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True Potential OEIC 3 Annual Report

for the year ended 30 April 2024

Contents

True Potential Administration (trading name of True Potential Administration LLP), as ACD, presents herewith the True Potential OEIC 3 Annual Report for the year ended 30 April 2024.

True Potential OEIC 3 ('the Company') is an authorised open-ended investment company with variable capital ('ICVC') further to an authorisation order dated 28 April 2016. The Company is incorporated under registration number IC001060. It is a UK UCITS scheme complying with the investment and borrowing powers rules in the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL'), as published by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').

The Company was founded as an umbrella company. An unlimited number of Sub-Funds may be included in the umbrella and the ACD may create additional Sub-Funds with the approval of the Depositary and of the FCA. The Sub-Funds represent segregated portfolios of assets and, accordingly, the assets of a Sub-Fund belong exclusively to that Sub-Fund and shall not be used or made available to discharge (indirectly or directly) the liabilities of claim against, any other person or body, and any other Sub-Fund and shall not be available for any such purpose.

The ACD is of the opinion that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements as the assets of the Company consist predominantly of securities which are readily realisable and, accordingly, the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Further, appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, have been used in the preparation of these financial statements and applicable accounting standards have been followed.

The shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company.

The Company has no Directors other than the ACD.

The base currency of the Company is UK sterling.

The Instrument of Incorporation can be inspected at the offices of the ACD.

Copies of the Prospectus and Key Investor Information Documents ('KIIDs') are available on request free of charge from the ACD.

Cross holdings

In the reporting year, no Sub-Fund held shares of any other Sub-Fund in the umbrella.

Investment objective and policy

The investment objective and policy of each Sub-Fund is disclosed within the Investment Manager's report of the individual Sub-Funds.

Sub-Funds

There are currently 9 Sub-Funds available in the Company:

True Potential Allianz Cautious

True Potential Allianz Balanced

True Potential Allianz Growth

True Potential Growth-Aligned Defensive

True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious

True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced

True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth

True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive

True Potential Global Managed

Sub-Funds (continued)

There are 3 Sub-Funds in the Company that are feeder funds to the following master funds.

Feeder Fund	Master Fund
True Potential Allianz Cautious	Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund
True Potential Allianz Balanced	Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund
True Potential Allianz Growth	Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund

Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund, Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund and Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund are Sub-Funds of Allianz International Investment Funds. Copies of the Interim and Annual reports of the above master funds are available from www.allianzglobalinvestors.co.uk.

Changes affecting the Company in the year

Depositary, Custodian, Fund Administration, and Transfer Agency services moved from HSBC Bank plc to Northern Trust Company on 06 November 2023. From the same date Northern Trust was also appointed as the fund Registrar.

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, I hereby certify the Annual Report on behalf of the ACD, True Potential Administration LLP.

Brian Shearing

Executive Partner

True Potential Administration LLP

30 August 2024

Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's Responsibilities

The Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL') published by the FCA, requires the Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD') to prepare financial statements for each annual accounting year which give a true and fair view of the financial position of each Sub-Fund and of the net revenue and net capital losses on the property of each Sub-Fund for the year.

In preparing the financial statements the ACD is responsible for:

- selecting suitable accounting policies and then applying them consistently;
- making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- following UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland;
- complying with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds published by The Investment Association in May 2014, as amended in 2017;
- keeping proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the financial statements as prepared comply with the above requirements;
- assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so;
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities; and
- the maintenance and integrity of the Company's information on the ACD's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The ACD is responsible for the management of the Company in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus and COLL.

Statement of the Depositary's Responsibilities in Respect of the Scheme and Report of the Depositary to the Shareholders of True Potential OEIC 3 ("the Company") for the year ended 30 April 2024

The Depositary must ensure that the Company is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/1228), as amended, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together "the Regulations"), the Company's Instrument of Incorporation and Prospectus (together "the Scheme documents") as detailed below.

The Depositary must in the context of its role act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the Company and its investors. The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of all custodial assets and maintaining a record of all other assets of the Company in accordance with the Regulations.

The Depositary must ensure that:

- the Company's cash flows are properly monitored and that cash of the Company is booked into the cash accounts in accordance with the Regulations;
- the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of shares are carried out in accordance with the Regulations;
- the value of shares of the Company are calculated in accordance with the Regulations;
- any consideration relating to transactions in the Company's assets is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits;
- the Company's income is applied in accordance with the Regulations; and
- the instructions of the Authorised Corporate Director ("the ACD"), are carried out (unless they conflict with the Regulations).

The Depositary also has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that Company is managed in accordance with the Regulations and Scheme documents in relation to the investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Company.

Having carried out such procedures as we consider necessary to discharge our responsibilities as depositary of the Company, it is our opinion, based on the information available to us and the explanations provided, that in all material respects the Company, acting through the ACD:

(i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Company's shares and the application of the Company's income in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Company; and

(ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Company.

Northern Trust Investor Services Limited

UK Trustee and Depositary Services

02 May 2024

Independent auditors' report to the Shareholders of True Potential OEIC 3

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of True Potential OEIC 3 (the "Company"):

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and each of the sub-funds as at 30 April 2024 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the scheme property of the Company and each of the sub-funds for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law), the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds, the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook and the Instrument of Incorporation.

True Potential OEIC 3 is an Open Ended Investment Company ('OEIC') with nine sub-funds. The financial statements of the Company comprise the financial statements of each of the sub-funds. We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheets as at 30 April 2024; the Statements of total return, and the Statements of change in net assets attributable to shareholders for the year then ended; the Distribution tables; the accounting policies; and the Notes to the financial statements.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 or any sub-funds' ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Authorised Corporate Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the Company's or any sub-funds' ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 based on these responsibilities.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook requires us also to report certain opinions as described below.

Authorised Corporate Director's Report

In our opinion, the information given in the Authorised Corporate Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the Authorised Corporate Director for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's responsibilities, the Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Authorised Corporate Director is also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for assessing the Company's and each of the sub-funds 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 Authorised Corporate Director either intends to wind up or terminate the Company or individual sub-fund, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 auditors' 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.

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.

Based on our understanding of the Company/industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements, in particular those parts of the sourcebook which may directly impact on the determination of amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue or to increase the net asset value of the Company or the sub-funds. Audit procedures performed included:

- Discussions with the Authorised Corporate Director, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Reviewing relevant meeting minutes, including those of the Authorised Corporate Director's board of directors;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, specifically any journals posted as part of the financial year end close process; and
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, 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 deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's shareholders as a body in accordance with paragraph 4.5.12 of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook as required by paragraph 67(2) of the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Opinion on matter required by the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook

In our opinion, we have obtained all the information and explanations we consider necessary for the purposes of the audit.

Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook exception reporting

Under the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook we are also required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Edinburgh
30 August 2024

Accounting policies of True Potential OEIC 3

for the year ended 30 April 2024

The accounting policies relate to the Sub-Funds within the Company.

A Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investments. They have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds ('the SORP') published by The Investment Association in May 2014, as amended in 2017.

The ACD has considered a detailed assessment of the Company and its Sub-Funds' ability to meet their liabilities as they fall due, including liquidity, declines in global capital markets and investor redemption levels. Based on this assessment, the Sub-Funds continue to be open for trading and the ACD is satisfied the Sub-Funds have adequate financial resources to continue in operation for at least the next 12 months and accordingly it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

B Valuation of investments

The purchase and sale of investments are included up to close of business on 30 April 2024, being the last business day.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised when a legally binding and unconditional right to obtain, or an obligation to deliver an asset arises.

True Potential Allianz Cautious, True Potential Allianz Balanced and True Potential Allianz Growth invest all or substantially all of their capital in F accumulation classes of the following Sub-Funds of Allianz International Investment Funds: Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund, Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund, Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund (the "masterfunds"). These investments have been valued at fair value, which is deemed to be the net asset value per share reported in the comparative tables in the Allianz International Investment Funds Final Report & Accounts at the end of the accounting year, 30 April 2024.

Investments in True Potential Allianz Cautious, True Potential Allianz Balanced and True Potential Allianz Growth are stated at their fair value at the balance sheet date. In determining fair value, the valuation point is 12pm on 30 April 2024 with reference to quoted bid prices from reliable external sources.

Investments in True Potential Growth-Aligned Defensive, True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious, True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced, True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth, True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive and True Potential Global Managed are stated at their fair value at the balance sheet date. In determining fair value, the valuation point is 3pm on 30 April 2024 with reference to quoted bid prices from reliable external sources.

Collective investment schemes are valued at the bid price for dual priced funds and at the single price for single priced funds.

Collective investment schemes within True Potential Allianz Cautious, True Potential Allianz Balanced and True Potential Allianz Growth are valued at the most recent published price prior to 12pm on 30 April 2024.

Collective investment schemes within True Potential Growth-Aligned Defensive, True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious, True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced, True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth, True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive and True Potential Global Managed are valued at the most recent published price prior to 3pm on 30 April 2024.

Derivatives are valued at the price which would be required to close out the contract at the balance sheet date.

C Foreign exchange

The base currency of the Sub-Fund is UK sterling which is taken to be the Sub-Fund's functional currency.

All transactions in foreign currencies are converted into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of such transactions. The resulting exchange differences are disclosed in note 2 of the Notes to the financial statements of the individual Sub-Funds.

Any foreign currency assets and liabilities at the end of the accounting period are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.

D Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the Statement of total return on the following basis:

Dividends from quoted equity instruments and non-equity shares are recognised as revenue, net of attributable tax credits on the date when the securities are quoted ex-dividend.

Overseas dividends are recognised as revenue gross of any withholding tax and the tax consequences are recognised within the tax expense.

D Revenue (continued)

Distributions from collective investment schemes are recognised as revenue on the date the securities are quoted ex-dividend. Equalisation on distributions from collective investment schemes is deducted from the cost of the investment and does not form part of the Sub-Fund's distribution.

Distributions from collective investment schemes which are re-invested on behalf of the Sub-Fund are recognised as revenue on the date the securities are quoted ex-dividend and form part of the Sub-Fund's distribution.

Distributions from reporting offshore funds are recognised as revenue when the reported distribution rate is available and forms part of the Sub-Fund's distribution.

Special dividends are treated as either revenue or a repayment of capital depending on the facts of each particular case.

Interest on bank deposits and short-term deposits is recognised on an accruals basis.

Interest on debt securities is recognised on an effective yield basis. Accrued interest purchased and sold on interest bearing securities is excluded from the capital cost of these securities and dealt with as part of the revenue of the Sub-Funds. The amortised amounts are accounted for as revenue or as an expense and form part of the distributable revenue of the Sub-Funds.

Management fee rebates agreed in respect of holdings in other collective investment schemes are recognised on an accruals basis and are allocated to revenue or capital being determined by the allocation of the expense in the collective investment scheme held.

E Expenses

Bank interest paid is charged to revenue.

A performance related fee may be payable to the Investment Manager in respect of True Potential Growth-Aligned Defensive, True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious, True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced, True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth, True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive and True Potential Global Managed. In order for a performance fee to be payable in respect of a performance period, the Net Asset Value per share of the relevant class on the relevant day without deduction of any accrued performance fee (the Final Net Asset Value per share) must exceed the performance fee high watermark. Performance fees calculated are charged to revenue on an accruals basis.

F Allocation of revenue and expenses to multiple types of shares

All revenue and expenses which are directly attributable to a particular type of share are allocated to that type. All revenue and expenses which are attributable to the Sub-Fund are allocated to the Sub-Fund and are normally allocated across the type of share pro rata to the net asset value of each type of share on a daily basis.

G Taxation

Tax payable on profits is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise. The tax effects of tax losses available to carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which these losses can be utilised.

UK corporation tax is provided as amounts to be paid/recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at 30 April 2024 to pay more or less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current rates and tax laws. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provision for deferred tax assets are only made to the extent the timing differences are expected to be of future benefit.

All foreign dividend revenue is recognised as a gross amount which includes any withholding tax deducted at source. Where foreign tax is withheld in excess of the applicable treaty rate a tax debtor is recognised to the extent that the overpayment is considered recoverable.

When a disposal of a holding in a non-reporting offshore fund is made, any gain is an offshore income gain and tax will be charged to capital. There may be instances where tax relief is due to revenue for the utilisation of excess management expenses.

H Efficient Portfolio Management

Where appropriate, certain permitted instruments such as derivatives or forward currency contracts may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management purposes. Where such instruments are used to protect or enhance revenue, the revenue or expenses derived there from are included in the Statement of total return as revenue related items and form part of the distribution. Where such instruments are used to protect or enhance capital, the gains and losses derived there from are included in the Statement of total return as capital related items.

I Dilution adjustment

A dilution adjustment is an adjustment to the share price which is determined by the ACD in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook. The ACD may make a dilution adjustment to the price of a share (which means that the price of a share is above or below that which would have resulted from mid-market valuation) for the purposes of reducing dilution in the Sub-Fund (or to recover an amount which it has already paid or is reasonably expected to pay in the future) in relation to the issue or cancellation of shares. Please refer to the Prospectus for further information.

J Distribution Policies

i Basis of distribution

The distribution policy is to distribute all available revenue after deduction of expenses payable from revenue. Distributions attributable to income shares are paid to shareholders. Distributions attributable to accumulation shares are re-invested in the relevant class on behalf of the shareholders.

ii Unclaimed distributions

Distributions to shareholders outstanding after 6 years are taken to the capital property of the Sub-Fund.

iii Revenue

All revenue is included in the final distribution with reference to policy D.

iv Expenses

Expenses incurred against the revenue of the Sub-Fund are included in the final distribution, subject to any expense which may be transferred to capital for the purpose of calculating the distribution, with reference to policy E.

v Equalisation

Group 2 shares are shares purchased on or after the previous XD date and before the current XD date. Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. Equalisation is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholders but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes. Equalisation per share is disclosed in the Distribution table.

vi Revenue Deficit

When expenses exceed the revenue of the Sub-Funds no distribution will be made and the revenue deficit will be met by the capital property of the Sub-Funds.

True Potential Allianz Cautious

Investment Manager's report

True Potential Allianz Cautious (the 'Sub-Fund') is a feeder fund. The master fund is the Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund. Under COLL rules the feeder fund must have a minimum investment in the master fund of 85%. The Investment Manager's intention is that the feeder fund will be invested in the master fund as closely as possible to 100%.

Investment Objective and Policy

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve long term capital growth. The Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its assets in the master fund, the investment objective of which is to achieve long term capital growth. The level of risk of the master fund is expected to be approximately 50% of the volatility of global equities defined by a Global basket of equities GBP, based on monthly data over a rolling five-year period. This volatility level may fluctuate in the short term, and the target is not guaranteed.

No other investments other than that in the master fund will be made, however, the Sub-Fund will hold an appropriate level of cash to allow for the day to day running of the Sub-Fund and payment of expenses due from the Sub-Fund.

Derivatives and forward transactions may not be used for investment purposes or for Efficient Portfolio Management by the Sub-Fund directly but may be invested in by the master fund.

Please be aware that there is no guarantee that capital will be preserved.

The information below is an extract relating to the Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund into which the Sub-Fund invests up to 100% of its assets. It is provided to aid investors in understanding the underlying investments into which their investment in the Sub-Fund relates.

Sub-Investment Activities

Over the 12 months under review, 1 May 2023 to 30 April 2024, the Sub-Fund's net total return was 6.37%.

Market Background

Global equities surged over year under review, despite the second half starting on a weak note as the escalating violence between Israel and Hamas sparked concerns the conflict may spread to the wider region. However, global stocks subsequently rebounded strongly as major central banks, led by the US Federal Reserve, signalled that rates had likely peaked and borrowing costs could be lowered in 2024. The rally was led by the US and Japanese markets, while Chinese equities were a notable exception, closing the period lower. At a sector level, information technology, communication services, financials and industrials stocks performed the best, with energy and consumer staples rising the least.

Global bonds rallied as investors priced in multiple rate cuts in 2024. Towards the end of December 2023, the yield on the 10-year US Treasury bond fell below 4.0% for the first time since July, while the 10-year German Bund yield traded as low as 2.0% for the first time in a year. While bond yields backed up slightly in the first quarter of 2024 as hopes faded that rates may be cut as early as March, they still closed the period 30-40 basis points lower than their levels at the end of September 2023. Corporate bonds outperformed government debt, with high-yield bonds delivering the strongest gains.

Inflation rates eased, although escalating tensions in the Red Sea raised fears of another inflationary spike due to higher shipping costs and extended delivery times. Central banks pivoted to a more dovish stance, suggesting that rates had peaked and could likely be lowered in 2024, but stressed that they would be in no rush to reduce borrowing costs quickly. In March, the Bank of Japan finally ended its below-zero interest rate policy, while the Swiss National Bank became the first major central bank to lower rates this cycle.

The British pound rallied against other major currencies as still sticky UK inflation meant the Bank of England was expected to start cutting rates later than other central banks. The euro also gained against the US dollar and the Japanese yen amid signs that economic activity in the eurozone was starting to accelerate. Whereas the European Central Bank has refused to comment on the number of rate cuts it may enact during 2024, the US Federal Reserve has signalled that it expects to cut rates at least three times.

Commodity prices were mixed. Oil prices fell as fears of supply disruptions in the Middle East, production cuts from Opec+ and rising concerns over attacks in the Red Sea were offset by abundant supply. Oil prices initially moved higher in April as Iran sent hundreds of rockets into Israel in retaliation for an alleged Israeli attack on Iran's embassy in Syria. Nevertheless, after the brief tit-for-tat exchange, tensions between the two countries appeared to calm a little, helping Brent crude to close the month slightly lower at just under USD 85 a barrel, compared with over USD 90 at the start of the period. In contrast, gold prices rallied, touching a fresh high of more than USD 2,200 an ounce, boosted by the US Federal Reserve's more dovish tone. Industrial metals surged on signs of improvement in China, with copper prices rising to a two-year high.

Portfolio Review

Strategic Asset Allocation

The fund's medium-term Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) reflects the asset allocation that seeks to achieve the fund's objectives over the next 12-18 months. The fund aims to maximise returns whilst delivering the required level of risk which, for the Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund, is equivalent to 50% of global equities. Over shorter time horizons, the asset allocation is tactically varied with the aim of either enhancing return or mitigating risks.

We carried out a full review of the SAA at the end of the review period and implemented the changes in April 2024. The updated SAA seeks to further diversify across both equity and bonds markets through a reduction in UK and US bias. For non-equity growth assets, the SAA offers exposure to both emerging market debt and global high yield. Within the defensive assets, the SAA contains an allocation to UK gilts, global government and corporate bonds. We performed an annual health check during Q1 2024 and confirmed the existing allocations met the objectives stated above.

Tactical Asset Allocation

- Increased UK equities through FTSE 100 options. This is sized to be c1% delta-adjusted position (underlying notional c2%), call option at 8450 versus put at 7800. Given the speed of the recent move, we wanted to implement via options to give us some mitigation for small market pullbacks, whilst the ability to benefit from the positive momentum.
- Increased US equities through an ETF. This trade was due to the rotation from Australian equities to US equities as part of our SAA review. The trades were relatively small as we reduced our tactical US overweight as part of this process.
- Increased inflation linked bonds in Cautious fund through an ETF. This trade was due to the rotation from nominals to linkers as part of our SAA review.
- Reduced US equity overweight: Combination of drivers leading to a reduced size of overweight. From a fundamental perspective, the earnings season has been mixed (generally earnings/ sales surprise to upside, but market response to disappointments have been larger than normal). Also seeing strength of the momentum starting to wane. The reduction in US also driven by aim to manage total equity risk, whilst increasing UK.
- Decreased nominal government bonds. Primarily driven by our momentum signal deteriorating for bonds, overriding more attractive valuations argument now. The position change also reflects the higher probability of a 'no-landing' economic scenario.

Investment strategy and outlook

Overall Portfolio Positioning

- We hold an overweight to equities within the funds (c3.0%). From a fundamental perspective, economic activity has started the year stronger than expected; earnings have been reasonably robust. Our market cycle/ momentum signals continue to advocate equity overweight positions. Our key overweight allocations are in Japan, the US and European equities, whilst we are underweight China A shares.
- Within fixed income, our duration is close to neutral. We are overweight sovereigns, driven by gilts and Chinese government bonds but underweight credit (across investment grade, high yield and emerging market debt) – preferring to take risk in equities.
- In addition to the above, the funds continue to run more granular alpha strategies. Within equities we hold a Russell 1000 value future, Russell 2000 small cap future and a European Basic Resources ETF. Within fixed income, we hold a US 5s10s steepener position and a position in Asian High Yield. Within commodities we have a satellite position in industrial metals.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2024

The following represents all the purchases and sales in the year to reflect a clearer picture of the investment activities.

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	18,444
Total cost of purchases for the year	18,444

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	46,851
Total proceeds from sales for the year	46,851

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes - 99.38% (99.51%)			
Allianz International Investment Funds -			
Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	230,548,737	344,624	99.38
Portfolio of investments		344,624	99.38
Other net assets		2,134	0.62
Total net assets		346,758	100.00

The investment is a regulated collective investment scheme within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 April 2023.

Risk and reward profile

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-Fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-Fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

← Typically lower rewards, lower risk | Typically higher rewards, higher risk →

1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7

The Sub-Fund is in a medium category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen to some extent. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

The price of the Sub-Fund and any income from it can go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Where the master fund invests into other investment funds, they may invest in different assets, countries or economic sectors and therefore have different risk profiles not in line with those of the Sub-Fund.

Where the master fund invests in bonds, there is a risk the bond issuer may fail to meet its repayments. This is usually a greater risk for bonds that produce a higher level of income. Changes in interest rates, inflation and the creditworthiness of the bond issuer may also affect the bond's market value.

The master fund is entitled to use derivative instruments for investment and Efficient Portfolio Management purposes. Derivatives may not achieve their intended purpose. Their prices may move up or down significantly over relatively short periods of time which may result in losses greater than the amount paid. This could adversely impact the value of the Sub-Fund.

The organisation from which the master fund buys a derivative may fail to carry out its obligations, which could also cause losses to the Sub-Fund.

For further information please refer to the KIID.

For full details on risk factors for the Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

There have been no changes to the risk and reward indicator during the year.

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

A statement on the climate related financial disclosures was published prior to 30 June 2024 at https://www.truepotential.co.uk/fund-administration/#fund-documents.

Comparative table

The following disclosures give a shareholder an indication of the performance of a share in the Sub-Fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each share. Operating charges are those charges incurred in operating the Sub-Fund and direct transaction costs are costs incurred when purchasing or selling securities in the portfolio of investments.

	A Accumulation		
	2024	2023	2022
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	128.80	133.31	139.36
Return before operating charges*	9.49	(3.37)	(4.81)
Operating charges	(1.10)	(1.14)	(1.24)
Return after operating charges*	8.39	(4.51)	(6.05)
Distributions+	(2.49)	(1.84)	(0.89)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	2.49	1.84	0.89
Closing net asset value per share	137.19	128.80	133.31
* after direct transaction costs of: ++	0.00	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	6.51%	(3.38%)	(4.34%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	346,758	350,152	351,504
Closing number of shares	252,760,185	271,858,287	263,671,169
Operating charges+++	0.84%	0.89%	0.89%
Direct transaction costs	0.00	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	138.50	133.00	143.70
Lowest share price (p)	125.10	121.70	132.80

+Rounded to 2 decimal places.

++The direct transaction costs include those of the master fund, Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund.

+++The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). The OCF consists principally of the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which the share class may incur in a year as it is calculated on historical data. Included within the OCF are synthetic costs which included the OCF of the underlying funds weighted on the basis of their investment proportion.

Investments carry risk. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

Distribution table

for the year ended 30 April 2024

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.08.24	group 1	final	2.490	-	2.490	1.840
30.08.24	group 2	final	2.332	0.158	2.490	1.840

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholder but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Accumulation distribution

Holders of accumulation shares should add the distributions received thereon to the cost of the shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 May 2023
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2023 to 30 April 2024

Financial statements - True Potential Allianz Cautious

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital gains/(losses)	2		16,645		(16,638)
Revenue	3	9,681		8,160	
Expenses	4	(2,100)		(2,238)	
Net revenue before taxation		7,581		5,922	
Taxation	5	(1,294)		(958)	
Net revenue after taxation			6,287		4,964
Total return/(deficit) before distributions			22,932		(11,674)
Distributions	6		(6,287)		(4,962)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			16,645		(16,636)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders			350,152		351,504
Amounts receivable on issue of shares		40,164		94,612	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares		(66,497)		(84,330)	
			(26,333)		10,282
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			16,645		(16,636)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares	6		6,294		5,002
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders			346,758		350,152

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		344,624	348,435
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	2,048	3,382
Cash and bank balances	8	770	1,025
Total assets		347,442	352,842
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(684)	(2,690)
Total liabilities		(684)	(2,690)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		346,758	350,152

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2024

1. Accounting policies

   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital gains/(losses)

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – net gains/(losses)	16,645	(16,638)
Net capital gains/(losses)	16,645	(16,638)

3. Revenue

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	1,110	1,130
Unfranked investment income	8,544	7,018
Bank interest	27	11
HMRC interest received	-	1
Total revenue	9,681	8,160

4. Expenses

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	2,100	2,238
Total expenses	2,100	2,238

The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, investment management fees and other permitted charges relating to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

The annual management charge included an audit fee of £13,790 inclusive of VAT (2023: £12,258 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	1,294	958
Total taxation (note 5b)	1,294	958

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2023: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2023: 20%).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

5. Taxation (continued)

The differences are explained below:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	7,581	5,922
Corporation tax @ 20%	1,516	1,184
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(222)	(226)
Total taxation (note 5a)	1,294	958

6. Distributions

The distributions take account of revenue added on the issue of shares and revenue deducted on the cancellation of shares and comprise:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	6,294	5,002
	6,294	5,002
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	66	(278)
Amounts added on issue of shares	(73)	238
Total net distributions	6,287	4,962

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	6,287	4,964
Undistributed revenue carried forward	-	(2)
Distributions	6,287	4,962

Details of the distribution per share are disclosed in the Distribution table.

7. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	257	1,360
Sales awaiting settlement	511	1,159
Accrued revenue	2	-
Recoverable income tax	1,278	863
Total debtors	2,048	3,382

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

8. Cash and bank balances

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	770	1,025
Total cash and bank balances	770	1,025

9. Other creditors

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	264	2,150
Purchases awaiting settlement	255	355
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	165	185
Total accrued expenses	165	185
Total other creditors	684	2,690

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2023: same).

11. Share classes

The following reflects the change in shares in issue for each share class in the year:

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	271,858,287
Total shares issued in the year	31,240,101
Total shares cancelled in the year	(50,338,203)
Closing shares in issue	252,760,185

For the year ended 30 April 2024, the annual management charge is 0.59% (2023: 0.64%). The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, Investment Manager's fee and other permitted charges to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

Further information in respect of the return per share is disclosed in the Comparative table.

On the winding up of a Sub-Fund, all the assets of the Sub-Fund will be realised and apportioned to the share classes in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Shareholders will receive their respective share of the proceeds, net of liabilities and the expenses incurred in the termination in accordance with the FCA regulations. Each share class has the same rights on winding up.

12. Related party transactions

True Potential Administration LLP, as ACD, is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Sub-Fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Sub-Fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 9.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per A Accumulation share has increased from 137.19p to 140.82p as at 23 August 2024. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to advisers, brokers and dealers; levies by regulatory agencies and security exchanges; and transfer taxes and duties.

Commission is a charge which is deducted from the proceeds of the sale of securities and added to the cost of the purchase of securities. This charge is a payment to advisers, brokers and dealers in respect of their services in executing the trades.

Tax is payable on the purchase of securities in the United Kingdom. It may be the case that 'other taxes' will be charged on the purchase of securities in countries other than the United Kingdom.

The total purchases and sales and the related direct transaction costs incurred in these transactions are as follows:

	Purchases before transaction costs	Other expenses		Purchases after transaction costs*
2024	£000s	£000s	%	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	18,444	-	-	18,444
Total	18,444	-		18,444

	Purchases before transaction costs	Other expenses		Purchases after transaction costs*
2023	£000s	£000s	%	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	53,251	-	-	53,251
Total	53,251	-		53,251

	Sales before transaction costs	Other expenses		Sales after transaction costs
2024	£000s	£000s	%	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	46,863	(12)	0.03	46,851
Total	46,863	(12)		46,851

	Sales before transaction costs	Other expenses		Sales after transaction costs*
2023	£000s	£000s	%	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	45,032	-	-	45,032
Total	45,032	-		45,032

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

14. Transaction costs (continued)

Summary of direct transaction costs

The following represents the total of each type of transaction cost, expressed as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's average net asset value in the year:

2024	£000s	% of average net asset value
Other Expenses	12	0.00

2023		
Other Expenses	-	-

b Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread is calculated as the difference between the bid and offer value of the portfolio as a percentage of the offer value.

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.00% (2023: 0.00%).

15. Risk management policies

In pursuing the Sub-Fund’s investment objective, as set out in the Prospectus, the following are accepted by the ACD as being the main risks from the Sub-Fund’s holding of financial instruments, either directly or indirectly through its underlying holdings. These are presented with the ACD’s policy for managing these risks. To ensure these risks are consistently and effectively managed these are continually reviewed by the risk committee, a body appointed by the ACD, which sets the risk appetite and ensures continued compliance with the management of all known risks.

a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund’s financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices and comprise three elements: other price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk.

(i) Other price risk

The Sub-Fund’s exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main elements of the portfolio of investments exposed to this risk are collective investment schemes.

The sole investment of True Potential Allianz Cautious is Allianz International Investment Funds – Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund. If the value of the Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund declines, or is otherwise adversely affected, this will have an adverse effect on the Sub-Fund.

At 30 April 2024, if the price of the investments held by the Sub-Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £17,231,000 (2023: £17,421,761).

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of investments or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of exchange rate movements. Investment in overseas securities or holdings of foreign currency cash will provide direct exposure to currency risk as a consequence of the movement in foreign exchange rates against sterling. Investments in UK securities investing in overseas securities will give rise to indirect exposure to currency risk. These fluctuations can also affect the profitability of some UK companies, and thus their market prices, as sterling’s relative strength or weakness can affect export prospects, the value of overseas earnings in sterling terms, and the prices of imports sold in the UK.

The Sub-Fund had no significant exposure to foreign currency in the current or previous year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year, the Sub-Fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances.

The amount of revenue receivable from bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

In the event of a change in interest rates, there would be no material impact upon the net assets of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

Derivative contracts are not used to hedge against the exposure to interest rate risk.

There is no significant exposure to interest bearing securities at the balance sheet date.

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This includes counterparty risk and issuer risk.

The Depositary has appointed the custodian to provide custody services for the assets of the Sub-Fund. There is a counterparty risk that the custodian could cease to be in a position to provide custody services to the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's investments (excluding cash) are ring fenced hence the risk is considered to be negligible.

The Sub-Fund holds cash and cash deposits with financial institutions which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk. The credit rating of the financial institution is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Sub-Fund of default.

