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True Potential OEIC 3 Annual Report

for the year ended 30 April 2023

Contents

Report of the Authorised Corporate Directors ('ACD')

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 2023.

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 accounts 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 accounts 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

The method used to calculate global exposure has changed from the Commitment approach to Absolute Value at Risk (VaR) for the following funds:

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

The names of the Sub-funds changed, as shown below, with effective date 1 September 2022.

Previous Name	New Name
True Potential RiskMaster 1	True Potential Allianz Cautious
True Potential RiskMaster 2	True Potential Allianz Balanced
True Potential RiskMaster 3	True Potential Allianz Growth
True Potential Defensive Fund	True Potential Growth-Aligned Defensive
True Potential Cautious Fund	True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious
True Potential Balanced Fund	True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced
True Potential Growth Fund	True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth
True Potential Aggressive Fund	True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive
True Potential Balanced 5 Fund	True Potential Global Managed

The financial statements on pages 21 to 185 were approved by the Board of directors' on 31 August 2023 and signed on its behalf by Keith McDonald.

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.

Keith McDonald

Executive Partner

True Potential Administration LLP

31 August 2023

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 the True Potential OEIC 3 ("the Company") for the year ended 30 April 2023.

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 Fund Manager ("the AFM"), which is the UCITS Management Company, are carried out (unless they conflict with the Regulations).

The Depositary also has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that the 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 AFM:

(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.

HSBC Bank plc

This report is given on the basis that no breaches are subsequently advised to us before the distribution date. We therefore reserve the right to amend the report in the light of such circumstances.

Yours sincerely

Claire Sewell

Claire Sewell

Senior Manager Trustee & Depositary

31 August 2023

Independent auditor's 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 2023 and of the net revenue and the net capital losses 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 2023; the Statements of total return and; the Statements of change in net assets attributable to shareholders; 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.

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
31 August 2023

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 28 April 2023, 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 (formerly True Potential RiskMaster 1), True Potential Allianz Balanced (formerly True Potential RiskMaster 2) and True Potential Allianz Growth (formerly True Potential RiskMaster 3) invest all or substantially all of their capital in F accumulation classes of the following Sub-Funds of Allianz International Investment Funds: Allianz Risk Master Conservative Multi Asset Fund, Allianz Risk Master Moderate Multi Asset Fund, Allianz Risk Master 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 2023.

Investments are stated at their fair value at the balance sheet date. In determining fair value, the valuation point is global close of business on 28 April 2023 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 the portfolio are valued at the most recent published price prior to the close of business valuation on 28 April 2023.

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.

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.

D Revenue (continued)

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 (formerly True Potential Defensive (formerly True Potential Defensive Fund), True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious (formerly True Potential Cautious Fund), True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced (formerly True Potential Balanced Fund), True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth (formerly True Potential Growth Fund) and True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive (formerly True Potential Aggressive Fund). 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 share

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 2023 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

As 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 (formerly True Potential RiskMaster 1) (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

Market Background

Over the 12 months under review, the Sub-Funds total return was -3.41%

Global equities slumped over the period, posting their worst annual returns since 2008. Russia’s invasion of Ukraine added to already heightened inflationary pressures and caused the biggest energy price shock since the 1970s. Central banks raised rates aggressively to combat soaring inflation and China’s strict zero-COVID policy also contributed to growing speculation that a global recession was imminent. By mid-October, the MSCI All Countries Word Index had fallen deep into bear market territory (defined as a fall of at least 20% from a recent peak), before signs that inflation may have peaked, and that China was relaxing its COVID-19 restrictions, helped stocks end the year on a stronger note. Global equities then surged over January, boosted by rising hopes of a soft landing for the global economy and optimism over China’s reopening. However, fears that interest rates would need to stay higher for longer to combat sticky inflation subsequently weighed on share prices, as did the collapse of two regional US banks and the enforced takeover of Credit Suisse in March. At a sector level, performance was bifurcated. Growth-focused companies in the communication services, consumer discretionary and information technology sectors delivered robust gains, while energy, financials and health care retreated.

At a sector level, energy stocks were a rare bright spot, surging as the war in Ukraine raised concerns over supply. In contrast, growth-oriented companies in the communication services, consumer discretionary and information technology sectors were hit the hardest as rising rates weighed on future profits. Real estate companies were another casualty of higher rates.

Global bonds plummeted as yields soared to multi-year highs. Already rising inflation expectations were further boosted by the Russia/Ukraine war, prompting concerns that central banks would have to tighten monetary policy aggressively. In the US, the yield on the 10-year Treasury bond rose around 230 basis points (bps) to close December near 3.8%. European bond yields rose even more, with the 10-year German Bund yield ending the year above 2.5%. 2023 has started with positive returns. Bonds initially rallied as signs that inflation may have peaked boosted hopes that central banks may be nearing the end of their rate-hiking cycles. However, when stronger-than-expected economic data dashed these hopes, bond yields rose sharply over February, only to fall once more in March when the banking crisis led to speculation that central banks may need to pivot to a more dovish stance.

