run demanding workstation applications. Finally, the new AMD Radeon PRO GPUs were launched with the introduction of the AMD Radeon PRO W6600X GPU for Mac Pro and the AMD Radeon PRO W6400 graphics card built on AMD RDNA 2 architecture.

### Investment Thesis

Since Dr Lisa Su joined the company in 2012 and became its CEO in 2014, the company has gone from strength to strength. Once seen as the "budget" option for computer processors is now a market leader with high quality premium products. AMD has taken market share from Intel Corp who held the lead for many years. AMD's CPUs are in many cases now showing superior performance and are at a technological advantage to Intel's offerings. Their GPUs are now even potentially challenging NVIDIA Corp however this will be a much more challenging endeavour to overtake NVIDIA, another company we are invested in. In addition to their excellent advancements in CPUs and GPUs, they are also gaining market share in the very important data centre sector. Finally, the recent acquisition of Xilinx is not only lifting its revenue and margin profile but also opening up new opportunities in markets that AMD had not addressed in the past.

### Most Recent Financial Results

For the first quarter 2022, AMD reported record quarterly revenue of \$5.9 billion, up 71% year-over-year. Gross margin was 48%, operating margin was 16%, and net income was \$786 million, up 42% year over year. These results included partial quarter financial results from the recently completed acquisition of Xilinx which closed February 14th, 2022. Excluding Xilinx, AMD had record quarterly revenue of \$5.3 billion. For the full year 2022, AMD expects revenue to be approximately \$26.3 billion, an increase of approximately 60% over 2021, driven by the addition of Xilinx and higher server and semi-custom revenue. AMD expects non-GAAP gross margin to be approximately 54% for 2022, up from prior guidance of approximately 51%.

### Valuation

AMD revenues grew 68% during its fiscal year to December 2021 and revenues are forecast to grow 60% in the current fiscal year 2022. The average revenue growth forecasted by analysts over the next four years is expected to be 15%. The company's gross margin was 48% in the most recent set of annual results and is forecast to rise in the coming years, with 54% expected this year. Profit margin was 19% on a GAAP basis and its operating margin was 22%. AMD's balance sheet has around 4.6% of its market cap in cash and 1.5% in debt. Free Cash Flow in fiscal 2021 was \$3.2 billion, which means the company could theoretically pay off all its debt within a year. At the current time, Advanced Micro Devices trades on a trailing 12-month EV/EBITDA ratio of 28.1x, or based on the current year's earnings, 16.8x, and using forward guidance, 14.2x. AMD is a market leading supplier of essential computing components and we think the valuation looks attractive.

## 7. Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. (NYSE: TSM) ("TSMC")

TSMC is based in Taiwan. It is the world's largest semiconductor foundry and the twelfth largest company in the world by market capitalisation. As a foundry, TSMC manufacture semiconductors using their market leading manufacturing processes based on proprietary integrated circuit designs provided by their customers. TSMC offer a comprehensive range of wafer fabrication processes, including processes to manufacture complementary metal oxide silicon ("CMOS") logic, mixed-signal, radio frequency ("RF"), embedded memory, bipolar complementary metal oxide silicon ("BiCMOS", which uses CMOS transistors in conjunction with bipolar junction transistor) mixed-signal and others.

In 2021, TSMC produced 26% of the world's semiconductor output by value (excluding memory), as compared to 24% in the previous year. Since listing in 1994, TSMC has delivered a 17.5% revenue CAGR and a 17.1% earnings CAGR. TSMC's customers include many of the world's leading semiconductor companies, ranging from fabless semiconductor companies, system companies to integrated device manufacturers, such as Advanced Micro Devices Inc, Broadcom Inc, Intel Corp, MediaTek Inc, NVIDIA Corp, NXP Semiconductors NV, OmniVision Technology Inc, Qualcomm Inc and Renesas Electronics Corp.

### Investment Thesis


The semiconductor industry is a critical, indispensable and growing part of the global economy, and it is dominated by TSMC. TSMC is a key facilitator of the modern digital world and is firmly positioned to benefit with multiple architectures, chip platforms and design teams to propel innovation. With new technological developments, such as 5G, Big Data, the internet of things, and others, demand for its services will continue. In addition to growing demands for its services, TSMC is also benefiting from the current imbalance in the semiconductor market, which was exacerbated by the pandemic, leading to a surge in demand for computers and phones as people worked from home. The demand for semiconductor chips currently exceeds supply and that is not likely to be resolved anytime soon. This gives TSMC the ability to increase prices which is beneficial to its business and we have already seen the company do so over the past year. TSMC is currently the 9th largest company in the world by market capitalisation and we believe it will continue to be one of the largest companies in the world.

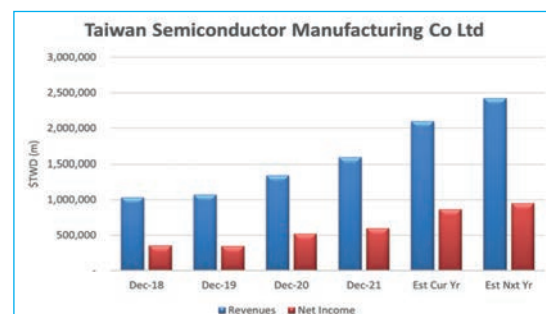
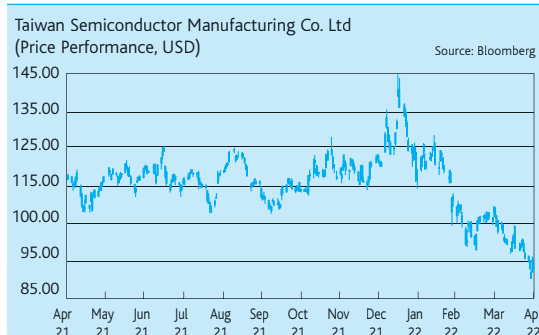
### Most Recent Financial Results

TSMC first quarter of 2022 produced revenue of \$17.6 billion, an increase of 36.0% year over year. Net income and diluted EPS both increased 45.1%. Gross margin for the quarter was 55.6%, operating margin was 45.6%, and net profit margin was 41.3%. For the full year 2022, revenues are expected to be \$71.34 billion representing year over year growth of 25.5%.

### Valuation

For the fiscal year 2021, revenues grew 19% year over year and the forecast for revenue growth in fiscal 2022 is 32%. The average revenue growth forecasted by analysts over the following four years is expected to be 13%. The company's gross margin was 52% in the most recent set of annual results and is forecast to rise in the coming years, with 57% expected this year. Profit margin was 38% on a GAAP basis and its operating margin was 41%. TSMC's balance sheet has around 10% of its market cap in cash and 6.4% in debt. Free Cash Flow in fiscal 2021 was \$9.9 billion, which means it would theoretically take the company around three years to pay off its debt. At the current time, TSMC trades on a trailing 12-month EV/EBITDA ratio of 13.0x, or based on the current year's earnings, 9.0x, and using forward guidance, 7.7x. As mentioned above, TSMC is the market leader in manufacturing semiconductors and is essential to the digital world. The valuation is back to around its historical average and based on current and forward growth prospects, we think it looks attractive.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. Ltd 	
30th April 2022 share price	<b>\$92.93</b>
Average analysts' 12-month target price:	<b>\$152.67</b>
Implied upside:	<b>+64%</b>



## Repligen Corp



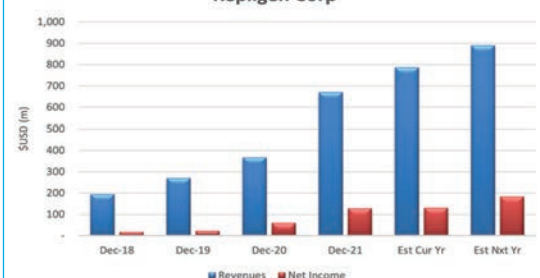
30th April 2022 share price	<b>\$157.24</b>
Average analysts' 12-month target price:	<b>\$239.88</b>
Implied upside:	<b>+53%</b>

Repligen Corp  
(Price Performance, USD)

Source: Bloomberg



Repligen Corp



### 8. Repligen Corp (NASDAQ: RGEN) ("Repligen")

Repligen is a global life sciences company that develops and commercializes highly innovative bioprocessing technologies and systems that increase efficiencies and flexibility in the process of manufacturing biological drugs. Repligen have a comprehensive suite of products that serves both upstream and downstream processes in biological drug manufacturing. With over 40 years of industry expertise, they have developed a broad and diversified product portfolio that reflects innovation and a customer-first culture.

The overall market for biologics continues to grow and expand, especially since the pandemic boosted investment towards the development of vaccines and treatments. Repligen's customers, primarily large biopharmaceutical companies and contract development and manufacturing organizations, face critical production cost, capacity, quality and time pressures. Repligen's products, which are built to address these concerns, are helping to set new standards for the way biologics are manufactured. Repligen are committed to improving human health worldwide and advancements in bioprocessing through the production of critical biologic drugs including monoclonal antibodies ("mAb"), recombinant proteins, vaccines and cell and gene therapies ("C&GT").

#### Investment Thesis

Repligen is seen as one of the best pure-play bioprocessing suppliers, backed by an unmatched growth profile, strong technology leadership and a promising bioprocessing industry backdrop. As the effects of the COVID-related revenues drop off, their base business has shown strong organic growth, led by C&GT which grew 100% year over year in the most recent quarter and accounted for 14% of revenue. Repligen has impressed by sustaining its organic momentum and reiterated its 2024 revenue target of \$1 billion, reflecting a base business growth outlook of 20%-25%.

#### Most Recent Financial Results

Repligen reported record quarterly revenue of \$206.4 million, year-over-year growth of 45%. Organic revenue growth was 44% for the quarter and 37% base business growth. GAAP gross margin was 60.1%, an increase of 190 bps whilst GAAP operating margin was 29.1%, an increase of 360 bps. Non-GAAP net income for the first quarter of 2022 increased to \$53.7 million, a year-of-year increase of 39%. COVID-related programs accounted for 26% of revenues in the first quarter. With slowing vaccination rates, the company expects lower COVID-related demand and revenue this year, largely offset by increased projected demand for their base business products. Overall, revenue for the full year 2022 is expected to reach \$786 million, or 17.2% growth, whilst GAAP net income should exceed \$140 million.

#### Valuation

Prior to the pandemic, Repligen's revenue growth averaged 37% per year during the three years to December 2019. During fiscal 2020 and the pandemic, revenue growth was 36% and for fiscal 2021, revenue growth was 83%. After such an exceptional year, it is normal that this year's growth is only expected to be 17%. For the following four years, the average revenue growth forecasted by analysts is expected to be 19%. The company's gross margin was 58% in the most recent set of annual results and is forecast to rise towards 60% in the coming years. Profit margin was 19% on a GAAP basis and its operating margin was 25%. Repligen's balance sheet has around 7.1% of its market cap in cash and 4.8% in debt. Free Cash Flow in fiscal 2021 was \$52 million, meaning it would theoretically take around 8 years to repay its debt. At the current time, Repligen trades on a trailing 12-month EV/EBITDA ratio of 34.4x, or based on the current year's earnings, 31.0x, and using forward guidance, 26.6x. We think the valuation looks fair but leaning towards undervalued given its growth profile, leadership position and industry.



## 9. Mirriad Advertising plc (LON: MIRI) ("Mirriad")

Mirriad Advertising is a British company focused on the development of native in-video advertising (NIVA). Its technology platform is capable of inserting branded products and signage into existing video content as a new means of advertising. Product placement is not new and has long been an important part of the advertising industry. In 2019, product placement spend in the US totalled about \$11.4 billion. What is new is Mirriad's approach to it. Its NIVA is a cutting edge, more modern digital version of product placement that allows products to be digitally inserted into content, long after it has been filmed. Mirriad offers contextual authenticity and integrity delivered as ad units, enabling brands and advertisers to plan and run multi-title campaigns across all three screens over air, online, and on mobile. The company's technology allows for brand integration to be an affordable, scalable ad unit running in multiple pieces of content. The company operates in the United States, Europe and China. Mirriad is a market leader in a potentially huge market that is in its infancy and which is set to grow exponentially. It has the potential to become a much bigger company and it is not difficult why its shares might increase tenfold.

### Investment Thesis

We have all experienced the ubiquitous and irritating advertisements that are placed into the content we are viewing, either during breaks on live TV or prior to watching a YouTube video. These often annoy people and force them to watch advertisements they do not want to see before they get to see the content they do want to see. The genius of Mirriad's software is that it does away with those annoying ads and instead digitally places the product directly into the content you are watching. Instead of advertisements being shown during breaks on a TV show, imagine advertisers were able to place their products digitally into the TV show, removing the need for breaks and allowing the consumer to continue watching their show without interruption. For example, rather than Coca-Cola paying for a 30 second advert to be shown during the break of a TV show, a bottle of Coca-Cola is digitally placed on a table during one of the scenes in the show. The brand gets advertised whilst the consumer can continue enjoying their show. Better still, Coca-Cola could choose to advertise any of its brands and can swap and change the product with the simple click of a button. Additionally, the products that are digitally inserted could be tailored to your own specific interests, similar to how online advertisers can use your search history/cookies to advertise products specific to you, for example, the adverts you see on social media are often things you just looked up online.

We believe that Mirriad's solution is so superior to the existing means of advertising that within 10 years it could become the main means by which advertisers market their products online. Mirriad has 35 patents granted to-date on the technology and not only is it better for viewers but it is also better for content producers and advertisers as it allows them to increase revenue and is more effective in selling product. For the content providers, the advantage is it should not detract from the viewing experience but gives them another revenue stream. For the advertisers, they are accessing a new channel to reach consumers that increases reach, brand recognition and purchase consideration. On-line advertising is a vast market that Mirriad's patented technologies can disrupt. Mirriad is still in its infancy but if it can successfully execute its business plan and realise the enormous potential of its technologies then it is very easy to see its shares rising to multiples of what it is today. The goal is that Mirriad's NIVA should become a line item in a brand's marketing budgeting. For that to be achieved to the fullest extent, the inventory needs to be made available programmatically. Amazon's recent announcement that it is beta testing its own version of virtual product placement has, if anything, accelerated interest in Mirriad's solution and adds a further credibility to its commercial opportunity.