Holdings in collective investment schemes are subject to direct credit risk. The exposure to pooled investment vehicles is unrated.

c Liquidity risk

A significant risk is the cancellation of shares which investors may wish to sell and that securities may have to be sold in order to fund such cancellations if insufficient cash is held at the bank to meet this obligation. If there were significant requests for the redemption of shares at a time when a large proportion of the portfolio of investments were not easily tradable due to market volumes or market conditions, the ability to fund those redemptions would be impaired and it might be necessary to suspend dealings in shares in the Sub-Fund.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

To ensure this, the fair value pricing committee is a body appointed by the ACD to analyse, review and vote on price adjustments/maintenance where no current secondary market exists and/or where there are potential liquidity issues that would affect the disposal of an asset. In addition, the committee may also consider adjustments to the Sub-Fund's price should the constituent investments be exposed to closed markets during general market volatility or instability.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2024
	£000s
Quoted prices	-
Observable market data*	344,624
Unobservable data	-
	344,624

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	-
Observable market data*	348,435
Unobservable data	-
	348,435

*The following security is valued in the portfolio of investments using the valuation technique:

Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund: The shares have been valued at fair value, which is deemed to be the net asset value per share (£1.495) reported in the comparative tables in the Allianz International Investment Funds Final Report & Accounts at the end of the accounting year, 30 April 2024 (30 April 2023: £1.396).

True Potential Allianz Balanced

Investment Manager's report

True Potential Allianz Balanced (the 'Sub-Fund') is a feeder fund. The master fund is the Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund. Under COLL rules the feeder fund must have a minimum investment in the master fund of 85%. The Investment Manager's intention is that the feeder fund will be invested in the master fund as closely as possible to 100%.

Investment Objective and Policy

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve long term capital growth. The Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its assets in the master fund, the investment objective of which is to achieve long term capital growth. The level of risk of the master fund is expected to be approximately 65% of the volatility of global equities defined by a Global basket of equities GBP, based on monthly data over a rolling five year period. This volatility level may fluctuate in the short term, and this target is not guaranteed.

No other investments other than that in the master fund will be made, however, the Sub-Fund will hold an appropriate level of cash to allow for the day to day running of the Sub-Fund and payment of expenses due from the Sub-Fund.

Derivatives and forward transactions may not be used for investment purposes or for Efficient Portfolio Management by the Sub-Fund directly but may be invested in by the master fund.

Please be aware that there is no guarantee that capital will be preserved.

The information below is an extract relating to the Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund into which the Sub-Fund invests up to 100% of its assets. It is provided to aid investors In understanding the underlying investments into which their investment in the Sub-Fund relates.

Sub-Investment Activities

Over the 12 months under review, 1 May 2023 to 30 April 2024, the Sub-Fund's net total return was 9.23%.

Market Background

Global equities surged over year under review, despite the second half starting on a weak note as the escalating violence between Israel and Hamas sparked concerns the conflict may spread to the wider region. However, global stocks subsequently rebounded strongly as major central banks, led by the US Federal Reserve, signalled that rates had likely peaked and borrowing costs could be lowered in 2024. The rally was led by the US and Japanese markets, while Chinese equities were a notable exception, closing the period lower. At a sector level, information technology, communication services, financials and industrials stocks performed the best, with energy and consumer staples rising the least.

Global bonds rallied as investors priced in multiple rate cuts in 2024. Towards the end of December 2023, the yield on the 10-year US Treasury bond fell below 4.0% for the first time since July, while the 10-year German Bund yield traded as low as 2.0% for the first time in a year. While bond yields backed up slightly in the first quarter of 2024 as hopes faded that rates may be cut as early as March, they still closed the period 30-40 basis points lower than their levels at the end of September 2023. Corporate bonds outperformed government debt, with high-yield bonds delivering the strongest gains.

Inflation rates eased, although escalating tensions in the Red Sea raised fears of another inflationary spike due to higher shipping costs and extended delivery times. Central banks pivoted to a more dovish stance, suggesting that rates had peaked and could likely be lowered in 2024, but stressed that they would be in no rush to reduce borrowing costs quickly. In March, the Bank of Japan finally ended its below-zero interest rate policy, while the Swiss National Bank became the first major central bank to lower rates this cycle.

The British pound rallied against other major currencies as still sticky UK inflation meant the Bank of England was expected to start cutting rates later than other central banks. The euro also gained against the US dollar and the Japanese yen amid signs that economic activity in the eurozone was starting to accelerate. Whereas the European Central Bank has refused to comment on the number of rate cuts it may enact during 2024, the US Federal Reserve has signalled that it expects to cut rates at least three times.

Commodity prices were mixed. Oil prices fell as fears of supply disruptions in the Middle East, production cuts from Opec+ and rising concerns over attacks in the Red Sea were offset by abundant supply. Oil prices initially moved higher in April as Iran sent hundreds of rockets into Israel in retaliation for an alleged Israeli attack on Iran's embassy in Syria. Nevertheless, after the brief tit-for-tat exchange, tensions between the two countries appeared to calm a little, helping Brent crude to close the month slightly lower at just under USD 85 a barrel, compared with over USD 90 at the start of the period. In contrast, gold prices rallied, touching a fresh high of more than USD 2,200 an ounce, boosted by the US Federal Reserve's more dovish tone. Industrial metals surged on signs of improvement in China, with copper prices rising to a two-year high.

Portfolio Review

Strategic Asset Allocation

The fund's medium-term Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) reflects the asset allocation that seeks to achieve the fund's objectives over the next 12-18 months. The fund aims to maximise returns whilst delivering the required level of risk which, for the RiskMaster Moderate fund, is equivalent to 65% of global equities. Over shorter time horizons, the asset allocation is tactically varied with the aim of either enhancing return or mitigating risks.

We carried out a full review of the SAA at the end of the review period and implemented the changes in April 2024. The updated SAA seeks to further diversify across both equity and bonds markets through a reduction in UK and US bias. For non-equity growth assets, the SAA offers exposure to both emerging market debt and global high yield. Within the defensive assets, the SAA contains an allocation to UK gilts, global government and corporate bonds. We performed an annual health check during Q1 2024 and confirmed the existing allocations met the objectives stated above.

Tactical Asset Allocation

- Increased UK equities through FTSE 100 options. This is sized to be c1% delta-adjusted position (underlying notional c2%), call option at 8450 versus put at 7800. Given the speed of the recent move, we wanted to implement via options to give us some mitigation for small market pullbacks, whilst the ability to benefit from the positive momentum.
- Increased US equities through an ETF. This trade was due to the rotation from Australian equities to US equities as part of our SAA review. The trades were relatively small as we reduced our tactical US overweight as part of this process.
- Increased inflation linked bonds in Cautious fund through an ETF. This trade was due to the rotation from nominals to linkers as part of our SAA review.
- Reduced US equity overweight: Combination of drivers leading to a reduced size of overweight. From a fundamental perspective, the earnings season has been mixed (generally earnings/ sales surprise to upside, but market response to disappointments have been larger than normal). Also seeing strength of the momentum starting to wane. The reduction in US also driven by aim to manage total equity risk, whilst increasing UK.
- Decreased nominal government bonds. Primarily driven by our momentum signal deteriorating for bonds, overriding more attractive valuations argument now. The position change also reflects the higher probability of a 'no-landing' economic scenario.

Investment strategy and outlook

Overall Portfolio Positioning

- We hold an overweight to equities within the funds (c3.0%). From a fundamental perspective, economic activity has started the year stronger than expected; earnings have been reasonably robust. Our market cycle/ momentum signals continue to advocate equity overweight positions. Our key overweight allocations are in Japan, the US and European equities, whilst we are underweight China A shares.
- Within fixed income, our duration is close to neutral. We are overweight sovereigns, driven by gilts and Chinese government bonds but underweight credit (across investment grade, high yield and emerging market debt) – preferring to take risk in equities.
- In addition to the above, the funds continue to run more granular alpha strategies. Within equities we hold a Russell 1000 value future, Russell 2000 small cap future and a European Basic Resources ETF. Within fixed income, we hold a US 5s10s steepener position and a position in Asian High Yield. Within commodities we have a satellite position in industrial metals.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2024

The following represents all the purchases and sales in the year to reflect a clearer picture of the investment activities.

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	148,810
Total cost of purchases for the year	148,810

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	45,846
Total proceeds from sales for the year	45,846

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes - 99.69% (99.76%)			
Allianz International Investment Funds -			
Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	949,991,076	1,607,575	99.69
Portfolio of investments		1,607,575	99.69
Other net assets		5,063	0.31
Total net assets		1,612,638	100.00

The investment is a regulated collective investment scheme within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 April 2023.

Risk and reward profile

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-Fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-Fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk ← → Typically higher rewards, higher risk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Sub-Fund is in a medium category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen to some extent. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

The price of the Sub-Fund and any income from it can go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Where the master fund invests into other investment funds, they may invest in different assets, countries or economic sectors and therefore have different risk profiles not in line with those of the Sub-Fund.

Where the master fund invests in bonds, there is a risk the bond issuer may fail to meet its repayments. This is usually a greater risk for bonds that produce a higher level of income. Changes in interest rates, inflation and the creditworthiness of the bond issuer may also affect the bond's market value.

The master fund is entitled to use derivative instruments for investment and Efficient Portfolio Management purposes. Derivatives may not achieve their intended purpose. Their prices may move up or down significantly over relatively short periods of time which may result in losses greater than the amount paid. This could adversely impact the value of the Sub-Fund.

The organisation from which the master fund buys a derivative may fail to carry out its obligations, which could also cause losses to the Sub-Fund.

For further information please refer to the KIID.

For full details on risk factors for the Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

There have been no changes to the risk and reward indicator during the year.

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

A statement on the climate related financial disclosures was published prior to 30 June 2024 at https://www.truepotential.co.uk/fund-administration/#fund-documents.

Comparative table

The following disclosures give a shareholder an indication of the performance of a share in the Sub-Fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each share. Operating charges are those charges incurred in operating the Sub-Fund and direct transaction costs are costs incurred when purchasing or selling securities in the portfolio of investments.

	A Accumulation		
	2024	2023	2022
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	140.27	142.91	145.19
Return before operating charges*	13.55	(1.41)	(0.96)
Operating charges	(1.21)	(1.23)	(1.32)
Return after operating charges*	12.34	(2.64)	(2.28)
Distributions+	(3.06)	(2.01)	(0.98)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	3.06	2.01	0.98
Closing net asset value per share	152.61	140.27	142.91
* after direct transaction costs of: ++	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	8.80%	(1.85%)	(1.57%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	1,612,638	1,372,577	1,194,927
Closing number of shares	1,056,673,521	978,490,010	836,168,096
Operating charges+++	0.84%	0.89%	0.89%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	154.66	142.90	153.00
Lowest share price (p)	137.10	130.90	140.30

+Rounded to 2 decimal places.

++The direct transaction costs include those of the master fund, Allianz International Investment Funds – Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund.

+++The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). The OCF consists principally of the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which the share class may incur in a year as it is calculated on historical data. Included within the OCF are synthetic costs which included the OCF of the underlying funds weighted on the basis of their investment proportion.

Investments carry risk. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

Distribution table

for the year ended 30 April 2024

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.08.24	group 1	final	3.055	-	3.055	2.010
30.08.24	group 2	final	2.899	0.156	3.055	2.010

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholder but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Accumulation distributions

Holders of accumulation shares should add the distributions received thereon to the cost of the shares for capital gains tax purpose.

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 May 2023
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2023 to 30 April 2024

Financial statements – True Potential Allianz Balanced

Statement of total return
for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital gains/(losses)	2		96,273		(41,121)
Revenue	3	47,425		32,006	
Expenses	4	(8,662)		(8,099)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(3)		-	
Net revenue before taxation		38,760		23,907	
Taxation	5	(6,605)		(3,644)	
Net revenue after taxation			32,155		20,263
Total return/(deficit) before distributions			128,428		(20,858)
Distributions	6		(32,155)		(20,264)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			96,273		(41,122)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders
for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders			1,372,577		1,194,927
Amounts receivable on issue of shares		239,662		386,497	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares		(128,159)		(187,393)	
			111,503		199,104
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			96,273		(41,122)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares	6		32,285		19,668
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders			1,612,638		1,372,577

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		1,607,575	1,369,247
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	6,867	13,086
Cash and bank balances	8	1,076	1,053
Total assets		1,615,518	1,383,386
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(2,880)	(10,809)
Total liabilities		(2,880)	(10,809)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		1,612,638	1,372,577

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2024

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital gains/(losses)

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – net gains/(losses)	96,273	(41,121)
Net capital gains/(losses)	96,273	(41,121)

3. Revenue

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-interest distributions from overseas funds	4	-
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	5,734	5,688
Unfranked investment income	41,657	26,301
Bank interest	30	14
HMRC interest received	-	3
Total revenue	47,425	32,006

4. Expenses

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	8,662	8,099
Total expenses	8,662	8,099

The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, investment management fees and other permitted charges relating to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

The annual management charge included an audit fee of £13,790 inclusive of VAT (2023: £12,258 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	6,605	3,644
Total taxation (note 5b)	6,605	3,644

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2023: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2023: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	38,760	23,907
Corporation tax @ 20%	7,752	4,781
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(1,147)	(1,137)
Total taxation (note 5a)	6,605	3,644

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

6. Distributions

The distributions take account of revenue added on the issue of shares and revenue deducted on the cancellation of shares and comprise:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	32,285	19,668
	32,285	19,668
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	232	(657)
Amounts added on issue of shares	(362)	1,253
Total net distributions	32,155	20,264

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	32,155	20,263
Undistributed revenue brought forward	3	4
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(3)	(3)
Distributions	32,155	20,264

Details of the distribution per share are disclosed in the Distribution table.

7. Debtors	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	2,167	6,806
Sales awaiting settlement	-	3,307
Accrued revenue	2	2
Recoverable income tax	4,698	2,971
Total debtors	6,867	13,086

8. Cash and bank balances	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	1,076	1,053
Total cash and bank balances	1,076	1,053

9. Other creditors	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	-	6,094
Purchases awaiting settlement	2,150	3,994
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	730	721
Total accrued expenses	730	721
Total other creditors	2,880	10,809

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2023: same).

11. Share classes

The following reflects the change in shares in issue for each share class in the year:

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	978,490,010
Total shares issued in the year	168,603,662
Total shares cancelled in the year	(90,420,151)
Closing shares in issue	1,056,673,521

For the year ended 30 April 2024, the annual management charge is 0.59% (2023: 0.64%). The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, Investment Manager's fee and other permitted charges to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

Further information in respect of the return per share is disclosed in the Comparative table.

On the winding up of a Sub-Fund, all the assets of the Sub-Fund will be realised and apportioned to the share classes in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Shareholders will receive their respective share of the proceeds, net of liabilities and the expenses incurred in the termination in accordance with the FCA regulations. Each share class has the same rights on winding up.

12. Related party transactions

True Potential Administration LLP, as ACD, is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Sub-Fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Sub-Fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 9.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per A Accumulation share has increased from 152.61p to 157.13p as at 23 August 2024. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to advisers, brokers and dealers; levies by regulatory agencies and security exchanges; and transfer taxes and duties.

Commission is a charge which is deducted from the proceeds of the sale of securities and added to the cost of the purchase of securities. This charge is a payment to advisers, brokers and dealers in respect of their services in executing the trades.

Tax is payable on the purchase of securities in the United Kingdom. It may be the case that 'other taxes' will be charged on the purchase of securities in countries other than the United Kingdom.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

14. Transaction costs (continued)

The total purchases and sales and the related direct transaction costs incurred in these transactions are as follows:

2024	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Purchases after transaction costs* £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	148,810	148,810
Total	148,810	148,810

2023	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Purchases after transaction costs* £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	253,866	253,866
Total	253,866	253,866

2024	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	45,846	45,846
Total	45,846	45,846

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	62,744	62,744
Total	62,744	62,744

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2023: same).

b Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread is calculated as the difference between the bid and offer value of the portfolio as a percentage of the offer value.

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.00% (2023: 0.00%).

15. Risk management policies

In pursuing the Sub-Fund's investment objective, as set out in the Prospectus, the following are accepted by the ACD as being the main risks from the Sub-Fund's holding of financial instruments, either directly or indirectly through its underlying holdings. These are presented with the ACD's policy for managing these risks. To ensure these risks are consistently and effectively managed these are continually reviewed by the risk committee, a body appointed by the ACD, which sets the risk appetite and ensures continued compliance with the management of all known risks.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices and comprise three elements: other price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk.

(i) Other price risk

The Sub-Fund's exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main elements of the portfolio of investments exposed to this risk are collective investment schemes.

The sole investment of True Potential Allianz Balanced is Allianz International Investment Funds – Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund. If the value of the Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund declines, or is otherwise adversely affected, this will have an adverse effect on the Sub-Fund.

At 30 April 2024, if the price of the investments held by the Sub-Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £80,379,000 (2023: £68,462,000).

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of investments or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of exchange rate movements. Investment in overseas securities or holdings of foreign currency cash will provide direct exposure to currency risk as a consequence of the movement in foreign exchange rates against sterling. Investments in UK securities investing in overseas securities will give rise to indirect exposure to currency risk. These fluctuations can also affect the profitability of some UK companies, and thus their market prices, as sterling's relative strength or weakness can affect export prospects, the value of overseas earnings in sterling terms, and the prices of imports sold in the UK.

The Sub-Fund had no significant exposure to foreign currency in the current or previous year.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year, the Sub-Fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances.

The amount of revenue receivable from bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

In the event of a change in interest rates, there would be no material impact upon the net assets of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

Derivative contracts are not used to hedge against the exposure to interest rate risk.

There is no significant exposure to interest bearing securities at the balance sheet date.

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This includes counterparty risk and issuer risk.

The Depositary has appointed the custodian to provide custody services for the assets of the Sub-Fund. There is a counterparty risk that the custodian could cease to be in a position to provide custody services to the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's investments (excluding cash) are ring fenced hence the risk is considered to be negligible.

The Sub-Fund holds cash and cash deposits with financial institutions which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk. The credit rating of the financial institution is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Sub-Fund of default.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

Holdings in collective investment schemes are subject to direct credit risk. The exposure to pooled investment vehicles is unrated.

c Liquidity risk

A significant risk is the cancellation of shares which investors may wish to sell and that securities may have to be sold in order to fund such cancellations if insufficient cash is held at the bank to meet this obligation. If there were significant requests for the redemption of shares at a time when a large proportion of the portfolio of investments were not easily tradable due to market volumes or market conditions, the ability to fund those redemptions would be impaired and it might be necessary to suspend dealings in shares in the Sub-Fund.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2024
	£000s
Quoted prices	-
Observable market data*	1,607,575
Unobservable data	-
	1,607,575

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	-
Observable market data*	1,369,247
Unobservable data	-
	1,369,247

*The following security is valued in the portfolio of investments using the valuation technique:

Allianz International Investment Funds – Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund: The shares have been valued at fair value, which is deemed to be the net asset value per share (£1.692) reported in the comparative tables in the Allianz International Investment Funds Final Report & Accounts at the end of the accounting year, 30 April 2024 (30 April 2023: £1.5475).

True Potential Allianz Growth

Investment Manager's report

True Potential Allianz Growth (the 'Sub-Fund') is a feeder fund. The master fund is the Allianz International Investment Funds – Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund. Under COLL rules the feeder fund must have a minimum investment in the master fund of 85%. The Investment Manager's intention is that the feeder fund will be invested in the master fund as closely as possible to 100%.

Investment Objective and Policy

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve long term capital growth. The Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its assets in the master fund, the investment objective of which is to achieve long term capital growth. The level of risk is expected to be approximately 80% of the volatility of global equities defined by a Global basket of equities GBP, based on monthly data over a rolling five-year period. This volatility level may fluctuate in the short term, and this target is not guaranteed.

No other investments other than that in the master fund will be made, however, the Sub-Fund will hold an appropriate level of cash to allow for the day to day running of the Sub-Fund and payment of expenses due from the Sub-Fund.

Derivatives and forward transactions may not be used for investment purposes or for Efficient Portfolio Management by the Sub-Fund directly but may be invested in by the master fund.

Please be aware that there is no guarantee that capital will be preserved.

The information below is an extract relating to the Allianz International Investment Funds – Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund into which the Sub-Fund invests up to 100% of its assets. It is provided to aid investors in understanding the underlying investments into which their investment in the Sub-Fund relates.

Sub-Investment Activities

Over the 12 months under review, 1 May 2023 to 30 April 2024, the Sub-Fund's net total return was 11.75%.

Market Background

Global equities surged over year under review, despite the second half starting on a weak note as the escalating violence between Israel and Hamas sparked concerns the conflict may spread to the wider region. However, global stocks subsequently rebounded strongly as major central banks, led by the US Federal Reserve, signalled that rates had likely peaked and borrowing costs could be lowered in 2024. The rally was led by the US and Japanese markets, while Chinese equities were a notable exception, closing the period lower. At a sector level, information technology, communication services, financials and industrials stocks performed the best, with energy and consumer staples rising the least.

Global bonds rallied as investors priced in multiple rate cuts in 2024. Towards the end of December 2023, the yield on the 10-year US Treasury bond fell below 4.0% for the first time since July, while the 10-year German Bund yield traded as low as 2.0% for the first time in a year. While bond yields backed up slightly in the first quarter of 2024 as hopes faded that rates may be cut as early as March, they still closed the period 30-40 basis points lower than their levels at the end of September 2023. Corporate bonds outperformed government debt, with high-yield bonds delivering the strongest gains.

Inflation rates eased, although escalating tensions in the Red Sea raised fears of another inflationary spike due to higher shipping costs and extended delivery times. Central banks pivoted to a more dovish stance, suggesting that rates had peaked and could likely be lowered in 2024, but stressed that they would be in no rush to reduce borrowing costs quickly. In March, the Bank of Japan finally ended its below-zero interest rate policy, while the Swiss National Bank became the first major central bank to lower rates this cycle.

The British pound rallied against other major currencies as still sticky UK inflation meant the Bank of England was expected to start cutting rates later than other central banks. The euro also gained against the US dollar and the Japanese yen amid signs that economic activity in the eurozone was starting to accelerate. Whereas the European Central Bank has refused to comment on the number of rate cuts it may enact during 2024, the US Federal Reserve has signalled that it expects to cut rates at least three times.

Commodity prices were mixed. Oil prices fell as fears of supply disruptions in the Middle East, production cuts from Opec+ and rising concerns over attacks in the Red Sea were offset by abundant supply. Oil prices initially moved higher in April as Iran sent hundreds of rockets into Israel in retaliation for an alleged Israeli attack on Iran's embassy in Syria. Nevertheless, after the brief tit-for-tat exchange, tensions between the two countries appeared to calm a little, helping Brent crude to close the month slightly lower at just under USD 85 a barrel, compared with over USD 90 at the start of the period. In contrast, gold prices rallied, touching a fresh high of more than USD 2,200 an ounce, boosted by the US Federal Reserve's more dovish tone. Industrial metals surged on signs of improvement in China, with copper prices rising to a two-year high.

Portfolio Review

Strategic Asset Allocation

The fund's medium-term Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) reflects the asset allocation that seeks to achieve the fund's objectives over the next 12-18 months. The fund aims to maximise returns whilst delivering the required level of risk which, for the RiskMaster Growth fund, is equivalent to 80% of global equities. Over shorter time horizons, the asset allocation is tactically varied with the aim of either enhancing return or mitigating risks.

We carried out a full review of the SAA at the end of the review period and implemented the changes in April 2024. The updated SAA seeks to further diversify across both equity and bonds markets through a reduction in UK and US bias. For non-equity growth assets, the SAA offers exposure to both emerging market debt and global high yield. Within the defensive assets, the SAA contains an allocation to UK gilts, global government and corporate bonds. We performed an annual health check during Q1 2024 and confirmed the existing allocations met the objectives stated above.

Tactical Asset Allocation

- Increased UK equities through FTSE 100 options. This is sized to be c1% delta-adjusted position (underlying notional c2%), call option at 8450 versus put at 7800. Given the speed of the recent move, we wanted to implement via options to give us some mitigation for small market pullbacks, whilst the ability to benefit from the positive momentum.
- Increased US equities through an ETF. This trade was due to the rotation from Australian equities to US equities as part of our SAA review. The trades were relatively small as we reduced our tactical US overweight as part of this process.
- Increased inflation linked bonds in Cautious fund through an ETF. This trade was due to the rotation from nominals to linkers as part of our SAA review.
- Reduced US equity overweight: Combination of drivers leading to a reduced size of overweight. From a fundamental perspective, the earnings season has been mixed (generally earnings/ sales surprise to upside, but market response to disappointments have been larger than normal). Also seeing strength of the momentum starting to wane. The reduction in US also driven by aim to manage total equity risk, whilst increasing UK.
- Decreased nominal government bonds. Primarily driven by our momentum signal deteriorating for bonds, overriding more attractive valuations argument now. The position change also reflects the higher probability of a 'no-landing' economic scenario.

Investment strategy and outlook

Overall Portfolio Positioning

- We hold an overweight to equities within the funds (c3.0%). From a fundamental perspective, economic activity has started the year stronger than expected; earnings have been reasonably robust. Our market cycle/ momentum signals continue to advocate equity overweight positions. Our key overweight allocations are in Japan, the US and European equities, whilst we are underweight China A shares.
- Within fixed income, our duration is close to neutral. We are overweight sovereigns, driven by gilts and Chinese government bonds but underweight credit (across investment grade, high yield and emerging market debt) – preferring to take risk in equities.
- In addition to the above, the funds continue to run more granular alpha strategies. Within equities we hold a Russell 1000 value future, Russell 2000 small cap future and a European Basic Resources ETF. Within fixed income, we hold a US 5s10s steepener position and a position in Asian High Yield. Within commodities we have a satellite position in industrial metals.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2024

The following represents all the purchases and sales in the year to reflect a clearer picture of the investment activities.

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	256,282
Total cost of purchases for the year	256,282

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	37,609
Total proceeds from sales for the year	37,609

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes - 99.72% (99.76%)			
Allianz International Investment Funds -			
Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	832,423,722	1,590,845	99.72
Portfolio of investments		1,590,845	99.72
Other net assets		4,466	0.28
Total net assets		1,595,311	100.00

The investment is a regulated collective investment scheme within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 April 2023.

Risk and reward profile

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-Fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-Fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk ← → Typically higher rewards, higher risk

1	2	3	4	**5**	6	7

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Where the master fund invests in bonds, there is a risk the bond issuer may fail to meet its repayments. This is usually a greater risk for bonds that produce a higher level of income. Changes in interest rates, inflation and the creditworthiness of the bond issuer may also affect the bond's market value.

The master fund is entitled to use derivative instruments for investment and Efficient Portfolio Management purposes. Derivatives may not achieve their intended purpose. Their prices may move up or down significantly over relatively short periods of time which may result in losses greater than the amount paid. This could adversely impact the value of the Sub-Fund.

The organisation from which the master fund buys a derivative may fail to carry out its obligations, which could also cause losses to the Sub-Fund.

For further information please refer to the KIID.

For full details on risk factors for the Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

There have been no changes to the risk and reward indicator during the year.

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Comparative table

The following disclosures give a shareholder an indication of the performance of a share in the Sub-Fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each share. Operating charges are those charges incurred in operating the Sub-Fund and direct transaction costs are costs incurred when purchasing or selling securities in the portfolio of investments.

	A Accumulation		
	2024	2023	2022
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	153.54	154.47	154.86
Return before operating charges*	18.42	0.41	1.02
Operating charges	(1.34)	(1.34)	(1.41)
Return after operating charges*	17.08	(0.93)	(0.39)
Distributions+	(3.35)	(2.22)	(1.09)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	3.35	2.22	1.09
Closing net asset value per share	170.62	153.54	154.47
* after direct transaction costs of: ++	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	11.12%	(0.60%)	(0.25%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	1,595,311	1,215,238	1,010,028
Closing number of shares	934,998,880	791,500,795	653,881,935
Operating charges+++	0.84%	0.89%	0.89%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	173.18	156.50	165.40
Lowest share price (p)	150.50	141.60	149.70

+Rounded to 2 decimal places.

++The direct transaction costs include those of the master fund, Allianz International Investment Funds – Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund.

+++The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). The OCF consists principally of the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which the share class may incur in a year as it is calculated on historical data. Included within the OCF are synthetic costs which included the OCF of the underlying funds weighted on the basis of their investment proportion.

Investments carry risk. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

Distribution table

for the year ended 30 April 2024

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.08.24	group 1	final	3.348	-	3.348	2.221
30.08.24	group 2	final	3.183	0.165	3.348	2.221

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholder but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Accumulation distributions

Holders of accumulation shares should add the distributions received thereon to the cost of the shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 May 2023
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2023 to 30 April 2024

Financial statements – True Potential Allianz Growth

Statement of total return
for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital gains/(losses)	2		122,285		(20,595)
Revenue	3	45,300		28,340	
Expenses	4	(8,129)		(7,036)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(3)		-	
Net revenue before taxation		37,168		21,304	
Taxation	5	(6,100)		(3,085)	
Net revenue after taxation			31,068		18,219
Total return/(deficit) before distributions			153,353		(2,376)
Distributions	6		(31,068)		(18,218)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			122,285		(20,594)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders
for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders			1,215,238		1,010,028
Amounts receivable on issue of shares		335,323		397,265	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares		(108,841)		(189,040)	
			226,482		208,225
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			122,285		(20,594)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares	6		31,306		17,579
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders			1,595,311		1,215,238

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		1,590,845	1,212,279
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	15,008	12,674
Cash and bank balances	8	1,038	1,065
Total assets		1,606,891	1,226,018
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(11,580)	(10,780)
Total liabilities		(11,580)	(10,780)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		1,595,311	1,215,238

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2024

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital gains/(losses)

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – net gains/(losses)	122,285	(20,595)
Net capital gains/(losses)	122,285	(20,595)

3. Revenue

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	6,669	5,878
Unfranked investment income	38,599	22,448
Bank interest	32	11
HMRC interest received	-	3
Total revenue	45,300	28,340

4. Expenses

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	8,129	7,036
Total expenses	8,129	7,036

The annual management charge includes the ACD’s periodic charge, investment management fees and other permitted charges relating to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

The annual management charge included an audit fee of £13,790 inclusive of VAT (2023: £12,258 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	6,100	3,085
Total taxation (note 5b)	6,100	3,085

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2023: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2023: 20%).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

5. Taxation (continued)

The differences are explained below:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	37,168	21,304
Corporation tax @ 20%	7,434	4,261
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(1,334)	(1,176)
Total taxation (note 5a)	6,100	3,085

6. Distributions

The distributions take account of revenue added on the issue of shares and revenue deducted on the cancellation of shares and comprise:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	31,306	17,579
	31,306	17,579
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	199	(678)
Amounts added on issue of shares	(437)	1,317
Total net distributions	31,068	18,218

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	31,068	18,219
Undistributed revenue brought forward	4	3
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(4)	(4)
Distributions	31,068	18,218

Details of the distribution per share are disclosed in the Distribution table.

7. Debtors	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	4,778	6,105
Sales awaiting settlement	-	4,061
Accrued revenue	2	-
Recoverable income tax	10,228	2,508
Total debtors	15,008	12,674

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

8. Cash and bank balances

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	1,038	1,065
Total cash and bank balances	1,038	1,065

9. Other creditors

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	-	6,739
Purchases awaiting settlement	4,761	3,404
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	719	637
Total accrued expenses	719	637
Corporation tax payable	6,100	-
Total other creditors	11,580	10,780

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2023: same).

11. Share classes

The following reflects the change in shares in issue for each share class in the year:

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	791,500,795
Total shares issued in the year	212,829,557
Total shares cancelled in the year	(69,331,472)
Closing shares in issue	934,998,880

For the year ended 30 April 2024, the annual management charge is 0.59% (2023: 0.64%). The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, Investment Manager's fee and other permitted charges to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

Further information in respect of the return per share is disclosed in the Comparative table.

On the winding up of a Sub-Fund all the assets of the Sub-Fund will be realised and apportioned to the share classes in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Shareholders will receive their respective share of the proceeds, net of liabilities and the expenses incurred in the termination in accordance with the FCA regulations. Each share class has the same rights on winding up.