Inflation surged to multi-decade highs. Central banks found themselves ‘behind the curve’ and moved to raise rates aggressively, despite the worsening outlook for the global economy. In March 2022, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) raised rates for the first time since 2018 and continued to ramp up its tightening policy throughout the reporting period. In total, US rates were increased by 425 bps over the course of the year, taking borrowing costs to the highest level since 2007. In Europe, the European Central Bank waited until July before abandoning its dovish stance. Euro-zone interest rates were raised by 250 bps over the second half of 2022, taking them to a 14-year high of 2.5%. The Bank of Japan (BOJ) remained the outlier as it maintained negative interest rates, although it did amend its yield curve control policy in late-December.

The US dollar strengthened significantly as the Fed raised rates aggressively to tackle inflation. In contrast, the Japanese yen weakened against all major currencies as the BOJ maintained its accommodative stance. The euro and British pound also depreciated against the US dollar (although they rallied against the yen) amid concerns that weak European economic growth may undermine central banks' ability to raise rates. The British pound was hit especially hard in the third quarter as short-lived UK Prime Minister Liz Truss's economic policies threatened the UK's fiscal credibility.

It was a volatile period for commodities. Energy, wheat and some industrial metals prices soared in the first quarter as Russia's invasion of Ukraine sparked fears of supply disruptions and shortages – both countries were key producers of certain commodities. However, commodity prices later retreated amid escalating fears that the global economy was heading for a recession. Having touched a 14-year peak of almost USD 140 a barrel in March 2022, Brent crude closed the year at around USD 85 a barrel, only slightly higher than at the start of the year. Wheat prices ended the year with flat returns, while many industrial metals prices declined over the 12 months.

US stocks plunged as the Federal Reserve (Fed) tightened monetary policy aggressively, earnings growth slowed sharply, and fears grew that the US economy was heading for a recession. Having touched a record high in early-January, the S&P 500 Index subsequently entered a bear market. The tech-heavy Nasdaq Index fell even more as growth stocks were especially weak. Despite a fourth-quarter rally, the S&P 500 Index lost almost a fifth of its value over the year, while the Nasdaq fell by a third. The year was also notable for a rotation out of popular growth-oriented companies, with value stocks outpacing growth ones by more than 20% over the 12 months.

In political news, President Joe Biden succeeded in getting the Inflation Reduction Act through Congress: the landmark USD 375 billion bill is focused on climate-fighting strategies. Also, the anticipated red wave of Republican US economic growth rebounded in the third quarter. However, economic momentum appeared to be weakening again in the fourth quarter as higher interest rates weighed on demand. The manufacturing PMI fell to 46.2, the weakest reading since the height of the pandemic in 2020, while activity in the services sector slid to 44.0, one of the lowest readings since 2009.

The contribution from the active asset allocation positions was positive in 2022 but has been negative YTD. This was mainly driven by the overweight to cash and underweights to European equity and bonds, in a year when both equities and bonds delivered negative returns. The challenges have been the aggressive risk on months: October, November and January; where markets rebounded strongly. The overweight to the alternatives blend was a positive contribution, with 5 of the 7 strategies delivering positive absolute returns.

Stock selection was the key detractor over the period, with negative contributions from all but two of our strategies, Allianz Global BestStyles and Allianz Global High Income. The Allianz Continental European and China A shares funds weighed most on equity performance. Within fixed income, Allianz Strategic Bond and Allianz Asian High Yield underperformed. The Allianz EM Short Duration also gave back some of its positive longer-term performance. We want stock selection to compliment but not dominate our relative performance, so with this in mind, we've reduced magnitude of exposure to underlying managers from 25% to 18%. Over the longer term have confidence in diversified alpha approach and this has proved additive over 3 and 5 years.

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 beginning of the review period and implemented the changes in May 2022, where we added distinct allocations to Chinese Equities, Chinese Bonds and Global Inflation Linked Bonds. 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 at 31 December 2022 and confirmed the existing allocations met the objectives stated above.

Tactical Asset Allocation

Rotated from UK equities to Japanese equities – We switched a small amount of equity (0.5%) from the UK to Japan. This trade was primarily driven by a positive market cycle signal for Japanese equities as well as belief that Japan will be a local beneficiary of China's ongoing re-opening. Both markets now sit slightly overweight.

Increased European equities via a risk reversal – Falling gas prices, better than expected economic activity and normalisation of the war in Ukraine have all pushed European equities higher, triggering a stronger momentum signal for European equities. We have taken European equities to neutral, implemented via a risk reversal with two advantages: an upside strike price closer than the downside and upside exposure multiple times bigger than the downside.