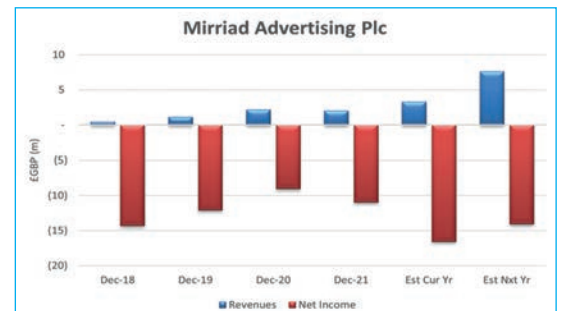
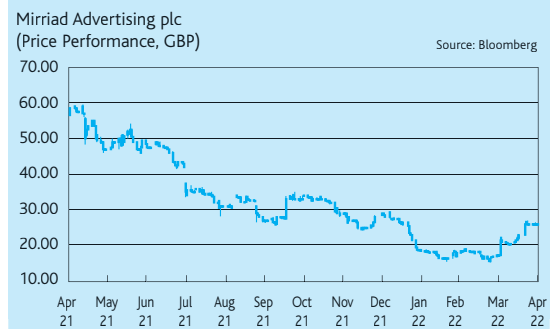
### Most Recent Financial Results

Mirriad Advertising plc reported annual revenues to the 31st December 2021 of £2.01 million, down 8% from the previous year's £2.18 million. However, a lot of progress was made in the United States, the World's largest advertising market, where revenues rose 182% to £0.9 million. Mirriad's operating loss widened to £12.0 million from £9.1 million whilst cash consumption was £10.4 million as the company continued to execute its growth strategy. KPI's for the business were much better, Active Supply partnerships increased 56% whilst Active Agency relationships increased 36%. The number of advertisers who have run campaigns rose 114%. Mirriad now has access to content from 46 content partners globally, an increase of 64%. The Company's cash balance was £24.5 million at the year end and the Company remains debt free with no

## Mirriad Advertising plc



30th April 2022 share price	<b>£0.26</b>
Average analysts' 12-month target price:	<b>£0.45</b>
Implied upside:	<b>+73%</b>



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external borrowing. Mirriad seems to be showing progress, especially with the recently announced partnership with the sell-side platform company Magnite Inc. We expect to see revenues ramp higher over the coming few years and this will help push the share price higher.

#### Valuation

As mentioned above, Mirriad is still in its infancy and is a completely different type of investment to the others in our top 10 investments. The other investments are large, established, profitable growing businesses whilst Mirriad is a very small start-up with a market capitalisation of only £45 million. We are invested in Mirriad based on its product and technology, not based on its fundamentals. The company had £1.1 million in revenues in fiscal 2019 and they doubled those revenues to just under £2.2 million in fiscal 2020, so we were a little surprised to see no further revenue growth in fiscal 2021. Management pointed to COVID related issues and a change in contractual terms following the renewal of their Tencent Video contract. The forecast for 2022 revenues is growth of 65% to £3.3m and then 130% in 2023 to £7.6m. The company is loss-making and we do not expect to see profits for at least a few more years. The company's gross margin was 85% in the most recent set of annual results and is forecast to remain at that level for the next couple of years. Mirriad's balance sheet has over 50% of its market cap in cash and no debt. Cash used in operations was £10.4 million, so we would expect the company to need to raise capital in the future, which is fairly common for an early-stage company. As with all early-stage companies, there is more risk associated with the investment but we believe Mirriad's product is one of the best innovations in the advertising market that we have seen in recent times. It may take some time for the technology to be adopted but once it gains some traction, this investment could provide huge returns for shareholders.



## 10. Qualcomm Inc (NASDAQ: QCOM) ("Qualcomm")

Qualcomm is the world's leading wireless technology innovator and the driving force behind the development, launch and expansion of 5G. It was Qualcomm that first connected the phone to the internet which in turn started the mobile revolution. Their foundational technologies enable the mobile ecosystem and are found in every 3G, 4G and 5G smartphone. Qualcomm are delivering the benefits of mobile to new industries, including automotive, the internet of things and computing, and are leading the way to a world where everything and everyone can communicate and interact seamlessly.

The number of connected devices is growing rapidly, and that rate of growth is set to continue as almost every device goes online. In order for those devices to get connected they need to employ technologies such as those designed and manufactured by Qualcomm. This is going to lead to sustained demand for Qualcomm's products. The company is organized on the basis of products and services and have three reportable segments. Qualcomm primarily conduct business through their QCT (Qualcomm CDMA Technologies) semiconductor business and their QTL (Qualcomm Technology Licensing) licensing business. Their QSI (Qualcomm Strategic Initiatives) reportable segment makes strategic investments. Qualcomm also have nonreportable segments, including QGOV (Qualcomm Government Technologies), their cloud AI inference processing initiative and other technology and service initiatives.

### Investment Thesis

The number of connected devices continues to rise and will carry on doing so for years. This creates demand for Qualcomm's products and licences. In addition, 5G and AI are two of the most disruptive technologies the world has seen in decades. While each is individually revolutionizing industries and enabling new experiences, the combination of 5G and AI is going to be truly transformative. Qualcomm is at the forefront of both of these technologies and stands to benefit greatly from their increased adoption. The adoption of 5G technology is set to grow exponentially in the coming years and we expect Qualcomm's QCT group to benefit substantially from increased 5G modem and RFFE sales to smartphone manufacturers and non-handset OEMs.


In 2019, Apple acquired Intel's 5G modem business, and this has led to speculation that it plans to design and manufacture its own 5G chips and use them in its iPhones. We view that as highly likely. This was after Apple had settled a long-running patent dispute with Qualcomm in which it accused Qualcomm of using an "abusive licensing model" to generate excessive royalties. As part of that settlement Apple agreed to a six-year license agreement for Qualcomm's wireless patents effective as of 1st April 2019 and a multiyear chipset supply agreement. The question is, will that relationship continue after the current licensing agreement expires and if it does not, what impact that will have on Qualcomm's business. That risk is well understood and arguably priced into the stock. What is not priced in is its growth potential in a whole range of emerging and potentially very large markets.

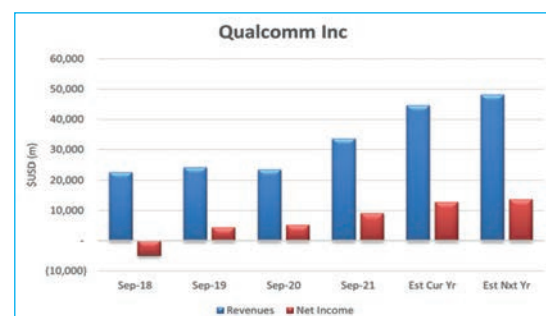
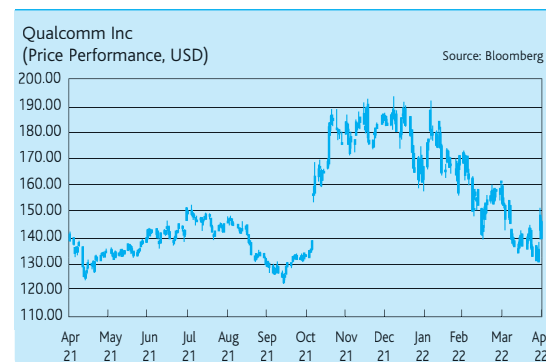
### Most Recent Financial Results

Qualcomm reported revenues for the second quarter of fiscal 2022 were \$11.2 billion, an increase of 41% compared to the year ago quarter, with non-GAAP net income of \$3.66 billion, an increase of 68% compared to the year ago quarter. GAAP EPS was \$2.57 and non-GAAP EPS was \$3.21, up 68% and 69% respectively. For the full fiscal year 2022, revenues are expected to reach \$44.67 billion representing growth of 33%.

### Valuation

For the fiscal year to September 2021, revenues grew 43% year over year and the forecast for revenue growth in fiscal 2022 is 33%. The average revenue growth forecasted over the following four years is expected to be around 7% per year. The company's gross margin was 58% in the most recent set of annual results and is forecast to remain around this level in the coming years. Profit margin was 27% on a GAAP basis and its operating margin was 29%. Qualcomm's balance sheet has around 7.8% of its market cap in cash and 10.6% in debt. Free Cash Flow in fiscal 2021 was \$8.6 billion, which means it could theoretically take the company around two years to pay off its debt. At the current time, Qualcomm trades on a trailing 12-month EV/EBITDA ratio of 10.4x, or based on the current year's earnings, 8.1x, and using forward guidance, 7.9x. Qualcomm is trading below its historical average valuation and we think looks like a good investment based on this and its leadership in mobile connectivity.

Qualcomm Inc 	
30th April 2022 share price	<b>\$139.69</b>
Average analysts' 12-month target price:	<b>\$191.67</b>
Implied upside:	<b>+37%</b>



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### Transactions

Over the year, sales of investments realised £7.1m and purchases totalled £7.6m.

### Monthly Factsheets

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd ("BPIM") produces informative monthly factsheets on the investment trust. These contain detailed information on the portfolio, performance, dividends, borrowings and sector allocations, amongst other things and help keep investors up to date with what is happening to Blue Planet Investment Trust plc. These can be viewed on or downloaded from BPIM's website [www.blueplanet.eu](http://www.blueplanet.eu). Shareholders and other interested parties can also subscribe to receive the monthly factsheet by email.

### Asset Allocation

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd applies a top-down, thematic approach to identify industries, sectors and themes that we believe are best placed to benefit in the future. We combine these views with fundamental, bottom-up analysis to identify the companies that are most suitable for investment. The asset allocation and investment decisions also incorporate the likely impact of economic and monetary policies on global capital and currency markets. We aim to identify how those policies will affect individual countries, sectors, companies and financial and other assets. Once we have identified those investments that stand to benefit most, we allocate capital to them.

### Currency

The Company is exposed to a range of currencies. The table below shows those exposures at the year end and how those currencies performed against Sterling over the year.

Currency	% of portfolio in currency at end of financial year	Movement against £ in the financial year
US Dollar	90.5%	+9.9%
Canadian Dollar	2.7%	+5.2%
Swedish Krona	1.8%	+2.9%

Positive currency movements have a beneficial impact on our performance, with negative movements being detrimental, but only to the extent that it affects the unhedged part, if any, of the portfolio.

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd  
12th August 2022



From left to right  
Russell Frith, Victoria Killay and Kenneth Murray

## Board of Directors

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**Russell Anthony John Frith**, aged 63, is a Chartered Accountant with over 35 years' experience of business, public sector auditing and supervision and in setting accounting and regulatory standards. He commenced his career with Peat Marwick Mitchell (now KPMG) where he audited major financial services companies and subsequently joined Coopers & Lybrand's (now PwC) corporate finance team, acting as reporting accountant on acquisitions, disposals and flotations. He was finance director of The Bank of Edinburgh plc from 1991 to 1994 before joining the National Audit Office as a director. He retired from Audit Scotland in 2017 as Assistant Auditor General, providing accounting, auditing, advice and decisions to both the Auditor General and the Accounts Commission. He was a member of the Financial Reporting Advisory Board to H.M. Treasury; CIPFA/LASAAC Joint Committee (the accounting standard setter for local authorities in the UK); the UK Financial Reporting Council's Audit and Assurance Council and Chairman of its Public Sector Advisory Group and has been actively involved in setting regulatory and professional standards in the UK and Ireland. He is Chairman of the Audit & Assurance Committee of Social Security Scotland and a trustee of several charitable bodies. He was appointed a Director & Chairman of the Company on 12th March 2019.

**Victoria Wendy Killay**, aged 64, has over 40 years' experience in financial markets. Ms. Killay trained as a Financial Analyst with Merrill Lynch and Schroder Investment Management Ltd in London before joining IDS, a subsidiary of American Express, where she became a Fund Manager with special responsibility for Continental European stock markets and the United Kingdom. She was also Director of Marketing for CDC Investment Management Ltd, a UK based subsidiary of La Caisse des Depots et Consignations, one of France's largest and most respected financial institutions. She was appointed a Director of the Company in June 2012 and will stand for re-election at the Annual General Meeting, notwithstanding that she has served for more than 9 years, as the Directors consider that she is entirely independent and provides the necessary experience and knowledge to the Board.

**Kenneth Christopher Murray**, aged 63, is Chairman and Chief Executive of Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd. He commenced his career in the City of London as an Investment Analyst and was Senior Merchant Banking and Financial Sector Analyst at Greenwell Montagu Securities Limited. He held similar posts at Sheppard's & Chase Stockbrokers Limited and Wood Mackenzie & Co Limited prior to that. In 1990, he founded The Bank of Edinburgh plc and was its Managing Director until its sale in 1994. Prior to that he was a Director of Fulton Prebon International Limited (one of the world's largest money brokers). He was appointed a Director of the Company in June 2012.

Russell Frith and Victoria Killay are members of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee which is chaired by Ms. Killay.