12. Related party transactions

True Potential Administration LLP, as ACD, is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Sub-Fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Sub-Fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 9.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per A Accumulation share has increased from 170.62p to 175.70p as at 23 August 2024. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to advisers, brokers and dealers; levies by regulatory agencies and security exchanges; and transfer taxes and duties.

Commission is a charge which is deducted from the proceeds of the sale of securities and added to the cost of the purchase of securities. This charge is a payment to advisers, brokers and dealers in respect of their services in executing the trades.

Tax is payable on the purchase of securities in the United Kingdom. It may be the case that 'other taxes' will be charged on the purchase of securities in countries other than the United Kingdom.

The total purchases and sales and the related direct transaction costs incurred in these transactions are as follows:

2024	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Purchases after transaction costs* £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	256,282	256,282
Total	256,282	256,282

2023	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Purchases after transaction costs* £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	283,075	283,075
Total	283,075	283,075

2024	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs * £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	37,609	37,609
Total	37,609	37,609

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	81,970	81,970
Total	81,970	81,970

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2023: same).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies

In pursuing the Sub-Fund's investment objective, as set out in the Prospectus, the following are accepted by the ACD as being the main risks from the Sub-Fund's holding of financial instruments, either directly or indirectly through its underlying holdings. These are presented with the ACD's policy for managing these risks. To ensure these risks are consistently and effectively managed these are continually reviewed by the risk committee, a body appointed by the ACD, which sets the risk appetite and ensures continued compliance with the management of all known risks.

a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices and comprise three elements: other price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk.

(i) Other price risk

The Sub-Fund's exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main elements of the portfolio of investments exposed to this risk are collective investment schemes.

The sole investment of True Potential Allianz Growth is Allianz International Investment Funds – Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund. If the value of the Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund declines, or is otherwise adversely affected, this will have an adverse effect on the Sub-Fund.

At 30 April 2024, if the price of the investments held by the Sub-Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £79,542,000 (2023: £60,614,000).

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of investments or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of exchange rate movements. Investment in overseas securities or holdings of foreign currency cash will provide direct exposure to currency risk as a consequence of the movement in foreign exchange rates against sterling. Investments in UK securities investing in overseas securities will give rise to indirect exposure to currency risk. These fluctuations can also affect the profitability of some UK companies, and thus their market prices, as sterling's relative strength or weakness can affect export prospects, the value of overseas earnings in sterling terms, and the prices of imports sold in the UK.

The Sub-Fund had no significant exposure to foreign currency in the current or previous year.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year, the Sub-Fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances.

The amount of revenue receivable from bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

In the event of a change in interest rates, there would be no material impact upon the net assets of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

Derivative contracts are not used to hedge against the exposure to interest rate risk.

There is no significant exposure to interest bearing securities at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This includes counterparty risk and issuer risk.

The Depositary has appointed the custodian to provide custody services for the assets of the Sub-Fund. There is a counterparty risk that the custodian could cease to be in a position to provide custody services to the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's investments (excluding cash) are ring fenced hence the risk is considered to be negligible.

The Sub-Fund holds cash and cash deposits with financial institutions which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk. The credit rating of the financial institution is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Sub-Fund of default.

Holdings in collective investment schemes are subject to direct credit risk. The exposure to pooled investment vehicles is unrated.

c Liquidity risk

A significant risk is the cancellation of shares which investors may wish to sell and that securities may have to be sold in order to fund such cancellations if insufficient cash is held at the bank to meet this obligation. If there were significant requests for the redemption of shares at a time when a large proportion of the portfolio of investments were not easily tradable due to market volumes or market conditions, the ability to fund those redemptions would be impaired and it might be necessary to suspend dealings in shares in the Sub-Fund.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2024
	£000s
Quoted prices	-
Observable market data*	1,590,845
Unobservable data	-
	1,590,845

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	-
Observable market data*	1,212,279
Unobservable data	-
	1,212,279

*The following security is valued in the portfolio of investments using the valuation technique:

Allianz International Investment Funds – Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund: The shares have been valued at fair value, which is deemed to be the net asset value per share (£1.911) reported in the comparative tables in the Allianz International Investment Funds Final Report & Accounts at the end of the accounting year, 30 April 2024 (30 April 2023: £1.7108).

True Potential Growth-Aligned Defensive

Investment Manager's report

This supplemental reporting is intended to provide you with an overview of portfolio activity during the year and should not be relied upon to make investment decisions or otherwise.

Investment Objective and Policy

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital growth over the medium to long term (3 years or longer). Please be aware that there is no guarantee that capital will be preserved.

The investment manager will seek to diversify the Sub-Fund's exposures across asset classes to reflect the Cautious nature of the fund.

The Sub-Fund will be invested in a range of higher and lower risk assets. Exposure to higher risk assets is expected to lie in a range between 10.0% and 40.0% of assets.

Lower risk assets include domestic and international government and corporate bonds, money market instruments and cash or near cash instruments. Exposure to lower risk assets may be achieved directly, through investment in bonds and money market instruments, or indirectly, through eligible collective investment schemes.

Higher risk assets include domestic and international equities, property, commodities and absolute return strategies. Exposure to these higher risk assets will be achieved indirectly through collective investment schemes, listed securities or directly through equities where applicable.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in liquid investments, such as money market instruments, deposits, cash or near cash instruments and government issued debt securities, to keep the total market exposure consistent with the risk profile of the fund.

The Sub-Fund may also use spot and forward foreign exchange instruments to manage currency exposure.

There are no geographical restrictions on the countries of investment.

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management only.

Sub-Investment performance

The investment performance covers the last 12 months to the 30th of April 2024, during this year True Potential Growth-Aligned Defensive returned 4.29% (data source Bloomberg).

Over the year, global equities (MSCI ACWI) delivered a positive return of +18.6% (in GBP terms). The Defensive portfolio benefitted from being overweight equities, specifically the US and Japan with underweight Emerging Markets. The main detractors from fund performance has been the allocation to global sovereign bonds and the S&P 500 equally weighted index, which dragged on returns relative to the S&P 500 market cap weighted index.

US equities (S&P 500 Index) outperformed global equities over the year by 4.7% (GBP terms). The US index continued to demonstrate narrow leadership with large Technology stocks delivering outsized returns. The Fund was overweight to US equities and benefited from the bias towards the S&P 500 index. However, the Fund's allocation to the equally weighted S&P 500 index underperformed versus the market-cap version by 9.5%. True Potential Growth-Aligned Defensive also benefitted from an overweight to Japanese equities (TOPIX Index 36% return). Japanese equities benefited from a significant depreciation in the Japanese Yen vs the US dollar (-13.6%) as interest rate differentials widened. In addition, optimism over strong wage growth and structural changes to incentivise corporates to increase returns to shareholders combined with low valuations saw significant returns from the region.

At an equity factor level, Growth-Aligned's allocation to the World Minimum Volatility factor (+4.4% GBP terms) and World Value factor (+13.4% GBP terms) both underperformed World equities given their low allocation to Technology and Communication sectors. Both sectors benefitted from the optimism surrounding Artificial Intelligence and the strength of earnings growth from those sectors at the forefront of the industry.

Volatility in sovereign bonds yields remained elevated during the year. After initial weakness in bonds in the first six months of the year sovereign bond yields rallied in the final quarter of 2023 after evidence suggested inflation was falling sustainably towards the central bank's 2% target and Federal Reserve guided to interest rate cuts in 2024. However, additional upside surprises in the first four months of the year saw bond yields push higher and prices lower once again. The Global Aggregate Bond Index delivered a negative return of -2.5%. The Global Aggregate 10yr+ index, which has a higher percentage of longer dated bonds, delivered returns of -6.2%. The fund held an overweight allocation to global sovereign bonds during the year.

Credit spreads for both global investment grade and high yield bonds narrowed during the year with economic growth robust and corporate fundamentals healthy. Global investment grade bonds produced a gain of +1.3% (in local terms), somewhat outperforming global sovereign bonds given the higher yield. Global High Yield bonds provided a positive return of +11.3% (in local terms) benefiting from higher yields, greater narrowing of credit spreads and short duration characteristics. The Growth-Aligned portfolios have held an underweight in Investment Grade but a higher allocation towards High Yield Credit.

In Alternatives, the Trend strategy AQR Managed Futures returned +19.5% (GBP terms) while the SEI Liquid Alternatives strategy returned +6.4% (GBP terms). Both benefitted from being positioned short bonds, while the former also benefitted from being long commodities. Both strategies provided attractive diversification within the Fund. Gold also performed very well, +15.9% (US dollar terms) as strong buying from China's central bank and conflict in the Middle East saw strong demand for the precious metal. The Fund's newest alternative addition, Jupiter Absolute return bond fund generated a positive return of 2.7%.

Sub-Investment Activities

New additions and removals from the portfolio have occurred during the reporting year. The following strategies have been added:

Man GLG Japan Core Alpha – A new Active Fund added to Growth Aligned. The Fund is large cap blending value and contrarian positions. The contrarian element is based on the principle that cyclicality strongly influences every sector of the Japanese market and outperformance can be generated by exploiting extremes of valuations. Stock selection is bottom-up with a focus on cyclicality and mean revision.

L&G FTSE 100 – We expect the FTSE 100 to do well should energy & commodity prices rise and/or sterling significantly depreciates against the US dollar. The companies within the FTSE 100 predominately earn revenues in US dollars therefore benefit from a weaker Pound.

Jupiter Absolute Return Bond – The Jupiter process enables the team to manage duration risks more appropriately in-line with Growth Aligned's risk management. The fund is not restricted by a benchmark, so can reduce net duration risk to zero (or even negative) when appropriate. The Jupiter funds offers active management across sovereign bonds, EM debt, inflation-linked government bonds and currencies.

SEI Liquid Alternatives – Added because of its consistent risk-adjusted returns through different market cycles and regimes. The Fund replicates Trend strategies, Market Neutral & Relative Value equity strategies.

UK Inflation Linked Gilt 2052 – Long-dated inflation linked bonds offered better value to nominal long-dated gilts given the repricing higher of real yields and the benign future RPI inflation expectations. At the time, embedded inflation expectations over the next few years are around 3%, versus 2.9% average between 2010 and 2021.

Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond Index – the product was added to overcome concentration limits in the iShares Global Aggregate Bond ETF. Vanguard global aggregate offers a lower allocation to Japanese bonds compared to the iShares product. Japanese government bonds would underperform should we see any changes to yield curve control or if they decide to remove negative interest rates.

MAN GLG Dynamic Income – the Fund was added due to the skill demonstrated by the portfolio manager. Active management within credit should provide the team with the opportunity to be selective on the issuers picked for the portfolio and avoid defaults.

Strategies that have been removed from the portfolio include:

Baillie Gifford European – The Baillie Gifford European Fund has struggled to adapt to a regime of higher interest rates and where central bank liquidity is contracting. At the time, the environment of higher inflation and higher interest rates should see the Fund continue to lag the broader market. Proceeds from the sale were reallocated back into European equities on a passive index basis.

Allianz Strategic Bond – Realised volatility of returns from the Allianz fund are no longer in-line with Growth Aligned's risk management. The Allianz fund manager has implemented a strategy that Growth Aligned can implement through available ETFs, at a much lower OCR.

Goldman Sachs Trend – Removed to fund the allocation to SEI Liquid Alternatives with the later having a more consistent risk-adjusted return profile through the economic cycle. The Goldman Sachs Trend strategy was short fixed income therefore not aligned with GA's view of falling sovereign bond yields.

Lyxor Curve Steepener – provided the team with the desired hedge against the yield curve bear steepening and so was removed from the portfolio.

iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr GBP Hedged – Position removed as the team wanted to reduce the US duration in the portfolio due to stronger growth and stickier inflation. In addition, the team had concerns about the amount of US government bond issuance which may cause further volatility particularly at the long-end of the yield curve.

iShares Europe Value Index – GA made a rotation from iShares Europe Value into the EU market-cap index. The potential for Value to outperform in an environment of lower interest rates is less obvious without a meaningful reacceleration of domestic economic growth. Europe continues to be challenged by sluggish economic activity, soft bank lending and disappointing demand from China.

Investment strategy and outlook

The disinflation cycle within the US appears to be stalling with inflation in the US proving to be sticky and short-term inflation measures show that inflation is rising. Both headline (3.5%) and core (3.8%) measures of inflation remain above the Federal Reserve's inflation target of 2%. Services inflation remains elevated while goods inflation looks like it could be moving out of deflation.

We believe that the US is now in a reflation regime (2%-4% inflation) with risks of moving into an inflation (4%+ inflation) regime.

Nominal GDP growth has slowed by ~1/3 in 2023, with fiscal stimulus and productivity growth supporting real growth above trend. The broad tightening in financial conditions over the last 3 months followed upward revisions to US treasury supply, Bank of Japan yield curve control recalibration and Fed revisions to 2024 rate expectations. It is reasonable to conclude that the July 2023 increase in US interest rates to 5.25-5.5% was the last of this cycle, although continued sticky, rising inflation and robust growth risk further rate rises. Our base case remains that we have seen the last rate hike in the US.

Ex-US, central banks appear more synchronised, with both BOE and ECB indicating that the possibility of interest rate cuts are more likely. Growth momentum also appears more synchronised, given major pan-European economies and the UK have recently exited recession and have shown signs of improving economic growth.

The stickiness of inflation in the Eurozone and the UK has rolled over as disinflation occurs in both regions from base effects. Headline CPI for both regions is now lower than the US. Core CPI in Europe is lower than that of the US and the trajectory is that the UK will also move lower than the US. Nominal wage pressures are likely to subside very quickly through H2 2024 as 'base effects' from public sector pay awards fall out of annual measures.

There is little evidence of renewed growth impulse from China, or an willingness to stimulate demand further. The global interest rate differential is likely the most binding exogenous constraint, whilst real-asset credit impairment remains the binding endogenous constraint (towards genuine stimulus). If global growth ex US continues to show positive signs, then Chinese growth could improve from exports rather than domestic growth.

US earnings expectations for 2024 fallen during the past 12 months, however, what we have also witnessed is that expectations for 2025 earnings have moved higher with investors pushing out earnings growth into 2025 when markets are expecting interest rates to be lower than current levels. A risk to US earnings would be any fall in profit margins.

Forward price to earnings ratios for both the UK and Japan remain below their 20-year averages. However, Japanese corporates are undergoing reform and change to ultimately increase returns to shareholder, which should support higher valuations. US valuations trade at premium to other markets due to higher return on equity generated by US companies and US companies increasing global presence.

We are constructive on equities driven by US demand, but we are also seeing signs of global growth ex US rebounding. Investment in equity allocations are likely to be maintained from here with the teams focus being on markets outside of the US. The allocation to S&P500 Equal Weight continues to be held given the valuation gap versus market cap and would benefit from the broader participation of US equities. Equity allocations would be reduced if the growth backdrop weakened or inflation increased above 4%.

Growth-Aligned will continue to monitor fixed income allocations. Stronger growth and stickier inflation are likely to be a negative backdrop for sovereign fixed income, keeping central banks hawkish. Credit, particularly high yield, is the teams preference within fixed income allocations and the positive growth backdrop are likely to keep spreads tight and allow the team to collect the higher yields on offer.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2024

The following represents the top ten purchases and sales in the year to reflect a clearer picture of the investment activities.

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	18,169
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	12,358
Amundi US TIPS Government Inflation-Linked Bond UCITS ETF	10,803
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	10,004
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/09/2034	9,689
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF USD (Acc)	8,276
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds – American Index Fund	8,175
Man GLG Dynamic Income	8,044
UK Treasury Gilt 0.875% 22/10/2029	7,446
UBS Fund Solutions – Bloomberg Barclays US Liquid Corporates UCITS	7,445
Subtotal	100,409
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	171,725

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	27,687
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	11,853
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr UCITS ETF	10,497
Legal & General Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	8,345
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	7,123
UK Treasury Gilt 2.25% 07/09/2023	6,650
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	5,164
UK Treasury Gilt 5% 07/03/2025	4,779
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	4,614
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds – FTSE All-Share Index Fund	4,511
Subtotal	91,223
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the year	140,373

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities – 6.69% (6.11%)			
Government Bonds – 5.50% (6.11%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.875% 22/10/2029	£10,979,693	9,211	2.22
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/09/2034	£13,505,713	13,644	3.28
Total Government Bonds		22,855	5.50
Government Index-Linked – 1.19% (0.00%)			
UK Treasury Gilt Index Linked 0.25% 22/03/2052	£4,268,345	4,957	1.19
Total Debt Securities		27,812	6.69
Collective Investment Schemes – 90.94% (91.37%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes – 18.03% (19.75%)			
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund	2,556,591	5,140	1.24
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC – Emerging Markets Growth Fund	140,817	1,365	0.33
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds – American Index Fund	676,524	7,814	1.88
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds – European Index Fund	77,094	1,061	0.26
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds – FTSE All-Share Index Fund	1,276,402	10,145	2.44
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds – Japan Index Fund	3,901,955	6,629	1.60
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds – Pacific Index Fund	175,694	967	0.23
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	20,910,027	13,912	3.34
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond USD Index Fund	7,228,617	4,853	1.17
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	26,570,684	15,908	3.83
Legal & General UK 100 Index Trust	909,789	2,860	0.69
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	1,554,259	4,253	1.02
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		74,907	18.03
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes – 72.91% (71.62%)			
Amundi MSCI Japan UCITS ETF	139,137	2,624	0.63
Amundi US TIPS Government Inflation-Linked Bond UCITS ETF	294,387	29,851	7.18
AQR Managed Futures UCITS Fund	37,483	5,706	1.37
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	47,054,100	47,054	11.32
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	14,974,773	66,907	16.10
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Market IMI UCITS ETF	22,918	601	0.14
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	2,086,737	14,330	3.45
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	3,855,624	33,089	7.96
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	112,949	5,481	1.32
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	1,541,955	8,518	2.05
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF USD (Acc)	669,444	3,050	0.73

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes – 90.94% (91.37%) (continued)			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes – 72.91% (71.62%) (continued)			
iShares III – iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF	596,539	3,301	0.80
Jupiter Strategic Absolute Return Bond Fund	5,491,707	7,037	1.70
Man GLG Dynamic Income	52,826	8,097	1.95
SEI Liquid Alternative Fund	383,253	5,319	1.28
UBS Fund Solutions – Bloomberg Barclays US Liquid Corporates UCITS	366,705	4,949	1.19
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	1,407,155	33,047	7.95
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 1C	382,955	9,969	2.40
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 2C	907,195	6,409	1.54
Xtrackers MSCI World Value UCITS ETF	223,158	7,679	1.85
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		303,018	72.91
Total Collective Investment Schemes		377,925	90.94
Exchange Traded Commodities – 1.75% (1.97%)			
iShares Physical Gold	203,753	7,274	1.75
Portfolio of investments		413,011	99.38
Other net assets		2,567	0.62
Total net assets		415,578	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges and are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 April 2023.

Summary of portfolio investments

as at 30 April 2024

	30 April 2024		30 April 2023	
Credit breakdown*	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Investments of investment grade	27,812	6.69	22,616	6.11
Total bonds	27,812	6.69	22,616	6.11
Collective Investment Schemes	377,925	90.94	338,508	91.37
Exchange Traded Commodities	7,274	1.75	7,301	1.97
Total value of investments	413,011	99.38	368,425	99.45

* Ratings supplied by S&P, followed by Moody's.

Risk and reward profile

The risk and reward profile relates to both share classes in the Sub-Fund.

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-Fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-Fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk

Typically higher rewards, higher risk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Sub-Fund is in a medium category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen to some extent. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

The price of the Sub-Fund and any income from it can go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Where the Sub-Fund invests into other investment funds, they may invest in different assets, countries or economic sectors and therefore have different risk profiles not in line with those of the Sub-Fund.

Investment trusts and closed ended funds may borrow to purchase when stock markets rise but will magnify losses when markets fall.

The value of an investment trust or a closed-ended fund moves in line with stock market demand and its unit/share price may be less than or more than the net value of the investments it holds.

The Sub-Fund is entitled to use derivative instruments for Efficient Portfolio Management. Derivatives may not achieve their intended purpose. Their prices may move up or down significantly over relatively short periods of time which may result in losses greater than the amount paid. This could adversely impact the value of the Sub-Fund.

The organisation from which the Sub-Fund buys a derivative may fail to carry out its obligations, which could also cause losses to the Sub-Fund.

For further information please refer to the KIID.

For full details on risk factors for this Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

There have been no changes to the risk and reward indicator in the year.

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

A statement on the climate related financial disclosures was published prior to 30 June 2024 at https://www.truepotential.co.uk/fund-administration/#fund-documents.

Comparative table

The following disclosures give a shareholder an indication of the performance of a share in the Sub-Fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each share. Operating charges are those charges incurred in operating the Sub-Fund and direct transaction costs are costs incurred when purchasing or selling securities in the portfolio of investments.

	A Accumulation		
	2024	2023	2022
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	103.53	105.21	107.60
Return before operating charges*	4.98	(1.04)	(1.72)
Operating charges	(0.68)	(0.64)	(0.67)
Return after operating charges*	4.30	(1.68)	(2.39)
Distributions+	(2.11)	(1.46)	(0.67)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	2.11	1.46	0.67
Closing net asset value per share	107.83	103.53	105.21
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	4.15%	(1.60%)	(2.22%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	415,578	370,468	301,474
Closing number of shares	385,395,154	357,821,952	286,554,630
Operating charges++	0.65%	0.62%	0.62%
Performance fee	-	-	-
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	109.30	105.30	110.20
Lowest share price (p)	100.60	100.10	104.90

+Rounded to 2 decimal places.

++ The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). The OCF consists principally of the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which the share class may incur in a year as it is calculated on historical data. Included within the OCF are synthetic costs which included the OCF of the underlying funds weighted on the basis of their investment proportion.

Investments carry risk. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

Distribution table

for the year ended 30 April 2024

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.08.24	group 1	final	2.109	-	2.109	1.461
30.08.24	group 2	final	1.173	0.936	2.109	1.461

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholder but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Accumulation distributions

Holders of accumulation shares should add the distributions received thereon to the cost of the shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 May 2023
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2023 to 30 April 2024

Financial statements – True Potential Growth-Aligned Defensive

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital gains/(losses)	2		8,986		(9,585)
Revenue	3	10,996		7,304	
Expenses	4	(1,857)		(1,629)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(1)		-	
Net revenue before taxation		9,138		5,675	
Taxation	5	(1,379)		(848)	
Net revenue after taxation			7,759		4,827
Total return/(deficit) before distributions			16,745		(4,758)
Distributions	6		(7,765)		(4,827)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			8,980		(9,585)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders			370,468		301,474
Amounts receivable on issue of shares		86,017		133,586	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares		(58,016)		(60,235)	
			28,001		73,351
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			8,980		(9,585)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares	6		8,129		5,228
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders			415,578		370,468

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		413,011	368,425
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	1,626	6,007
Cash and bank balances	8	4,328	1,552
Total assets		418,965	375,984
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(3,387)	(5,516)
Total liabilities		(3,387)	(5,516)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		415,578	370,468

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2024

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital gains/(losses)

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – net gains/(losses)	8,995	(9,599)
Currency (losses)/gains	(38)	1
Rebates from collective investment schemes	29	13
Net capital gains/(losses)	8,986	(9,585)

3. Revenue

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-Interest distributions from overseas funds	1,547	837
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	703	611
Interest distributions	1,590	1,804
Interest on debt securities from overseas collective investment schemes	6,318	3,368
Interest on debt securities	722	336
Bank interest	107	339
Rebates from collective investment schemes	9	9
Total revenue	10,996	7,304

4. Expenses

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	1,857	1,629
Total expenses	1,857	1,629

The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, investment management fees and other permitted charges relating to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

The annual management charge included an audit fee of £16,089 inclusive of VAT (2023: £14,301 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	1,379	848
Total taxation (note 5b)	1,379	848

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2023: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2023: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	9,138	5,675
Corporation tax @ 20%	1,828	1,135
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(140)	(122)
Overseas revenue	(306)	(168)
Taxable income charge in capital	6	3
Section 400 relief	(9)	-
Total taxation (note 5a)	1,379	848

6. Distributions

The distributions take account of revenue added on the issue of shares and revenue deducted on the cancellation of shares and comprise:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	8,129	5,228
	8,129	5,228
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	678	426
Amounts added on issue of shares	(1,042)	(827)
Total net distributions	7,765	4,827

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	7,759	4,827
Undistributed revenue brought forward	3	-
Capital taxation	-	3
Marginal tax relief	6	-
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(3)	(3)
Distributions	7,765	4,827

Details of the distribution per share are disclosed in the Distribution table.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

7. Debtors	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	680	5,886
Sales awaiting settlement	619	-
Accrued revenue	309	117
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	18	4
Total debtors	1,626	6,007

8. Cash and bank balances	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	4,328	1,552
Total cash and bank balances	4,328	1,552

9. Other creditors	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	592	779
Purchases awaiting settlement	2,070	4,170
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	147	144
Total accrued expenses	147	144
Corporation tax payable	578	423
Total other creditors	3,387	5,516

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2023: same).

11. Share classes

The following reflects the change in shares in issue for each share class in the year:

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	357,821,952
Total shares issued in the year	84,091,630
Total shares cancelled in the year	(56,518,428)
Closing shares in issue	385,395,154

For the year ended 30 April 2024, the annual management charge is 0.48%. The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, Investment Manager's fee and other permitted charges to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

Further information in respect of the return per share is disclosed in the Comparative table.

On the winding up of a Sub-Fund all the assets of the Sub-Fund will be realised and apportioned to the share classes in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Shareholders will receive their respective share of the proceeds, net of liabilities and the expenses incurred in the termination in accordance with the FCA regulations. Each share class has the same rights on winding up.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

12. Related party transactions

True Potential Administration LLP, as ACD, is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Sub-Fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Sub-Fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 9.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per A Accumulation share has increased from 107.83p to 111.54p as at 23 August 2024. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to advisers, brokers and dealers; levies by regulatory agencies and security exchanges; and transfer taxes and duties.

Commission is a charge which is deducted from the proceeds of the sale of securities and added to the cost of the purchase of securities. This charge is a payment to advisers, brokers and dealers in respect of their services in executing the trades.

Tax is payable on the purchase of securities in the United Kingdom. It may be the case that 'other taxes' will be charged on the purchase of securities in countries other than the United Kingdom.

The total purchases and sales and the related direct transaction costs incurred in these transactions are as follows:

2024	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Purchases after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	25,191	25,191
Collective Investment Schemes	146,534	146,534
Total	171,725	171,725

2023	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Purchases after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	22,095	22,095
Collective Investment Schemes	224,729	224,729
Total	246,824	246,824

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2023: same).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

14. Transaction costs (continued)

2024	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	18,891	18,891
Collective Investment Schemes	121,482	121,482
Total	140,373	140,373

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	11,996	11,996
Collective Investment Schemes	100,648	100,648
Total	112,644	112,644

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2023: same).

b Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread is calculated as the difference between the bid and offer value of the portfolio as a percentage of the offer value.

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.27% (2023: 0.09%).

15. Risk management policies

In pursuing the Sub-Fund's investment objective, as set out in the Prospectus, the following are accepted by the ACD as being the main risks from the Sub-Fund's holding of financial instruments, either directly or indirectly through its underlying holdings. These are presented with the ACD's policy for managing these risks. To ensure these risks are consistently and effectively managed these are continually reviewed by the risk committee, a body appointed by the ACD, which sets the risk appetite and ensures continued compliance with the management of all known risks.

a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices and comprise three elements: other price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk.

(i) Other price risk

The Sub-Fund's exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main elements of the portfolio of investments exposed to this risk are equities and collective investment schemes.

This risk is generally regarded as consisting of two elements: stock specific risk and market risk. Through these two factors, the Sub-Fund is exposed to price fluctuations, which are monitored by the ACD in pursuance of the investment objective and policy.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

Adhering to investment guidelines and avoiding excessive exposure to one particular issuer can limit stock specific risk. Subject to compliance with the investment objective of the Sub-Fund, spreading exposure in the portfolio of investments both globally and across sectors or geography can mitigate market risk.

At 30 April 2024, if the price of the investments held by the Sub-Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease approximately by approximately £20,651,000 (2023: £18,421,000).

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of investments or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of exchange rate movements. Investment in overseas securities or holdings of foreign currency cash will provide direct exposure to currency risk as a consequence of the movement in foreign exchange rates against sterling. Investments in UK securities investing in overseas securities will give rise to indirect exposure to currency risk. These fluctuations can also affect the profitability of some UK companies, and thus their market prices, as sterling's relative strength or weakness can affect export prospects, the value of overseas earnings in sterling terms, and the prices of imports sold in the UK.

The foreign currency risk profile of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments and cash holdings at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2024	£000s
US dollar	9,969
Total foreign currency exposure	9,969

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2023	£000s
US dollar	12,957
Total foreign currency exposure	12,957

*Please note the financial instruments and cash holdings and net debtors and creditors has been merged with total net foreign currency exposure.

At 30 April 2024, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £498,000 (2023: £648,000).

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year the Sub-Fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances and interest-bearing securities.

The amount of revenue receivable from floating rate securities and bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

The Sub-Fund has indirect exposure to interest rate risk as it invests in bond funds.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

The value of interest-bearing securities may be affected by changes in the interest rate environment, either globally or locally.

At 30 April 2024, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £72,000 (2023: £65,000).

The Sub-Fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

Derivative contracts are not used to hedge against the exposure to interest rate risk.

The interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2024	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
UK sterling	4,328	-	27,812	376,856	(3,387)	405,609
US dollar	-	-	-	9,969	-	9,969
	4,328	-	27,812	386,825	(3,387)	415,578

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2023	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
UK sterling	1,552	-	22,616	338,859	(5,516)	357,511
US dollar	-	-	-	12,957	-	12,957
	1,552	-	22,616	351,816	(5,516)	370,468

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This includes counterparty risk and issuer risk.

The Depositary has appointed the custodian to provide custody services for the assets of the Sub-Fund. There is a counterparty risk that the custodian could cease to be in a position to provide custody services to the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's investments (excluding cash) are ring fenced hence the risk is considered to be negligible.

In addition to the interest rate risk, bond investments are exposed to issuer risk which reflects the ability for the bond issuer to meet its obligations to pay interest and return the capital on the redemption date. Change in issuer risk will change the value of the investments and is dealt with further in note 15a. The majority of debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. These are made across a variety of industry sectors and geographical markets, so as to avoid concentrations of credit risk. A breakdown is provided in the Portfolio statement. The credit quality of the debt securities is disclosed in the Summary of portfolio investments.

The Sub-Fund holds cash and cash deposits with financial institutions which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk. The credit rating of the financial institution is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Sub-Fund of default.

Holdings in collective investment schemes are subject to direct credit risk. The exposure to pooled investment vehicles is unrated.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

c Liquidity risk

A significant risk is the cancellation of shares which investors may wish to sell and that securities may have to be sold in order to fund such cancellations if insufficient cash is held at the bank to meet this obligation. If there were significant requests for the redemption of shares at a time when a large proportion of the portfolio of investments were not easily tradable due to market volumes or market conditions, the ability to fund those redemptions would be impaired and it might be necessary to suspend dealings in shares in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in smaller companies at times may prove illiquid, as by their nature they tend to have relatively modest traded share capital. Shifts in investor sentiment, or the announcement of new price sensitive information, can provoke significant movement in share prices, and make dealing in any quantity difficult.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in securities that are not listed or traded on any stock exchange. In such situations the Sub-Fund may not be able to immediately sell such securities.