Focus rates at the short end of the US curve - We flipped ~1% of the Global Government Bond ETF into Treasuries 1-3 ETF year (both GBP hedged). This follows a similar trade in March – we are looking to express a preference for US rates over other regions and a preference for the short-end, given the flat nature of the curve and the advanced nature of the US hiking cycle (relative to other regions).

Outlook

- We now sit close to neutral in equities within the Funds. Whilst our fundamental outlook is cautious, with the risk that earnings will disappoint more than consensus expectations, our market cycle / momentum signals have picked up strongly. These offsetting factors create a neutral position, with a preference for UK, Japanese and EM equities and an aversion to US equities.

- Within fixed income, we maintain our duration underweight; this is primarily through the underweight to investment grade bonds. We sit roughly neutral in developed market sovereign bonds. However, we have regional and curve preferences - we prefer the US over Europe / Japan (likely more advanced in its hiking cycle) and we prefer the shorter end of the curve (due to curve flatness). We retain a small overweight to Chinese bonds.

- We are underweight credit risk, this is across investment grade credit, high yield, and emerging market debt.

- In addition to the above, the Funds continue to run more granular alpha strategies. Within equities we hold a Russell 1000 value future. Within fixed income, we hold a US 5s10s steepener position, a JGB short (albeit reduced) 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 2023

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

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation*	53,251
Total cost of purchases for the year	53,251

	Proceeds
Sales	£000s
Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	45,032
Total proceeds from sales for the year	45,032

Portfolio statement
as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 99.51% (99.60%)			
Allianz International Investment Funds -			
Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	249,541,809	348,435	99.51
Portfolio of investments		348,435	99.51
Other net assets		1,717	0.49
Total net assets		350,152	100.00

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

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 April 2022.

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.

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		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	133.31	139.36	120.60
Return before operating charges*	(3.37)	(4.81)	19.89
Operating charges	(1.14)	(1.24)	(1.13)
Return after operating charges*	(4.51)	(6.05)	18.76
Distributions+	(1.84)	(0.89)	(1.30)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	1.84	0.89	1.30
Closing net asset value per share	128.80	133.31	139.36
* after direct transaction costs of: ++	-	-	0.01
Performance			
Return after charges	(3.38%)	(4.34%)	15.56%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	350,152	351,504	268,189
Closing number of shares	271,858,287	263,671,169	192,436,684
Operating charges+++	0.89%	0.89%	0.86%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	133.0	143.7	139.4
Lowest share price (p)	121.7	132.8	119.3

+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. The operating charge includes charges for the underlying funds held.

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 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.08.23	group 1	final	1.840	-	1.840	0.891
31.08.23	group 2	final	1.840	0.000	1.840	0.891

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 2022

Group 2 Shares purchased 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023

Financial statements - True Potential Allianz Cautious

Statement of total return
for the year ended 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital losses	2		(16,638)		(18,521)
Revenue	3	8,160		5,165	
Expenses	4	(2,238)		(2,086)	
Net revenue before taxation		5,922		3,079	
Taxation	5	(958)		(498)	
Net revenue after taxation			4,964		2,581
Total deficit before distributions			(11,674)		(15,940)
Distributions	6		(4,962)		(2,582)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(16,636)		(18,522)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders
for the year ended 30 April 2023

	2023		2022	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		351,504		268,189
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	94,612		149,858	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(84,330)		(50,370)	
		10,282		99,488
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(16,636)		(18,522)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		5,002		2,349
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		350,152		351,504

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		348,435	350,109
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	3,382	4,558
Cash and bank balances	8	1,025	970
Total assets		352,842	355,637
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(2,690)	(4,133)
Total liabilities		(2,690)	(4,133)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		350,152	351,504

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2023

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital losses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – losses	(16,638)	(18,521)*
Net capital losses	(16,638)	(18,521)

*Prior year figures have been restated to merge Non-derivative securities realised and unrealised gains/(losses).

3. Revenue

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Distributions from overseas funds		
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	1,130	590
Unfranked investment income	7,018	4,574
Bank interest	11	-
HMRC interest received	1	1
Total revenue	8,160	5,165

4. Expenses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	2,238	2,086
Total expenses	2,238	2,086

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 £12,258 inclusive of VAT (2022: £10,800 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	958	498
Total taxation (note 5b)	958	498

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2022: higher/lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2022: 20%).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 April 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	5,922	3,079
Corporation tax @ 20%	1,184	616
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(226)	-
Total taxation (note 5a)	958	498

6. Distributions

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

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	5,002	2,349
	5,002	2,349
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	(278)	(145)
Amounts added on issue of shares	238	378
Total net distributions	4,962	2,582

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	4,964	2,581
Undistributed revenue brought forward	-	1
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(2)	-
Distributions	4,962	2,582