## Blue Planet

17 Grosvenor Crescent  
Edinburgh  
EH12 5EL

Telephone No: 0131 466 6666  
e-mail: [info@blueplanet.eu](mailto:info@blueplanet.eu)

### Website Information

Please take the time to visit Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd.'s website:

[www.blueplanet.eu](http://www.blueplanet.eu)

Subscribe to our monthly fact sheet service and view past monthly fact sheets for Blue Planet Investment Trust plc:

<https://www.blueplanet.eu/monthly-factsheet>

To download historical Annual and Interim reports for Blue Planet Investment Trust plc:

<https://www.blueplanet.eu/report-accounts>

To view stock market RNS announcements for Blue Planet Investment Trust plc:

<https://www.blueplanet.eu/regulatory-news>

### PRIIPS Key Information Documents

We are required to provide investors with a Key Information Document ("KID") which includes performance projections which are the product of prescribed calculations based on the Company's past performance. Whilst the content and format of the KID cannot be amended under the applicable regulations, the Board does not believe that these projections are an appropriate or helpful way to assess the Company's future prospects. Accordingly, the Board urges shareholders to also consider the more complete information set out in these annual report and accounts, together with the Company's interim report and accounts, monthly fact sheets and net asset value announcements, when considering an investment in the Company's shares. These documents are published on the Investment Manager's website at [www.blueplanet.eu](http://www.blueplanet.eu).

## The Investment Manager

Under the Alternative Investment Fund Management Directive legislation, the Company has elected to be its own Alternative Investment Fund Manager but has delegated the day-to-day management of the investment portfolio and administration to Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd, an investment management firm that manages investment and family trusts. It has a great deal of expertise in managing investments on a worldwide basis and is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Details of Blue Planet Investment Trust plc can be obtained from the Registrars, Link Group or the Company Secretary, Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd, whose details are given on page 57.

## Corporate Governance Report

The Board has considered the principles and recommendations of the AIC Code of Corporate Governance (AIC Code) which addresses all the principles set out in UK Corporate Governance Code as well as setting out additional principles and recommendations on issues that are of specific relevance to the Company. The AIC Code may be viewed on the AIC website: [www.theaic.co.uk/technical](http://www.theaic.co.uk/technical). It includes an explanation of how the AIC code adopts the principles and provisions set out in the UK Code to make them relevant for investment companies.

In February 2019, the AIC updated its code of Corporate Governance for Investment Companies which has been endorsed by the Financial Reporting Council and which the Board intends to follow as it considers that reporting against the principles and recommendations of the AIC Code will provide more relevant information to shareholders.

The UK Corporate Governance Code includes provisions relating to:

- The role of the chief executive;
- Executive Directors' remuneration;
- The need for an internal audit function.

The Board considers these provisions are not relevant to the position of the Company as, being an externally administered investment company, all the Company's day to day management and administrative functions are outsourced to third parties. As a result, the Company has no executive directors, employees or internal operations. The Company has not, therefore, reported further in respect of these provisions.

The Board believes in the importance of Corporate Governance and the principles contained in the UK Corporate Governance Code. The Company has put in place a framework which is relevant to a smaller investment trust to enable it to comply throughout the period with the main and supporting principles set out in the AIC Code.

### The Board

The Board of the Company comprises three non-executive Directors. Biographical details of the current directors are shown on page 23. While the Board is responsible to shareholders for the overall success of the Company, day to day responsibility for administering the Company is delegated to the Investment Manager and the Board's principal focus is on the performance of the Company, the Manager and strategy. No senior independent Director has been appointed and the Chairman is responsible for leadership of the Board and ensuring its effectiveness on all aspects of its role. Two of the Company's Directors are wholly independent of the Investment Manager while the third is also Chairman and Chief Executive of the Investment Manager. The Board meets at least quarterly, and the Investment Manager provides full agenda papers, including financial performance and share price and NAV performance for this purpose. The Board also has a number of matters reserved for its approval including investment policy and its implementation, performance objectives (including approval of the Company's benchmark), approval of dealing in stock of other investment trusts and funds, voting at shareholder meetings, borrowing strategy (gearing), dividend policy, share buybacks and the terms of appointment and evaluation of the Investment Manager and Company Secretary. In addition, representatives of the Investment Manager and Company Secretary attend Board meetings enabling the Directors to seek clarification on any matter and to enquire further on matters of concern. Detailed, real-time information regarding the Company's performance and financial status, that can be accessed remotely, is made available to the Directors.

The Board issues a formal letter of appointment to Directors and would normally expect them to retire after ten years of service but considers that length of service does not necessarily compromise the independence or contribution of directors where experience and continuity can be an important strength. The Directors retire annually, and all are eligible for re-election. Details of remuneration paid to the Directors are set out in the Remuneration Report on page 31. The Directors have access to the Investment Manager at any time and to the services of the Company Secretary who is responsible to the Board for ensuring Board procedures are adhered to and that regulatory matters are complied with. The Directors can take independent advice at the expense of the Company, if necessary, though no Director availed himself of this right during the year. New Directors are given an induction training tailored to their individual needs which includes a one-to-one briefing by the Manager on the background to the Company and the industry, including its regulatory background. The Chairman reviews and agrees with each Director any training and development needs.

For practical reasons given its size, the Board as a whole acts as a Nomination Committee and meets when necessary to evaluate and propose candidates for appointment to the Board. No meetings were held during the year. The Board has no specific policy on diversity as all appointments are made on the basis of merit and the Company has no employees. Two of its Directors are male, and one is female.

The following table sets out the number of, and attendance at, Board and principal board committee meetings for the year 1st May 2021 to 30th April 2022:

Name	Main Board	Audit Committee
Number of meetings held	5	2
Russell Frith	5	2
Victoria Killay	5	2
Kenneth Murray	5	–

## Corporate Governance Report (*continued*)

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### Audit Committee Report

The Audit and Management Engagement Committee consists of the independent Directors, is Chaired by Victoria Killay and its terms of reference are available on the Blue Planet website. It tends to meet twice a year. The Board has competence relevant to the investment sector and adequate financial experience to carry out their role. The committee examines the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems and receives periodic reports from the Company Secretary on those systems. It also keeps under review the terms of the investment management agreement and the appropriateness of the Manager's continuing appointment based on the performance and level of service delivered. It also reviews the scope, cost, and effectiveness of the external audit and meets with the auditor at least once a year in order to monitor the integrity of the financial statements and their compliance with UK financial reporting requirements and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control systems. The most significant issues considered each year by the Committee and the auditor are:

- Valuation of the Company's investments – the Audit Committee ensures that all quoted investments are valued at bid prices verified from two different price information sources and translated at official exchange rates ruling at the year end. The valuation of the unquoted holdings in Telford Offshore Holdings Ltd were reviewed by the Board and discussed with the Auditor, resulting in valuing both bond and equity holdings at nil.
- Ownership of investments – the Investment Manager and Company Secretary perform daily, weekly and monthly verification with Custodians of the Company's portfolio. The audit committee review reports from its service providers on key controls over the assets of the Company.
- Income recognition – the Audit Committee ensures that the Investment Manager and Company Secretary obtain corporate action information from two different information sources. Income forecasts are prepared on a monthly basis and are reviewed by the Board. The audit committee reviewed the accounting policy for income.

With the exception of Telford Offshore Holdings Ltd, as described above, none of these issues required the exercise of critical accounting judgements by the Board.

Johnston Carmichael LLP, the current auditor, was appointed by the Board on 13th January 2020. Richard Sutherland is an Audit Director at Johnston Carmichael LLP and this is his first year as Senior Statutory Auditor to the Company. The Company does not use its auditor to supply non-audit services. So far as any Director is aware, there is no relevant audit 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 in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 (2) of the Companies Act 2006.

### Conclusions in respect of the Annual Report

The production and audit of the Company's annual report is a comprehensive process which requires input from a number of different contributors. One of the key governance requirements of the Company's annual report is that it is fair, balanced and understandable. The Board has requested that the Audit Committee confirm whether it considers that the annual report, when taken as a whole, fulfils this requirement. The Board is satisfied that the annual report is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position, business model and strategy after debating the above matters considered by the audit committee and the following:

- The comprehensive reviews that are undertaken at different levels in the production process of the annual report by the Investment Manager, third party service providers and the audit committee that aim to ensure consistency and overall balance; and
- The controls that are in place at the Investment Manager and third-party service providers ensure the completeness and accuracy of the Company's financial records and the security of the Company's assets.

### Board Evaluation

During the year the Board carried out an internal evaluation of its performance using a questionnaire developed specifically for an investment trust and completed by the Directors. The results were coordinated by the Company Secretary and were discussed by the whole Board and did not result in any significant changes to the Board's operations.

### Internal Control, Risk Management and Administration

The Board has delegated contractually the day-to-day routine management of the investment portfolio and administration to external third parties while retaining overall control of investment policy and strategy. The Company Secretary (Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd) handles the accounting, company secretarial and administration functions and its performance is constantly evaluated. The Board has delegated to the Investment Manager voting rights attaching to securities held in the portfolio. The Company's bankers, custodians and registrars are shown in the section entitled Officers and Advisors on page 57 and their performance is evaluated annually.

Given the relatively straightforward nature of the Company's business it only requires a simple system of internal control and risk management in relation to financial reporting. The Company's cash and stock positions are agreed with its bankers and custodians every week and in addition it announces weekly and monthly net asset valuations. These reconciliations and valuations are internally reviewed. The Company has no internal audit service and does not propose to introduce one.

The Directors acknowledge that they have an important responsibility for ensuring that there is in place a sound system of risk management and internal control and for regularly reviewing the effectiveness of the system. The Board has established an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the Company which has been in place throughout the year and up to the date of this report. This process is subject to annual review by the Board. However, such a system is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risks of failure to achieve the Company's business objectives and can only provide reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The Directors will continue to monitor its system of internal control in order to provide assurance that it operates as intended and confirm that they have reviewed the effectiveness of the system during the year and have procedures in place to review its effectiveness on a regular basis. During the course of its review of the system of internal control, the Board has not identified nor been advised of any failings or weaknesses which it has determined to be significant.

The Board, assisted by the Company Secretary, undertakes a robust annual assessment of the emerging and principal risks facing the Company (both financial and non-financial) and these are analysed and recorded in a computer-based risk tracking matrix which is available to Directors on-line. The Board receives an annual report from the Company Secretary which details the steps taken to monitor these areas of risk, including those that are not directly their responsibility, and including details of any known internal control failures should they occur.

#### Engagement with shareholders

At 30th April 2022, there were 2,830 (2021 – 2,937) ordinary shareholders. 69% of ordinary shares were held by retail investors, with the balance being held by private limited companies. The Board meets with major shareholders, when possible, on an ad hoc basis to make presentations on the Company's performance, governance and strategy and understand their views on significant issues and concerns affecting the Company. The Chairman ensures that all Directors are made aware of the issues and concerns raised by shareholders. The Company's Investment Manager is in regular contact with shareholders and their representatives by means of a monthly information sheet that is emailed to shareholders and other interested parties who have requested it. Inclusion on this emailing list can be requested through the Investment Manager's website. The Company's Annual General Meeting provides a forum for communication with shareholders and the Board announces the level of proxies lodged. The notice period for the Annual General Meeting is at least 20 working days. Details are given in the notice convening the Annual General Meeting. Shareholders wishing to communicate directly with the Board should write to or email the Chairman via Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd whose details are given on page 57.

#### Compliance

The Directors consider that throughout the year the Company has complied with the main and supporting principles of the AIC Code and the relevant provisions of UK Corporate Governance Code.

On behalf of the Board

**Russell Frith**  
Chairman  
12th August 2022



## Directors' Report

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to shareholders the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th April 2022. Shareholders will find certain important information disclosed in the Strategic Report, The Investment Manager's Report and the Corporate Governance Report, which should be read in conjunction with this report.

### Revenue and net return

Investment income in the year decreased by 92.3% to £45,596 (2021 – £588,972). The fall in asset values and higher levels of gearing in comparison to the prior year caused management fees to decrease by 6% and interest payable to increase by 73%. Net return available for ordinary shareholders was £(516,508) (2021 – £33,585) representing loss per ordinary share of 1.04p (2021 – 0.07p).

### Balance Sheet and Net Asset Valuation

The valuation of investments at bid prices on 30th April 2022 was £11,958,519 (2021 – £20,266,018). Cash held was £58,894 (2021 – £599,416). Ordinary shareholders' funds amounted to £7,720,493 (2021 – £17,984,862) giving a net asset value of 15.60p (2021 – 36.35p) per share, a decrease of 57%.

### Investment Manager's Continuing Appointment and Fees

Under the Alternative Investment Fund Management Directive legislation, the Company has elected to be its own AIF manager but has delegated the day-to-day management of the investment portfolio and administration to Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd which is a UK based investment management company regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd (BPIM) receives an annual fee of 1.50% per annum of the total assets of the Company which is calculated and paid monthly. Mr. Murray is Chairman and Chief Executive of BPIM which is owned by his wife. BPIM also provides administration and secretarial services to the Company at a fee of £196,000 per annum. The investment management, administration and secretarial services agreements may only be terminated on receipt of two years' notice. The performance of the Company is covered in detail in the Strategic Report by the Chairman and the Investment Manager's report.

The independent directors review the performance of the Investment Manager informally throughout the year and formally at least annually. The Board recognises that the value of the Company has declined significantly over the last 18 months but considers that this is primarily due to market sentiment turning away from the future focused companies that we are invested in, rather than issues with individual stock selection. Other investment trusts with similarly focused portfolios have also seen significant declines in value over the same period. The Board considers that the investment portfolio is for the medium to long term and that the Investment Manager's performance will need to be considered over that timeframe and in the meantime, they believe that continuing the appointment on the above terms is in the best interest of shareholders.

### Management Fees and Interest Payable

The Directors have decided that for the current year and going forward, 30% of management fees and the interest costs of borrowings, including VAT where applicable, should be charged to revenue (2021 – 30%).