To reduce liquidity risk the ACD will ensure, in line with the limits stipulated within the COLL rules, a substantial portion of the Sub-Fund's assets consist of readily realisable securities. This is monitored on a monthly basis and reported to the Risk Committee together with historical outflows of the Sub-Fund.

In addition liquidity is subject to stress testing on an annual basis to assess the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet large redemptions (50% of the net asset value and 80% of the net asset value), while still being able to adhere to its objective guidelines and the FCA investment borrowing regulations.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

To ensure this, the fair value pricing committee is a body appointed by the ACD to analyse, review and vote on price adjustments/maintenance where no current secondary market exists and/or where there are potential liquidity issues that would affect the disposal of an asset. In addition, the committee may also consider adjustments to the Sub-Fund's price should the constituent investments be exposed to closed markets during general market volatility or instability.

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2024
	£000s
Quoted prices	264,891
Observable market data	148,120
Unobservable data	-
	413,011

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	222,924
Observable market data	145,501
Unobservable data	-
	368,425

No securities in the portfolio of investments are valued using valuation techniques.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

There are no assets held in the portfolio of investments which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature.

f Derivatives

The Sub-Fund may employ derivatives with the aim of reducing the Sub-Fund's risk profile, reducing costs or generating additional capital or revenue, in accordance with Efficient Portfolio Management.

The ACD monitors that any exposure is covered globally to ensure adequate cover is available to meet the Sub-Fund's total exposure, taking into account the value of the underlying investments, any reasonably foreseeable market movement, counterparty risk, and the time available to liquidate any positions.

For certain derivative transactions cash margins may be required to be paid to the brokers with whom the trades were executed and settled. These balances are subject to daily reconciliations and are held by the broker in segregated cash accounts that are afforded client money protection.

During the year there were no derivative transactions.

(i) Counterparties

Transactions in securities give rise to exposure to the risk that the counterparties may not be able to fulfil their responsibility by completing their side of the transaction. This risk is mitigated by the Sub-Fund using a range of brokers for security transactions, thereby diversifying the risk of exposure to any one broker. In addition, the Sub-Fund will only transact with brokers who are subject to frequent reviews with whom transaction limits are set.

The Sub-Fund may transact in derivative contracts which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk from the counterparty not settling their side of the contract. Transactions involving derivatives are entered into only with investment banks and brokers with appropriate and approved credit rating, which are regularly monitored. Forward currency transactions are only undertaken with the custodians appointed by the Depositary.

At the balance sheet date, there are no securities in the portfolio of investments subject to a repurchase agreement.

(ii) Leverage

The leverage is calculated as the sum of the net asset value and the incremental exposure generated through the use of derivatives (calculated in accordance with the commitment approach) divided by the net asset value.

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

(iii) Global exposure

Global exposure is a measure designed to limit the leverage generated by a fund through the use of financial derivative instruments, including derivatives with embedded assets.

At the balance sheet date, there is no global exposure to derivatives.

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious

Investment Manager's report

This supplemental reporting is intended to provide you with an overview of portfolio activity during the year and should not be relied upon to make investment decisions or otherwise.

Investment Objective and Policy

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital growth over the medium to long term (3 years or longer). Please be aware that there is no guarantee that capital will be preserved.

The Investment Manager will seek to diversify the Sub-Fund's exposures across asset classes to reflect the cautious nature of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund will be invested in a range of higher and lower risk assets. Exposure to higher risk assets is expected to lie in a range between 25% and 60% of assets.

Lower risk assets include domestic and international government and corporate bonds, money market instruments and cash or near cash instruments. Exposure to lower risk assets may be achieved directly, through investment in bonds and money market instruments, or indirectly, through eligible collective investment schemes.

Higher risk assets include domestic and international equities, property, commodities, and absolute return strategies. Exposure to these higher risk assets will be achieved indirectly through collective investment schemes, listed securities or directly through equities as applicable.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in liquid investments, such as money market instruments, deposits, cash or near cash instruments and government issued debt securities, to keep the total market exposure consistent with the risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may also use spot and forward foreign exchange instruments to manage currency exposure.

There are no geographical restrictions on the countries of investment.

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management only.

Sub-Investment Performance

The investment performance covers the last 12 months to the 30th of April 2024, during this year True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious returned 5.82% (data source Bloomberg).

Over the year, global equities (MSCI ACWI) delivered a positive return of +18.6% (in GBP terms). The Cautious portfolio benefitted from being overweight equities, specifically the US and Japan with underweight Emerging Markets. The main detractors from fund performance has been the allocation to global sovereign bonds and the S&P 500 equally weighted index, which dragged on returns relative to the S&P 500 market cap weighted index.

US equities (S&P 500 Index) outperformed global equities over the year by 4.7% (GBP terms). The US index continued to demonstrate narrow leadership with large Technology stocks delivering outsized returns. The Fund was overweight US equities and benefited from the bias towards the S&P 500 index. However, the Fund's allocation to the equally weighted S&P 500 index underperformed versus the market-cap version by 9.5%. True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious also benefitted from an overweight to Japanese equities (TOPIX Index 36% return). Japanese equities benefited from a significant depreciation in the Japanese Yen vs the US dollar (-13.6%) as interest rate differentials widened. In addition, optimism over strong wage growth and structural changes to incentivise corporates to increase returns to shareholders combined with low valuations saw significant returns from the region.

At an equity factor level, Growth-Aligned's allocation to the World Minimum Volatility factor (+4.4% GBP terms) and World Value factor (+13.4% GBP terms) both underperformed World equities given their low allocation to Technology and Communication sectors. Both sectors benefitted from the optimism surrounding Artificial Intelligence and the strength of earnings growth from those sectors at the forefront of the industry.

Volatility in sovereign bonds yields remained elevated during the year. After initial weakness in bonds in the first six months of the year sovereign bond yields rallied in the final quarter of 2023 after evidence suggested inflation was falling sustainably towards the central bank's 2% target and Federal Reserve guided to interest rate cuts in 2024. However, additional upside surprises in the first four months of the year saw bond yields push higher and prices lower once again. The Global Aggregate Bond Index delivered a negative return of -2.5%. The Global Aggregate 10yr+ index, which has a higher percentage of longer dated bonds, delivered returns of -6.2%. The fund held an overweight allocation to global sovereign bonds during the year.

Credit spreads for both global investment grade and high yield bonds narrowed during the year with economic growth robust and corporate fundamentals healthy. Global investment grade bonds produced a gain of +1.3% (in local terms), somewhat outperforming global sovereign bonds given the higher yield. Global High Yield bonds provided a positive return of +11.3% (in local terms) benefiting from higher yields, greater narrowing of credit spreads and short duration characteristics. The Growth-Aligned portfolios have held an underweight in Investment Grade but a higher allocation towards High Yield Credit.

In Alternatives, the Trend strategy AQR Managed Futures returned +19.5% (GBP terms) while the SEI Liquid Alternatives strategy returned +6.4% (GBP terms). Both benefitted from being positioned short bonds, while the former also benefitted from being long commodities. Both strategies provided attractive diversification within the Fund. Gold also performed very well, +15.9% (US dollar terms) as strong buying from China's central bank and conflict in the Middle East saw strong demand for the precious metal. The Fund's newest alternative addition, Jupiter Absolute return bond fund generated a positive return of 2.7%.

Sub-Investment Activities

New additions and removals from the portfolio have occurred during the reporting period. The following strategies have been added:

Man GLG Japan Core Alpha – A new Active Fund added to Growth Aligned. The Fund is large cap blending value and contrarian positions. The contrarian element is based on the principle that cyclicality strongly influences every sector of the Japanese market and outperformance can be generated by exploiting extremes of valuations. Stock selection is bottom-up with a focus on cyclicality and mean revision.

L&G FTSE 100 – We expect the FTSE 100 to do well should energy & commodity prices rise and/or sterling significantly depreciates against the US dollar. The companies within the FTSE 100 predominately earn revenues in US dollars therefore benefit from a weaker Pound.

Jupiter Absolute Return Bond – The Jupiter process enables the team to manage duration risks more appropriately in-line with Growth Aligned's risk management. The fund is not restricted by a benchmark, so can reduce net duration risk to zero (or even negative) when appropriate. The Jupiter funds offers active management across sovereign bonds, EM debt, inflation-linked government bonds and currencies.

SEI Liquid Alternatives – Added because of its consistent risk-adjusted returns through different market cycles and regimes. The Fund replicates Trend strategies, Market Neutral & Relative Value equity strategies.

UK Inflation Linked Gilt 2052 – Long-dated inflation linked bonds offered better value to nominal long-dated gilts given the repricing higher of real yields and the benign future RPI inflation expectations. At the time, embedded inflation expectations over the next few years are around 3%, versus 2.9% average between 2010 and 2021.

Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond Index – the product was added to overcome concentration limits in the iShares Global Aggregate Bond ETF. Vanguard global aggregate offers a lower allocation to Japanese bonds compared to the iShares product. Japanese government bonds would underperform should we see any changes to yield curve control or if they decide to remove negative interest rates.

MAN GLG Dynamic Income – the Fund was added due to the skill demonstrated by the portfolio manager. Active management within credit should provide the team with the opportunity to be selective on the issuers picked for the portfolio and avoid defaults.

Strategies that have been removed from the portfolio include:

Baillie Gifford European – The Baillie Gifford European Fund has struggled to adapt to a regime of higher interest rates and where central bank liquidity is contracting. At the time, the environment of higher inflation and higher interest rates should see the Fund continue to lag the broader market. Proceeds from the sale were reallocated back into European equities on a passive index basis.

Allianz Strategic Bond – Realised volatility of returns from the Allianz fund are no longer in-line with Growth Aligned's risk management. The Allianz fund manager has implemented a strategy that Growth Aligned can implement through available ETFs, at a much lower OCR.

Goldman Sachs Trend – Removed to fund the allocation to SEI Liquid Alternatives with the later having a more consistent risk-adjusted return profile through the economic cycle. The Goldman Sachs Trend strategy was short fixed income therefore not aligned with GA's view of falling sovereign bond yields.

Lyxor Curve Steepener – provided the team with the desired hedge against the yield curve bear steepening and so was removed from the portfolio.

iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr GBP Hedged – Position removed as the team wanted to reduce the US duration in the portfolio due to stronger growth and stickier inflation. In addition, the team had concerns about the amount of US government bond issuance which may cause further volatility particularly at the long-end of the yield curve.

iShares Europe Value Index – GA made a rotation from iShares Europe Value into the EU market-cap index. The potential for Value to outperform in an environment of lower interest rates is less obvious without a meaningful reacceleration of domestic economic growth. Europe continues to be challenged by sluggish economic activity, soft bank lending and disappointing demand from China.

Investment strategy and outlook

The disinflation cycle within the US appears to be stalling with inflation in the US proving to be sticky and short-term inflation measures show that inflation is rising. Both headline (3.5%) and core (3.8%) measures of inflation remain above the Federal Reserve's inflation target of 2%. Services inflation remains elevated while goods inflation looks like it could be moving out of deflation.

We believe that the US is now in a reflation regime (2%-4% inflation) with risks of moving into an inflation (4%+ inflation) regime.

Nominal GDP growth has slowed by ~1/3 in 2023, with fiscal stimulus and productivity growth supporting real growth above trend. The broad tightening in financial conditions over the last 3 months followed upward revisions to US treasury supply, Bank of Japan yield curve control recalibration and Fed revisions to 2024 rate expectations. It is reasonable to conclude that the July 2023 increase in US interest rates to 5.25-5.5% was the last of this cycle, although continued sticky, rising inflation and robust growth risk further rate rises. Our base case remains that we have seen the last rate hike in the US.

Ex-US, central banks appear more synchronised, with both BOE and ECB indicating that the possibility of interest rate cuts are more likely. Growth momentum also appears more synchronised, given major pan-European economies and the UK have recently exited recession and have shown signs of improving economic growth.

The stickiness of inflation in the Eurozone and the UK has rolled over as disinflation occurs in both regions from base effects. Headline CPI for both regions is now lower than the US. Core CPI in Europe is lower than that of the US and the trajectory is that the UK will also move lower than the US. Nominal wage pressures are likely to subside very quickly through H2 2024 as 'base effects' from public sector pay awards fall out of annual measures.

There is little evidence of renewed growth impulse from China, or an willingness to stimulate demand further. The global interest rate differential is likely the most binding exogenous constraint, whilst real-asset credit impairment remains the binding endogenous constraint (towards genuine stimulus). If global growth ex US continues to show positive signs, then Chinese growth could improve from exports rather than domestic growth.

US earnings expectations for 2024 fallen during the past 12 months, however, what we have also witnessed is that expectations for 2025 earnings have moved higher with investors pushing out earnings growth into 2025 when markets are expecting interest rates to be lower than current levels. A risk to US earnings would be any fall in profit margins.

Forward price to earnings ratios for both the UK and Japan remain below their 20-year averages. However, Japanese corporates are undergoing reform and change to ultimately increase returns to shareholder, which should support higher valuations. US valuations trade at premium to other markets due to higher return on equity generated by US companies and US companies increasing global presence.

We are constructive on equities driven by US demand, but we are also seeing signs of global growth ex US rebounding. Investment in equity allocations are likely to be maintained from here with the teams focus being on markets outside of the US. The allocation to S&P500 Equal Weight continues to be held given the valuation gap versus market cap and would benefit from the broader participation of US equities. Equity allocations would be reduced if the growth backdrop weakened or inflation increased above 4%.

Growth-Aligned will continue to monitor fixed income allocations. Stronger growth and stickier inflation are likely to be a negative backdrop for sovereign fixed income, keeping central banks hawkish. Credit, particularly high yield, is the teams preference within fixed income allocations and the positive growth backdrop are likely to keep spreads tight and allow the team to collect the higher yields on offer.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2024

The following represents the top ten purchases and sales in the year to reflect a clearer picture of the investment activities.

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	55,152
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds – American Index Fund	48,230
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	46,685
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/09/2034	42,889
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	35,209
Amundi US TIPS Government Inflation-Linked Bond UCITS ETF	34,441
UK Treasury Gilt 0.875% 22/10/2029	30,293
UBS Fund Solutions – Bloomberg Barclays US Liquid Corporates UCITS	29,829
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	26,923
Man GLG Dynamic Income	25,919
Subtotal	375,570
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	657,090

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	66,693
Legal & General Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	42,710
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	38,742
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr UCITS ETF	37,414
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds – FTSE All-Share Index Fund	29,936
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	22,340
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	19,564
iShares Edge MSCI Europe Value Factor UCITS ETF	15,736
UK Treasury Gilt 5% 07/03/2025	14,767
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	14,093
Subtotal	301,995
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the year	465,711

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities – 6.87% (4.50%)			
Government Bonds – 5.82% (4.50%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.875% 22/10/2029	£40,271,969	33,784	2.38
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/09/2034	£48,236,450	48,731	3.44
Total Government Bonds		82,515	5.82
Government Index-Linked – 1.05% (0.00%)			
UK Treasury Gilt Index Linked 0.25% 22/03/2052	£12,865,307	14,942	1.05
Total Debt Securities		97,457	6.87
Collective Investment Schemes – 89.51% (93.06%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes – 24.11% (26.99%)			
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund	12,533,306	25,198	1.78
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC – Emerging Markets Growth Fund	918,580	8,902	0.63
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC – European Fund*	0	0	0.00
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds – American Index Fund	4,461,667	51,532	3.63
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds – European Index Fund	863,755	11,888	0.84
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds – FTSE All-Share Index Fund	8,636,253	68,641	4.84
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds – Japan Index Fund	22,813,166	38,760	2.73
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds – Pacific Index Fund	1,708,099	9,405	0.66
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	58,413,422	38,862	2.74
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond USD Index Fund	20,669,599	13,878	0.98
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	76,391,176	45,735	3.23
Legal & General UK 100 Index Trust	3,312,513	10,415	0.74
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	6,811,917	18,637	1.31
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		341,853	24.11
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes – 65.40% (66.07%)			
Amundi MSCI Japan UCITS ETF	427,012	8,053	0.57
Amundi US TIPS Government Inflation-Linked Bond UCITS ETF	775,617	78,648	5.55
AQR Managed Futures UCITS Fund	127,215	19,365	1.37
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	82,267,922	82,268	5.80
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	33,511,499	149,729	10.56
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Market IMI UCITS ETF	642,601	16,849	1.19
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	10,407,216	71,466	5.04
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	17,376,457	149,125	10.52
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	460,546	22,350	1.58
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	7,167,381	39,593	2.79

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes – 89.51% (93.06%) (continued)			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes – 65.40% (66.07%) (continued)			
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF USD (Acc)	5,990,715	27,294	1.92
iShares III – iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF	2,663,857	14,742	1.04
Jupiter Strategic Absolute Return Bond Fund	16,939,302	21,706	1.53
Man GLG Dynamic Income	170,218	26,089	1.84
SEI Liquid Alternative Fund	1,286,169	17,852	1.26
UBS Fund Solutions – Bloomberg Barclays US Liquid Corporates UCITS	1,589,568	21,451	1.51
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	3,425,752	80,454	5.67
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 1C	1,253,401	32,629	2.30
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 2C	2,334,648	16,494	1.16
Xtrackers MSCI World Value UCITS ETF	904,000	31,106	2.20
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		927,263	65.40
Total Collective Investment Schemes		1,269,116	89.51
Exchange Traded Commodities – 1.55% (1.99%)			
iShares Physical Gold	616,053	21,993	1.55
Portfolio of investments		1,388,566	97.93
Other net assets		29,400	2.07
Total net assets		1,417,966	100.00

*Residual holding of 0.005 shares with a market value of £0.14.

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges and are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 April 2023.

Summary of portfolio investments

as at 30 April 2024

	30 April 2024		30 April 2023	
Credit breakdown*	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Investments of investment grade	97,457	6.87	51,090	4.50
Total bonds	97,457	6.87	51,090	4.50
Collective Investment Schemes	1,269,116	89.51	1,055,891	93.06
Exchange Traded Commodities	21,993	1.55	22,597	1.99
Total value of investments	1,388,566	97.93	1,129,578	99.55

* Ratings supplied by S&P, followed by Moody's.

Risk and reward profile

The risk and reward profile relates to both share classes in the Sub-Fund.

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-Fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-Fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk						Typically higher rewards, higher risk
1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7

The Sub-Fund is in a medium category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen to some extent. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

The price of the Sub-Fund and any income from it can go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Where the Sub-Fund invests into other investment funds, they may invest in different assets, countries or economic sectors and therefore have different risk profiles not in line with those of the Sub-Fund.

Investment trusts and closed ended funds may borrow to purchase additional investments. This can increase returns when stock markets rise but will magnify losses when markets fall.

The value of an investment trust or a closed-ended fund moves in line with stock market demand and its unit/share price may be less than or more than the net value of the investments it holds.

The Sub-Fund is entitled to use derivative instruments for Efficient Portfolio Management. Derivatives may not achieve their intended purpose. Their prices may move up or down significantly over relatively short periods of time which may result in losses greater than the amount paid. This could adversely impact the value of the Sub-Fund.

The organisation from which the Sub-Fund buys a derivative may fail to carry out its obligations, which could also cause losses to the Sub-Fund.

For further information please refer to the KIID.

For full details on risk factors for this Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

There have been no changes to the risk and reward indicator in the year.

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

A statement on the climate related financial disclosures was published prior to 30 June 2024 at https://www.truepotential.co.uk/fund-administration/#fund-documents.

Comparative table

The following disclosures give a shareholder an indication of the performance of a share in the Sub-Fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each share. Operating charges are those charges incurred in operating the Sub-Fund and direct transaction costs are costs incurred when purchasing or selling securities in the portfolio of investments.

	A Accumulation		
	2024	2023	2022
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	107.52	109.18	110.99
Return before operating charges*	6.96	(1.03)	(1.15)
Operating charges	(0.86)	(0.63)	(0.66)
Return after operating charges*	6.10	(1.66)	(1.81)
Distributions+	(2.01)	(1.64)	(0.99)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	2.01	1.64	0.99
Closing net asset value per share	113.62	107.52	109.18
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	5.67%	(1.52%)	(1.63%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	1,417,966	1,134,726	948,279
Closing number of shares	1,247,959,179	1,055,352,307	868,583,465
Operating charges++	0.61%	0.59%	0.59%
Performance fee	0.18%	-	-
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	115.23	109.70	115.20
Lowest share price (p)	104.10	102.50	107.40

+Rounded to 2 decimal places.

++ The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). The OCF consists principally of the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which the share class may incur in a year as it is calculated on historical data. Included within the OCF are synthetic costs which included the OCF of the underlying funds weighted on the basis of their investment proportion.

Investments carry risk. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

Distribution table

for the year ended 30 April 2024

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.08.24	group 1	final	2.011	-	2.011	1.635
30.08.24	group 2	final	0.493	1.518	2.011	1.635

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholder but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Accumulation distributions

Holders of accumulation shares should add the distributions received thereon to the cost of the shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 May 2023
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2023 to 30 April 2024

Financial statements – True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital gains/(losses)	2		51,958		(29,034)
Revenue	3	32,680		22,063	
Expenses	4	(7,813)		(4,551)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(14)		-	
Net revenue before taxation		24,853		17,512	
Taxation	5	(2,700)		(1,738)	
Net revenue after taxation			22,153		15,774
Total return/(deficit) before distributions			74,111		(13,260)
Distributions	6		(22,175)		(15,781)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			51,936		(29,041)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders			1,134,726		948,279
Amounts receivable on issue of shares		309,943		332,626	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares		(103,740)		(134,393)	
			206,203		198,233
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			51,936		(29,041)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares	6		25,101		17,255
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders			1,417,966		1,134,726

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		1,388,566	1,129,578
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	7,964	7,374
Cash and bank balances	8	31,287	6,460
Total assets		1,427,817	1,143,412
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(9,851)	(8,686)
Total liabilities		(9,851)	(8,686)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		1,417,966	1,134,726

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2024

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital gains/(losses)

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – net gains/(losses)	51,971	(29,120)
Currency (losses)/gains	(124)	31
Rebates from collective investment schemes	111	55
Net capital gains/(losses)	51,958	(29,034)

3. Revenue

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-interest distributions from overseas funds	7,032	3,775
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	4,306	3,921
Interest distributions	4,564	5,098
Interest distributions from overseas collective investment schemes	13,780	7,312
Interest on debt securities	2,556	911
Bank interest	330	998
HMRC interest received	-	1
Rebates from collective investment schemes	112	47
Total revenue	32,680	22,063

4. Expenses

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	5,509	4,551
Performance fee	2,304	-
Total expenses	7,813	4,551

The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, investment management fees and other permitted charges relating to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

The annual management charge included an audit fee of £16,089 inclusive of VAT (2023: £14,301 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	2,700	1,738
Total taxation (note 5b)	2,700	1,738

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2023: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2023: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	24,853	17,512
Corporation tax @ 20%	4,971	3,502
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(1,407)	(784)
Overseas revenue	(861)	(755)
Utilised Excess management expenses	-	(236)
Section 400 relief	(25)	-
Taxable income charge in capital	22	11
Total taxation (note 5a)	2,700	1,738

6. Distributions

The distributions take account of revenue added on the issue of shares and revenue deducted on the cancellation of shares and comprise:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	25,101	17,255
	25,101	17,255
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	1,053	1,121
Amounts added on issue of shares	(3,979)	(2,595)
Total net distributions	22,175	15,781

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	22,153	15,774
Undistributed revenue brought forward	4	-
Corporation tax	-	11
Marginal tax relief	22	-
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(4)	(4)
Distributions	22,175	15,781

Details of the distribution per share are disclosed in the Distribution table.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

7. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	4,316	7,104
Sales awaiting settlement	2,232	-
Accrued revenue	957	254
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	146	16
Corporation tax recoverable	313	-
Total debtors	7,964	7,374

8. Cash and bank balances

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	31,287	6,460
Total cash and bank balances	31,287	6,460

9. Other creditors

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	-	2,720
Purchases awaiting settlement	7,038	4,630
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	2,813	408
Total accrued expenses	2,813	408
Corporation tax payable	-	928
Total other creditors	9,851	8,686

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2023: same)

11. Share classes

The following reflects the change in shares in issue for each share class in the year:

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	1,055,352,307
Total shares issued in the year	290,172,640
Total shares cancelled in the year	(97,565,768)
Closing shares in issue	1,247,959,179

For the year ended 30 April 2024, the annual management charge is 0.44%. The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, Investment Manager's fee and other permitted charges to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

Further information in respect of the return per share is disclosed in the Comparative table.

On the winding up of a Sub-Fund all the assets of the Sub-Fund will be realised and apportioned to the share classes in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Shareholders will receive their respective share of the proceeds, net of liabilities and the expenses incurred in the termination in accordance with the FCA regulations. Each share class has the same rights on winding up.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

12. Related party transactions

True Potential Administration LLP, as ACD, is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Sub-Fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Sub-Fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 9.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per A Accumulation share has increased from 113.62p to 117.57p as at 23 August 2024. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to advisers, brokers and dealers; levies by regulatory agencies and security exchanges; and transfer taxes and duties.

Commission is a charge which is deducted from the proceeds of the sale of securities and added to the cost of the purchase of securities. This charge is a payment to advisers, brokers and dealers in respect of their services in executing the trades.

Tax is payable on the purchase of securities in the United Kingdom. It may be the case that 'other taxes' will be charged on the purchase of securities in countries other than the United Kingdom.

The total purchases and sales and the related direct transaction costs incurred in these transactions are as follows:

	Purchases before transaction costs	Purchases after transaction costs*
2024	£000s	£000s
Bonds	98,100	98,100
Collective Investment Schemes	558,990	558,990
Total	657,090	657,090

	Purchases before transaction costs	Purchases after transaction costs*
2023	£000s	£000s
Bonds	57,415	57,415
Collective Investment Schemes	718,129	718,129
Total	775,544	775,544

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2023: same).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

14. Transaction costs (continued)

2024	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	48,926	48,926
Collective Investment Schemes	416,785	416,785
Total	465,711	465,711

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	36,470	36,470
Collective Investment Schemes	359,459	359,459
Total	395,929	395,929

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2023: same).

b Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread is calculated as the difference between the bid and offer value of the portfolio as a percentage of the offer value.

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.33% (2023: 0.08%).

15. Risk management policies

In pursuing the Sub-Fund's investment objective, as set out in the Prospectus, the following are accepted by the ACD as being the main risks from the Sub-Fund's holding of financial instruments, either directly or indirectly through its underlying holdings. These are presented with the ACD's policy for managing these risks. To ensure these risks are consistently and effectively managed these are continually reviewed by the risk committee, a body appointed by the ACD, which sets the risk appetite and ensures continued compliance with the management of all known risks.

a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices and comprise three elements: other price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk.

(i) Other price risk

The Sub-Fund's exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main elements of the portfolio of investments exposed to this risk are equities and collective investment schemes.

This risk is generally regarded as consisting of two elements: stock specific risk and market risk. Through these two factors, the Sub-Fund is exposed to price fluctuations, which are monitored by the ACD in pursuance of the investment objective and policy.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

Adhering to investment guidelines and avoiding excessive exposure to one particular issuer can limit stock specific risk. Subject to compliance with the investment objective of the Sub-Fund, spreading exposure in the portfolio of investments both globally and across sectors or geography can mitigate market risk.

At 30 April 2024, if the price of the investments held by the Sub-Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £69,428,000 (2023: £56,479,000).

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of investments or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of exchange rate movements. Investment in overseas securities or holdings of foreign currency cash will provide direct exposure to currency risk as a consequence of the movement in foreign exchange rates against sterling. Investments in UK securities investing in overseas securities will give rise to indirect exposure to currency risk. These fluctuations can also affect the profitability of some UK companies, and thus their market prices, as sterling's relative strength or weakness can affect export prospects, the value of overseas earnings in sterling terms, and the prices of imports sold in the UK.

The foreign currency risk profile of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments and cash holdings at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2024	£000s
US dollar	32,629
Total foreign currency exposure	32,629

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2023	£000s
US dollar	40,854
Total foreign currency exposure	40,854

*Please note the financial instruments and cash holdings and net debtors and creditors has been merged with total net foreign currency exposure.

At 30 April 2024, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £1,631,000 (2023: £2,043,000). Forward currency contracts are used to manage the portfolio exposure to currency movements.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year the Sub-Fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances and interest-bearing securities.

The amount of revenue receivable from floating rate securities and bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

The Sub-Fund has indirect exposure to interest rate risk as it invests in bond funds.

The value of interest-bearing securities may be affected by changes in the interest rate environment, either globally or locally.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

At 30 April 2024, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £253,000 (2023: £153,000).

The Sub-Fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

Derivative contracts are not used to hedge against the exposure to interest rate risk.

The interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date is as follows:

2024	Variable rate financial assets £000s	Variable rate financial liabilities £000s	Fixed rate financial assets £000s	Non-interest bearing financial assets £000s	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities £000s	Total £000s
UK sterling	31,287	-	97,457	1,266,444	(9,851)	1,385,337
US dollar	-	-	-	32,629	-	32,629
	31,287	-	97,457	1,299,073	(9,851)	1,417,966

2023	Variable rate financial assets £000s	Variable rate financial liabilities £000s	Fixed rate financial assets £000s	Non-interest bearing financial assets £000s	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities £000s	Total £000s
UK sterling	6,460	-	51,091	1,045,007	(8,686)	1,093,872
US dollar	-	-	-	40,854	-	40,854
	6,460	-	51,091	1,085,861	(8,686)	1,134,726

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This includes counterparty risk and issuer risk.

The Depositary has appointed the custodian to provide custody services for the assets of the Sub-Fund. There is a counterparty risk that the custodian could cease to be in a position to provide custody services to the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's investments (excluding cash) are ring fenced hence the risk is considered to be negligible.

In addition to the interest rate risk, bond investments are exposed to issuer risk which reflects the ability for the bond issuer to meet its obligations to pay interest and return the capital on the redemption date. Change in issuer risk will change the value of the investments and is dealt with further in note 15a. The majority of debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. These are made across a variety of industry sectors and geographical markets, so as to avoid concentrations of credit risk. A breakdown is provided in the Portfolio statement. The credit quality of the debt securities is disclosed in the Summary of portfolio investments.

The Sub-Fund holds cash and cash deposits with financial institutions which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk. The credit rating of the financial institution is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Sub-Fund of default.

Holdings in collective investment schemes are subject to direct credit risk. The exposure to pooled investment vehicles is unrated.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

c Liquidity risk

A significant risk is the cancellation of shares which investors may wish to sell and that securities may have to be sold in order to fund such cancellations if insufficient cash is held at the bank to meet this obligation. If there were significant requests for the redemption of shares at a time when a large proportion of the portfolio of investments were not easily tradable due to market volumes or market conditions, the ability to fund those redemptions would be impaired and it might be necessary to suspend dealings in shares in the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in securities that are not listed or traded on any stock exchange. In such situations the Sub-Fund may not be able to immediately sell such securities.

To reduce liquidity risk the ACD will ensure, in line with the limits stipulated within the COLL rules, a substantial portion of the Sub-Fund's assets consist of readily realisable securities. This is monitored on a monthly basis and reported to the Risk Committee together with historical outflows of the Sub-Fund.

In addition, liquidity is subject to stress testing on an annual basis to assess the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet large redemptions (50% of the net asset value and 80% of the net asset value), while still being able to adhere to its objective guidelines and the FCA investment borrowing regulations.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

To ensure this, the fair value pricing committee is a body appointed by the ACD to analyse, review and vote on price adjustments/maintenance where no current secondary market exists and/or where there are potential liquidity issues that would affect the disposal of an asset. In addition, the committee may also consider adjustments to the Sub-Fund's price should the constituent investments be exposed to closed markets during general market volatility or instability.