### Directors

As at 30th April 2022, the Directors of the Company and their interests in the ordinary shares of the Company were as follows:

Ordinary Shares		Dividend Received during the year		30.4.22	30.4.21
Russell Frith	Beneficial	£52	10,000		10,000
Victoria Killay	Beneficial	£48	8,601		8,601
Kenneth Murray	Beneficial	£72,744	14,424,137		13,989,137

Mr. Murray did not receive any dividends from the Company, however, Seabright Seattle Nominees Ltd, a company owned by his wife, received the dividend shown above. As Seabright Seattle Nominees Ltd. is a related party to the Company this dividend is required to be shown in this way, even though Mr. Murray did not actually receive any dividends from the Company.

There were no non-beneficial interests held by Directors and there have been no changes to these holdings up to the date of this report.

Kenneth Murray retires at the Annual General Meeting of the Company but is eligible for re-election and a resolution to this effect will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting. The Directors believe that it is important to have a representative of the Manager on the Board and therefore recommend Mr. Murray's reappointment to the Board.

Russell Frith was appointed a Director and Chairman on 12th March 2019, having previously served as Assistant Auditor General of Audit Scotland, a post he retired from in December 2017. Audit Scotland is responsible for the audit of Public Sector accounts in Scotland. He is a Chartered Accountant and the Board believes his wide financial experience will broaden the Boards skill set and therefore recommend his reappointment at the Annual General Meeting.

Victoria Killay retires at the Annual General Meeting of the Company but is eligible for re-election and a resolution to this effect will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting. Ms Killay has over 30 years' experience in financial markets, she has been a director of the Company since 2012 and the Directors believe she has made a valuable contribution to the Board and remains independent. She will provide continuity of experience to the Board's deliberations and therefore recommend her reappointment to the Board notwithstanding that she has served for more than 9 years.

#### Contracts of Service

Terms of the Directors contracts are available on the Blue Planet website. Mr. Murray is a Director of Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd, a company owned by his wife, which receives fees under the management, administration and secretarial agreements referred to above. The Company has no employees other than the Directors.

#### Notifiable Interest

As at 12th April 2022, the following information had been intimated to the Company in accordance with Rule 5 of the Disclosure and Transparency Rules:

Name of shareholder	Class of shares	No. of voting rights in class	% of voting rights in class
Seabright Seattle Nominees Ltd	Ordinary	14,424,137	29.15
Philip J Milton & Company plc	Ordinary	11,659,382	23.57

There have been no changes to these holdings up to the date of this report

#### Share Capital

The structure of the Company's share capital is shown in note 12 on page 46. It consists solely of ordinary shares each carrying one vote. 307,125 shares are held in treasury by the Company.

#### Directors Indemnity

In terms of Section 236 of the Companies Act 2006 all the directors have been granted Qualifying Third-Party Indemnity Provisions by the Company.

#### Custody Arrangements

The Company's custodian is Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated, which also provides a margin lending facility. Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated is responsible for the safe custody of the majority of the Company's investments in order to utilise borrowing facilities. Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated is rated BBB+ by Standard & Poor's and listed on the NASDAQ stock exchange. The Company Secretary reviews this facility periodically. Loans are secured against the investments held with the custodian.

The Company also has custody accounts with CACEIS Investor Services. CACEIS is the asset servicing banking group of Crédit Agricole and Santander, dedicated to asset managers, insurance companies, pension funds, banks, brokers and corporate clients. Through offices across Europe, North and South America, and Asia, CACEIS offers a broad range of services covering execution, clearing, forex, securities lending, custody, depositary and fund administration, fund distribution support, middle office outsourcing and issuer services. With assets under custody of €3.9 trillion and assets under administration of €2.1 trillion, CACEIS is a European leader in asset servicing and one of the major players worldwide. The Company Secretary usually meets the custodian once a year to discuss the level of service received and reviews reports on CACEIS Investor Services by the custodian's independent auditor KPMG.

#### Financial instruments and the management of risk

By its nature, as an investment trust, the Company is exposed to market risk, interest and foreign currency rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's policies for managing these risks are outlined in note 16 to the financial statements and in the Strategic Report by the Chairman on page 3.

#### Global greenhouse gas emissions

The Company has no greenhouse gas emissions to report from its operations nor does it have responsibility for any other emissions producing sources under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors Report) Regulations 2013 or the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018.

#### Continuation Vote

Shareholders are required by the Company's Articles to be given an opportunity to vote on a Special Resolution for the winding up of the Company at the Annual General Meeting every five years, with the next vote being at the AGM in 2024.

## Directors' Report (*continued*)

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### Annual General Meeting Business

#### 1. Authority to allot securities

The Directors may only allot shares or grant rights over shares if authorised to do so by shareholders. The authority granted at the last Annual General Meeting is due to expire at this year's Annual General Meeting. Accordingly, Resolution No. 7 will be proposed as an ordinary resolution to grant a new authority to allot unissued share capital up to an aggregate nominal value of £164,000, representing 33% per cent of the total issued ordinary share capital as at 30th April 2022. If given, this authority will expire 15 months after the date of passing of this resolution or at the conclusion of next Annual General Meeting, whichever is the earlier. The Directors have no present intention of issuing any of the authorised but unissued share capital of the Company.

#### 2. Power to disapply statutory pre-emption rights and sell treasury shares

The Directors also require additional authority from shareholders to allot shares or grant rights over shares or sell treasury shares where they propose to do so for cash and otherwise than to existing shareholders pro rata to their holdings. The authority granted at the last Annual General Meeting is due to expire at this year's Annual General Meeting. Accordingly, Resolution No. 8 will be proposed as a special resolution to grant such authority. Apart from rights issues, open offers or other pro rata issues or offers to shareholders where the equity securities respectively attributable to the interests of all shareholders are proportionate (or as near as may be) to the respective number of shares held by them, the authority will be limited to the issue of shares and sales of treasury shares for cash up to an aggregate nominal value of £24,891 (being five per cent of the issued ordinary share capital as at 30th April 2022). If given, this authority will expire 15 months after the date of the passing of this resolution or at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company, whichever is the earlier.

#### 3. Proposal to authorise the Company to purchase its own shares

The Directors believe that the Company should have the ability to purchase its own Ordinary Shares in the market with the aim of reducing any discount at which those shares may trade to net asset value. Purchases by the Company of its own ordinary shares would be expected to increase the net asset value per Ordinary Share of the remaining Ordinary Shares. Resolution No. 9 gives the Company the authority for it to purchase its own shares until 15 months from the date of the Annual General Meeting or, if earlier, the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting on the terms set out in the resolution. Accordingly, the Board is proposing that shareholders authorise the Company to purchase in the market up to 7,467,000 of its ordinary shares, representing approximately 15 per cent of the issued ordinary share capital as at 30th April 2022.

The maximum price to be paid on any purchase of an ordinary share will not be greater than 5 per cent above the average of the middle market quotation of an ordinary share at the close of business on the five business days immediately preceding the date of purchase. The minimum price to be paid on any purchase of an Ordinary Share will be 1 penny.

The Company may hold shares repurchased as treasury shares with a view to possible re-sale at a future date rather than having to cancel them. The Company will consider holding repurchased shares pursuant to the authority conferred by this resolution as treasury shares. This would give the Company the ability to re-issue treasury shares quickly and cost effectively and would provide the Company with additional flexibility in the management of its capital base. The Directors intend only to use such authority in circumstances where they believe it would result in an increase in the net asset value per ordinary share of the remaining shareholders and otherwise would be in the interests of shareholders generally.

Purchase of its own ordinary shares by the Company can only be funded from either its distributable reserves or from a fresh issue of shares made for that purpose.

The Directors of the Company consider that all the proposed resolutions to be considered at the AGM are in the best interests of the Company and its members as a whole and are most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole. The Directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of resolutions 1 to 9, as they intend to do in respect of their own beneficial holdings.

By order of the Board

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd  
Company Secretary  
12th August 2022

## Directors' Remuneration Report

The Company is required to submit a Directors' Remuneration Report to shareholders for consideration at each Annual General Meeting as an ordinary resolution and to seek shareholder approval of its remuneration policy every third year (the last vote was at the 2020 AGM). The vote on the Report is advisory in nature.

### Policy Report

The total annual fees paid to Directors must not exceed the maximum amount approved by shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association. This limit remains £150,000. Directors are expected to serve for a maximum of 10 years.

As all Directors are non-executive there is no separate remuneration committee and the Board as a whole considers recommendations put forward by the Investment Manager and Company Secretary, from time to time, for changes in Directors' fees. Directors are only paid a basic fee with no variable components and are not entitled to compensation for loss of office.

In setting Directors' fee levels, it is the Company's policy to take account of fees paid by comparable investment trusts to ensure that remuneration is sufficient to attract Directors of the highest quality, experience and integrity who are able to promote the long-term success of the Company. The remuneration offered, therefore, recognises the importance of the job to the Company and the individual's potential to add value. No payment can be made to Directors that is not in accordance with this policy which is unchanged from prior years and no shareholder has expressed any views on it. Terms of the Directors' contracts are available on the Blue Planet website and are terminable without notice.

### Annual Statement

Currently the fees approved by the Board are £16,500 per annum for the Chairman and £15,400 per annum for other Directors, these have not been increased for 7 years (0% annual rise for each director over the 7 years). In addition, the Directors were reimbursed out of pocket travelling and subsistence expenses of £nil (2021 – £nil). There are no long-term incentives, share option or pension schemes in operation and the Directors do not receive any taxable benefits. See note 3 on page 44 for details of Directors' fees. Information in this paragraph and note 3 has been audited. No shareholder expressed any views on these matters.

Directors' fixed fees and expenses						
	2022			2021		
	Directors' Fees	Expenses	Total	Directors' Fees	Expenses	Total
Russell Frith	£16,500	–	£16,500	£16,500	–	£16,500
Victoria Killay	£15,400	–	£15,400	£15,400	–	£15,400
Kenneth Murray	£15,400	–	£15,400	£15,400	–	£15,400
Total	£47,300	–	£47,300	£47,300	–	£47,300

The Directors' Remuneration Report legislation requires each company to compare its performance with a "broad equity market index" in the form of a graph. The graph above compares the total return on the Company's ordinary shares over a 10-year period to the performance of its benchmark index as it was at the year-end; an index comprising the top 100 UK companies on a total return basis.

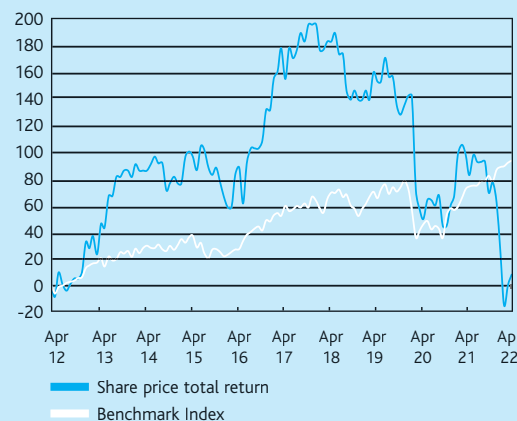
On 6th June 2022 the Board approved a change of benchmark to the NASDAQ Composite Index (in GBP terms). The benchmark was in effect from 1st May 2022.

Details at 30th April 2022 of the Directors of the Company and their interests in the ordinary shares of the Company are given in the Directors' Report on page 28.

In 2022 Directors' remuneration totalled £47,300 (2021 – £47,300) and distributions to shareholders approved by the Board were £257,269 (2021 – £1,098,342) representing a dividend decrease of 76.6%. In 2021 shareholders approved the Remuneration report by 15,861,147 votes to 3,069,118 with 55,244 votes withheld.

### Blue Planet Investment Trust plc

Total return over 10 years



### Russell Frith

Chairman  
12th August 2022

## Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under Company law the Directors must not approve the accounts unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge that:

- The financial statements prepared in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and return of the Company; and
- The Strategic, Directors' and Investment Manager's reports include a fair review of the development, performance and position of the Company together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that the Company faces.
- They consider the Annual Report and Accounts, taken as a whole provide the information necessary to assess the company's position, performance, business model and strategy and is fair balanced and understandable.

The financial statements are published on a website, [www.blueplanet.eu](http://www.blueplanet.eu), owned and maintained by Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd ("BPIM"). Responsibility for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information relating to the Company on this website has been delegated to BPIM by the Directors. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the Board

**Russell Frith**  
Chairman  
12th August 2022

## Independent Auditor's Report

to the members of Blue Planet Investment Trust plc

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### Opinion

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We have audited the financial statements of Blue Planet Investment Trust plc ("the Company"), for the year ended 30th April 2022, which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30th April 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis for opinion

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We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, as applied to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Our approach to the audit

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We planned our audit by first obtaining an understanding of the Company and its environment, including its key activities delegated by the Board to relevant approved third-party service providers and the controls over provision of those services.

We conducted our audit using information maintained and provided by Blue Planet Investment Management Limited, (the "Administrator", the "Company Secretary", and the "Manager") to whom the Company has delegated the provision of services.

We tailored the scope of our audit to reflect our risk assessment, taking into account such factors as the types of investments within the Company, the involvement of the Administrator, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in the evaluation of the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

## Independent Auditor's Report (*continued*)

to the members of Blue Planet Investment Trust plc

### Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included 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. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We summarise below the key audit matters in arriving at our audit opinion above, together with how our audit addressed these matters and the results of our audit work in relation to these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter and our conclusions
<p><b>Valuation and ownership of unquoted investments</b> (as described on page 26 in the Audit Committee Report and as per the accounting policy on page 43 and note 8).</p> <p>The valuation of the listed, level 1 investments at 30th April 2022 was £12.0m (2021: £20.0m).</p> <p>As this is the largest component of the Company's Balance Sheet and a key driver of the Company's net assets and total return, this has been designated as a key audit matter, being one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error.</p> <p>There is a risk that the investments held at fair value may not be actively traded and the quoted prices may not be reflective of their fair value (valuation).</p> <p>There is a further risk that the estimates of the fair value of the unquoted investments, Telford Offshore Ltd Perpetual and Telford Offshore holding Ltd, is not appropriate (valuation).</p> <p>Additionally, there is a risk that the Company does not have proper legal title to the investments recorded as held at year end (ownership).</p>	<p>We performed a walkthrough of the valuation process at the Administrator to gain an understanding of the design of the process and implementation of key controls.</p> <p>We compared market prices and exchange rates applied to all listed investments held at 30th April 2022 to an independent third-party source and recalculated the investment valuations.</p> <p>We assessed management's estimates of the fair value of the unquoted investments by developing our own auditor's expectations of fair value and confirming management's estimates fell appropriately within those expectations.</p> <p>We obtained average trading volumes from an independent third-party source for all listed investments held at 30th April 2022 and assessed their liquidity.</p> <p>We agreed the ownership, as at 30th April 2022, of all listed investments to the independently received custodian report.</p> <p>From our completion of these procedures, we identified no material misstatements in relation to the valuation and ownership of the investments.</p>
<p><b>Revenue recognition including the allocation of special dividends as revenue or capital returns</b> (as described on page 26 in the Audit Committee Report and as per the accounting policy on page 43 and note 2).</p> <p>Investment income recognised in the year was £46k (2021: £589k) consisting predominantly of dividend income from listed investments.</p> <p>Revenue-based performance metrics are often one of the key performance indicators for stakeholders. The investment income received by the Company during the year directly impacts these metrics and the minimum dividend required to be paid by the Company. There is a risk that revenue is incomplete or inaccurate through failure to recognise income entitlements or failure to appropriately account for their treatment. It has therefore been designated as a key audit matter being one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error.</p> <p>Additionally, judgement is required in determining the allocation of special dividends as revenue or capital returns in the Income Statement.</p>	<p>We performed a walkthrough of the revenue recognition process, including the allocation of special dividends as revenue or capital, at the Administrator to gain an understanding of the design of the process and implementation of key controls.</p> <p>We confirmed that income was recognised and disclosed in accordance with the AIC SORP by assessing the accounting policies.</p> <p>We recalculated 100% of dividends due to the Company, from equity holdings, based on investment holdings throughout the year and announcements made by investee companies.</p> <p>We agreed a sample of dividends received to bank statements.</p> <p>We assessed the completeness of the special dividend population and noted no such dividends above our testing threshold.</p> <p>From our completion of these procedures, we identified no material misstatements in relation to revenue recognition, including allocation of special dividends as revenue or capital returns.</p>



## Our application of materiality

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We use materiality in determining the nature and extent of our work and in evaluating the results of that work.

Materiality measure	Value
<b>Materiality for the Financial Statements as a Whole</b> – we have set materiality as 1% of net assets as we believe that net assets is the primary performance measure used by investors and is the key driver of shareholder value. It is also the standard industry benchmark for materiality for investment trusts and we determined the measurement percentage to be commensurate with the risk and complexity of the audit and the Company's listed status.	£77,200 (2021: £179,850)
<b>Performance Materiality</b> – performance materiality represents amounts set by the auditor at less than materiality for the financial statements as a whole, to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole.  In setting this we consider the Company's overall control environment, and any experience of the audit that indicates a lower risk of material misstatements. Based on our judgement of these factors, we have set performance materiality at 75% of our overall financial statement materiality as we have audited this Company for a number of years.	£57,900 (2021: £134,900)
<b>Specific Materiality</b> – recognising that there are transactions and balances of a lesser amount which could influence the understanding of users of the financial statements we calculate a lower level of materiality for testing such areas. This is the first year we have applied a separate specific materiality.  Specifically, given the importance of the distinction between revenue and capital for the Company, we applied a separate testing threshold for the revenue column of the Income Statement set at the higher of 5% of the revenue net loss on ordinary activities before taxation and our Audit Committee Reporting Threshold.  We have also set a separate specific materiality in respect of related party transactions and Directors' remuneration.  We used our judgement in setting these thresholds and considered our experience and industry benchmarks for specific materiality.	£3,900 (2021: n/a)
<b>Audit Committee Reporting Threshold</b> – we agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them all differences in excess of 5% of overall materiality in addition to other identified misstatements that warranted reporting on qualitative grounds, in our view. For example, an immaterial misstatement as a result of fraud.	£3,900 (2021: £9,000)

During the course of the audit, we reassessed initial materiality and found no reason to alter the basis of calculation used at year-end.

## Independent Auditor's Report (*continued*)

to the members of Blue Planet Investment Trust plc

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### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the Directors' assessment of the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Evaluating management's method of assessing going concern, including consideration of market conditions and uncertainties such as COVID-19;
- Assessing and challenging the forecast cashflows and associated sensitivity modelling used by the Directors in support of their going concern assessment;
- Obtaining and recalculating management's assessment of the Company's ongoing maintenance of investment trust status;
- Evaluating management's assessment of the business continuity plans of the Company's main service providers; and
- Assessing the adequacy of the Company's going concern disclosures included in the Annual Report.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In relation to the Company's reporting on how it has applied the UK Corporate Governance Code, we have nothing material to add or draw attention to in relation to the Directors' statement in the financial statements about whether the Directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- The information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- Adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- The 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; or
- A corporate governance statement has not been prepared by the Company.

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## Corporate governance statement

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We have reviewed the Directors' Statement in relation to going concern, longer-term viability and that part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the entity's compliance with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code specified for our review by the Listing Rules.

Based on the work undertaken as part of our audit, we have concluded that each of the following elements of the Corporate Governance Statement is materially consistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit:

- The Directors' statement with regards to the appropriateness of adopting the going concern basis of accounting and any material uncertainties identified set out on page 7;
- The Directors' explanation as to its assessment of the Company's prospects, the period this assessment covers and why the period is appropriate set out on page 7;
- The Directors' statement on whether it has a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operation and meets its liabilities set out on page 7;
- The Directors' statement on fair, balanced and understandable set out on page 26;
- The Board's confirmation that it has carried out a robust assessment of the emerging and principal risks set out on page 5;
- The section of the annual report that describes the review of the effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems set out on page 26; and
- The section describing the work of the Audit Committee set out on page 26.

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## Responsibilities of Directors

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As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 32, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the 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 the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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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 an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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## Extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We assessed whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations by considering their experience, past performance and support available.

All engagement team members were briefed on relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks at the planning stage of the audit. Engagement team members were reminded to remain alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and the sector in which it operates, focusing on those provisions that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The most relevant frameworks we identified include:

- Companies Act 2006;
- FCA listing and DTR rules;
- The principles of the UK Corporate Governance Code applied by the AIC Code of Corporate Governance (the "AIC Code");

## Independent Auditor's Report (*continued*)

to the members of Blue Planet Investment Trust plc

- Industry practice represented by the Statement of Recommended Practice: Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts ("the SORP") issued in November 2014, and updated in April 2021 with consequential amendments;
- Financial Reporting Standard 102; and
- The Company's qualification as an investment trust under section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

We gained an understanding of how the Company is complying with these laws and regulations by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance. We corroborated these enquiries through our review of relevant correspondence with regulatory bodies and board meeting minutes.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management and those charged with governance to understand where it was considered there was susceptibility to fraud. This evaluation also considered how management and those charged with governance were remunerated and whether this provided an incentive for fraudulent activity. We considered the overall control environment and how management and those charged with governance oversee the implementation and operation of controls. We identified a heightened fraud risk in relation to the valuation and ownership of investments and the allocation of special dividends. Audit procedures performed in response to these risks are set out in the section on key audit matters above.

- Completion of appropriate checklists and use of our experience to assess the Company's compliance with the Companies Act 2006 and the Listing Rules;
- Testing of accounting journals and other adjustments for appropriateness;
- Assessing judgements and estimates made by management for bias; and
- Agreement of the financial statement disclosures to supporting documentation.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

### Other matters which we are required to address

Following the recommendation of the Audit Committee, we were appointed by the Board on 13th January 2020 to audit the financial statements for the year ended 30th April 2020 and subsequent financial periods. The period of our total uninterrupted engagement is three years, covering the years ended 30th April 2020 to 30th April 2022.

The non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided to the Company and we remain independent of the Company in conducting our audit.

Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee.

### Use of our report

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. 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 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.

### Richard Sutherland (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and behalf of Johnston Carmichael LLP

Statutory Auditor

Edinburgh, United Kingdom

12th August 2022



## Income Statement

(incorporating the revenue account) for the year ended 30th April	Notes	Revenue	Capital	2022 Total	Revenue	Capital	2021 Total
		(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)
<b>Capital (losses) / gains on investments</b>							
Net (losses) / gains	8	–	(8,841,674)	(8,841,674)	–	5,246,122	5,246,122
Exchange losses		–	(431,586)	(431,586)	–	(621,128)	(621,128)
<b>Net capital (losses) / gains on investments</b>		–	(9,273,260)	(9,273,260)	–	4,624,994	4,624,994
Income from investments	2	45,596	–	45,596	588,972	–	588,972
Interest receivable		–	–	–	72	–	72
<b>Gross revenue and capital (losses) / gains</b>		45,596	(9,273,260)	(9,227,664)	589,044	4,624,994	5,214,038
Administrative expenses	3	(530,760)	(191,233)	(721,993)	(526,225)	(202,466)	(728,691)
<b>Net return before interest payable and taxation</b>		(485,164)	(9,464,493)	(9,949,657)	62,819	4,422,528	4,485,347
Interest payable	4	(11,186)	(26,099)	(37,285)	(6,464)	(15,083)	(21,547)
<b>Return on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		(496,350)	(9,490,592)	(9,986,942)	56,355	4,407,445	4,463,800
Taxation on return on ordinary activities	5	(20,158)	–	(20,158)	(22,770)	–	(22,770)
<b>Return on ordinary activities after taxation and total comprehensive income</b>		(516,508)	(9,490,592)	(10,007,100)	33,585	4,407,445	4,441,030
<b>Return per ordinary share</b>	7	(1.05)p	(19.18)p	(20.23)p	0.07p	8.90p	8.97p

The total column of the income statement represents the profit & loss account of the Company.

All revenue and capital items in the above statement derive from continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains and losses other than those disclosed above.



## Balance Sheet

As at 30th April	Notes	(£)	2022 (£)	(£)	2021 (£)
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Equity investments	8	11,958,519		20,035,142	
Non-equity investments	8	–		230,876	
			11,958,519		20,266,018
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	9	338,316		39,740	
Cash at bank and on deposit		58,894		599,416	
		397,210		639,156	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10 & 11	(4,635,236)		(2,920,312)	
<b>Net current (liabilities) / assets</b>			(4,238,026)		(2,281,156)
<b>Net assets</b>			7,720,493		17,984,862
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called-up share capital	12		497,820		497,820
Share premium account	13		18,426,406		18,426,406
Other reserves	14				
Capital reserve – realised			(14,459,593)		(11,655,673)
Capital reserve – investment holding gains / (losses)			(6,052,615)		634,057
Capital redemption reserve			8,167,389		8,167,389
Revenue reserve	14		1,141,086		1,914,863
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>			7,720,493		17,984,862
<b>Net asset value per ordinary share</b>	7		15.60p		36.35p

The accounts on pages 40 to 51 were approved by the Board of Directors on 8th August 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

**Russell Frith**  
Chairman  
12th August 2022

Registered number SC192153

## Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called-up Share capital (£)	Share premium (£)	Capital reserve- realised (£)	Capital reserve- investment holding losses (£)	Capital Redemption reserve (£)	Revenue reserve (£)	Total shareholders' funds (£)
<b>For the year ended 30th April 2022</b>							
Shareholders' funds at 1st May 2021	497,820	18,426,406	(11,655,673)	634,057	8,167,389	1,914,863	17,984,862
Return on ordinary activities after taxation and total comprehensive income	–	–	(2,803,920)	(6,686,672)	–	(516,508)	(10,007,100)
Dividend paid during the period (note 6)	–	–	–	–	–	(257,269)	(257,269)
<b>Shareholders' funds at 30th April 2022</b>	<b>497,820</b>	<b>18,426,406</b>	<b>(14,459,593)</b>	<b>(6,052,615)</b>	<b>8,167,389</b>	<b>1,141,086</b>	<b>7,720,493</b>
<b>For the period ended 30th April 2021</b>							
Shareholders' funds at 1st May 2020	497,820	18,426,406	(10,479,419)	(4,949,642)	8,167,389	2,979,620	14,642,174
Return on ordinary activities after taxation and total comprehensive income	–	–	(1,176,254)	5,583,699	–	33,585	4,441,030
Dividend paid during the period (note 6)	–	–	–	–	–	(1,098,342)	(1,098,342)
<b>Shareholders' funds at 30th April 2021</b>	<b>497,820</b>	<b>18,426,406</b>	<b>(11,655,673)</b>	<b>634,057</b>	<b>8,167,389</b>	<b>1,914,863</b>	<b>17,984,862</b>

## Notes on the Accounts

### 1. Accounting basis and policies

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of investments, and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Law and Accounting Standards including the adoption of The Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 102, applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The adoption of FRS 102 has allowed the removal of a Cash Flow Statement as the Company meets the three conditions for removal; substantially all of the Company's investments are highly liquid; they are carried at market value and; the Company provides within these accounts a statement of changes in net assets. The Company follows the recommendations of the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts' (SORP) issued by the AIC in April 2021. The functional currency of the accounts is Pound Sterling. The accounts have also been prepared on the assumption that approval as an investment trust continues to be granted and thus no tax is provided on capital gains and losses arising on the revaluation of investments. The financial statements are prepared on a going concern assumption, disclosures on going concern are included in the Strategic Report, on page 7. Preparation of the accounts can require management to make significant judgements and estimates. In the Board's view, the only significant judgement and source of estimation uncertainty involved in the preparation of the accounts is the valuation of unquoted level 3 investments, as disclosed at 1(c) below and Note 8. The accounts have been prepared using the following accounting policies which have been consistently applied:

- (a) **Revenue and interest receivable** – Income from equity investments, including taxes deducted at source, is included in revenue by reference to the date on which the investment is quoted ex-dividend. Foreign income is translated at the exchange rate applicable at the time of receipt. Interest receivable on bonds is accrued using the Effective Interest Rate Method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the bond, to that bond's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Short-term deposits are treated on an accruals basis.
- (b) **Expenses and interest payable** – are treated on an accruals basis and are fully charged to the revenue account, with the exception of management fees and interest charges on borrowing, 70% of which is charged to the capital account (2021-70%). The costs of acquiring and disposing of investments (see note 8) are charged to the capital account.
- (c) **Investments** – All investments are measured at fair value through Profit and Loss, are listed on recognised exchanges or traded in active markets, with the exception of Telford Offshore Holdings Ltd Perpetual, which management have valued at nil and Telford Offshore Holdings Ltd ordinary shares which have been written down to nil value. All other investments are valued at bid prices ruling at the balance sheet date, investments denominated in foreign currencies being translated at the official rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.
- (d) **Foreign currency** – all assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to Pound Sterling using the official rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.
- (e) **Forward currency contracts** – Forward currency contracts hedging exposures in the investment portfolio are valued at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date with net unrealised gains and losses being shown in debtors or creditors.
- (f) **Nature and purpose of reserves**

**Share premium account** – This reserve includes the premium above nominal value from the proceeds on issue of any equity share capital comprising ordinary shares of 1p per share. This reserve is not distributable.