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2024
	£000s
Quoted prices	879,433
Observable market data	509,133
Unobservable data	-
	1,388,566

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	676,364
Observable market data	453,214
Unobservable data	-
	1,129,578

No securities in the portfolio of investments are valued using valuation techniques.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

There are no assets held in the portfolio of investments which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature.

f Derivatives

The Sub-Fund may employ derivatives with the aim of reducing the Sub-Fund's risk profile, reducing costs or generating additional capital or revenue, in accordance with Efficient Portfolio Management.

The ACD monitors that any exposure is covered globally to ensure adequate cover is available to meet the Sub-Fund's total exposure, taking into account the value of the underlying investments, any reasonably foreseeable market movement, counterparty risk, and the time available to liquidate any positions.

For certain derivative transactions cash margins may be required to be paid to the brokers with whom the trades were executed and settled. These balances are subject to daily reconciliations and are held by the broker in segregated cash accounts that are afforded client money protection.

During the year there were no derivative transactions.

(i) Counterparties

Transactions in securities give rise to exposure to the risk that the counterparties may not be able to fulfil their responsibility by completing their side of the transaction. This risk is mitigated by the Sub-Fund using a range of brokers for security transactions, thereby diversifying the risk of exposure to any one broker. In addition, the Sub-Fund will only transact with brokers who are subject to frequent reviews with whom transaction limits are set.

The Sub-Fund may transact in derivative contracts which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk from the counterparty not settling their side of the contract. Transactions involving derivatives are entered into only with investment banks and brokers with appropriate and approved credit rating, which are regularly monitored. Forward currency transactions are only undertaken with the custodians appointed by the Depositary.

At the balance sheet date, there are no securities in the portfolio of investments subject to a repurchase agreement.

(ii) Leverage

The leverage is calculated as the sum of the net asset value and the incremental exposure generated through the use of derivatives (calculated in accordance with the commitment approach) divided by the net asset value.

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

(iii) Global exposure

Global exposure is a measure designed to limit the leverage generated by a fund through the use of financial derivative instruments, including derivatives with embedded assets.

At the balance sheet date, there is no global exposure to derivatives.

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced

Investment Manager's report

This supplemental reporting is intended to provide you with an overview of portfolio activity during the year and should not be relied upon to make investment decisions or otherwise.

Investment Objective and Policy

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital growth over the long term (5 years or longer). Please be aware that there is no guarantee that capital will be preserved.

The Investment Manager will seek to diversify the Sub-Fund's exposures across asset classes to reflect the balanced nature of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund will be invested in a range of higher and lower risk assets. Exposure to higher risk assets is expected to lie in a range between 40% and 80% of assets.

Lower risk assets include domestic and international government and corporate bonds, money market instruments and cash or near cash instruments. Exposure to lower risk assets may be achieved directly, through investment in bonds and money market instruments, or indirectly, through eligible collective investment schemes.

Higher risk assets include domestic and international equities, property, commodities and absolute return strategies. Exposure to these higher risk assets will be achieved indirectly through collective investment schemes, listed securities or directly through equities as applicable.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in liquid investments, such as money market instruments, deposits, cash or near cash instruments and government issued debt securities, to keep the total market exposure consistent with the risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may also use spot and forward foreign exchange instruments to manage currency exposure.

There are no geographical restrictions on the countries of investment.

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management only.

Sub-Investment Performance

The investment performance covers the last 12 months to the 30th of April 2024, during this year True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced returned 7.58% (data source Bloomberg).

Over the year, global equities (MSCI ACWI) delivered a positive return of +18.6% (in GBP terms). The Balanced portfolio benefitted from being overweight equities, specifically the US and Japan with underweight Emerging Markets. The main detractors from fund performance has been the allocation to global sovereign bonds and the S&P 500 equally weighted index, which dragged on returns relative to the S&P 500 market cap weighted index.

US equities (S&P 500 Index) outperformed global equities over the year by 4.7% (GBP terms). The US index continued to demonstrate narrow leadership with large Technology stocks delivering outsized returns. The Fund was overweight US equities and benefited from the bias towards the S&P 500 index. However, the Fund's allocation to the equally weighted S&P 500 index underperformed versus the market-cap version by 9.5%. True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced also benefitted from an overweight to Japanese equities (TOPIX Index 36% return). Japanese equities benefited from a significant depreciation in the Japanese Yen vs the US dollar (-13.6%) as interest rate differentials widened. In addition, optimism over strong wage growth and structural changes to incentivise corporates to increase returns to shareholders combined with low valuations saw significant returns from the region.

At an equity factor level, Growth-Aligned's allocation to the World Minimum Volatility factor (+4.4% GBP terms) and World Value factor (+13.4% GBP terms) both underperformed World equities given their low allocation to Technology and Communication sectors. Both sectors benefitted from the optimism surrounding Artificial Intelligence and the strength of earnings growth from those sectors at the forefront of the industry.

Volatility in sovereign bonds yields remained elevated during the year. After initial weakness in bonds in the first six months of the year sovereign bond yields rallied in the final quarter of 2023 after evidence suggested inflation was falling sustainably towards the central bank's 2% target and Federal Reserve guided to interest rate cuts in 2024. However, additional upside surprises in the first four months of the year saw bond yields push higher and prices lower once again. The Global Aggregate Bond Index delivered a negative return of -2.5%. The Global Aggregate 10yr+ index, which has a higher percentage of longer dated bonds, delivered returns of -6.2%. The fund held an overweight allocation to global sovereign bonds during the year.

Credit spreads for both global investment grade and high yield bonds narrowed during the year with economic growth robust and corporate fundamentals healthy. Global investment grade bonds produced a gain of +1.3% (in local terms), somewhat outperforming global sovereign bonds given the higher yield. Global High Yield bonds provided a positive return of +11.3% (in local terms) benefiting from higher yields, greater narrowing of credit spreads and short duration characteristics. The Growth-Aligned portfolios have held an underweight in Investment Grade but a higher allocation towards High Yield Credit.

In Alternatives, the Trend strategy AQR Managed Futures returned +19.5% (GBP terms) while the SEI Liquid Alternatives strategy returned +6.4% (GBP terms). Both benefitted from being positioned short bonds, while the former also benefitted from being long commodities. Both strategies provided attractive diversification within the Fund. Gold also performed very well, +15.9% (US dollar terms) as strong buying from China's central bank and conflict in the Middle East saw strong demand for the precious metal. The Fund's newest alternative addition, Jupiter Absolute return bond fund generated a positive return of 2.7%.

Sub-Investment Activities

New additions and removals from the portfolio have occurred during the reporting period. The following strategies have been added:

Man GLG Japan Core Alpha – A new Active Fund added to Growth Aligned. The Fund is large cap blending value and contrarian positions. The contrarian element is based on the principle that cyclicality strongly influences every sector of the Japanese market and outperformance can be generated by exploiting extremes of valuations. Stock selection is bottom-up with a focus on cyclicality and mean revision.

L&G FTSE 100 – We expect the FTSE 100 to do well should energy & commodity prices rise and/or sterling significantly depreciates against the US dollar. The companies within the FTSE 100 predominately earn revenues in US dollars therefore benefit from a weaker Pound.

Jupiter Absolute Return Bond – The Jupiter process enables the team to manage duration risks more appropriately in-line with Growth Aligned's risk management. The fund is not restricted by a benchmark, so can reduce net duration risk to zero (or even negative) when appropriate. The Jupiter funds offers active management across sovereign bonds, EM debt, inflation-linked government bonds and currencies.

SEI Liquid Alternatives – Added because of its consistent risk-adjusted returns through different market cycles and regimes. The Fund replicates Trend strategies, Market Neutral & Relative Value equity strategies.

UK Inflation Linked Gilt 2052 - Long-dated inflation linked bonds offered better value to nominal long-dated gilts given the repricing higher of real yields and the benign future RPI inflation expectations. At the time, embedded inflation expectations over the next few years are around 3%, versus 2.9% average between 2010 and 2021.

Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond Index – the product was added to overcome concentration limits in the iShares Global Aggregate Bond ETF. Vanguard global aggregate offers a lower allocation to Japanese bonds compared to the iShares product. Japanese government bonds would underperform should we see any changes to yield curve control or if they decide to remove negative interest rates.

MAN GLG Dynamic Income – the Fund was added due to the skill demonstrated by the portfolio manager. Active management within credit should provide the team with the opportunity to be selective on the issuers picked for the portfolio and avoid defaults.

Strategies that have been removed from the portfolio include:

Baillie Gifford European – The Baillie Gifford European Fund has struggled to adapt to a regime of higher interest rates and where central bank liquidity is contracting. At the time, the environment of higher inflation and higher interest rates should see the Fund continue to lag the broader market. Proceeds from the sale were reallocated back into European equities on a passive index basis.

Allianz Strategic Bond – Realised volatility of returns from the Allianz fund are no longer in-line with Growth Aligned's risk management. The Allianz fund manager has implemented a strategy that Growth Aligned can implement through available ETFs, at a much lower OCR.

Goldman Sachs Trend – Removed to fund the allocation to SEI Liquid Alternatives with the later having a more consistent risk-adjusted return profile through the economic cycle. The Goldman Sachs Trend strategy was short fixed income therefore not aligned with GA's view of falling sovereign bond yields.

Lyxor Curve Steepener – provided the team with the desired hedge against the yield curve bear steepening and so was removed from the portfolio.

iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr GBP Hedged – Position removed as the team wanted to reduce the US duration in the portfolio due to stronger growth and stickier inflation. In addition, the team had concerns about the amount of US government bond issuance which may cause further volatility particularly at the long-end of the yield curve.

iShares Europe Value Index - GA made a rotation from iShares Europe Value into the EU market-cap index. The potential for Value to outperform in an environment of lower interest rates is less obvious without a meaningful reacceleration of domestic economic growth. Europe continues to be challenged by sluggish economic activity, soft bank lending and disappointing demand from China.

Investment strategy and outlook

The disinflation cycle within the US appears to be stalling with inflation in the US proving to be sticky and short-term inflation measures show that inflation is rising. Both headline (3.5%) and core (3.8%) measures of inflation remain above the Federal Reserve's inflation target of 2%. Services inflation remains elevated while goods inflation looks like it could be moving out of deflation.

We believe that the US is now in a reflation regime (2%-4% inflation) with risks of moving into an inflation (4%+ inflation) regime.

Nominal GDP growth has slowed by ~1/3 in 2023, with fiscal stimulus and productivity growth supporting real growth above trend. The broad tightening in financial conditions over the last 3 months followed upward revisions to US treasury supply, Bank of Japan yield curve control recalibration and Fed revisions to 2024 rate expectations. It is reasonable to conclude that the July 2023 increase in US interest rates to 5.25-5.5% was the last of this cycle, although continued sticky, rising inflation and robust growth risk further rate rises. Our base case remains that we have seen the last rate hike in the US.

Ex-US, central banks appear more synchronised, with both BOE and ECB indicating that the possibility of interest rate cuts are more likely. Growth momentum also appears more synchronised, given major pan-European economies and the UK have recently exited recession and have shown signs of improving economic growth.

The stickiness of inflation in the Eurozone and the UK has rolled over as disinflation occurs in both regions from base effects. Headline CPI for both regions is now lower than the US. Core CPI in Europe is lower than that of the US and the trajectory is that the UK will also move lower than the US. Nominal wage pressures are likely to subside very quickly through H2 2024 as 'base effects' from public sector pay awards fall out of annual measures.

There is little evidence of renewed growth impulse from China, or an willingness to stimulate demand further. The global interest rate differential is likely the most binding exogenous constraint, whilst real-asset credit impairment remains the binding endogenous constraint (towards genuine stimulus). If global growth ex US continues to show positive signs, then Chinese growth could improve from exports rather than domestic growth.

US earnings expectations for 2024 fallen during the past 12 months, however, what we have also witnessed is that expectations for 2025 earnings have moved higher with investors pushing out earnings growth into 2025 when markets are expecting interest rates to be lower than current levels. A risk to US earnings would be any fall in profit margins.

Forward price to earnings ratios for both the UK and Japan remain below their 20-year averages. However, Japanese corporates are undergoing reform and change to ultimately increase returns to shareholder, which should support higher valuations. US valuations trade at premium to other markets due to higher return on equity generated by US companies and US companies increasing global presence.

We are constructive on equities driven by US demand, but we are also seeing signs of global growth ex US rebounding. Investment in equity allocations are likely to be maintained from here with the teams focus being on markets outside of the US. The allocation to S&P500 Equal Weight continues to be held given the valuation gap versus market cap and would benefit from the broader participation of US equities. Equity allocations would be reduced if the growth backdrop weakened or inflation increased above 4%.

Growth-Aligned will continue to monitor fixed income allocations. Stronger growth and stickier inflation are likely to be a negative backdrop for sovereign fixed income, keeping central banks hawkish. Credit, particularly high yield, is the teams preference within fixed income allocations and the positive growth backdrop are likely to keep spreads tight and allow the team to collect the higher yields on offer.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2024

The following represents the top ten purchases and sales in the year to reflect a clearer picture of the investment activities.

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - American Index Fund	47,220
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	47,012
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF USD (Acc)	37,351
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	34,748
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	34,542
Amundi US TIPS Government Inflation-Linked Bond UCITS ETF	24,768
UK Treasury Gilt Index Linked 0.25% 22/03/2052	24,453
Man GLG Dynamic Income	23,158
UBS Fund Solutions - Bloomberg Barclays US Liquid Corporates UCITS	22,813
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/09/2034	20,858
Subtotal	316,923
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	553,386

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	48,733
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	39,494
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - FTSE All-Share Index Fund	37,914
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr UCITS ETF	33,817
iShares Edge MSCI Europe Value Factor UCITS ETF	26,382
Legal & General Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	25,699
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	25,645
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 1D	21,846
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	19,599
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	17,509
Subtotal	296,638
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the year	480,562

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities – 4.23% (4.26%)			
Government Bonds – 2.96% (4.26%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.875% 22/10/2029	£10,515,396	8,821	0.64
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/09/2034	£31,181,329	31,501	2.32
Total Government Bonds		40,322	2.96
Government Index-Linked – 1.27% (0.00%)			
UK Treasury Gilt Index Linked 0.25% 22/03/2052	£14,907,459	17,314	1.27
Total Debt Securities		57,636	4.23
Collective Investment Schemes – 93.31% (93.38%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes – 26.57% (28.15%)			
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund	15,446,802	31,056	2.28
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - Emerging Markets Growth Fund	1,511,514	14,648	1.08
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - American Index Fund	4,345,075	50,186	3.69
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - European Index Fund	1,045,150	14,385	1.06
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - FTSE All-Share Index Fund	9,626,200	76,509	5.62
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Japan Index Fund	28,568,564	48,538	3.56
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Pacific Index Fund	4,413,771	24,302	1.79
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	53,290,861	35,454	2.61
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond USD Index Fund	18,734,444	12,578	0.92
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	34,033,068	20,376	1.50
Legal & General UK 100 Index Trust	3,476,498	10,930	0.80
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	8,255,864	22,588	1.66
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		361,550	26.57
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes – 66.74% (65.23%)			
Amundi MSCI Japan UCITS ETF	212,048	3,999	0.29
Amundi US TIPS Government Inflation-Linked Bond UCITS ETF	619,895	62,857	4.62
AQR Managed Futures UCITS Fund	117,565	17,896	1.32
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	17,723	18	0.00
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	25,796,961	115,261	8.47
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Market IMI UCITS ETF	1,020,921	26,769	1.97
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	13,790,262	94,698	6.96
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	24,122,119	207,016	15.22
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	512,756	24,884	1.83
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	8,897,780	49,151	3.61
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF USD (Acc)	12,209,365	55,626	4.09
iShares III - iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF	4,712,323	26,078	1.92
Jupiter Strategic Absolute Return Bond Fund	16,141,066	20,683	1.52

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes – 93.31% (93.38%) (continued)			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes – 66.74% (65.23%) (continued)			
Man GLG Dynamic Income	152,059	23,306	1.71
SEI Liquid Alternative Fund	1,287,168	17,866	1.31
UBS Fund Solutions - Bloomberg Barclays US Liquid Corporates UCITS	1,105,038	14,913	1.10
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	2,016,321	47,353	3.48
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 1C	1,189,223	30,958	2.28
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 2C	2,398,433	16,945	1.24
Xtrackers MSCI World Value UCITS ETF	1,502,597	51,704	3.80
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		907,981	66.74
Total Collective Investment Schemes		1,269,531	93.31
Exchange Traded Commodities – 1.90% (1.98%)			
iShares Physical Gold	722,894	25,807	1.90
Portfolio of investments		1,352,974	99.44
Other net assets		7,599	0.56
Total net assets		1,360,573	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges or approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 April 2023.

Summary of portfolio investments

as at 30 April 2024

	30 April 2024		30 April 2023	
Credit breakdown*	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Investments of investment grade	57,636	4.23	50,666	4.26
Total bonds	57,636	4.23	50,666	4.26
Collective Investment Schemes	1,269,531	93.31	1,111,683	93.38
Exchange Traded Commodities	25,807	1.90	23,528	1.98
Total value of investments	1,352,974	99.44	1,185,877	99.62

* Ratings supplied by S&P, followed by Moody's.

Risk and reward profile

The risk and reward profile relates to both share classes in the Sub-Fund.

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-Fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-Fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

← Typically lower rewards, lower risk | Typically higher rewards, higher risk →

1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7

The Sub-Fund is in a medium category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen to some extent. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

The price of the Sub-Fund and any income from it can go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Where this Sub-Fund invests into other investment funds, they may invest in different assets, countries or economic sectors and therefore have different risk profiles not in line with those of this Sub-Fund.

Investments in emerging markets may involve greater risks due to political and economic instability and underdeveloped markets and systems. This means your money may be at greater risk of loss.

The Sub-Fund is permitted to invest in closed-ended funds, such as investment trusts. Investment trusts may use borrowing to increase returns, which can also magnify losses if the market falls.

The Sub-Fund is entitled to use derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management (EPM) and investment purposes. Derivatives may not achieve their intended purpose. Their prices may move up or down significantly over relatively short periods of time which may result in losses greater than the amount paid. This could adversely impact the value of the Sub-Fund.

The organisation from which the Sub-Fund buys a derivative may fail to carry out its obligations, which could also cause losses to the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may invest in securities not denominated in sterling; the value of your investments may be affected by changes in currency exchange rates.

For further information please refer to the KIID.

For full details on risk factors for this Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

There have been no changes to the risk and reward indicator in the year.

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

A statement on the climate related financial disclosures was published prior to 30 June 2024 at https://www.truepotential.co.uk/fund-administration/#fund-documents.

Comparative table

The following disclosures give a shareholder an indication of the performance of a share in the Sub-Fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each share. Operating charges are those charges incurred in operating the Sub-Fund and direct transaction costs are costs incurred when purchasing or selling securities in the portfolio of investments.

	A Accumulation		
	2024	2023	2022
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	112.74	114.10	115.24
Return before operating charges*	9.71	(0.71)	(0.45)
Operating charges	(1.21)	(0.65)	(0.69)
Return after operating charges*	8.50	(1.36)	(1.14)
Distributions+	(1.73)	(1.86)	(1.25)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	1.73	1.86	1.25
Closing net asset value per share	121.24	112.74	114.10
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	7.54%	(1.19%)	(0.99%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	1,360,573	1,190,392	900,245
Closing number of shares	1,122,192,367	1,055,846,540	788,996,698
Operating charges++	0.60%	0.58%	0.59%
Performance fee	0.45%	-	-
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	123.11	115.80	121.30
Lowest share price (p)	108.80	106.30	111.20

+Rounded to 2 decimal places.

++ The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). The OCF consists principally of the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which the share class may incur in a year as it is calculated on historical data. Included within the OCF are synthetic costs which included the OCF of the underlying funds weighted on the basis of their investment proportion.

Investments carry risk. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

Distribution table

for the year ended 30 April 2024

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.08.24	group 1	final	1.728	-	1.728	1.864
30.08.24	group 2	final	0.810	0.918	1.728	1.864

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholder but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Accumulation distributions

Holders of accumulation shares should add the distributions received thereon to the cost of the shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 May 2023
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2023 to 30 April 2024

Financial statements - True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital gains/(losses)	2		76,198		(22,583)
Revenue	3	29,358		22,211	
Expenses	4	(10,849)		(4,261)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(1)		(1)	
Net revenue before taxation		18,508		17,949	
Taxation	5	(103)		(662)	
Net revenue after taxation			18,405		17,287
Total return/(deficit) before distributions			94,603		(5,296)
Distributions	6		(18,432)		(17,303)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			76,171		(22,599)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders			1,190,392		900,245
Amounts receivable on issue of shares		178,327		404,640	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares		(103,706)		(111,575)	
			74,621		293,065
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			76,171		(22,599)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares	6		19,389		19,681
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders			1,360,573		1,190,392

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		1,352,974	1,185,877
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	7,236	9,837
Cash and bank balances	8	31,008	3,680
Total assets		1,391,218	1,199,394
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Bank overdraft	8	(17,750)	-
Other creditors	9	(12,895)	(9,002)
Total liabilities		(30,645)	(9,002)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		1,360,573	1,190,392

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2024

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital gains/(losses)

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – net gains/(losses)	76,150	(22,755)
Currency (losses)/gains	(90)	97
Rebates from collective investment schemes	138	75
Net capital gains/(losses)	76,198	(22,583)

3. Revenue

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-Interest distributions from overseas funds	12,470	5,332
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	5,619	4,969
Interest distributions	4,026	4,408
Interest on debt securities from overseas collective investment schemes	5,200	6,062
Interest on debt securities	1,757	904
Bank interest	182	479
Rebates from collective investment schemes	104	57
Total revenue	29,358	22,211

4. Expenses

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	5,170	4,261
Performance fee	5,679	-
Total expenses	10,849	4,261

The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, investment management fees and other permitted charges relating to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

The annual management charge included an audit fee of £16,089 inclusive of VAT (2023: £14,301 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	103	662
Total taxation (note 5b)	103	662

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2023: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2023: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	18,508	17,949
Corporation tax @ 20%	3,702	3,590
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(1,124)	(994)
Overseas revenue	(2,471)	(1,067)
Utilised excess management expenses	-	(882)
Taxable income charge in capital	28	15
Section 400 relief	(32)	-
Total taxation (note 5a)	103	662

6. Distributions

The distributions take account of revenue added on the issue of shares and revenue deducted on the cancellation of shares and comprise:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	19,389	19,681
	19,389	19,681
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	1,166	1,045
Amounts added on issue of shares	(2,123)	(3,423)
Total net distributions	18,432	17,303

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	18,405	17,287
Undistributed revenue brought forward	-	3
Corporation tax	-	15
Marginal tax relief	28	-
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(1)	(2)
Distributions	18,432	17,303

Details of the distribution per share are disclosed in the Distribution table.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

7. Debtors	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	1,765	9,531
Sales awaiting settlement	2,171	-
Accrued revenue	763	282
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	176	24
Corporation tax recoverable	2,361	-
Total debtors	7,236	9,837

8. Cash and bank balances and bank overdraft	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	31,008	3,680
Bank overdraft	(17,750)	-
Total cash and bank balances and bank overdraft	13,258	3,680

9. Other creditors	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	-	2,106
Purchases awaiting settlement	6,759	6,020
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	6,136	398
Total accrued expenses	6,136	398
Corporation tax payable	-	478
Total other creditors	12,895	9,002

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2023: same).

11. Share classes

The following reflects the change in shares in issue for each share class in the year:

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	1,055,846,540
Total shares issued in the year	158,906,192
Total shares cancelled in the year	(92,560,365)
Closing shares in issue	1,122,192,367

For the year ended 30 April 2024, the annual management charge is 0.41%. The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, Investment Manager's fee and other permitted charges to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

Further information in respect of the return per share is disclosed in the Comparative table.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

11. Share classes (continued)

On the winding up of a Sub-Fund all the assets of the Sub-Fund will be realised and apportioned to the share classes in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Shareholders will receive their respective share of the proceeds, net of liabilities and the expenses incurred in the termination in accordance with the FCA regulations. Each share class has the same rights on winding up.

12. Related party transactions

True Potential Administration LLP, as ACD, is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Sub-Fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Sub-Fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 9.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per A Accumulation share has increased from 121.24p to 125.63p as at 23 August 2024. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to advisers, brokers and dealers; levies by regulatory agencies and security exchanges; and transfer taxes and duties.

Commission is a charge which is deducted from the proceeds of the sale of securities and added to the cost of the purchase of securities. This charge is a payment to advisers, brokers and dealers in respect of their services in executing the trades.

Tax is payable on the purchase of securities in the United Kingdom. It may be the case that 'other taxes' will be charged on the purchase of securities in countries other than the United Kingdom.

The total purchases and sales and the related direct transaction costs incurred in these transactions are as follows:

2024	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Purchases after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	61,912	61,912
Collective Investment Schemes	491,474	491,474
Total	553,386	553,386

2023	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Purchases after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	57,351	57,351
Collective Investment Schemes	757,756	757,756
Total	815,107	815,107

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2023: same).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

14. Transaction costs (continued)

2024	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	51,447	51,447
Collective Investment Schemes	429,115	429,115
Total	480,562	480,562

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	32,535	32,535
Collective Investment Schemes	403,655	403,655
Total	436,190	436,190

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2023: same).

b Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread is calculated as the difference between the bid and offer value of the portfolio as a percentage of the offer value.

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.43% (2023: 0.08%).

15. Risk management policies

In pursuing the Sub-Fund's investment objective, as set out in the Prospectus, the following are accepted by the ACD as being the main risks from the Sub-Fund's holding of financial instruments, either directly or indirectly through its underlying holdings. These are presented with the ACD's policy for managing these risks. To ensure these risks are consistently and effectively managed these are continually reviewed by the risk committee, a body appointed by the ACD, which sets the risk appetite and ensures continued compliance with the management of all known risks.

a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices and comprise three elements: other price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk.

(i) Other price risk

The Sub-Fund's exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main elements of the portfolio of investments exposed to this risk are equities and collective investment schemes.

This risk is generally regarded as consisting of two elements: stock specific risk and market risk. Through these two factors, the Sub-Fund is exposed to price fluctuations, which are monitored by the ACD in pursuance of the investment objective and policy.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

Adhering to investment guidelines and avoiding excessive exposure to one particular issuer can limit stock specific risk. Subject to compliance with the investment objective of the Sub-Fund, spreading exposure in the portfolio of investments both globally and across sectors or geography can mitigate market risk.

At 30 April 2024, if the price of the investments held by the Sub-Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £67,649,000 (2023: £59,294,000).

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of investments or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of exchange rate movements. Investment in overseas securities or holdings of foreign currency cash will provide direct exposure to currency risk as a consequence of the movement in foreign exchange rates against sterling. Investments in UK securities investing in overseas securities will give rise to indirect exposure to currency risk. These fluctuations can also affect the profitability of some UK companies, and thus their market prices, as sterling's relative strength or weakness can affect export prospects, the value of overseas earnings in sterling terms, and the prices of imports sold in the UK.

The foreign currency risk profile of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments and cash holdings at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2024	£000s
US dollar	30,958
Total foreign currency exposure	30,958

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2023	£000s
US dollar	39,978
Total foreign currency exposure	39,978

*Please note the financial instruments and cash holdings and net debtors and creditors has been merged with total net foreign currency exposure.

At 30 April 2024, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £1,548,000 (2023: £1,999,000).

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year the Sub-Fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances and interest-bearing securities.

The amount of revenue receivable from floating rate securities and bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

The Sub-Fund has indirect exposure to interest rate risk as it invests in bond funds.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

The value of interest-bearing securities may be affected by changes in the interest rate environment, either globally or locally.

At 30 April 2024, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by £142,000 (2023: £159,000).

The Sub-Fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

Derivative contracts are not used to hedge against the exposure to interest rate risk.

The interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2024	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
UK sterling	31,008	(17,750)	57,636	1,271,616	(12,895)	1,329,615
US dollar	-	-	-	30,958	-	30,958
	31,008	(17,750)	57,636	1,302,574	(12,895)	1,360,573

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2023	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
UK sterling	3,680	-	50,666	1,105,070	(9,002)	1,150,414
US dollar	-	-	-	39,978	-	39,978
	3,680	-	50,666	1,145,048	(9,002)	1,190,392

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This includes counterparty risk and issuer risk.

The Depositary has appointed the custodian to provide custody services for the assets of the Sub-Fund. There is a counterparty risk that the custodian could cease to be in a position to provide custody services to the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's investments (excluding cash) are ring fenced hence the risk is considered to be negligible.

In addition to the interest rate risk, bond investments are exposed to issuer risk which reflects the ability for the bond issuer to meet its obligations to pay interest and return the capital on the redemption date. Change in issuer risk will change the value of the investments and is dealt with further in note 15a. The majority of debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. These are made across a variety of industry sectors and geographical markets, so as to avoid concentrations of credit risk. A breakdown is provided in the Portfolio statement. The credit quality of the debt securities is disclosed in the Summary of portfolio investments.

The Sub-Fund holds cash and cash deposits with financial institutions which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk. The credit rating of the financial institution is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Sub-Fund of default.

Holdings in collective investment schemes are subject to direct credit risk. The exposure to pooled investment vehicles is unrated.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

c Liquidity risk

A significant risk is the cancellation of shares which investors may wish to sell and that securities may have to be sold in order to fund such cancellations if insufficient cash is held at the bank to meet this obligation. If there were significant requests for the redemption of shares at a time when a large proportion of the portfolio of investments were not easily tradable due to market volumes or market conditions, the ability to fund those redemptions would be impaired and it might be necessary to suspend dealings in shares in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in smaller companies at times may prove illiquid, as by their nature they tend to have relatively modest traded share capital. Shifts in investor sentiment, or the announcement of new price sensitive information, can provoke significant movement in share prices, and make dealing in any quantity difficult.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in securities that are not listed or traded on any stock exchange. In such situations the Sub-Fund may not be able to immediately sell such securities.

To reduce liquidity risk the ACD will ensure, in line with the limits stipulated within the COLL rules, a substantial portion of the Sub-Fund's assets consist of readily realisable securities. This is monitored on a monthly basis and reported to the Risk Committee together with historical outflows of the Sub-Fund.

In addition, liquidity is subject to stress testing on an annual basis to assess the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet large redemptions (50% of the net asset value and 80% of the net asset value), while still being able to adhere to its objective guidelines and the FCA investment borrowing regulations.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

To ensure this, the fair value pricing committee is a body appointed by the ACD to analyse, review and vote on price adjustments/maintenance where no current secondary market exists and/or where there are potential liquidity issues that would affect the disposal of an asset. In addition, the committee may also consider adjustments to the Sub-Fund's price should the constituent investments be exposed to closed markets during general market volatility or instability.

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2024
	£000s
Quoted prices	911,655
Observable market data	441,319
Unobservable data	-
	1,352,974

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	788,863
Observable market data	397,014
Unobservable data	-
	1,185,877

No securities in the portfolio of investments are valued using valuation techniques.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

There are no assets held in the portfolio of investments which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature.

f Derivatives

The Sub-Fund may employ derivatives with the aim of reducing the Sub-Fund's risk profile, reducing costs or generating additional capital or revenue, in accordance with Efficient Portfolio Management.