**Capital reserve-realised** – Gains and losses on realisation of investments and foreign currency balances are accounted for within this reserve. This reserve is not distributable.

**Capital reserve – Investment holding gains / (losses)** – Unrealised gains and losses in the valuation of investments, currency balances and derivatives held are accounted for in this reserve. This reserve is not distributable.

**Revenue reserve** – This reserve reflects all income and costs which are recognised in the revenue column of the Income Statement. The revenue reserve represents the amount of the Company's reserves distributable by way of dividend.

- (h) **Taxation** – The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. Irrecoverable withholding tax is recognised on any overseas dividend on an accruals basis using the applicable rate for the country of origin. Investment Trusts which have approval under Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 are not liable for taxation on capital gains. Deferred tax is recorded in accordance with current UK tax law and Financial Reporting Standard 102. A deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is regarded as recoverable. Due to the Company's status as an investment trust company, and the intention to continue meeting the conditions required to obtain approval in the foreseeable future, the Company has not provided for deferred tax on any capital gains and losses arising on the revaluation or disposal of investments.

### 2. Income from investments

	Franked (£)	Unfranked (£)	2022 Total (£)	Franked (£)	Unfranked (£)	2021 Total (£)
<b>Dividends</b>						
Listed investments – UK	2,667	–	2,667	19,162	–	19,162
Overseas	41,536	–	41,536	99,731	–	99,731
<b>Interest</b>						
Listed investments – UK	–	–	–	–	120,269	120,269
Overseas	–	1,393	1,393	–	349,810	349,810
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,203</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>45,596</b>	<b>118,893</b>	<b>470,079</b>	<b>588,972</b>

Interest income includes £0 (2021: £70,379) of income accounted for using the Effective Interest Rate method of calculating interest earned, as stated in Note 1(b).

## 3. Administrative expenses

	Revenue (£)	Capital (£)	2022 Total (£)	Revenue (£)	Capital (£)	2021 Total (£)
Investment management fee	82,038	191,233	273,271	86,771	202,466	289,237
Administration fee	196,000	-	196,000	196,000	-	196,000
Directors' fees	47,300	-	47,300	47,300	-	47,300
Auditor's remuneration – audit services	27,250	-	27,250	28,000	-	28,000
Custody and registrar fees	61,195	-	61,195	60,649	-	60,649
Printing costs	20,115	-	20,115	16,578	-	16,578
Regulatory, legal and professional fees	32,447	-	32,447	24,091	-	24,091
IT expenses	41,523	-	41,523	45,883	-	45,883
Other expenses	2,635	-	2,635	6,349	-	6,349
	530,760	191,233	721,993	526,225	202,466	728,691

Directors' remuneration consisted of fees and expenses of £16,500 (2021 – £16,500) for the Chairman, £15,400 for Miss Killay (2021 – £15,400) and £15,400 for Mr. Murray (2021 – £15,400) which is paid to Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd. Full details on Directors' remuneration and dividends received can be found on pages 31 and 28, respectively.

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd is employed by the Company as its Investment Manager under a management agreement which is terminable on two years' notice. The investment management fee in respect of each month was 0.125% of the total assets of the Company attributable to the shareholders on the last day of that month. The Company Secretary, Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd, also receives £196,000 p.a in respect of administration and secretarial services. Full details on fees payable to Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd can be found on page 28, the amount owed to the Investment Manager at the year-end was £31,778 (2021: £42,606). Mr Murray is Chairman and Chief Executive of Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd.

## 4. Interest payable

	Revenue (£)	Capital (£)	2022 Total (£)	Revenue (£)	Capital (£)	2021 Total (£)
<b>Interest payable on:</b>						
Loans – note 10 and 11	11,186	26,099	37,285	6,464	15,083	21,547

## 5. Taxation

	2022 (£)	2021 (£)
<b>i) Analysis of charge in the year</b>		
UK corporation tax	–	–
Overseas taxation	(20,158)	(22,770)
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	(20,158)	(22,770)
<b>ii) Factors affecting tax charge in the year</b>		
Return on ordinary activities before tax	9,986,942	4,463,800
Tax at 19% (2021 – 19%) thereon	1,897,519	(848,122)
Non-taxable capital (losses) / gains	(1,803,212)	837,415
Effects of dividend income	8,399	22,590
Costs charged to capital	41,293	41,334
Increase in unutilised losses	(147,829)	(57,543)
Expense relief on overseas taxation	3,830	4,326
UK corporation tax	–	–
Overseas taxation	7,176	14,218
Overseas taxation charged for prior years	12,982	8,552
<b>Total tax charge for the period</b>	20,158	22,770

The standard rate of current tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 19% (2021 – 19%).

## iii) Deferred tax and tax strategy

No corporation tax is payable on the revenue return for the year as allowable expenditure and unutilised losses exceeds the Company's taxable unfranked investment and interest income which is a situation which is likely to continue under current legislation for the foreseeable future; no provision is made for the resulting deferred tax asset of £0.6m (2021 – £0.6m).

## 6. Dividends

	2022 (£)	2021 (£)
<b>Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the period:</b>		
Final dividend for the year ended 30th April	257,269	1,098,342

The Company's articles of association prohibit the distribution of capital profits.

## 7. Return and Net Assets per ordinary share

	2022	2021
<b>The return per ordinary share is based upon the following figures:</b>		
Revenue return	£(516,508)	£33,585
Capital return	£(9,490,592)	£4,407,445
Net assets	£7,720,493	£17,984,862
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period	49,474,863	49,474,863
Revenue return per ordinary share	(1.05)p	0.07p
Capital return per ordinary share	(19.18)p	8.90p
Net asset value per ordinary share	15.60p	36.35p

The net asset value per ordinary share is calculated on 49,474,863 (2021 – 49,474,863) being the number of ordinary shares in issue at the end of the year after deducting 307,125 treasury shares.

## 8. Fixed asset investments

	Equity (£)	Non Equity (£)	2022 Total (£)	2021 (£)
Cost at 1st May	18,279,316	698,778	18,978,094	17,938,642
Opening investment holding gains / (losses)	1,755,826	(467,902)	1,287,924	(3,798,330)
Opening fair value	20,035,142	230,876	20,266,018	14,140,312
<b>Analysis of transactions made during the year</b>				
Purchases at cost	7,626,069	–	7,626,069	44,152,277
Sales proceed received	(7,029,683)	(62,211)	(7,091,894)	(43,272,693)
(Losses) / gains on investments	(8,673,009)	(168,665)	(8,841,674)	5,246,122
<b>Closing fair value</b>	20,035,142	230,876	20,266,018	14,140,312
Closing book value	16,927,929	434,221	17,362,150	18,978,094
Closing investment holding (losses) / gains	(4,969,410)	(434,221)	(5,403,631)	1,287,924
<b>Closing fair value</b>	11,958,519	–	11,958,519	20,266,018

The Company received £7,091,894 (2021 – £43,272,693) from investments sold during the year. The book cost of these investments when they were purchased was £9,242,014 (2021 – £43,112,825). These investments have been revalued over time and until they were sold any unrealised gains/losses were included in the fair value of the investments. The carrying value of investments is equivalent to their fair value. Additions and disposals include transaction costs of £1,629 and £3,132 respectively (2021 – £20,287 and £9,635). The Company does not exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of any of its investment holdings and therefore does not consider them to be associates. All investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, are quoted in active markets and are classified as level one, with the exception of the investment in Telford Offshore Holdings Ltd Perpetual, an unquoted bond which has been valued at nil value based on management's judgement and is classified as level three (£nil, 2021: £169,800) and Telford Offshore Holdings Ltd ordinary shares which are unlisted and have been written down to nil value (2021: £nil).

## 9. Debtors

	2022 (£)	2021 (£)
<b>Due within one year:</b>		
Stockbroker settlements	316,559	—
Forward currency exchanges awaiting settlement	—	3,236
Taxation recoverable	5,123	18,626
Dividends receivable	1,188	—
Bond interest receivable	—	440
Other debtors	15,446	17,438
	338,316	39,740

## 10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 (£)	2021 (£)
Credit facilities and loans (note 11)	4,519,995	1,967,503
Purchases awaiting settlement	—	845,368
Other creditors	115,241	107,441
	4,635,236	2,920,312

Other creditors include £31,778 (2021 – £42,606) due to the Investment Manager and Administrator, Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd. Details of the management and administration agreements are given on page 28 and the related fees are shown in note 3.

## 11. Loans

The Company has revolving credit facilities with CACEIS Investor Services and Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated. Any loans are secured against the investments held in custody accounts with the respective lender. As at 30th April 2022 the value of investments held with CACEIS Investor Services was £nil and at Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated it was £11,958,519.

	Loan	2022 Interest rate	Loan	2021 Interest rate
Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated credit line (USD)	£4,274,404	Fed Funds Overnight rate plus 1.50% - 0.50%	Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated credit line (USD)	£1,967,503
Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated credit line (SEK)	£245,591	SEK STIBOR plus 1.56% - 0.75%	Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated credit line (SEK)	£nil
				Fed Funds Overnight rate plus 1.5% - 0.50%
				SEK STIBOR plus 1.56% - 0.75%

At 30th April 2022, the prevailing rate of interest on Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated USD margin facility was 1.09% (2021 – 1.00%) and on Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated SEK margin facility it was 1.11%.

## 12. Share capital

	2022 (£)	2021 (£)
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid:</b>		
49,781,988 ordinary shares of 1p each	497,820	497,820

The Company is incorporated under the United Kingdom 2006 Companies Act and its registered office details are given on page 57.

The total number of shares held in treasury is 307,125 (2021 – 307,125). These shares have no voting rights, do not rank for dividend and are excluded from the calculation of net asset value and return per ordinary share. Therefore, there is no dilution effect on earnings per share. At 30th April 2021, the Company had the authority to purchase a further 7,467,000 of its own shares. A resolution to renew this authority will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting in 2022.

## 13. Share premium account

	2022 (£)	2021 (£)
Balance at 30th April & 1st May	18,426,406	18,426,406



#### 14. Movements in other reserves

	2022 (£)	2021 (£)
<b>Capital reserve – realised</b>		
Balance at 1st May	(11,655,673)	(10,479,419)
Net losses on realisations during the year	(2,150,120)	(349,994)
Administration expense charged to capital	(191,233)	(202,466)
Loan interest payments	(26,099)	(15,083)
Exchange differences	(436,468)	(608,711)
Balance at 30th April	(14,459,593)	(11,655,673)
<b>Capital reserve – investment holding losses</b>		
Balance at 1st May	634,057	(4,949,642)
Investment holding (losses) / gains in the year	(6,691,554)	5,596,116
Exchange differences	4,882	(12,417)
Balance at 30th April	(6,052,615)	634,057
The Capital Reserves are non-distributable		
<b>Capital redemption reserve*</b>		
Balance at 1st May	8,167,389	8,167,389
Balance at 30th April	8,167,389	8,167,389
<b>Revenue reserve (distributable)</b>		
Balance at 1st May	1,914,863	2,979,620
Revenue account transfer for the year	(516,508)	33,585
Dividend paid during the year	(257,269)	(1,098,342)
Balance at 30th April	1,141,086	1,914,863

\*The Capital redemption reserve is a non-distributable reserve relating to the purchase of the Company's own shares and represents paid up share capital.

#### 15. Contingent Assets and liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities or uncalled liabilities at 30th April 2022 (30th April 2021 – nil).

#### 16. Financial Instrument, risk management policies and procedures

As an investment trust the Company invests in equities and other investments for the long-term so as to secure its investment objectives stated on page 3. In pursuing its investment objective, the Company is exposed to a variety of risks that could result in either a reduction in the Company's net assets or a reduction of the profits available for dividends.

The Board of Directors and the Investment Manager coordinate the Company's risk management and take a measured approach to evaluating risk. The risks, objectives, policies and processes used for managing these risks and the methods used to measure the risks, are set out below. These have not changed from the previous accounting period.