The ACD monitors that any exposure is covered globally to ensure adequate cover is available to meet the Sub-Fund's total exposure, taking into account the value of the underlying investments, any reasonably foreseeable market movement, counterparty risk, and the time available to liquidate any positions.

For certain derivative transactions cash margins may be required to be paid to the brokers with whom the trades were executed and settled. These balances are subject to daily reconciliations and are held by the broker in segregated cash accounts that are afforded client money protection.

During the year there were no derivative transactions.

(i) Counterparties

Transactions in securities give rise to exposure to the risk that the counterparties may not be able to fulfil their responsibility by completing their side of the transaction. This risk is mitigated by the Sub-Fund using a range of brokers for security transactions, thereby diversifying the risk of exposure to any one broker. In addition, the Sub-Fund will only transact with brokers who are subject to frequent reviews with whom transaction limits are set.

The Sub-Fund may transact in derivative contracts which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk from the counterparty not settling their side of the contract. Transactions involving derivatives are entered into only with investment banks and brokers with appropriate and approved credit rating, which are regularly monitored. Forward currency transactions are only undertaken with the custodians appointed by the Depositary.

At the balance sheet date, there are no securities in the portfolio of investments subject to a repurchase agreement.

(ii) Leverage

The leverage is calculated as the sum of the net asset value and the incremental exposure generated through the use of derivatives (calculated in accordance with the commitment approach) divided by the net asset value.

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

(iii) Global exposure

Global exposure is a measure designed to limit the leverage generated by a fund through the use of financial derivative instruments, including derivatives with embedded assets.

At the balance sheet date there is no global exposure to derivatives.

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth

Investment Manager's report

This supplemental reporting is intended to provide you with an overview of portfolio activity during the year and should not be relied upon to make investment decisions or otherwise.

Investment Objective and Policy

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital growth over the long term (5 years or longer). Please be aware that there is no guarantee that capital will be preserved.

The Investment Manager will seek to diversify the Sub-Fund's exposures across asset classes and vary exposures to reflect the growth nature of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund will be invested in a range of higher and lower risk assets. Exposure to higher risk assets is expected to lie in a range between 50% and 90% of assets.

Lower risk assets include domestic and international government and corporate bonds, money market instruments and cash or near cash instruments. Exposure to lower risk assets may be achieved directly, through investment in bonds and money market instruments, or indirectly, through eligible collective investment schemes.

Higher risk assets include domestic and international equities, property, commodities and absolute return strategies. Exposure to these higher risk assets will be achieved indirectly through collective investment schemes, listed securities or directly through equities as applicable.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in liquid investments, such as money market instruments, deposits, cash or near cash instruments and government issued debt securities, to keep the total market exposure consistent with the risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may also use spot and forward foreign exchange instruments to manage currency exposure.

There are no geographical restrictions on the countries of investment.

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management only.

Sub-Investment Performance

The investment performance covers the last 12 months to the 30th of April 2024, during this year True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth returned 9.81% (data source Bloomberg).

Over the year, global equities (MSCI ACWI) delivered a positive return of +18.6% (in GBP terms). The Growth portfolio benefitted from being overweight equities, specifically the US and Japan with underweight Emerging Markets. The main detractors from fund performance has been the allocation to global sovereign bonds and the S&P 500 equally weighted index, which dragged on returns relative to the S&P 500 market cap weighted index.

US equities (S&P 500 Index) outperformed global equities over the year by 4.7% (GBP terms). The US index continued to demonstrate narrow leadership with large Technology stocks delivering outsized returns. The Fund was overweight US equities and benefited from the bias towards the S&P 500 index. However, the Fund's allocation to the equally weighted S&P 500 index underperformed versus the market-cap version by 9.5%. True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced also benefitted from an overweight to Japanese equities (TOPIX Index 36% return). Japanese equities benefited from a significant depreciation in the Japanese Yen vs the US dollar (-13.6%) as interest rate differentials widened. In addition, optimism over strong wage growth and structural changes to incentivise corporates to increase returns to shareholders combined with low valuations saw significant returns from the region.

At an equity factor level, Growth-Aligned's allocation to the World Minimum Volatility factor (+4.4% GBP terms) and World Value factor (+13.4% GBP terms) both underperformed World equities given their low allocation to Technology and Communication sectors. Both sectors benefitted from the optimism surrounding Artificial Intelligence and the strength of earnings growth from those sectors at the forefront of the industry.

Volatility in sovereign bonds yields remained elevated during the year. After initial weakness in bonds in the first six months of the period sovereign bond yields rallied in the final quarter of 2023 after evidence suggested inflation was falling sustainably towards the central bank's 2% target and Federal Reserve guided to interest rate cuts in 2024. However, additional upside surprises in the first four months of the year saw bond yields push higher and prices lower once again. The Global Aggregate Bond Index delivered a negative return of -2.5%. The Global Aggregate 10yr+ index, which has a higher percentage of longer dated bonds, delivered returns of -6.2%. The fund held an overweight allocation to global sovereign bonds during the year.

Credit spreads for both global investment grade and high yield bonds narrowed during the year with economic growth robust and corporate fundamentals healthy. Global investment grade bonds produced a gain of +1.3% (in local terms), somewhat outperforming global sovereign bonds given the higher yield. Global High Yield bonds provided a positive return of +11.3% (in local terms) benefiting from higher yields, greater narrowing of credit spreads and short duration characteristics. The Growth-Aligned portfolios have held an underweight in Investment Grade but a higher allocation towards High Yield Credit.

In Alternatives, the Trend strategy AQR Managed Futures returned +19.5% (GBP terms) while the SEI Liquid Alternatives strategy returned +6.4% (GBP terms). Both benefitted from being positioned short bonds, while the former also benefitted from being long commodities. Both strategies provided attractive diversification within the Fund. Gold also performed very well, +15.9% (US dollar terms) as strong buying from China's central bank and conflict in the Middle East saw strong demand for the precious metal. The Fund's newest alternative addition, Jupiter Absolute return bond fund generated a positive return of 2.7%.

Sub-Investment Activities

New additions and removals from the portfolio have occurred during the reporting period. The following strategies have been added:

Man GLG Japan Core Alpha – A new Active Fund added to Growth Aligned. The Fund is large cap blending value and contrarian positions. The contrarian element is based on the principle that cyclicality strongly influences every sector of the Japanese market and outperformance can be generated by exploiting extremes of valuations. Stock selection is bottom-up with a focus on cyclicality and mean revision.

L&G FTSE 100 – We expect the FTSE 100 to do well should energy & commodity prices rise and/or sterling significantly depreciates against the US dollar. The companies within the FTSE 100 predominately earn revenues in US dollars therefore benefit from a weaker Pound.

Jupiter Absolute Return Bond – The Jupiter process enables the team to manage duration risks more appropriately in-line with Growth Aligned's risk management. The fund is not restricted by a benchmark, so can reduce net duration risk to zero (or even negative) when appropriate. The Jupiter funds offers active management across sovereign bonds, EM debt, inflation-linked government bonds and currencies.

SEI Liquid Alternatives – Added because of its consistent risk-adjusted returns through different market cycles and regimes. The Fund replicates Trend strategies, Market Neutral & Relative Value equity strategies.

UK Inflation Linked Gilt 2052 - Long-dated inflation linked bonds offered better value to nominal long-dated gilts given the repricing higher of real yields and the benign future RPI inflation expectations. At the time, embedded inflation expectations over the next few years are around 3%, versus 2.9% average between 2010 and 2021.

Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond Index – the product was added to overcome concentration limits in the iShares Global Aggregate Bond ETF. Vanguard global aggregate offers a lower allocation to Japanese bonds compared to the iShares product. Japanese government bonds would underperform should we see any changes to yield curve control or if they decide to remove negative interest rates.

MAN GLG Dynamic Income – the Fund was added due to the skill demonstrated by the portfolio manager. Active management within credit should provide the team with the opportunity to be selective on the issuers picked for the portfolio and avoid defaults.

Strategies that have been removed from the portfolio include:

Baillie Gifford European – The Baillie Gifford European Fund has struggled to adapt to a regime of higher interest rates and where central bank liquidity is contracting. At the time, the environment of higher inflation and higher interest rates should see the Fund continue to lag the broader market. Proceeds from the sale were reallocated back into European equities on a passive index basis.

Allianz Strategic Bond – Realised volatility of returns from the Allianz fund are no longer in-line with Growth Aligned's risk management. The Allianz fund manager has implemented a strategy that Growth Aligned can implement through available ETFs, at a much lower OCR.

Goldman Sachs Trend – Removed to fund the allocation to SEI Liquid Alternatives with the later having a more consistent risk-adjusted return profile through the economic cycle. The Goldman Sachs Trend strategy was short fixed income therefore not aligned with GA's view of falling sovereign bond yields.

Lyxor Curve Steepener – provided the team with the desired hedge against the yield curve bear steepening and so was removed from the portfolio.

iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr GBP Hedged – Position removed as the team wanted to reduce the US duration in the portfolio due to stronger growth and stickier inflation. In addition, the team had concerns about the amount of US government bond issuance which may cause further volatility particularly at the long-end of the yield curve.

iShares Europe Value Index - GA made a rotation from iShares Europe Value into the EU market-cap index. The potential for Value to outperform in an environment of lower interest rates is less obvious without a meaningful reacceleration of domestic economic growth. Europe continues to be challenged by sluggish economic activity, soft bank lending and disappointing demand from China.

Investment strategy and outlook

The disinflation cycle within the US appears to be stalling with inflation in the US proving to be sticky and short-term inflation measures show that inflation is rising. Both headline (3.5%) and core (3.8%) measures of inflation remain above the Federal Reserve's inflation target of 2%. Services inflation remains elevated while goods inflation looks like it could be moving out of deflation.

We believe that the US is now in a reflation regime (2%-4% inflation) with risks of moving into an inflation (4%+ inflation) regime.

Nominal GDP growth has slowed by ~1/3 in 2023, with fiscal stimulus and productivity growth supporting real growth above trend. The broad tightening in financial conditions over the last 3 months followed upward revisions to US treasury supply, Bank of Japan yield curve control recalibration and Fed revisions to 2024 rate expectations. It is reasonable to conclude that the July 2023 increase in US interest rates to 5.25-5.5% was the last of this cycle, although continued sticky, rising inflation and robust growth risk further rate rises. Our base case remains that we have seen the last rate hike in the US.

Ex-US, central banks appear more synchronised, with both BOE and ECB indicating that the possibility of interest rate cuts are more likely. Growth momentum also appears more synchronised, given major pan-European economies and the UK have recently exited recession and have shown signs of improving economic growth.

The stickiness of inflation in the Eurozone and the UK has rolled over as disinflation occurs in both regions from base effects. Headline CPI for both regions is now lower than the US. Core CPI in Europe is lower than that of the US and the trajectory is that the UK will also move lower than the US. Nominal wage pressures are likely to subside very quickly through H2 2024 as 'base effects' from public sector pay awards fall out of annual measures.

There is little evidence of renewed growth impulse from China, or an willingness to stimulate demand further. The global interest rate differential is likely the most binding exogenous constraint, whilst real-asset credit impairment remains the binding endogenous constraint (towards genuine stimulus). If global growth ex US continues to show positive signs, then Chinese growth could improve from exports rather than domestic growth.

US earnings expectations for 2024 fallen during the past 12 months, however, what we have also witnessed is that expectations for 2025 earnings have moved higher with investors pushing out earnings growth into 2025 when markets are expecting interest rates to be lower than current levels. A risk to US earnings would be any fall in profit margins.

Forward price to earnings ratios for both the UK and Japan remain below their 20-year averages. However, Japanese corporates are undergoing reform and change to ultimately increase returns to shareholder, which should support higher valuations. US valuations trade at premium to other markets due to higher return on equity generated by US companies and US companies increasing global presence.

We are constructive on equities driven by US demand, but we are also seeing signs of global growth ex US rebounding. Investment in equity allocations are likely to be maintained from here with the teams focus being on markets outside of the US. The allocation to S&P500 Equal Weight continues to be held given the valuation gap versus market cap and would benefit from the broader participation of US equities. Equity allocations would be reduced if the growth backdrop weakened or inflation increased above 4%.

Growth-Aligned will continue to monitor fixed income allocations. Stronger growth and stickier inflation are likely to be a negative backdrop for sovereign fixed income, keeping central banks hawkish. Credit, particularly high yield, is the teams preference within fixed income allocations and the positive growth backdrop are likely to keep spreads tight and allow the team to collect the higher yields on offer.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2024

The following represents the top ten purchases and sales in the year to reflect a clearer picture of the investment activities.

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - American Index Fund	64,481
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	63,956
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	36,439
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	36,046
Amundi US TIPS Government Inflation-Linked Bond UCITS ETF	25,049
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	24,329
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	15,817
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - European Index Fund	15,340
iShares III - iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF	15,079
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 1C	12,943
Subtotal	309,479
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	460,710

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	28,079
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	27,221
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - FTSE All-Share Index Fund	23,633
iShares Edge MSCI Europe Value Factor UCITS ETF	21,524
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	16,141
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	13,494
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	10,701
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF USD (Acc)	10,266
Legal & General Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	10,197
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	9,504
Subtotal	170,760
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the year	252,204

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities Government Bonds – 1.48% (0.76%)			
Government Bonds – 1.25% (0.76%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/09/2034	£11,733,423	11,854	1.25
Government Index Linked – 0.23% (0.00%)			
UK Treasury Gilt Index Linked 0.25% 22/03/2052	£1,853,798	2,153	0.23
Total Debt Securities		14,007	1.48
Collective Investment Schemes – 96.11% (95.66%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes – 30.92% (28.44%)			
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund	11,104,504	22,326	2.35
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - Emerging Markets Growth Fund	923,831	8,953	0.94
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - American Index Fund	6,012,092	69,440	7.30
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - European Index Fund	1,136,121	15,637	1.64
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - FTSE All-Share Index Fund	8,362,833	66,468	6.99
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Japan Index Fund	21,986,996	37,356	3.93
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Pacific Index Fund	3,338,634	18,382	1.93
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	21,390,539	14,231	1.50
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond USD Index Fund	8,588,607	5,766	0.61
Legal & General Global Inflation Linked Bond Index Fund*	0	0	0.00
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	9,684,589	5,798	0.61
Legal & General UK 100 Index Trust	3,682,071	11,576	1.22
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	6,586,946	18,022	1.90
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		293,955	30.92
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes – 65.19% (67.22%)			
Amundi MSCI Japan UCITS ETF	471,531	8,892	0.94
Amundi US TIPS Government Inflation-Linked Bond UCITS ETF	278,899	28,280	2.97
AQR Managed Futures UCITS Fund	54,251	8,258	0.87
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	29,864	30	0.00
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	6,487,115	28,984	3.05
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Market IMI UCITS ETF	977,713	25,636	2.69
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	12,235,356	84,020	8.83
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	20,302,715	174,238	18.33
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	381,295	18,504	1.94
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	6,483,103	35,813	3.77
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF USD (Acc)	10,639,831	48,475	5.10
iShares III - iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF	3,870,509	21,419	2.25

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes – 96.11% (95.66%) (continued)			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes – 65.19% (67.22%) (continued)			
Jupiter Strategic Absolute Return Bond Fund	7,557,312	9,684	1.02
Man GLG Dynamic Income	81,907	12,554	1.32
SEI Liquid Alternative Fund	545,802	7,576	0.80
UBS Fund Solutions - Bloomberg Barclays US Liquid Corporates UCITS	328,962	4,439	0.47
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	1,011,501	23,755	2.50
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 1C	962,257	25,050	2.64
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 2C	1,216,067	8,592	0.90
Xtrackers MSCI World Value UCITS ETF	1,327,022	45,663	4.80
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		619,862	65.19
Total Collective Investment Schemes		913,817	96.11
Exchange Traded Commodities – 1.45% (1.91%)			
iShares Physical Gold	384,925	13,742	1.45
Portfolio of investments		941,566	99.04
Other net assets		9,085	0.96
Total net assets		950,651	100.00

*Residual holding of 0.009 shares with a market value of £0.01.

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges and are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 April 2023.

Summary of portfolio investments

as at 30 April 2024

	30 April 2024		30 April 2023	
Credit breakdown*	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Investments of investment grade	14,007	1.48	4,994	0.76
Total bonds	14,007	1.48	4,994	0.76
Collective Investment Schemes	913,817	96.11	632,660	95.66
Exchange Traded Commodities	13,742	1.45	12,631	1.91
Total value of investments	941,566	99.04	650,285	98.33

* Ratings supplied by S&P, followed by Moody's.

Risk and reward profile

The risk and reward profile relates to both share classes in the Sub-Fund.

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-Fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-Fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

← Typically lower rewards, lower risk | Typically higher rewards, higher risk →

1	2	3	4	**5**	6	7

The Sub-Fund is in a medium category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen to some extent. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

The price of the Sub-Fund and any income from it can go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Where this Sub-Fund invests into other investment funds, they may invest in different assets, countries or economic sectors and therefore have different risk profiles not in line with those of this Sub-Fund.

Investments in emerging markets may involve greater risks due to political and economic instability and underdeveloped markets and systems. This means your money may be at greater risk of loss.

The Sub-Fund is permitted to invest in closed-ended funds, such as investment trusts. Investment trusts may use borrowing to increase returns, which can also magnify losses if the market falls.

The Sub-Fund is entitled to use derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management (EPM) and investment purposes. Derivatives may not achieve their intended purpose. Their prices may move up or down significantly over relatively short periods of time which may result in losses greater than the amount paid. This could adversely impact the value of the Sub-Fund.

The organisation from which the Sub-Fund buys a derivative may fail to carry out its obligations, which could also cause losses to the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may invest in securities not denominated in sterling; the value of your investments may be affected by changes in currency exchange rates.

For further information please refer to the KIID.

For full details on risk factors for this Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

There have been no changes to the risk and reward indicator in the year.

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

A statement on the climate related financial disclosures was published prior to 30 June 2024 at https://www.truepotential.co.uk/fund-administration/#fund-documents.

Comparative table

The following disclosures give a shareholder an indication of the performance of a share in the Sub-Fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each share. Operating charges are those charges incurred in operating the Sub-Fund and direct transaction costs are costs incurred when purchasing or selling securities in the portfolio of investments.

	A Accumulation		
	2024	2023	2022
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	119.94	120.15	119.67
Return before operating charges*	13.31	0.47	1.22
Operating charges	(1.80)	(0.68)	(0.74)
Return after operating charges*	11.51	(0.21)	0.48
Distributions+	(1.31)	(2.01)	(1.25)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	1.31	2.01	1.25
Closing net asset value per share	131.45	119.94	120.15
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	9.60%	(0.17%)	0.40%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	950,651	661,318	441,560
Closing number of shares	723,190,316	551,393,233	367,516,325
Operating charges++	0.58%	0.58%	0.60%
Performance fee	0.83%	-	-
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	133.67	123.40	127.70
Lowest share price (p)	116.50	111.70	115.30

+Rounded to 2 decimal places.

++ The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). The OCF consists principally of the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which the share class may incur in a year as it is calculated on historical data. Included within the OCF are synthetic costs which included the OCF of the underlying funds weighted on the basis of their investment proportion.

Investments carry risk. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

Distribution table

for the year ended 30 April 2024

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.08.24	group 1	final	1.307	-	1.307	2.007
30.08.24	group 2	final	0.572	0.735	1.307	2.007

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholder but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Accumulation distribution

Holders of accumulation shares should add the distributions received thereon to the cost of the shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 May 2023
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2023 to 30 April 2024

Financial statements – True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital gains/(losses)	2		70,878		(5,034)
Revenue	3	17,670		11,339	
Expenses	4	(10,461)		(2,175)	
Net revenue before taxation		7,209		9,164	
Taxation	5	-		-	
Net revenue after taxation			7,209		9,164
Total return before distributions			78,087		4,130
Distributions	6		(7,232)		(9,172)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			70,855		(5,042)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders			661,318		441,560
Amounts receivable on issue of shares		278,227		280,847	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares		(69,202)		(67,113)	
			209,025		213,734
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			70,855		(5,042)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares	6		9,453		11,066
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders			950,651		661,318

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		941,566	650,285
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	5,327	10,421
Cash and bank balances	8	17,775	8,727
Total assets		964,668	669,433
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Bank overdraft	8	(1,666)	-
Other creditors	9	(12,351)	(8,115)
Total liabilities		(14,017)	(8,115)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		950,651	661,318

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2024

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital gains/(losses)

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – net gains/(losses)	70,834	(5,113)
Currency (losses)/gains	(76)	32
Rebates from collective investment schemes	120	47
Net capital gains/(losses)	70,878	(5,034)

3. Revenue

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-Interest distributions from overseas funds	8,729	3,617
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	4,178	3,297
Interest distributions	1,784	1,520
Interest on debt securities from overseas collective investment schemes	2,321	2,518
Interest on debt securities	415	145
Bank interest	161	206
Rebates from collective investment schemes	82	36
Total revenue	17,670	11,339

4. Expenses

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	3,162	2,175
Performance fee	7,299	-
Total expenses	10,461	2,175

The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, investment management fees and other permitted charges relating to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

The annual management charge included an audit fee of £16,089 inclusive of VAT (2023: £14,301 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Irrecoverable income tax	-	-
Total taxation (note 5b)	-	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2023: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2023: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	7,209	9,164
Corporation tax @ 20%	1,442	1,833
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(836)	(660)
Overseas revenue	(1,693)	(723)
Excess management expenses	1,069	(459)
Taxable income charge in capital	24	9
Section 400 relief	(6)	-
Total taxation (note 5a)	-	-

c) Provision for deferred tax

At the year end, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to excess management expenses as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of asset not recognised is £1,287,203 (2023: £218,122).

6. Distributions

The distributions take account of revenue added on the issue of shares and revenue deducted on the cancellation of shares and comprise:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	9,453	11,066
	9,453	11,066
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	544	693
Amounts added on issue of shares	(2,765)	(2,587)
Total net distributions	7,232	9,172

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	7,209	9,164
Undistributed revenue brought forward	4	3
Marginal tax relief	24	9
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(5)	(4)
Distributions	7,232	9,172

Details of the distribution per share are disclosed in the Distribution table.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

7. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	3,222	10,374
Sales awaiting settlement	1,679	-
Accrued revenue	304	31
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	122	16
Total debtors	5,327	10,421

8. Cash and bank balances and bank overdraft

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	17,775	8,727
Bank overdraft	(1,666)	-
Total cash and bank balances and bank overdraft	16,109	8,727

9. Other creditors

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	-	1,172
Purchases awaiting settlement	4,742	6,730
Accrued expenses:		
Annual management charge	7,609	213
Total accrued expenses	7,609	213
Total other creditors	12,351	8,115

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2023: same).

11. Share classes

The following reflects the change in shares in issue for each share class in the year:

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	551,393,233
Total shares issued in the year	229,024,800
Total shares cancelled in the year	(57,227,717)
Closing shares in issue	723,190,316

For the year ended 30 April 2024, the annual management charge is 0.40%. The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, Investment Manager's fee and other permitted charges to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

Further information in respect of the return per share is disclosed in the Comparative table.

On the winding up of a Sub-Fund all the assets of the Sub-Fund will be realised and apportioned to the share classes in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Shareholders will receive their respective share of the proceeds, net of liabilities and the expenses incurred in the termination in accordance with the FCA regulations. Each share class has the same rights on winding up.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

12. Related party transactions

True Potential Administration LLP, as ACD, is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Sub-Fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Sub-Fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 9.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per A Accumulation share has increased from 131.45p to at 136.43p as at 23 August 2024. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to advisers, brokers and dealers; levies by regulatory agencies and security exchanges; and transfer taxes and duties.

Commission is a charge which is deducted from the proceeds of the sale of securities and added to the cost of the purchase of securities. This charge is a payment to advisers, brokers and dealers in respect of their services in executing the trades.

Tax is payable on the purchase of securities in the United Kingdom. It may be the case that 'other taxes' will be charged on the purchase of securities in countries other than the United Kingdom.

The total purchases and sales and the related direct transaction costs incurred in these transactions are as follows:

2024	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Purchases after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	22,870	22,870
Collective Investment Schemes	437,840	437,840
Total	460,710	460,710

2023	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Purchases after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	17,555	17,555
Collective Investment Schemes	448,092	448,092
Total	465,647	465,647

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchases and sale of investments during the year (2023: same).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

14. Transaction costs (continued)

2024	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	13,215	13,215
Collective Investment Schemes	238,989	238,989
Total	252,204	252,204

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	13,658	13,658
Collective Investment Schemes	210,447	210,447
Total	224,105	224,105

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchases and sale of investments during the year (2023: same).

b Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread is calculated as the difference between the bid and offer value of the portfolio as a percentage of the offer value.

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.49% (2023: 0.08%).

15. Risk management policies

In pursuing the Sub-Fund's investment objective, as set out in the Prospectus, the following are accepted by the ACD as being the main risks from the Sub-Fund's holding of financial instruments, either directly or indirectly through its underlying holdings. These are presented with the ACD's policy for managing these risks. To ensure these risks are consistently and effectively managed these are continually reviewed by the risk committee, a body appointed by the ACD, which sets the risk appetite and ensures continued compliance with the management of all known risks.

a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices and comprise three elements: other price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk.

(i) Other price risk

The Sub-Fund's exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main elements of the portfolio of investments exposed to this risk are equities and collective investment schemes.

This risk is generally regarded as consisting of two elements: stock specific risk and market risk. Through these two factors, the Sub-Fund is exposed to price fluctuations, which are monitored by the ACD in pursuance of the investment objective and policy.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

Adhering to investment guidelines and avoiding excessive exposure to one particular issuer can limit stock specific risk. Subject to compliance with the investment objective of the Sub-Fund, spreading exposure in the portfolio of investments both globally and across sectors or geography can mitigate market risk.

At 30 April 2024, if the price of the investments held by the Sub-Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £47,078,000 (2023: £32,514,000).

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of investments or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of exchange rate movements. Investment in overseas securities or holdings of foreign currency cash will provide direct exposure to currency risk as a consequence of the movement in foreign exchange rates against sterling. Investments in UK securities investing in overseas securities will give rise to indirect exposure to currency risk. These fluctuations can also affect the profitability of some UK companies, and thus their market prices, as sterling's relative strength or weakness can affect export prospects, the value of overseas earnings in sterling terms, and the prices of imports sold in the UK.

The foreign currency risk profile of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments and cash holdings at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2024	£000s
US dollar	25,050
Total foreign currency exposure	25,050

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2023	£000s
US dollar	24,587
Total foreign currency exposure	24,587

*Please note the financial instruments and cash holdings and net debtors and creditors has been merged with total net foreign currency exposure.

At 30 April 2024, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £1,252,000 (2023: £1,229,000).

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year the Sub-Fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances and interest-bearing securities.

The amount of revenue receivable from floating rate securities and bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

The Sub-Fund has indirect exposure to interest rate risk as it invests in bond funds.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

The value of interest-bearing securities may be affected by changes in the interest rate environment, either globally or locally.

At 30 April 2024, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by £34,000 (2023: £19,000).

The Sub-Fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

Derivative contracts are not used to hedge against the exposure to interest rate risk.

The interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2024	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
UK sterling	17,775	(1,666)	14,007	907,836	(12,351)	925,601
US dollar	-	-	-	25,050	-	25,050
	17,775	(1,666)	14,007	932,886	(12,351)	950,651

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2023	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
UK sterling	8,727	-	4,994	631,125	(8,115)	636,731
US dollar	-	-	-	24,587	-	24,587
	8,727	-	4,994	655,712	(8,115)	661,318

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This includes counterparty risk and issuer risk.

The Depositary has appointed the custodian to provide custody services for the assets of the Sub-Fund. There is a counterparty risk that the custodian could cease to be in a position to provide custody services to the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's investments (excluding cash) are ring fenced hence the risk is considered to be negligible.

In addition to the interest rate risk, bond investments are exposed to issuer risk which reflects the ability for the bond issuer to meet its obligations to pay interest and return the capital on the redemption date. Change in issuer risk will change the value of the investments and is dealt with further in note 15a. The majority of debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. These are made across a variety of industry sectors and geographical markets, so as to avoid concentrations of credit risk. A breakdown is provided in the Portfolio statement. The credit quality of the debt securities is disclosed in the Summary of portfolio investments.

The Sub-Fund holds cash and cash deposits with financial institutions which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk. The credit rating of the financial institution is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Sub-Fund of default.

Holdings in collective investment schemes are subject to direct credit risk. The exposure to pooled investment vehicles is unrated.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

c Liquidity risk

A significant risk is the cancellation of shares which investors may wish to sell and that securities may have to be sold in order to fund such cancellations if insufficient cash is held at the bank to meet this obligation. If there were significant requests for the redemption of shares at a time when a large proportion of the portfolio of investments were not easily tradable due to market volumes or market conditions, the ability to fund those redemptions would be impaired and it might be necessary to suspend dealings in shares in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in smaller companies at times may prove illiquid, as by their nature they tend to have relatively modest traded share capital. Shifts in investor sentiment, or the announcement of new price sensitive information, can provoke significant movement in share prices, and make dealing in any quantity difficult.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in securities that are not listed or traded on any stock exchange. In such situations the Sub-Fund may not be able to immediately sell such securities.

To reduce liquidity risk the ACD will ensure, in line with the limits stipulated within the COLL rules, a substantial portion of the Sub-Fund's assets consist of readily realisable securities. This is monitored on a monthly basis and reported to the Risk Committee together with historical outflows of the Sub-Fund.

In addition, liquidity is subject to stress testing on an annual basis to assess the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet large redemptions (50% of the net asset value and 80% of the net asset value), while still being able to adhere to its objective guidelines and the FCA investment borrowing regulations.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

To ensure this, the fair value pricing committee is a body appointed by the ACD to analyse, review and vote on price adjustments/maintenance where no current secondary market exists and/or where there are potential liquidity issues that would affect the disposal of an asset. In addition, the committee may also consider adjustments to the Sub-Fund's price should the constituent investments be exposed to closed markets during general market volatility or instability.

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2024
	£000s
Quoted prices	609,509
Observable market data	332,057
Unobservable data	-
	941,566

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	427,125
Observable market data	223,160
Unobservable data	-
	650,285

No securities in the portfolio of investments are valued using valuation techniques.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

There are no assets held in the portfolio of investments which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature.

f Derivatives

The Sub-Fund may employ derivatives with the aim of reducing the Sub-Fund's risk profile, reducing costs or generating additional capital or revenue, in accordance with Efficient Portfolio Management.

The ACD monitors that any exposure is covered globally to ensure adequate cover is available to meet the Sub-Fund's total exposure, taking into account the value of the underlying investments, any reasonably foreseeable market movement, counterparty risk, and the time available to liquidate any positions.

For certain derivative transactions cash margins may be required to be paid to the brokers with whom the trades were executed and settled. These balances are subject to daily reconciliations and are held by the broker in segregated cash accounts that are afforded client money protection.

During the year there were no derivative transactions.

(i) Counterparties

Transactions in securities give rise to exposure to the risk that the counterparties may not be able to fulfil their responsibility by completing their side of the transaction. This risk is mitigated by the Sub-Fund using a range of brokers for security transactions, thereby diversifying the risk of exposure to any one broker. In addition, the Sub-Fund will only transact with brokers who are subject to frequent reviews with whom transaction limits are set.

The Sub-Fund may transact in derivative contracts which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk from the counterparty not settling their side of the contract. Transactions involving derivatives are entered into only with investment banks and brokers with appropriate and approved credit rating, which are regularly monitored. Forward currency transactions are only undertaken with the custodians appointed by the Depositary.

At the balance sheet date, there are no securities in the portfolio of investments subject to a repurchase agreement.

(ii) Leverage

The leverage is calculated as the sum of the net asset value and the incremental exposure generated through the use of derivatives (calculated in accordance with the commitment approach) divided by the net asset value.

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

(iii) Global exposure

Global exposure is a measure designed to limit the leverage generated by a fund through the use of financial derivative instruments, including derivatives with embedded assets.

At the balance sheet date there is no global exposure to derivatives.

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive

Investment Manager's report

This supplemental reporting is intended to provide you with an overview of portfolio activity during the year and should not be relied upon to make investment decisions or otherwise.

Investment Objective and Policy

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital growth over the long term (5 years or longer). Please be aware that there is no guarantee that capital will be preserved.

The Investment Manager will seek to diversify the Sub-Fund's exposures across asset classes and vary exposures to reflect the aggressive nature of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund will be invested in a range of higher and lower risk assets. Exposure to higher risk assets is expected to lie in range between 60% and 100% of assets.

Lower risk assets include domestic and international government and corporate bonds, money market instruments and cash or near cash instruments. Exposure to lower risk assets may be achieved directly, through investment in bonds and money market instruments, or indirectly, through eligible collective investment schemes.

Higher risk assets include domestic and international equities, property, commodities and absolute return strategies. Exposure to these higher risk assets will be achieved indirectly through collective investment schemes, listed securities or directly through equities as applicable.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in liquid investments, such as money market instruments, deposits, cash or near cash instruments and government issued debt securities, to keep the total market exposure consistent with the risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may also use spot and forward foreign exchange instruments to manage currency exposure.

There are no geographical restrictions on the countries of investment.

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management only.

Sub-Investment Performance

The investment performance covers the last 12 months to the 30th of April 2024, during this year True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive returned 11.93% (data source Bloomberg).

Over the year, global equities (MSCI ACWI) delivered a positive return of +18.6% (in GBP terms). The Aggressive portfolio benefitted from being overweight equities, specifically the US and Japan with underweight Emerging Markets. The main detractors from fund performance has been the allocation to global sovereign bonds and the S&P 500 equally weighted index, which dragged on returns relative to the S&P 500 market cap weighted index.

US equities (S&P 500 Index) outperformed global equities over the year by 4.7% (GBP terms). The US index continued to demonstrate narrow leadership with large Technology stocks delivering outsized returns. The Fund was overweight US equities and benefited from the bias towards the S&P 500 index. However, the Fund's allocation to the equally weighted S&P 500 index underperformed versus the market-cap version by 9.5%. True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced also benefitted from an overweight to Japanese equities (TOPIX Index 36% return). Japanese equities benefited from a significant depreciation in the Japanese Yen vs the US dollar (-13.6%) as interest rate differentials widened. In addition, optimism over strong wage growth and structural changes to incentivise corporates to increase returns to shareholders combined with low valuations saw significant returns from the region.

At an equity factor level, Growth-Aligned's allocation to the World Minimum Volatility factor (+4.4% GBP terms) and World Value factor (+13.4% GBP terms) both underperformed World equities given their low allocation to Technology and Communication sectors. Both sectors benefitted from the optimism surrounding Artificial Intelligence and the strength of earnings growth from those sectors at the forefront of the industry.

Volatility in sovereign bonds yields remained elevated during the year. After initial weakness in bonds in the first six months of the period sovereign bond yields rallied in the final quarter of 2023 after evidence suggested inflation was falling sustainably towards the central bank's 2% target and Federal Reserve guided to interest rate cuts in 2024. However, additional upside surprises in the first four months of the year saw bond yields push higher and prices lower once again. The Global Aggregate Bond Index delivered a negative return of -2.5%. The Global Aggregate 10yr+ index, which has a higher percentage of longer dated bonds, delivered returns of -6.2%. The fund held an overweight allocation to global sovereign bonds during the year.

Credit spreads for both global investment grade and high yield bonds narrowed during the year with economic growth robust and corporate fundamentals healthy. Global investment grade bonds produced a gain of +1.3% (in local terms), somewhat outperforming global sovereign bonds given the higher yield. Global High Yield bonds provided a positive return of +11.3% (in local terms) benefiting from higher yields, greater narrowing of credit spreads and short duration characteristics. The Growth-Aligned portfolios have held an underweight in Investment Grade but a higher allocation towards High Yield Credit.

In Alternatives, the Trend strategy AQR Managed Futures returned +19.5% (GBP terms) while the SEI Liquid Alternatives strategy returned +6.4% (GBP terms). Both benefitted from being positioned short bonds, while the former also benefitted from being long commodities. Both strategies provided attractive diversification within the Fund. Gold also performed very well, +15.9% (US dollar terms) as strong buying from China's central bank and conflict in the Middle East saw strong demand for the precious metal. The Fund's newest alternative addition, Jupiter Absolute return bond fund generated a positive return of 2.7%.

Sub-Investment Activities

New additions and removals from the portfolio have occurred during the reporting period. The following strategies have been added:

Man GLG Japan Core Alpha – A new Active Fund added to Growth Aligned. The Fund is large cap blending value and contrarian positions. The contrarian element is based on the principle that cyclicality strongly influences every sector of the Japanese market and outperformance can be generated by exploiting extremes of valuations. Stock selection is bottom-up with a focus on cyclicality and mean revision.

L&G FTSE 100 – We expect the FTSE 100 to do well should energy & commodity prices rise and/or sterling significantly depreciates against the US dollar. The companies within the FTSE 100 predominately earn revenues in US dollars therefore benefit from a weaker Pound.

MAN GLG Dynamic Income – the Fund was added due to the skill demonstrated by the portfolio manager. Active management within credit should provide the team with the opportunity to be selective on the issuers picked for the portfolio and avoid defaults.

Strategies that have been removed from the portfolio include:

Baillie Gifford European – The Baillie Gifford European Fund has struggled to adapt to a regime of higher interest rates and where central bank liquidity is contracting. At the time, the environment of higher inflation and higher interest rates should see the Fund continue to lag the broader market. Proceeds from the sale were reallocated back into European equities on a passive index basis.

Goldman Sachs Trend – Removed to fund the allocation to SEI Liquid Alternatives with the later having a more consistent risk-adjusted return profile through the economic cycle. The Goldman Sachs Trend strategy was short fixed income therefore not aligned with GA's view of falling sovereign bond yields.

iShares Europe Value Index - GA made a rotation from iShares Europe Value into the EU market-cap index. The potential for Value to outperform in an environment of lower interest rates is less obvious without a meaningful reacceleration of domestic economic growth. Europe continues to be challenged by sluggish economic activity, soft bank lending and disappointing demand from China.

Investment strategy and outlook

The disinflation cycle within the US appears to be stalling with inflation in the US proving to be sticky and short-term inflation measures show that inflation is rising. Both headline (3.5%) and core (3.8%) measures of inflation remain above the Federal Reserve's inflation target of 2%. Services inflation remains elevated while goods inflation looks like it could be moving out of deflation.

We believe that the US is now in a reflation regime (2%-4% inflation) with risks of moving into an inflation (4%+ inflation) regime.

Nominal GDP growth has slowed by ~1/3 in 2023, with fiscal stimulus and productivity growth supporting real growth above trend. The broad tightening in financial conditions over the last 3 months followed upward revisions to US treasury supply, Bank of Japan yield curve control recalibration and Fed revisions to 2024 rate expectations. It is reasonable to conclude that the July 2023 increase in US interest rates to 5.25-5.5% was the last of this cycle, although continued sticky, rising inflation and robust growth risk further rate rises. Our base case remains that we have seen the last rate hike in the US.

Ex-US, central banks appear more synchronised, with both BOE and ECB indicating that the possibility of interest rate cuts are more likely. Growth momentum also appears more synchronised, given major pan-European economies and the UK have recently exited recession and have shown signs of improving economic growth.

The stickiness of inflation in the Eurozone and the UK has rolled over as disinflation occurs in both regions from base effects. Headline CPI for both regions is now lower than the US. Core CPI in Europe is lower than that of the US and the trajectory is that the UK will also move lower than the US. Nominal wage pressures are likely to subside very quickly through H2 2024 as 'base effects' from public sector pay awards fall out of annual measures.

There is little evidence of renewed growth impulse from China, or an willingness to stimulate demand further. The global interest rate differential is likely the most binding exogenous constraint, whilst real-asset credit impairment remains the binding endogenous constraint (towards genuine stimulus). If global growth ex US continues to show positive signs, then Chinese growth could improve from exports rather than domestic growth.

US earnings expectations for 2024 fallen during the past 12 months, however, what we have also witnessed is that expectations for 2025 earnings have moved higher with investors pushing out earnings growth into 2025 when markets are expecting interest rates to be lower than current levels. A risk to US earnings would be any fall in profit margins.

Forward price to earnings ratios for both the UK and Japan remain below their 20-year averages. However, Japanese corporates are undergoing reform and change to ultimately increase returns to shareholder, which should support higher valuations. US valuations trade at premium to other markets due to higher return on equity generated by US companies and US companies increasing global presence.

We are constructive on equities driven by US demand, but we are also seeing signs of global growth ex US rebounding. Investment in equity allocations are likely to be maintained from here with the teams focus being on markets outside of the US. The allocation to S&P500 Equal Weight continues to be held given the valuation gap versus market cap and would benefit from the broader participation of US equities. Equity allocations would be reduced if the growth backdrop weakened or inflation increased above 4%.

Growth-Aligned will continue to monitor fixed income allocations. Stronger growth and stickier inflation are likely to be a negative backdrop for sovereign fixed income, keeping central banks hawkish. Credit, particularly high yield, is the teams preference within fixed income allocations and the positive growth backdrop are likely to keep spreads tight and allow the team to collect the higher yields on offer.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2024

The following represents the top ten purchases and sales in the year to reflect a clearer picture of the investment activities.

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - American Index Fund	86,567
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	37,160
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	33,274
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	21,790
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	16,260
iShares III - iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF	13,461
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF USD (Acc)	12,600
Xtrackers MSCI World Value UCITS ETF	12,036
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - European Index Fund	10,275
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund	9,034
Subtotal	252,457
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	322,062

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - FTSE All-Share Index Fund	29,552
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	27,370
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	17,724
iShares Edge MSCI Europe Value Factor UCITS ETF	16,988
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Market IMI UCITS ETF	12,046
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF USD (Acc)	10,008
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	8,888
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - European Fund	8,388
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	5,658
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	5,044
Subtotal	141,666
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the year	172,515

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities Government Bonds – 0.24% (0.00%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/09/2034	£1,759,124	1,777	0.24
Collective Investment Schemes – 98.54% (96.20%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes – 38.56% (30.60%)			
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund	10,892,948	21,900	2.96
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - Emerging Markets Growth Fund	910,709	8,826	1.19
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - American Index Fund	8,074,235	93,258	12.61
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - European Index Fund	761,401	10,479	1.42
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - FTSE All-Share Index Fund	8,751,192	69,555	9.40
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Japan Index Fund	20,607,569	35,012	4.73
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Pacific Index Fund	2,767,655	15,239	2.06
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	4,589,435	3,053	0.41
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond USD Index Fund*	0	0	0.00
Legal & General UK 100 Index Trust	2,994,092	9,413	1.27
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	6,777,456	18,543	2.51
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		285,278	38.56
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes – 59.98% (65.60%)			
Amundi MSCI Japan UCITS ETF	292,483	5,516	0.75
AQR Managed Futures UCITS Fund	35,467	5,399	0.73
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	7,905	8	0.00
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Market IMI UCITS ETF	747,891	19,610	2.65
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	11,373,014	78,098	10.56
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	16,050,587	137,746	18.62
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	326,501	15,845	2.14
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	1,824,554	10,079	1.36
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF USD (Acc)	17,073,542	77,787	10.51
iShares III - iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF	3,749,513	20,750	2.80
Man GLG Dynamic Income	53,640	8,221	1.11
SEI Liquid Alternative Fund	258,295	3,585	0.48
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 1C	384,410	10,007	1.35
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 2C	608,293	4,298	0.58
Xtrackers MSCI World Value UCITS ETF	1,362,629	46,888	6.34
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		443,837	59.98
Total Collective Investment Schemes		729,115	98.54

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Exchange Traded Commodities – 1.29% (1.63%)			
iShares Physical Gold	266,634	9,519	1.29
Portfolio of investments		740,411	100.07
Other net liabilities		(482)	(0.07)
Total net assets		739,929	100.00

*Residual holding of 0.005 shares with a market value of £0.003.

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges and are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 April 2023.

Summary of portfolio investments

as at 30 April 2024

	30 April 2024		30 April 2023	
	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Credit breakdown*				
Investments of investment grade	1,777	0.24	0	0.00
Total bonds	1,777	0.24	0	0.00
Collective Investment Schemes	729,115	98.54	503,686	96.20
Exchange Traded Commodities	9,519	1.29	8,526	1.63
Total value of investments	740,411	100.07	512,212	97.83

* Ratings supplied by S&P, followed by Moody's.

Risk and reward profile

The risk and reward profile relates to both share classes in the Sub-Fund.

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-Fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-Fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk				Typically higher rewards, higher risk		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Sub-Fund is in a medium category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen to some extent. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

The price of the Sub-Fund and any income from it can go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Where this Sub-Fund invests into other investment funds, they may invest in different assets, countries or economic sectors and therefore have different risk profiles not in line with those of this Sub-Fund.

Investments in emerging markets may involve greater risks due to political and economic instability and underdeveloped markets and systems. This means your money may be at greater risk of loss.

The Sub-Fund is permitted to invest in closed-ended funds, such as investment trusts. Investment trusts may use borrowing to increase returns, which can also magnify losses if the market falls.

The Sub-Fund is entitled to use derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management (EPM) and investment purposes. Derivatives may not achieve their intended purpose. Their prices may move up or down significantly over relatively short periods of time which may result in losses greater than the amount paid. This could adversely impact the value of the Sub-Fund.

The organisation from which the Sub-Fund buys a derivative may fail to carry out its obligations, which could also cause losses to the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may invest in securities not denominated in sterling; the value of your investments may be affected by changes in currency exchange rates.

For further information please refer to the KIID.

For full details on risk factors for this Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

There have been no changes to the risk and reward indicator in the year.

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

A statement on the climate related financial disclosures was published prior to 30 June 2024 at https://www.truepotential.co.uk/fund-administration/#fund-documents.

Comparative table

The following disclosures give a shareholder an indication of the performance of a share in the Sub-Fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each share. Operating charges are those charges incurred in operating the Sub-Fund and direct transaction costs are costs incurred when purchasing or selling securities in the portfolio of investments.

	A Accumulation		
	2024	2023	2022
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	125.42	125.46	123.69
Return before operating charges*	16.91	0.65	2.51
Operating charges	(2.35)	(0.69)	(0.74)
Return after operating charges*	14.56	(0.04)	1.77
Distributions+	(0.74)	(1.87)	(1.19)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	0.74	1.87	1.19
Closing net asset value per share	139.98	125.42	125.46
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	11.61%	(0.03%)	1.43%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	739,929	523,558	320,729
Closing number of shares	528,589,072	417,428,832	255,644,798
Operating charges++	0.56%	0.56%	0.58%
Performance fee	1.24%	-	-
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	142.28	129.40	133.60
Lowest share price (p)	122.10	115.10	119.10

+Rounded to 2 decimal places.

++ The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). The OCF consists principally of the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which the share class may incur in a year as it is calculated on historical data. Included within the OCF are synthetic costs which included the OCF of the underlying funds weighted on the basis of their investment proportion.

Investments carry risk. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

Distribution table

for the year ended 30 April 2024

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.08.24	group 1	final	0.742	-	0.742	1.868
30.08.24	group 2	final	0.074	0.668	0.742	1.868

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholder but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Accumulation distributions

Holders of accumulation shares should add the distributions received thereon to the cost of the shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 May 2023
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2023 to 30 April 2024

Financial statements - True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital gains/(losses)	2		69,159		(994)
Revenue	3	12,982		7,628	
Expenses	4	(10,045)		(1,550)	
Net revenue before taxation		2,937		6,078	
Taxation	5	-		-	
Net revenue after taxation			2,937		6,078
Total return before distributions			72,096		5,084
Distributions	6		(2,959)		(6,086)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			69,137		(1,002)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders			523,558		320,729
Amounts receivable on issue of shares		188,238		236,077	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares		(44,926)		(40,044)	
			143,312		196,033
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			69,137		(1,002)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares	6		3,922		7,798
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders			739,929		523,558

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		740,411	512,212
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	3,241	6,304
Cash and bank balances	8	11,816	9,062
Total assets		755,468	527,578
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Bank overdraft	8	(3,921)	-
Other creditors	9	(11,618)	(4,020)
Total liabilities		(15,539)	(4,020)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		739,929	523,558

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2024

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital gains/(losses)

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – net gains/(losses)	69,078	(1,078)
Currency (losses)/gains	(30)	39
Rebates from collective investment schemes	111	45
Net capital gains/(losses)	69,159	(994)

3. Revenue

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-Interest distributions from overseas funds	6,476	3,291
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	4,288	3,259
Interest distributions	413	279
Interest on debt securities from overseas collective investment schemes	1,467	642
Interest on debt securities	77	-
Bank interest	200	122
Rebates from collective investment schemes	61	35
Total revenue	12,982	7,628

4. Expenses

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	2,356	1,550
Performance fee	7,689	-
Total expenses	10,045	1,550

The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, investment management fees and other permitted charges relating to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

The annual management charge included an audit fee of £16,089 inclusive of VAT (2023: £14,301 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Total taxation (note 5b)	-	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2023: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2023: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	2,937	6,078
Corporation tax @ 20%	587	1,216
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(857)	(652)
Overseas revenue	(1,294)	(658)
Excess management expenses	1,542	85
Taxable income charge in capital	22	9
Total taxation (note 5a)	-	-

c) Provision for deferred tax

At the year end, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to excess management expenses as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of asset not recognised is £2,443,630 (2023: £901,755).

6. Distributions

The distributions take account of revenue added on the issue of shares and revenue deducted on the cancellation of shares and comprise:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	3,922	7,798
	3,922	7,798
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	231	378
Amounts added on issue of shares	(1,194)	(2,090)
Total net distributions	2,959	6,086

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	2,937	6,078
Undistributed revenue brought forward	-	1
Corporation tax charged to capital	-	9
Marginal tax relief	22	-
Undistributed revenue carried forward	-	(2)
Distributions	2,959	6,086

Details of the distribution per share are disclosed in the Distribution table.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

7. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	1,638	6,272
Sales awaiting settlement	1,429	-
Accrued revenue	75	15
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	99	17
Total debtors	3,241	6,304

8. Cash and bank balances and bank overdraft

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	11,816	9,062
Bank overdraft	(3,921)	-
Total cash and bank balances and bank overdraft	7,895	9,062

9. Other creditors

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	-	1,180
Purchases awaiting settlement	3,700	2,680
Accrued expenses:		
Annual management charge	7,918	160
Total accrued expenses	7,918	160
Total other creditors	11,618	4,020

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2023: same).

11. Share classes

The following reflects the change in shares in issue for each share class in the year:

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	417,428,832
Total shares issued in the year	146,459,845
Total shares cancelled in the year	(35,299,605)
Closing shares in issue	528,589,072

For the year ended 30 April 2024, the annual management charge is 0.38%. The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, Investment Manager's fee and other permitted charges to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

Further information in respect of the return per share is disclosed in the Comparative table.

On the winding up of a Sub-Fund all the assets of the Sub-Fund will be realised and apportioned to the share classes in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Shareholders will receive their respective share of the proceeds, net of liabilities and the expenses incurred in the termination in accordance with the FCA regulations. Each share class has the same rights on winding up.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

12. Related party transactions

True Potential Administration LLP, as ACD, is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Sub-Fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Sub-Fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 9.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per A Accumulation share has increased from 139.98p to 144.92p as at 23 August 2024. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to advisers, brokers and dealers; levies by regulatory agencies and security exchanges; and transfer taxes and duties.

Commission is a charge which is deducted from the proceeds of the sale of securities and added to the cost of the purchase of securities. This charge is a payment to advisers, brokers and dealers in respect of their services in executing the trades.

Tax is payable on the purchase of securities in the United Kingdom. It may be the case that 'other taxes' will be charged on the purchase of securities in countries other than the United Kingdom.

The total purchases and sales and the related direct transaction costs incurred in these transactions are as follows:

2024	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Purchases after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	4,468	4,468
Collective Investment Schemes	317,594	317,594
Total	322,062	322,062

2023	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Purchases after transaction costs* £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	338,439	338,439
Total	338,439	338,439

2024	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	2,751	2,751
Collective Investment Schemes	169,764	169,764
Total	172,515	172,515

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2023: same).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

14. Transaction costs (continued)

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	140,915	140,915
Total	140,915	140,915

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2023: same).

b Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread is calculated as the difference between the bid and offer value of the portfolio as a percentage of the offer value.

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.53% (2023: 0.07%).

15. Risk management policies

In pursuing the Sub-Fund's investment objective, as set out in the Prospectus, the following are accepted by the ACD as being the main risks from the Sub-Fund's holding of financial instruments, either directly or indirectly through its underlying holdings. These are presented with the ACD's policy for managing these risks. To ensure these risks are consistently and effectively managed these are continually reviewed by the risk committee, a body appointed by the ACD, which sets the risk appetite and ensures continued compliance with the management of all known risks.

a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices and comprise three elements: other price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk.

(i) Other price risk

The Sub-Fund's exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main elements of the portfolio of investments exposed to this risk are equities and collective investment schemes.

This risk is generally regarded as consisting of two elements: stock specific risk and market risk. Through these two factors, the Sub-Fund is exposed to price fluctuations, which are monitored by the ACD in pursuance of the investment objective and policy.

Adhering to investment guidelines and avoiding excessive exposure to one particular issuer can limit stock specific risk. Subject to compliance with the investment objective of the Sub-Fund, spreading exposure in the portfolio of investments both globally and across sectors or geography can mitigate market risk.

At 30 April 2024, if the price of the investments held by the Sub-Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £37,021,000 (2023: £25,611,000).

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of investments or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of exchange rate movements. Investment in overseas securities or holdings of foreign currency cash will provide direct exposure to currency risk as a consequence of the movement in foreign exchange rates against sterling. Investments in UK securities investing in overseas securities will give rise to indirect exposure to currency risk. These fluctuations can also affect the profitability of some UK companies, and thus their market prices, as sterling's relative strength or weakness can affect export prospects, the value of overseas earnings in sterling terms, and the prices of imports sold in the UK.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

The foreign currency risk profile of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments and cash holdings at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2024	£000s
US dollar	10,007
Total foreign currency exposure	10,007

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2023	£000s
US dollar	9,332
Total foreign currency exposure	9,332

*Please note the financial instruments and cash holdings and net debtors and creditors has been merged with total net foreign currency exposure.

At 30 April 2024, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £500,000 (2023: £467,000).

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year the Sub-Fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances and interest-bearing securities.

The amount of revenue receivable from floating rate securities and bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

The Sub-Fund has indirect exposure to interest rate risk as it invests in bond funds.

The value of interest-bearing securities may be affected by changes in the interest rate environment, either globally or locally.

At 30 April 2024, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by £4,000 (2023: £Nil).

The Sub-Fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

Derivative contracts are not used to hedge against the exposure to interest rate risk.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

The interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2024	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
UK sterling	11,816	(3,921)	1,777	731,868	(11,618)	729,922
US dollar	-	-	-	10,007	-	10,007
	11,816	(3,921)	1,777	741,875	(11,618)	739,929

For the year ended 30 April 2023, there was no significant exposure to interest bearing securities at the balance sheet date.

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This includes counterparty risk and issuer risk.

The Depositary has appointed the custodian to provide custody services for the assets of the Sub-Fund. There is a counterparty risk that the custodian could cease to be in a position to provide custody services to the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's investments (excluding cash) are ring fenced hence the risk is considered to be negligible.

In addition to the interest rate risk, bond investments are exposed to issuer risk which reflects the ability for the bond issuer to meet its obligations to pay interest and return the capital on the redemption date. Change in issuer risk will change the value of the investments and is dealt with further in note 15a. The majority of debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. These are made across a variety of industry sectors and geographical markets, so as to avoid concentrations of credit risk. A breakdown is provided in the Portfolio statement. The credit quality of the debt securities is disclosed in the Summary of portfolio investments.

The Sub-Fund holds cash and cash deposits with financial institutions which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk. The credit rating of the financial institution is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Sub-Fund of default.

Holdings in collective investment schemes are subject to direct credit risk. The exposure to pooled investment vehicles is unrated.

c Liquidity risk

A significant risk is the cancellation of shares which investors may wish to sell and that securities may have to be sold in order to fund such cancellations if insufficient cash is held at the bank to meet this obligation. If there were significant requests for the redemption of shares at a time when a large proportion of the portfolio of investments were not easily tradable due to market volumes or market conditions, the ability to fund those redemptions would be impaired and it might be necessary to suspend dealings in shares in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in smaller companies at times may prove illiquid, as by their nature they tend to have relatively modest traded share capital. Shifts in investor sentiment, or the announcement of new price sensitive information, can provoke significant movement in share prices, and make dealing in any quantity difficult.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in securities that are not listed or traded on any stock exchange. In such situations the Sub-Fund may not be able to immediately sell such securities.

To reduce liquidity risk the ACD will ensure, in line with the limits stipulated within the COLL rules, a substantial portion of the Sub-Fund's assets consist of readily realisable securities. This is monitored on a monthly basis and reported to the Risk Committee together with historical outflows of the Sub-Fund.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

In addition, liquidity is subject to stress testing on an annual basis to assess the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet large redemptions (50% of the net asset value and 80% of the net asset value), while still being able to adhere to its objective guidelines and the FCA investment borrowing regulations.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

To ensure this, the fair value pricing committee is a body appointed by the ACD to analyse, review and vote on price adjustments/maintenance where no current secondary market exists and/or where there are potential liquidity issues that would affect the disposal of an asset. In addition, the committee may also consider adjustments to the Sub-Fund's price should the constituent investments be exposed to closed markets during general market volatility or instability.

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2024
	£000s
Quoted prices	437,920
Observable market data	302,491
Unobservable data	-
	740,411

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	344,052
Observable market data	168,160
Unobservable data	-
	512,212

No securities in the portfolio of investments are valued using valuation techniques.

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

There are no assets held in the portfolio of investments which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature.

f Derivatives

The Sub-Fund may employ derivatives with the aim of reducing the Sub-Fund's risk profile, reducing costs or generating additional capital or revenue, in accordance with Efficient Portfolio Management.

The ACD monitors that any exposure is covered globally to ensure adequate cover is available to meet the Sub-Fund's total exposure, taking into account the value of the underlying investments, any reasonably foreseeable market movement, counterparty risk, and the time available to liquidate any positions.

For certain derivative transactions cash margins may be required to be paid to the brokers with whom the trades were executed and settled. These balances are subject to daily reconciliations and are held by the broker in segregated cash accounts that are afforded client money protection.

During the year there were no derivative transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

(i) Counterparties

Transactions in securities give rise to exposure to the risk that the counterparties may not be able to fulfil their responsibility by completing their side of the transaction. This risk is mitigated by the Sub-Fund using a range of brokers for security transactions, thereby diversifying the risk of exposure to any one broker. In addition, the Sub-Fund will only transact with brokers who are subject to frequent reviews with whom transaction limits are set.

The Sub-Fund may transact in derivative contracts which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk from the counterparty not settling their side of the contract. Transactions involving derivatives are entered into only with investment banks and brokers with appropriate and approved credit rating, which are regularly monitored. Forward currency transactions are only undertaken with the custodians appointed by the Depositary.

At the balance sheet date, there are no securities in the portfolio of investments subject to a repurchase agreement.

(ii) Leverage

The leverage is calculated as the sum of the net asset value and the incremental exposure generated through the use of derivatives (calculated in accordance with the commitment approach) divided by the net asset value.

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

(iii) Global exposure

Global exposure is a measure designed to limit the leverage generated by a fund through the use of financial derivative instruments, including derivatives with embedded assets.

At the balance sheet date there is no global exposure to derivatives.

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

True Potential Global Managed

Investment Manager's report

This supplemental reporting is intended to provide you with an overview of portfolio activity during the year and should not be relied upon to make investment decisions or otherwise.

Investment Objective and Policy

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital growth over the medium term (3 years or longer). Please be aware that there is no guarantee that capital will be preserved. The Investment Manager will seek to diversify the Sub-Fund's exposures across asset classes to reflect the balanced nature of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund will be invested in a range of higher and lower risk assets by investing generally in collective investment schemes. Exposure to higher risk assets is expected to lie in a range between 40% and 80% of assets.

Lower risk assets include domestic and international government and corporate bonds, money market instruments and cash or near cash instruments. Exposure to lower risk assets may be achieved directly, through investment in bonds and money market instruments, or indirectly, through collective investment schemes.

Higher risk assets include mainly domestic and international equities; there may also be a varied level of exposure to property, commodities and absolute return strategies. Exposure to these higher risk assets will be achieved indirectly through collective investment schemes, listed securities or directly through equities as applicable.

There may be times where the collective investment schemes which the Sub-Fund invests in will almost exclusively be index-tracking schemes managed by Legal & General.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in liquid investments, such as money market instruments, deposits, cash or near cash instruments and government issued debt securities, to keep the total market exposure consistent with the risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may invest more than 35% of the scheme property in government and public securities issued or guaranteed by a single issuer.

The Sub-Fund may also use spot and forward foreign exchange instruments to manage currency exposure.

There are no geographical restrictions on the countries of investment.

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management only.

Sub-Investment Performance

The investment performance covers the last 12 months to the 30th of April 2024, during this year True Potential Global Managed returned 8.55% (data source Bloomberg).

Over the year, global equities (MSCI ACWI) delivered a positive return of +18.6% (in GBP terms). Global Managed benefitted from being overweight equities, specifically the US and Japan with underweight Emerging Markets. The main detractors from fund performance has been the allocation to global sovereign bonds and the S&P 500 equally weighted index, which dragged on returns relative to the S&P 500 market cap weighted index.

US equities (S&P 500 Index) outperformed global equities over the year by 4.7% (GBP terms). The US index continued to demonstrate narrow leadership with large Technology stocks delivering outsized returns. The Fund was overweight US equities and benefited from the bias towards the S&P 500 index. However, the Fund's allocation to the equally weighted S&P 500 index underperformed versus the market-cap version by 9.5%. True Potential Global Managed also benefitted from an overweight to Japanese equities (TOPIX Index 36% return). Japanese equities benefited from a significant depreciation in the Japanese Yen vs the US dollar (-13.6%) as interest rate differentials widened. In addition, optimism over strong wage growth and structural changes to incentivise corporates to increase returns to shareholders combined with low valuations saw significant returns from the region.

Volatility in sovereign bonds yields remained elevated during the year. After initial weakness in bonds in the first six months of the period sovereign bond yields rallied in the final quarter of 2023 after evidence suggested inflation was falling sustainably towards the central bank's 2% target and Federal Reserve guided to interest rate cuts in 2024. However, additional upside surprises in the first four months of the year saw bond yields push higher and prices lower once again. The Global Aggregate Bond Index delivered a negative return of -2.5%. The Global Aggregate 10yr+ index, which has a higher percentage of longer dated bonds, delivered returns of -6.2%. The fund held an overweight allocation to global sovereign bonds during the year.