##### a. Market risk

The fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument held by the Company may fluctuate because of changes in market prices. This market risk comprises three elements - currency risk (see note 16.b), interest rate risk (see note 16.c), and other price risk (see note 16.d). The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing risks. These policies have remained substantially unchanged from those applying in prior years. The Company's Investment Manager assesses the exposure to market risk when making each investment decision and monitors the overall level of market risk on the whole of the investment portfolio on an ongoing basis.

##### b. Currency risk

The Company's assets, liabilities, and income are largely denominated in currencies other than sterling. As a result, movements in exchange rates may affect the sterling value of those items. The Investment Manager monitors the Company's exposure to foreign currencies on a daily basis and reports to the Board on a regular basis. The Investment Manager measures the risk to the Company of the foreign currency exposure by considering the effect on the Company's net asset value and income of a movement in the rates of exchange to which the Company's assets, liabilities, income and expenses are exposed.

Foreign currency borrowings and forward currency contracts, commensurate with the asset currency exposures, may be used to limit the Company's exposure to anticipated future changes in exchange rates.

## 16. Financial Instrument, risk management policies and procedures (continued)

Income denominated in foreign currencies is translated to sterling on receipt. The Company does not use financial instruments to mitigate the currency exposure in the period between the time that income is included in the financial statements and its receipt.

The fair values of the Company's monetary items that have foreign currency exposure at 30th April 2022 are shown below, along with the maximum and minimum month end exposure throughout the year. Where the Company's equity investments (which are not monetary items) are priced in a foreign currency, they have been included separately in the analysis so as to show the overall level of exposure.

	USD £'000	CAD £'000	SEK £'000	Other £'000
<b>2022</b>				
Debtors (due from brokers, dividends receivable and accrued income)	317	–	–	–
Cash at bank	2	1	–	–
Creditors (due to brokers and accruals)	–	–	–	–
Borrowings under the credit facilities	(4,274)	–	(246)	–
Foreign currency exposure on net monetary items	(3,955)	1	(246)	–
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	10,826	319	211	–
Total net foreign currency exposure	6,871	320	(35)	–
Maximum (foreign currency exposure on net monetary items)	(3,431)	1	–	–
Minimum (foreign currency exposure on net monetary items)	(5,369)	–	(248)	–
	USD £'000	CAD £'000	SEK £'000	Other £'000
<b>2021</b>				
Debtors (due from brokers, dividends receivable and accrued income)	365	–	–	–
Cash at bank	2	–	–	1
Creditors (due to brokers and accruals)	(838)	–	–	–
Borrowings under the credit facilities	(1,968)	–	–	–
Foreign currency exposure on net monetary items	(2,439)	–	–	1
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	17,420	1,347	–	–
Total net foreign currency exposure	14,981	1,347	1	–
Maximum (foreign currency exposure on net monetary items)	1,480	9	–	731
Minimum (foreign currency exposure on net monetary items)	(5,822)	(1)	–	(705)

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the total return for the year and the shareholder's equity to a 1% strengthening or weakening of Sterling against the US Dollar, Canadian Dollar and Swedish Krona respectively (2021 – 1% against the US Dollar and Canadian Dollar).

These percentages have been determined based on Bloomberg forecasts for the year to 30th April 2022. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's monetary foreign currency financial instruments held at each balance sheet date.

	2022 USD £'000	CAD £'000	SEK £'000	2021 USD £'000	CAD £'000	SEK £'000
<b>If £ Sterling had weakened against the currencies shown, this would have had the following effect:</b>						
Income statement – return on ordinary activities after taxation:						
Revenue return	(518)	(517)	(517)	33	34	–
Capital return	(9,422)	(9,488)	(9,491)	4,555	4,420	–
Total return on ordinary activities after taxation	(9,940)	(10,005)	(10,008)	4,588	4,454	–
Shareholders' Equity	7,788	7,723	7,720	18,133	17,988	–

16. Financial Instrument, risk management policies and procedures (continued)

	2022 USD £'000	CAD £'000	SEK £'000	2021 USD £'000	CAD £'000	SEK £'000
<b>If £ Sterling had strengthened against the currencies shown, this would have had the following effect:</b>						
Income statement – return on ordinary activities after taxation:						
Revenue return	(517)	(517)	(517)	35	34	–
Capital return	(9,559)	(9,494)	(9,491)	4,259	4,394	–
Total return on ordinary activities after taxation	(10,076)	(10,011)	(10,008)	4,294	4,428	–
Shareholders' Equity	7,652	7,717	7,721	17,837	17,972	–

In the opinion of the Directors, the above sensitivity analyses are not representative of the year as a whole since the level of exposure changes frequently as part of the currency risk management process used to meet the Company's objectives.

c. Interest rate risk

Interest rate movements may affect the level of income receivable on cash deposits and the interest payable on the Company's variable rate borrowings.

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. The Company, generally, does not, except in exceptional market conditions, hold significant cash balances. The Company finances part of its activities through borrowings at levels approved and monitored by the Board to ensure gearing levels are appropriate to the market conditions. Derivative contracts are not used to hedge against the exposure to interest rate risk.

The exposure of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities, as at 30th April 2022, to interest rate risk are shown below by reference to floating interest rates (i.e., Cash flow interest rate risk) when the interest rate is due to be re-set, along with the maximum and minimum month end interest rate exposure throughout the year.

	2022 Within one year £'000	More than one year £'000	Total £'000	2021 Within one year £'000	More than one year £'000	Total £'000
Cash at bank and on deposit	59	–	59	599	–	599
Borrowings under credit / multi-currency loan facilities	(4,520)	–	(4,520)	(1,968)	–	(1,968)
Total exposure to interest rates	(4,461)	–	(4,461)	(1,369)	–	(1,369)
Maximum	(5,371)	–	(5,371)	(6,478)	–	(6,478)
Minimum	–	–	–	–	–	–

Interest receivable and finance costs are at the following rates:

Interest received on cash balances is 25bps lower than base rate or its foreign currency equivalent (2021 – 25bps less base rate). Interest paid on borrowings under the credit facilities is at a margin of 1.5% – 0.5% (depending on level of borrowing) plus Fed Funds Overnight Rate on USD borrowings and 1.56% – 0.75% (depending on level of borrowings) plus SEK STIBOR on SEK borrowings, both with Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated. The weighted average effective interest rate is 0.90 % (2021 – 0.90%).

## 16. Financial Instrument, risk management policies and procedures (continued)

The following table illustrates the total return for the year and shareholders' equity as a result of an increase or decrease of 150 basis points (2021 – 5 basis points) in interest rates in regard to the Company's monetary financial assets and financial liabilities at the balance sheet date with all other variables held constant. This level of change is considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions.

	2022 Increase in rate £'000	Decrease in rate £'000	2021 Increase in rate £'000	Decrease in rate £'000
<b>Income statement – return on ordinary activities after taxation</b>				
Revenue return	(536)	(498)	34	34
Capital return	(9,538)	(9,444)	4,406	4,408
Total return on ordinary activities after taxation	(10,074)	(9,942)	4,440	4,442
Shareholders' equity	7,654	7,787	17,984	17,986

In the opinion of the Directors, the above sensitivity analyses are not representative of the year as a whole since the level of exposure changes frequently as borrowings are drawn down and repaid throughout the year.

## d. Other price risk

The Company is invested in several market sectors and is therefore subject to the risk of market sentiment price movements, which includes the risk of defaults by issuers of the non-equity investments. Events in world markets may affect values as well as events within the companies in which the securities are held. The analysis of the Company's investment portfolio (page 2) shows that the majority of the investments' value is in US, United Kingdom and Canada, though it is recognised that an investment's country of domicile or of listing does not necessarily equate to its exposure to the economic conditions in that country.

The Board of Directors manages the market price risks inherent in the investment portfolios by ensuring full and timely access to relevant information from the Investment Manager and meets regularly to review investment performance. The Board monitors the Investment Manager's compliance with the Company's objectives and is directly responsible for investment strategy and asset allocation.

The Company's exposure to changes in market prices at 30th April 2022 on its quoted equity and non-equity investments was £12.0m (2021 – £20.3m). The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the total return for the year and the shareholders' equity to an increase or decrease of 12% (2021 – 22%) in the fair values of the Company's securities. This level of change is considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions.

	2022 Increase in fair value £'000	Decrease in fair value £'000	2021 Increase in fair value £'000	Decrease in fair value £'000
<b>Income statement – return on ordinary activities after taxation</b>				
Revenue return – (decrease)/increase	(7)	7	(21)	21
Capital return – increase/(decrease)	1,420	(1,420)	4,410	(4,410)
Total return on ordinary activities after taxation – increase/(decrease)	1,413	(1,412)	4,390	(4,390)
Shareholders' equity	9,133	6,307	22,374	13,595

## e. Liquidity risk

This is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Financial liabilities include the Company's credit facilities and other creditors. Financial liabilities are shown at the carrying value at the reporting date. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities represent the remaining contractual maturity. Liquidity risk is not significant as the majority of the Company's assets are cash and investments in quoted equities that are readily realisable. The Company can use its credit lines, which give it access to additional funding when required (see note 11). All current liabilities will be settled within 3 months.

## 16. Financial Instrument, risk management policies and procedures *(continued)*

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### f. Credit risk

The failure of the counterparty to a transaction to discharge its obligations under that transaction could result in the Company suffering a loss. This risk is managed by ensuring that investment transactions are carried out with a number of brokers, whose credit-standing is reviewed periodically by the Investment Manager; transactions involving derivatives are entered into only with investment banks, the credit rating of which is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Company of default; cash is held only with reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings. None of the Company's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements. With the exception of Telford Offshore Holdings Ltd (see Note 1(c)), none of the Company's financial assets are past due or impaired. Financial assets include the Company's investments and cash balances.

### g. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are either carried in the balance sheet at their fair value (investments and futures contracts), or the balance sheet amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. Where financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in a foreign currency, it is converted into the £ Sterling amount using year end rate of exchange. All investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, are quoted in active markets and are classified as level one, with the exception of the investment in Telford Offshore Holdings Ltd Perpetual, an unquoted bond and Telford Offshore Holdings Ltd ordinary shares, which have both been written down to nil value.

### h. Capital management policies and procedures

The Company'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 Board imposes borrowing limits to ensure gearing levels are appropriate to market conditions and reviews these at regular intervals. At 30th April 2022, the Company's net gearing was 57.8% (2021– 7.6%).

The Board, with the assistance of the Investment Manager monitors and reviews the broad structure of the Company's capital on an ongoing basis. This review includes the planned level of gearing, which takes account of the Investment Manager's views on the market; the need for new issues of equity shares, including issues from treasury; and the extent to which revenue in excess of that which is required to be distributed should be retained. The Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital are unchanged from the preceding accounting period.

The Company is subject to certain externally imposed capital requirements. As a public company, the Company has to have a minimum share capital of £50,000. These requirements are unchanged since last year, and the Company has complied with them.

## Alternative Performance Measures

Alternative performance measures are numerical measures of the Company's current, historical or future performance, financial position or cash flows, other than financial measures defined or specified in the applicable financial framework. The Company's applicable financial framework includes FRS 102 and the AIC SORP. The Directors assess the Company's performance against a range of criteria which are viewed as particularly relevant for closed-end investment companies.

### Discount to Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share

Discount to Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share is calculated as the difference between net asset value per share and share price, divided by net asset value per share.

		2022	2021
NAV per ordinary share	a	15.60p	36.35p
Share price (BID)	b	14.00p	26.00p
<b>Discount</b>	$(a - b) / a$	10.3%	28.5%

### Net gearing

Net gearing measures the total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents divided by shareholders funds, expressed as a percentage.

		2022	2021
Borrowings (£'000)	a	4,520	1,967
Cash (£'000)	b	59	599
Shareholders' funds (£'000)	c	7,720	17,985
<b>Net gearing</b>	$(a - b) / c$	57.8%	7.6%

### Dividend yield

Dividend yield is dividend proposed/paid, divided by share price (bid) at the year end.

	2022	2021
Dividend proposed / paid per Ordinary Share)	–	0.52p
Share price (BID) at year end	14p	26p
<b>Dividend yield</b>	–	2.0%

### Ongoing charges

The ongoing charges ratio has been prepared in accordance with the AIC recommended methodology. Total administrative expenses, as stated on the income statement, less non-recurring expenses, is divided by average shareholders' funds during the year.

	2022	2021
Total administrative expenses (£'000)	722	729
Less: non-recurring expenses (£'000)	(9)	–
<b>Ongoing charges (£'000)</b>	713	729
<b>Average net assets (£'000)</b>	13,628	16,372
<b>Ongoing charges ratio</b>	5.2%	4.5%



## Notice of Annual General Meeting

**NOTICE is hereby given** that the 23rd Annual General Meeting of Blue Planet Investment Trust plc (Registered No. SC192153) will be held at the Quakers Meeting House, 7 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL on 15th September 2022 at 11:00 am. Shareholders can direct any questions they may have with regards to the resolutions proposed at the Meeting to [info@blueplanet.eu](mailto:info@blueplanet.eu).

Shareholders can vote electronically by logging onto [www.signalshares.com](http://www.signalshares.com) and following the instructions. Shareholders can also complete a proxy form. To be valid, the form of proxy should be completed, signed and returned in accordance with the instructions printed thereon, as soon as possible, and in any event, to reach the Company's registrars, Link Group, no later than close of business on 13th September 2022 or, in the event of an adjournment, not less than 48 hours (excluding non-working days) before the time fixed for the adjourned meeting.

All resolutions will be decided by way of a poll.

The meeting will be held for the following purposes:

### [Routine business](#)

As routine business, to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following ordinary resolutions:

1. To receive the accounts for the year ended 30th April 2022, together with the reports of the Directors and auditors thereon;
2. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 30th April 2022.
3. To re-elect Mr. Russell Frith as a Director of the Company.