Credit spreads for both global investment grade and high yield bonds narrowed during the year with economic growth robust and corporate fundamentals healthy. Global investment grade bonds produced a gain of +1.3% (in local terms), somewhat outperforming global sovereign bonds given the higher yield. Global High Yield bonds provided a positive return of +11.3% (in local terms) benefiting from higher yields, greater narrowing of credit spreads and short duration characteristics. The Growth-Aligned portfolios have held an underweight in Investment Grade but a higher allocation towards High Yield Credit.

In Alternatives, Gold also performed very well, +15.9% (US dollar terms) as strong buying from China's central bank and conflict in the Middle East saw strong demand for the precious metal.

Sub-Investment Activities

New additions and removals from the portfolio have occurred during the reporting period. The following strategies have been added:

UK Inflation Linked Gilt 2052 - Long-dated inflation linked bonds offered better value to nominal long-dated gilts given the repricing higher of real yields and the benign future RPI inflation expectations. At the time, embedded inflation expectations over the next few years are around 3%, versus 2.9% average between 2010 and 2021.

Strategies that have been removed from the portfolio include:

iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr GBP Hedged – Position removed as the team wanted to reduce the US duration in the portfolio due to stronger growth and stickier inflation. In addition, the team had concerns about the amount of US government bond issuance which may cause further volatility particularly at the long-end of the yield curve.

Investment strategy and outlook

The disinflation cycle within the US appears to be stalling with inflation in the US proving to be sticky and short-term inflation measures show that inflation is rising. Both headline (3.5%) and core (3.8%) measures of inflation remain above the Federal Reserve's inflation target of 2%. Services inflation remains elevated while goods inflation looks like it could be moving out of deflation.

We believe that the US is now in a reflation regime (2%-4% inflation) with risks of moving into an inflation (4%+ inflation) regime.

Nominal GDP growth has slowed by ~1/3 in 2023, with fiscal stimulus and productivity growth supporting real growth above trend. The broad tightening in financial conditions over the last 3 months followed upward revisions to US treasury supply, Bank of Japan yield curve control recalibration and Fed revisions to 2024 rate expectations. It is reasonable to conclude that the July 2023 increase in US interest rates to 5.25-5.5% was the last of this cycle, although continued sticky, rising inflation and robust growth risk further rate rises. Our base case remains that we have seen the last rate hike in the US.

Ex-US, central banks appear more synchronised, with both BOE and ECB indicating that the possibility of interest rate cuts are more likely. Growth momentum also appears more synchronised, given major pan-European economies and the UK have recently exited recession and have shown signs of improving economic growth.

The stickiness of inflation in the Eurozone and the UK has rolled over as disinflation occurs in both regions from base effects. Headline CPI for both regions is now lower than the US. Core CPI in Europe is lower than that of the US and the trajectory is that the UK will also move lower than the US. Nominal wage pressures are likely to subside very quickly through H2 2024 as 'base effects' from public sector pay awards fall out of annual measures.

There is little evidence of renewed growth impulse from China, or an willingness to stimulate demand further. The global interest rate differential is likely the most binding exogenous constraint, whilst real-asset credit impairment remains the binding endogenous constraint (towards genuine stimulus). If global growth ex US continues to show positive signs, then Chinese growth could improve from exports rather than domestic growth.

US earnings expectations for 2024 fallen during the past 12 months, however, what we have also witnessed is that expectations for 2025 earnings have moved higher with investors pushing out earnings growth into 2025 when markets are expecting interest rates to be lower than current levels. A risk to US earnings would be any fall in profit margins.

Forward price to earnings ratios for both the UK and Japan remain below their 20-year averages. However, Japanese corporates are undergoing reform and change to ultimately increase returns to shareholder, which should support higher valuations. US valuations trade at premium to other markets due to higher return on equity generated by US companies and US companies increasing global presence.

We are constructive on equities driven by US demand, but we are also seeing signs of global growth ex US rebounding. Investment in equity allocations are likely to be maintained from here with the teams focus being on markets outside of the US. The allocation to S&P500 Equal Weight continues to be held given the valuation gap versus market cap and would benefit from the broader participation of US equities. Equity allocations would be reduced if the growth backdrop weakened or inflation increased above 4%.

Growth-Aligned will continue to monitor fixed income allocations. Stronger growth and stickier inflation are likely to be a negative backdrop for sovereign fixed income, keeping central banks hawkish. Credit, particularly high yield, is the teams preference within fixed income allocations and the positive growth backdrop are likely to keep spreads tight and allow the team to collect the higher yields on offer.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2024

The following represents the top ten purchases and sales in the year to reflect a clearer picture of the investment activities.

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	32,372
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	24,370
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	24,342
Legal & General US Index Trust	22,921
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	21,565
Legal & General International Index Trust	19,685
Legal & General European Index Trust	18,906
Legal & General Japan Index Trust	17,271
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 2C	15,153
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 1C	14,658
Subtotal	211,243
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	330,104

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	32,560
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	22,016
Legal & General UK Index Trust	16,642
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr UCITS ETF	15,431
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 1D	13,241
Legal & General Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	11,837
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	8,818
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	7,589
Legal & General UK Mid Cap Index Fund	5,729
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	5,153
Subtotal	139,016
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the year	183,085

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities – 4.79% (3.73%)			
Government Bonds – 4.00% (3.73%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.875% 22/10/2029	£20,786,124	17,437	1.96
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/09/2034	£17,958,981	18,143	2.04
Total Government Bonds		35,580	4.00
Government Index-Linked – 0.79% (0.00%)			
UK Treasury Gilt Index Linked 0.25% 22/03/2052	£6,025,578	6,998	0.79
Total Debt Securities		42,578	4.79
Collective Investment Schemes – 92.52% (93.84%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes – 48.18% (48.43%)			
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	34,611,921	23,027	2.58
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond USD Index Fund	10,555,166	7,087	0.79
Legal & General European Index Trust	11,167,639	73,316	8.25
Legal & General Global 100 Index Trust	1,316,828	4,945	0.56
Legal & General Global Emerging Markets Index Fund	54,004,784	45,051	5.07
Legal & General Global Inflation Linked Bond Index Fund	66,147,057	39,311	4.42
Legal & General International Index Trust	17,985,068	46,186	5.20
Legal & General Japan Index Trust	62,085,858	55,213	6.21
Legal & General Pacific Index Trust	6,171,856	14,602	1.64
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	38,386,724	22,982	2.59
Legal & General UK 100 Index Trust	14,126,839	44,415	5.00
Legal & General UK Index Trust	3,382,873	14,005	1.58
Legal & General US Index Trust	3,461,882	38,150	4.29
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		428,290	48.18
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes – 44.34% (45.41%)			
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	24,898,277	24,898	2.80
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	13,992,484	120,084	13.51
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	26,546,753	118,611	13.35
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF (Acc)	7,256,576	33,061	3.72
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF Hedged	5,866,657	32,407	3.65
L&G Global Small Cap Equity Index Fund	11,644,075	17,315	1.95
UBS Fund Solutions - Bloomberg Barclays US Liquid Corporates UCITS	448,494	6,052	0.68
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 1C	1,016,811	26,470	2.98
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF 2C	2,135,465	15,087	1.70
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		393,985	44.34
Total Collective Investment Schemes		822,275	92.52

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 April 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Exchange Traded Commodities – 1.77% (2.17%)			
iShares Physical Gold	439,681	15,697	1.77
Portfolio of investments		880,550	99.08
Other net assets		8,162	0.92
Total net assets		888,712	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges and are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 April 2023.

Summary of portfolio investments

as at 30 April 2024

	30 April 2024		30 April 2023	
	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Credit breakdown*				
Investments of investment grade	42,578	4.79	25,181	3.73
Total bonds	42,578	4.79	25,181	3.73
Collective Investment Schemes	822,275	92.52	632,220	93.84
Exchange Traded Commodities	15,697	1.77	14,602	2.17
Total value of investments	880,550	99.08	672,003	99.74

* Ratings supplied by S&P, followed by Moody's.

Risk and reward profile

The risk and reward profile relates to both share classes in the Sub-Fund.

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-Fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-Fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk ← → Typically higher rewards, higher risk

1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7

The Sub-Fund is in a medium category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen to some extent. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

The price of the Sub-Fund and any income from it can go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Where this Sub-Fund invests into other investment funds, they may invest in different assets, countries or economic sectors and therefore have different risk profiles not in line with those of this Sub-Fund.

Investments in emerging markets may involve greater risks due to political and economic instability and underdeveloped markets and systems. This means your money may be at greater risk of loss.

The Sub-Fund is permitted to invest in closed-ended funds, such as investment trusts. Investment trusts may use borrowing to increase returns, which can also magnify losses if the market falls.

The Sub-Fund is entitled to use derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management (EPM) and investment purposes. Derivatives may not achieve their intended purpose. Their prices may move up or down significantly over relatively short periods of time which may result in losses greater than the amount paid. This could adversely impact the value of the Sub-Fund.

The organisation from which the Sub-Fund buys a derivative may fail to carry out its obligations, which could also cause losses to the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may invest in securities not denominated in sterling; the value of your investments may be affected by changes in currency exchange rates.

For further information please refer to the KIID.

For full details on risk factors for this Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

There have been no changes to the risk and reward indicator in the year.

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

A statement on the climate related financial disclosures was published prior to 30 June 2024 at https://www.truepotential.co.uk/fund-administration/#fund-documents.

Comparative table

The following disclosures give a shareholder an indication of the performance of a share in the Sub-Fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each share. Operating charges are those charges incurred in operating the Sub-Fund and direct transaction costs are costs incurred when purchasing or selling securities in the portfolio of investments.

	A Accumulation		
	2024	2023	2022
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	121.36	121.98	122.00
Return before operating charges*	10.52	(0.23)	0.38
Operating charges	(0.40)	(0.39)	(0.40)
Return after operating charges*	10.12	(0.62)	(0.02)
Distributions+	(2.53)	(2.16)	(1.62)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	2.53	2.16	1.62
Closing net asset value per share	131.48	121.36	121.98
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	8.34%	(0.51%)	(0.02%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	888,712	673,734	529,120
Closing number of shares	675,907,404	555,149,821	433,771,272
Operating charges++	0.32%	0.33%	0.32%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	133.47	124.20	129.70
Lowest share price (p)	117.70	114.00	119.30

+Rounded to 2 decimal places.

++ The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). The OCF consists principally of the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which the share class may incur in a year as it is calculated on historical data. Included within the OCF are synthetic costs which included the OCF of the underlying funds weighted on the basis of their investment proportion.

Investments carry risk. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

Distribution table

for the year ended 30 April 2024

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
29.02.24	group 1	interim	1.727	-	1.727	1.316
29.02.24	group 2	interim	0.764	0.963	1.727	1.316
30.08.24	group 1	final	0.798	-	0.798	0.842
30.08.24	group 2	final	0.223	0.575	0.798	0.842

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholder but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Accumulation distributions

Holders of accumulation shares should add the distributions received thereon to the cost of the shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Interim distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 May 2023
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2023 to 31 October 2023

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 November 2023
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 November 2023 to 30 April 2024

Financial statements - True Potential Global Managed

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital gains/(losses)	2		49,824		(10,826)
Revenue	3	18,356		12,817	
Expenses	4	(1,695)		(1,297)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(4)		-	
Net revenue before taxation		16,657		11,520	
Taxation	5	(1,561)		(1,023)	
Net revenue after taxation			15,096		10,497
Total return/(deficit) before distributions			64,920		(329)
Distributions	6		(15,112)		(10,505)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			49,808		(10,834)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders			673,734		529,120
Amounts receivable on issue of shares		171,730		167,021	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares		(22,605)		(22,733)	
			149,125		144,288
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			49,808		(10,834)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares	6		16,045		11,160
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders			888,712		673,734

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		880,550	672,003
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	1,401	1,102
Cash and bank balances	8	9,093	3,586
Total assets		891,044	676,691
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(2,332)	(2,957)
Total liabilities		(2,332)	(2,957)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		888,712	673,734

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2024

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital gains/(losses)

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – net gains/(losses)	49,811	(10,868)
Currency (losses)/gains	(66)	13
Rebates from collective investment schemes	79	29
Net capital gains/(losses)	49,824	(10,826)

3. Revenue

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Non-interest distributions from overseas funds	2,264	1,212
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	6,564	5,223
Unfranked Investment Income	39	65
Interest distribution	3,581	2,351
Interest distributions from overseas collective investment schemes	4,935	3,125
Interest on debt securities	854	422
Bank interest	119	419
Total revenue	18,356	12,817

4. Expenses

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	1,695	1,297
Total expenses	1,695	1,297

The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, investment management fees and other permitted charges relating to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

The annual management charge included an audit fee of £16,089 inclusive of VAT (2023: £14,301 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	1,561	1,023
Total taxation (note 5b)	1,561	1,023

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2023: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2023: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	16,657	11,520
Corporation tax @ 20%	3,331	2,304
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(1,313)	(1,045)
Overseas revenue	(462)	(242)
Taxable income charge in capital	16	6
Section 400 relief	(11)	-
Total taxation (note 5a)	1,561	1,023

6. Distributions

The distributions take account of revenue added on the issue of shares and revenue deducted on the cancellation of shares and comprise:

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Interim accumulation distribution	10,649	6,485
Final accumulation distribution	5,396	4,675
	16,045	11,160
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	170	109
Amounts added on issue of shares	(1,103)	(764)
Total net distributions	15,112	10,505

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	15,096	10,497
Undistributed revenue brought forward	-	3
Marginal tax relief	16	5
Distributions	15,112	10,505

Details of the distribution per share are disclosed in the Distribution table.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

7. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	165	976
Accrued revenue	1,176	120
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	52	6
Recoverable income tax	8	-
Total debtors	1,401	1,102

8. Cash and bank balances

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	9,093	3,586
Total cash and bank balances	9,093	3,586

9. Other creditors

	2024	2023
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	85	997
Purchases awaiting settlement	1,914	1,350
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	159	120
Total accrued expenses	159	120
Corporation tax payable	174	490
Total other creditors	2,332	2,957

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2023: same).

11. Share classes

The following reflects the change in shares in issue for each share class in the year:

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	555,149,821
Total shares issued in the year	139,399,933
Total shares cancelled in the year	(18,642,350)
Closing shares in issue	675,907,404

For the year ended 30 April 2024, the annual management charge is 0.22%. The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, Investment Manager's fee and other permitted charges to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

Further information in respect of the return per share is disclosed in the Comparative table.

On the winding up of a Sub-Fund all the assets of the Sub-Fund will be realised and apportioned to the share classes in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Shareholders will receive their respective share of the proceeds, net of liabilities and the expenses incurred in the termination in accordance with the FCA regulations. Each share class has the same rights on winding up.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

12. Related party transactions

True Potential Administration LLP, as ACD, is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Sub-Fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Sub-Fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 9.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per A Accumulation share has increased from 131.48p to 136.85p as at 23 August 2024. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to advisers, brokers and dealers; levies by regulatory agencies and security exchanges; and transfer taxes and duties.

Commission is a charge which is deducted from the proceeds of the sale of securities and added to the cost of the purchase of securities. This charge is a payment to advisers, brokers and dealers in respect of their services in executing the trades.

Tax is payable on the purchase of securities in the United Kingdom. It may be the case that 'other taxes' will be charged on the purchase of securities in countries other than the United Kingdom.

The total purchases and sales and the related direct transaction costs incurred in these transactions are as follows:

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Other Expenses		Purchases after transaction costs
2024	£000s	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s
Bonds*	36,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,520
Collective Investment Schemes*	293,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,584
Total	330,104	-		-		-		330,104

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Other Expenses		Purchases after transaction costs
2023	£000s	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s
Bonds*	27,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,334
Collective Investment Schemes	333,579	-	-	-	-	1	-	333,580
Total	360,913	-		-		1		360,914

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

14. Transaction costs (continued)

2024	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Commission £000s	Commission %	Taxes £000s	Taxes %	Other Expenses £000s	Other Expenses %	Sales after transaction costs £000s
Bonds*	17,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,525
Collective Investment Schemes*	165,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,560
Total	183,085	-		-		-		183,085

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Commission £000s	Commission %	Taxes £000s	Taxes %	Other Expenses £000s	Other Expenses %	Sales after transaction costs £000s
Bonds*	17,439	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,439
Collective Investment Schemes*	127,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,137
Total	144,576	-		-		-		144,576

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

Summary of direct transaction costs

The following represents the total of each type of transaction cost, expressed as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's average net asset value in the year:

2024	£000s	% of average net asset value
Commission	-	-
Taxes	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-

2023	£000s	% of average net asset value
Commission	-	-
Taxes	-	-
Other Expenses	1	-

b Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread is calculated as the difference between the bid and offer value of the portfolio as a percentage of the offer value.

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.23% (2023: 0.06%).

15. Risk management policies

In pursuing the Sub-Fund's investment objective, as set out in the Prospectus, the following are accepted by the ACD as being the main risks from the Sub-Fund's holding of financial instruments, either directly or indirectly through its underlying holdings. These are presented with the ACD's policy for managing these risks. To ensure these risks are consistently and effectively managed these are continually reviewed by the risk committee, a body appointed by the ACD, which sets the risk appetite and ensures continued compliance with the management of all known risks.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices and comprise three elements: other price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk.

(i) Other price risk

The Sub-Fund's exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main elements of the portfolio of investments exposed to this risk are debt securities and collective investment schemes.

This risk is generally regarded as consisting of two elements: stock specific risk and market risk. Through these two factors, the Sub-Fund is exposed to price fluctuations, which are monitored by the ACD in pursuance of the investment objective and policy.

Adhering to investment guidelines and avoiding excessive exposure to one particular issuer can limit stock specific risk. Subject to compliance with the investment objective of the Sub-Fund, spreading exposure in the portfolio of investments both globally and across sectors or geography can mitigate market risk.

At 30 April 2024, if the price of the investments held by the Sub-Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £44,027,000 (2023: £33,600,000).

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of investments or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of exchange rate movements. Investment in overseas securities or holdings of foreign currency cash will provide direct exposure to currency risk as a consequence of the movement in foreign exchange rates against sterling. Investments in UK securities investing in overseas securities will give rise to indirect exposure to currency risk. These fluctuations can also affect the profitability of some UK companies, and thus their market prices, as sterling's relative strength or weakness can affect export prospects, the value of overseas earnings in sterling terms, and the prices of imports sold in the UK.

The foreign currency risk profile of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments and cash holdings at the balance sheet date is as follows:

2024	Total net foreign currency exposure* £000s
US dollar	26,470
Total foreign currency exposure	26,470

2023	Total net foreign currency exposure* £000s
US dollar	24,222
Total foreign currency exposure	24,222

*Please note the financial instruments and cash holdings and net debtors and creditors has been merged with total net foreign currency exposure.

At 30 April 2024, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £1,323,000 (2023: £1,211,000).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year, the Sub-Fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances and interest bearing securities.

The amount of revenue receivable from floating rate securities and bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

The Sub-Fund has indirect exposure to interest rate risk as it invests in bond funds.

The value of interest-bearing securities may be affected by changes in the interest rate environment, either globally or locally.

At 30 April 2024, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Sub-Fund would increase or decrease approximately by £112,000 (2023: £74,000).

The Sub-Fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

Derivative contracts are not used to hedge against the exposure to interest rate risk.

The interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2024	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
UK sterling	9,093	-	42,578	812,903	(2,332)	862,242
US dollar	-	-	-	26,470	-	26,470
	9,093	-	42,578	839,373	(2,332)	888,712

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2023	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
UK sterling	3,586	-	25,181	623,702	(2,957)	649,512
US dollar	-	-	-	24,222	-	24,222
	3,586	-	25,181	647,924	(2,957)	673,734

15. Risk management policies (continued)

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This includes counterparty risk and issuer risk.

The Depositary has appointed the custodian to provide custody services for the assets of the Sub-Fund. There is a counterparty risk that the custodian could cease to be in a position to provide custody services to the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's investments (excluding cash) are ring fenced hence the risk is considered to be negligible.

In addition to the interest rate risk, bond investments are exposed to issuer risk which reflects the ability for the bond issuer to meet its obligations to pay interest and return the capital on the redemption date. Change in issuer risk will change the value of the investments and is dealt with further in note 15a. The majority of debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. These are made across a variety of industry sectors and geographical markets, so as to avoid concentrations of credit risk. A breakdown is provided in the Portfolio statement. The credit quality of the debt securities is disclosed in the Summary of portfolio investments.

The Sub-Fund holds cash and cash deposits with financial institutions which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk. The credit rating of the financial institution is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Sub-Fund of default.

Holdings in collective investment schemes are subject to direct credit risk. The exposure to pooled investment vehicles is unrated.

c Liquidity risk

A significant risk is the cancellation of shares which investors may wish to sell and that securities may have to be sold in order to fund such cancellations if insufficient cash is held at the bank to meet this obligation. If there were significant requests for the redemption of shares at a time when a large proportion of the portfolio of investments were not easily tradable due to market volumes or market conditions, the ability to fund those redemptions would be impaired and it might be necessary to suspend dealings in shares in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in smaller companies at times may prove illiquid, as by their nature they tend to have relatively modest traded share capital. Shifts in investor sentiment, or the announcement of new price sensitive information, can provoke significant movement in share prices, and make dealing in any quantity difficult.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in securities that are not listed or traded on any stock exchange. In such situations the Sub-Fund may not be able to immediately sell such securities.

To reduce liquidity risk the ACD will ensure, in line with the limits stipulated within the COLL rules, a substantial portion of the Sub-Fund's assets consist of readily realisable securities. This is monitored on a monthly basis and reported to the Risk Committee together with historical outflows of the Sub-Fund.

In addition, liquidity is subject to stress testing on an annual basis to assess the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet large redemptions (50% of the net asset value and 80% of the net asset value), while still being able to adhere to its objective guidelines and the FCA investment borrowing regulations.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

To ensure this, the fair value pricing committee is a body appointed by the ACD to analyse, review and vote on price adjustments/maintenance where no current secondary market exists and/or where there are potential liquidity issues that would affect the disposal of an asset. In addition, the committee may also consider adjustments to the Sub-Fund's price should the constituent investments be exposed to closed markets during general market volatility or instability.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2024 £000s
Quoted prices	410,047
Observable market data	470,503
Unobservable data	-
	880,550

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2023 £000s
Quoted prices	313,156
Observable market data	358,847
Unobservable data	-
	672,003

No securities in the portfolio of investments are valued using valuation techniques.

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

There are no assets held in the portfolio of investments which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature.

f Derivatives

The Sub-Fund may employ derivatives with the aim of reducing the Sub-Fund's risk profile, reducing costs or generating additional capital or revenue, in accordance with Efficient Portfolio Management.

The ACD monitors that any exposure is covered globally to ensure adequate cover is available to meet the Sub-Fund's total exposure, taking into account the value of the underlying investments, any reasonably foreseeable market movement, counterparty risk, and the time available to liquidate any positions.

For certain derivative transactions cash margins may be required to be paid to the brokers with whom the trades were executed and settled. These balances are subject to daily reconciliations and are held by the broker in segregated cash accounts that are afforded client money protection.

During the year there were no derivative transactions.

(i) Counterparties

Transactions in securities give rise to exposure to the risk that the counterparties may not be able to fulfil their responsibility by completing their side of the transaction. This risk is mitigated by the Sub-Fund using a range of brokers for security transactions, thereby diversifying the risk of exposure to any one broker. In addition, the Sub-Fund will only transact with brokers who are subject to frequent reviews with whom transaction limits are set.

The Sub-Fund may transact in derivative contracts which potentially exposes the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk from the counterparty not settling their side of the contract. Transactions involving derivatives are entered into only with investment banks and brokers with appropriate and approved credit rating, which are regularly monitored. Forward currency transactions are only undertaken with the custodians appointed by the Depositary.

At the balance sheet date, there are no securities in the portfolio of investments subject to a repurchase agreement.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

(ii) Leverage

The leverage is calculated as the sum of the net asset value and the incremental exposure generated through the use of derivatives (calculated in accordance with the commitment approach) divided by the net asset value.

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

(iii) Global exposure

Global exposure is a measure designed to limit the leverage generated by a fund through the use of financial derivative instruments, including derivatives with embedded assets.

At the balance sheet date there is no global exposure to derivatives.

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

Remuneration

True Potential Administration LLP (TPA) has established a Remuneration Policy in accordance with the SYSC 19E (UCITS Remuneration code) FCA rules. The policy is designed to ensure that TPA's remuneration practises are consistent and promote sound and effective risk management, do not encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles of the funds that TPA manages and do not impair TPA's duties to act in accordance with the interests of the funds.

The TPA board of directors is responsible for the exercise of competent and independent judgement on the remuneration policies and practices and the incentives created for managing risk.

The remuneration policy is intended to ensure the continued ability to attract and retain the most qualified employees and to provide a solid basis for succession planning, in connection with the annual assessment of the remuneration of the code staff, developments in market practice are assessed systematically.

Pay is designed to reflect success or failure against a range of competencies which are assessed annually. These competencies for staff covering both financial and non- financial metrics include specific behavioural competencies and compliance matters. When determining compensation, including variable compensation, managers and the Board will consider:

- Overall firm performance
- Collective performance of the relevant team; and,
- Individual performance relative to role requirements (including performance against agreed financial and non-financial objectives where relevant) and with specific attention to stand out performance.

Board considerations may also include, but are not limited to:

- The appropriate balance between fixed and variable components of remuneration;
- Restrictions on guaranteed remuneration and early termination payments;
- Payment of variable remuneration in the form of units/shares in the funds managed by TPA;
- Deferral periods; and
- Performance adjustments.

Table to show the aggregate remuneration split by senior Management, other MRTs and Administrative staff for TPA	Financial Year ending 31 March 2024			
	Count £000	Fixed £000	Variable £000	Total £000
Senior Management	8	791	11	802
Other MRTs	4	302	41	343
Administrative staff	13	337	59	396
Total	25	1,430	111	1,541

Further Information

Distributions and reporting dates

Where net revenue is available it is distributed/allocated from the Sub-Funds as below. In the event of a distribution, shareholders will receive a tax voucher.

XD dates	2 May 1 November	Final Interim (True Potential Global Managed Only)

Reporting dates	30 April 31 October	Annual Interim

Buying and selling shares

For True Potential Allianz Cautious, True Potential Allianz Balanced, True Potential Allianz Growth:

The property of the Sub-Funds is valued at 12pm on each business day, with the exception of the last business day prior to any bank holiday in England and Wales where the valuation may be carried out at a time agreed in advance between the ACD and the Depositary and the prices of shares are calculated as at that time. Share dealing is on a forward basis i.e. investors can buy and sell shares at the next valuation point following receipt of the order:

For True Potential Growth-Aligned Defensive, True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious, True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced, True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth, True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive and True Potential Global Managed:

The property of the Sub-Funds was valued at 5pm on each business day (until 03 November 2023), and the prices of shares were calculated as at that time. Share dealing is on a forward basis i.e. investors can buy and sell shares at the next valuation point following receipt of the order. From 06 November 2023 the daily valuation point was moved to 3pm.

The minimum initial investment and holding apply to the Sub-Funds as follows:

	Minimum initial Investment and holding
A Income shares*	£1
A Accumulation shares	£1
B Income shares*	£100,000
B Accumulation shares*	£100,000

* Share class not currently available for investment.

The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts, minimum holding requirements and the preliminary and redemption charges may be waived by the ACD at its discretion. Further details of this can be found within the prospectus.

Benchmark

True Potential Allianz Cautious, True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious

The Sub-Fund's performance can be assessed by comparison to the Morningstar UK Moderately Cautious Target Allocation Index (as a comparator benchmark). The benchmark may be used as a guide to compare and assess the performance of the Sub-Fund. Our aim is to help you monitor how your investment is performing. The AFM considers this is an appropriate comparator benchmark, given the multi asset nature and relative risk profile of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund does not use the benchmark as a target, nor is the Sub-Fund constrained by it. The mix of assets in the Sub-Fund may vary from those of the benchmark (and its constituents). Accordingly, it should be used for reference purposes only.

True Potential Allianz Balanced, True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced, True Potential Global Managed

The Sub-Fund's performance can be assessed by comparison to the Morningstar UK Moderate Target Allocation Index (as a comparator benchmark). The benchmark may be used as a guide to compare and assess the performance of the Sub-Fund. Our aim is to help you monitor how your investment is performing. The AFM considers this is an appropriate comparator benchmark, given the multi asset nature and relative risk profile of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund does not use the benchmark as a target, nor is the Sub-Fund constrained by it. The mix of assets in the Sub-Fund may vary from those of the benchmark (and its constituents). Accordingly, it should be used for reference purposes only.

True Potential Allianz Growth, True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth

The Sub-Fund's performance can be assessed by comparison to the Morningstar UK Moderately Adventurous Target Allocation Index (as a comparator benchmark). The benchmark may be used as a guide to compare and assess the performance of the Sub-Fund. Our aim is to help you monitor how your investment is performing. The AFM considers this is an appropriate comparator benchmark, given the multi asset nature and relative risk profile of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund does not use the benchmark as a target, nor is the Sub-Fund constrained by it. The mix of assets in the Sub-Fund may vary from those of the benchmark (and its constituents). Accordingly, it should be used for reference purposes only.

True Potential Growth-Aligned Defensive

The Sub-Fund's performance can be assessed by comparison to the Morningstar UK Cautious Target Allocation Index (as a comparator benchmark). The benchmark may be used as a guide to compare and assess the performance of the Sub-Fund. Our aim is to help you monitor how your investment is performing. The AFM considers this is an appropriate comparator benchmark, given the multi asset nature and relative risk profile of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund does not use the benchmark as a target, nor is the Sub-Fund constrained by it. The mix of assets in the Sub-Fund may vary from those of the benchmark (and its constituents). Accordingly, it should be used for reference purposes only.

True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive

The Sub-Fund's performance can be assessed by comparison to the Morningstar UK Adventurous Target Allocation Index (as a comparator benchmark). The benchmark may be used as a guide to compare and assess the performance of the Sub-Fund. Our aim is to help you monitor how your investment is performing. The AFM considers this is an appropriate comparator benchmark, given the multi asset nature and relative risk profile of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund does not use the benchmark as a target, nor is the Sub-Fund constrained by it. The mix of assets in the Sub-Fund may vary from those of the benchmark (and its constituents). Accordingly, it should be used for reference purposes only.

Appointments

ACD and Registered Office
True Potential Administration LLP
Newburn House
Gateway West
Newcastle Upon Tyne NE15 8NX
Telephone: 0191 500 8807
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Registrar and Administrator (until 06 November 2023)
True Potential Administration LLP
Newburn House
Gateway West
Newcastle Upon Tyne NE15 8NX
Telephone: 0191 500 8807
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Registrar and Administrator (from 06 November 2023)
The Northern Trust Company
50 Bank Street
London E14 5NT
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Partners of the ACD
Peter Coward
Thomas Finch (departed 15 December 2023)
Keith McDonald
Michael Martin
Brian Shearing
Fiona Laver (appointed 04 May 2023)
Simon White
Iain Wallace (appointed 17 July 2024)
True Potential LLP

Independent Non-Executive Partners of the ACD
Michael Martin
Fiona Laver (appointed 04 May 2023)
Simon White

Non-Executive Partners of the ACD
Peter Coward

Investment Manager
True Potential Investments LLP
Newburn House
Gateway West
Newcastle Upon Tyne NE15 8NX
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Depositary (until 06 November 2023)
HSBC Bank plc
8 Canada Square
London E14 5HQ
Authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority

Depositary (from 06 November 2023)
Northern Trust Investor Services Limited
50 Bank Street
London E14 5NT
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Auditors
Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP Edinburgh office
Atria One
144 Morrison Street
Edinburgh EH3 8EX