Russell Anthony John Frith, aged 63, is a Chartered Accountant with over 35 years' experience of business, public sector auditing and supervision and in setting accounting and regulatory standards. He commenced his career with Peat Marwick Mitchell (now KPMG) where he audited major financial services companies and subsequently joined Coopers & Lybrand's (now PWC) corporate finance team, acting as reporting accountant on acquisitions, disposals and flotations. He was finance director of The Bank of Edinburgh plc from 1991 to 1994 before joining the National Audit Office as a director. He retired from Audit Scotland in 2017 as Assistant Auditor General, providing accounting, auditing, advice and decisions to both the Auditor General and the Accounts Commission. He was a member of the Financial Reporting Advisory Board to H.M. Treasury; CIPFA/LASAAC Joint Committee (the accounting standard setter for local authorities in the UK); the UK Financial Reporting Council's Audit and Assurance Council and Chairman of its Public Sector Advisory Group and has been actively involved in setting regulatory and professional standards in the UK and Ireland. He is Chairman of the Audit & Assurance Committee of Social Security Scotland and a trustee of several charitable bodies. He was appointed a Director & Chairman of the Company on 12th March 2019. The Board believes his wide financial experience will broaden the Boards skill set and therefore recommend his re-election at the AGM.

4. To re-elect Ms. Victoria Killay as a Director of the Company.

Ms Victoria Killay aged 64, has over 30 years' experience in financial markets. Ms. Killay trained as a Financial Analyst with Merrill Lynch and Schroder Investment Management Ltd in London before joining IDS, a subsidiary of American Express, where she became a Fund Manager with special responsibility for Continental European stock markets and the United Kingdom. She was also Director of Marketing for CDC Investment Management Ltd, a UK based subsidiary of La Caisse des Depots et Consignations, one of France's largest and most respected financial institutions. For the last decade, Ms. Killay has been working as a consultant to a number of institutions in the financial sector. She was appointed a Director of the Company in June 2012. The Directors believe she has made a valuable contribution to the Board and will provide continuity of experience to the Board's deliberations and therefore recommend her re-election at the AGM notwithstanding that she has served for more than 9 years.

5. To re-elect Mr. Kenneth Murray as a Director of the Company

Mr. Kenneth Murray aged 63, the Chairman and Chief Executive of Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd the Company's Investment Manager. He commenced his career in the City of London as an Investment Analyst and was Senior Merchant Banking and Financial Sector Analyst at Greenwell Montagu Securities Limited. He held similar posts at Sheppard's & Chase Stockbrokers Limited and Wood Mackenzie & Co Limited and was a Director of Fulton Prebon International Limited (one of the world's largest money brokers). In 1990, he founded The Bank of Edinburgh and was Managing Director until its sale in 1994. He was Chief Executive of Murray Financial Corporation plc until July 2003. He is a graduate of the University of Stirling, obtaining a BSc with Honours in Economics and Computer Science. He joined the Board in June 2012 and the Directors believe it is important to have a representative of the Manager on the Board and therefore recommend his re-election at the AGM, notwithstanding that he has served for more than 9 years.

6. To re-appoint Johnston Carmichael LLP as auditor and authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

7. THAT the Directors be and are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised for the purposes of section 549(1) of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot shares up to an aggregate nominal value of £164,000, such authority to expire (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting) 15 months after the date of the passing of this resolution or at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company whichever is the earlier, but so that such authority shall allow the Company to make offers or enter into agreements before the expiry of such authority which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot relevant securities in pursuance of such offers or agreements as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.

## Notice of Annual General Meeting (*continued*)

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### Non-Routine Business

As non-routine business, to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions which will be proposed as special resolutions:

8. THAT the Directors be and are hereby empowered, until the expiry of 15 months after the date of the passing of this resolution or the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company whichever is the earlier, pursuant to section 570(1) and (2) 573(3) and (5) of the Act to:
  - (a) allot equity securities (as defined in section 560(1) of the Act) for cash pursuant to the authority conferred by resolution as if section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment; and
  - (b) sell ordinary shares (as defined in section 560(1) of the Act) in the Company if, immediately before the sale such shares are held by the Company as treasury shares (as defined in section 724(5) of the Act) ("treasury shares") for cash (as defined in section 727(2) of the Act) as if section 560(1) of the Act did not apply to any such sale, provided that this power shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities and the sale of treasury shares:
    - (i) in connection with a rights issue, open offer and other pro rata issue or offer to shareholders where the equity securities respectively attributable to the interests of all such shareholders are proportionate (or as near as may be) to the respective number of shares held by them, subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the Directors may deem necessary or expedient in relation to fractional entitlements or legal or practical problems arising under the laws of, or requirements of any regulatory body or any stock exchange in, any territory;
    - (ii) (otherwise than pursuant to sub-paragraphs (i) above) the allotment of equity securities up to in aggregate nominal value £24,891 provided that the subscription price payable in respect of any security allotted pursuant to this sub-paragraph (ii) shall not be less than the most recent unaudited net asset value of the security concerned which is available at the time of allotment; but so that this authority shall allow the Company to make offers or enter into agreements before the expiry of this authority which would or might require equity securities to be allotted, or treasury shares to be sold, after such expiry and the Directors may allot equity securities or sell treasury shares in pursuance of such offers or agreements as if the powers conferred hereby had not expired.
9. THAT the Company be and is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised for the purposes of section 693 and 701 of the Act to make market purchases (within the meaning of section 693(4) of the Act) of any of its ordinary shares of 1 pence each in the capital of the Company ("ordinary shares") 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 7,467,000;
  - (b) the minimum price which may be paid for an ordinary share shall be 1 pence which amount shall be exclusive of expenses, if any;
  - (c) the maximum price which may be paid for an ordinary share shall be not more than five per cent above the average of the middle market quotation derived from the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the five business days immediately preceding the date on which such share is contracted to be purchased; and
  - (d) unless previously renewed, revoked or varied, the authority hereby conferred shall expire 15 months after the passing of this resolution or at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company whichever is the earlier, save that the Company may prior to such expiry enter into a contract to purchase ordinary shares which will or may be executed wholly or partly after such expiry and may make purchases of ordinary shares pursuant to it as if the authorities had not expired.

By order of the Board

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd  
Company Secretary  
12th August 2022

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## Notes

1. In accordance with Regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, only those shareholders entered in the register of members of the Company as at close of business on 13th September 2022 or, if the meeting is adjourned, in the register of members at close of business on the second day prior to the day of any adjourned meeting, shall be entitled to attend, speak and vote at the meeting in respect of the number of shares registered in their name at that time. Changes to entries in the register of members after close of business on 13th September 2022 or, if the meeting is adjourned, in the register of members after close of business on the second day prior to the day of the adjourned meeting, shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend, speak or vote at the meeting or at any such adjournment. Shareholders of the Company are reminded that they have a right under section 319A of the Companies Act 2006 to ask questions at the Annual General Meeting.
2. You can vote either by logging on to [www.signalshares.com](http://www.signalshares.com) and following the instructions; by requesting a hard copy form of proxy from Link Group on Tel: (0)371 664 0300 Calls to 0371 are charged at the standard geographic rate and will vary by provider. Calls outside the United Kingdom are charged at the applicable international rate. Lines are open between 09:00 – 17:30, Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in England and Wales or; by downloading and completing a form of proxy which is available at [www.blueplanet.eu](http://www.blueplanet.eu).
3. A member entitled to attend, speak and vote at a meeting convened by the foregoing Notice is entitled to appoint a proxy or a corporate representative (who need not be a member of the Company) to attend, speak and vote instead of him/her. A member may appoint more than one proxy provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by him/her. If no name is entered, the return of the proxy form duly signed will authorise The Chairman of the Meeting to act as your proxy.

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 ([www.euroclear.com/CREST](http://www.euroclear.com/CREST)). The message must be transmitted so as to be received by the Company's agent, Link Group (CREST Participant ID: RA10), no later than 48 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 timestamp applied to the message by the CREST Applications Host) the issuer's agent is able to retrieve the message. After this time any change of instructions to a proxy appointed through CREST should be communicated to the proxy by other means. 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, Link Group (CREST Participant ID: RA10), no later than 48 hours before the time appointed for the meeting.

CREST Personal Members or other CREST sponsored members, and those CREST Members who have appointed voting service provider(s) should contact their CREST sponsor or voting service provider(s) for assistance with appointing proxies via CREST. For further information on CREST procedures, limitations and system timings please refer to the CREST Manual. We may treat as invalid a proxy appointment sent by CREST in the circumstances set out in Regulation 35(5) (a) of the Uncertified Securities Regulations 2001. In any case your proxy form must be received by the Company's registrars no later than 48 hours before the time appointed for the meeting.

4. A Form of Proxy for use at the above Meeting and the letter of power of attorney (if any) or other authority under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of such power or a copy certified in accordance with the Powers of Attorney Act 1971 or in some other manner approved by the Directors should be deposited at the office of the Company's registrar, Link Group, Central Square, 29 Wellington Street, Leeds, LS1 4DL, or by envelope addressed to FREEPOST PXS, Central Square, 29 Wellington Street, Leeds, LS1 4DL, to arrive not less than 48 hours before the time of the Meeting (disregarding any part of a day that is not a working day). Please note that delivery using this service can take up to 5 business days.
5. Completion of a Form of Proxy will not prevent shareholders from attending a Meeting and voting in person should they so wish but this will terminate the Proxy's appointment.
6. If two or more persons are jointly entitled to a share conferring the right to vote, any one of them may vote at the Meeting either in person or by proxy, but if more than one joint holder is present at the Meeting either in person or by proxy, the one whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint holding shall alone be entitled to vote in respect thereof. In any event, the names of all joint holders should be stated on the form of proxy.
7. If this form is returned without any indication as to how the person(s) appointed shall vote on the resolutions, such person(s) will exercise his/her/their discretion as to how to vote or whether to abstain from voting.
8. Information regarding this notice of Annual General Meeting including the total voting rights of members can be found on Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd.'s website [www.blueplanet.eu](http://www.blueplanet.eu).

## Summary Shareholder Information

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### Blue Planet Services and Price Information Sources

Shareholders can view the Company's share price and additional information about the Company on the website of Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd ([www.blueplanet.eu](http://www.blueplanet.eu)) and the London Stock Exchange ([www.londonstockexchange.com](http://www.londonstockexchange.com)). To find the Company's share price on the London Stock Exchange website go to the Home page and type "BLP" in the "Price Search" field.

### Registrars

For change of address, notification of death of shareholder, queries about shareholding, proxy, warrant or dividend, lost or destroyed certificates and confirmation of holding, please contact:

Link Group  
Central Square  
29 Wellington Street  
Leeds  
LS1 4DL

[shareholderenquiries@linkgroup.com](mailto:shareholderenquiries@linkgroup.com)

0371 664 0300 (calls are charged at the standard geographic rate and will vary by provider. Calls outside the United Kingdom will be charged at the applicable international rate. Lines are open 9am-5.30pm Mon-Fri).

[www.linkassetsservices.com](http://www.linkassetsservices.com)

Shareholders can manage holdings held in their own name by accessing the shareholder portal at the above address. Through this portal shareholders can:

- View current shareholdings.
- Change address.
- Provide contact details: email address, telephone number and mobile number.
- Provide bank details for dividend payments.

Note: Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd does not hold individual shareholder details. Please contact your broker for a formal share valuation, to buy or to sell shares. Share prices are available from the London Stock Exchange: [www.londonstockexchange.com](http://www.londonstockexchange.com) and from a range of national press publications and electronic information services.

## Retail Distribution of Investment Company Shares

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Blue Planet Investment Trust plc currently conducts its affairs so that the shares issued by the Company can be recommended by Independent Financial Advisers to ordinary retail investors in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's rules in relation to non-mainstream investment products and intends to continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

The shares are excluded from the Financial Conduct Authority's restrictions which apply to non-mainstream investment products because they are shares in an investment trust.

## Officers and Advisors

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### Directors

Russell Frith (Non-Executive Chairman)  
Victoria Killay  
Kenneth Murray

### Registered Office

17 Grosvenor Crescent  
Edinburgh EH12 5EL  
Telephone No: +44 131 466 6666  
e-mail: [info@blueplanet.eu](mailto:info@blueplanet.eu)  
[www.blueplanet.eu](http://www.blueplanet.eu)

### Custodians

Caceis Investor Services  
Broadwalk House  
5 Appold Street  
London  
EC2A 2AG

Interactive Brokers (U.K.) Ltd  
Level 20 Heron Tower  
110 Bishopsgate  
London  
EC2N 4AY



### Investment Manager, Administrator and Company Secretary

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd  
17 Grosvenor Crescent  
Edinburgh  
Telephone No: +44 131 466 66 66  
E-mail: [info@blueplanet.eu](mailto:info@blueplanet.eu)  
[www.blueplanet.eu](http://www.blueplanet.eu)

### Registrars

Link Group  
10th Floor, Central Square  
29 Wellington Street  
Leeds LS1 4DL  
Shareholder Helpline No: 0371 664 0300 (calls are charged at the standard geographic rate and will vary by provider. Calls outside the UK will be charged at the applicable international rate. Lines are open 9am – 5.30pm (Mon-Fri))  
E-mail: [shareholderenquiries@linkgroup.com](mailto:shareholderenquiries@linkgroup.com)  
[www.linkgroup.eu](http://www.linkgroup.eu)

### Statutory Auditor

Johnston Carmichael LLP  
7-11 Melville Street  
Edinburgh  
EH3 7PE

### Bankers

Lloyds Banking Group plc  
1st Floor  
48 Chiswell Street  
London EC1Y 4XX



Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.  
Blue Planet Investment Trust plc is a member of the Association of Investment Companies.  
Blue Planet Investment Trust plc is a public company, limited by shares



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[www.blueplanet.eu](http://www.blueplanet.eu)