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 April 2023

7. Debtors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	1,360	3,906
Sales awaiting settlement	1,159	47
Recoverable income tax	863	605
Total debtors	3,382	4,558

8. Cash and bank balances	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	1,025	970
Total cash and bank balances	1,025	970

9. Other creditors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	2,150	501
Purchases awaiting settlement	355	3,448
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	185	184
Total other creditors	2,690	4,133

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2022: 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	263,671,169
Total shares issued in the year	73,635,992
Total shares cancelled in the year	(65,448,874)
Closing shares in issue	271,858,287

For the year ended 30 April 2023, the annual management charge is 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

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 decreased from 128.8p to 127.3p as at 25 August 2023. 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*
2023	£000s	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	53,251	53,251
Total	53,251	53,251

	Purchases before transaction costs	Purchases after transaction costs*
2022	£000s	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	113,842	113,842
Total	113,842	113,842

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

14a. Direct transaction costs (continued)

2022	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	14,706	14,706
Total	14,706	14,706

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2022: 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% (2022: 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 (formerly True Potential RiskMaster 1) is Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Conservative Multi Asset Fund. If the value of the Allianz Risk Master Conservative Multi Asset Fund declines, or is otherwise adversely affected, this will have an adverse effect on the Sub-Fund.

At 30 April 2023, 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 £17,421,761 (2022: £17,505,451).

(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 2023

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	-
Observable market data	348,435
Unobservable data	-
	348,435

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2022
	£000s
Quoted prices	-
Observable market data	350,109
Unobservable data	-
	350,109

* 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 (£1.396) reported in the comparative tables in the Allianz International Investment Funds Final Report & Accounts at the end of the accounting year, 30 April 2023 (30 April 2022: £1.4380).

True Potential Allianz Balanced

Investment Manager's report

True Potential Allianz Balanced (formerly True Potential RiskMaster 2) (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 subfund 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, the Sub-Funds total return was -1.88%.

Market Background

Global equities slumped over the period, posting their worst annual returns since 2008. Russia's invasion of Ukraine added to already heightened inflationary pressures and caused the biggest energy price shock since the 1970s. Central banks raised rates aggressively to combat soaring inflation and China's strict zero-COVID policy also contributed to growing speculation that a global recession was imminent. By mid-October, the MSCI All Countries Word Index had fallen deep into bear market territory (defined as a fall of at least 20% from a recent peak), before signs that inflation may have peaked, and that China was relaxing its COVID-19 restrictions, helped stocks end the year on a stronger note. Global equities then surged over January, boosted by rising hopes of a soft landing for the global economy and optimism over China's reopening. However, fears that interest rates would need to stay higher for longer to combat sticky inflation subsequently weighed on share prices, as did the collapse of two regional US banks and the enforced takeover of Credit Suisse in March.

At a sector level, performance was bifurcated. Growth-focused companies in the communication services, consumer discretionary and information technology sectors delivered robust gains, while energy, financials and health care retreated. At a sector level, energy stocks were a rare bright spot, surging as the war in Ukraine raised concerns over supply. In contrast, growth-oriented companies in the communication services, consumer discretionary and information technology sectors were hit the hardest as rising rates weighed on future profits. Real estate companies were another casualty of higher rates.

Global bonds plummeted as yields soared to multi-year highs. Already rising inflation expectations were further boosted by the Russia/Ukraine war, prompting concerns that central banks would have to tighten monetary policy aggressively. In the US, the yield on the 10-year Treasury bond rose around 230 basis points (bps) to close December near 3.8%. European bond yields rose even more, with the 10-year German Bund yield ending the year above 2.5%. 2023 has started with positive returns. Bonds initially rallied as signs that inflation may have peaked boosted hopes that central banks may be nearing the end of their rate-hiking cycles. However, when stronger-than-expected economic data dashed these hopes, bond yields rose sharply over February, only to fall once more in March when the banking crisis led to speculation that central banks may need to pivot to a more dovish stance.

Inflation surged to multi-decade highs. Central banks found themselves 'behind the curve' and moved to raise rates aggressively, despite the worsening outlook for the global economy. In March 2022, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) raised rates for the first time since 2018 and continued to ramp up its tightening policy throughout the reporting period. In total, US rates were increased by 425 bps over the course of the year, taking borrowing costs to the highest level since 2007. In Europe, the European Central Bank waited until July before abandoning its dovish stance. Euro-zone interest rates were raised by 250 bps over the second half of 2022, taking them to a 14-year high of 2.5%. The Bank of Japan (BOJ) remained the outlier as it maintained negative interest rates, although it did amend its yield curve control policy in late-December.

The US dollar strengthened significantly as the Fed raised rates aggressively to tackle inflation. In contrast, the Japanese yen weakened against all major currencies as the BOJ maintained its accommodative stance. The euro and British pound also depreciated against the US dollar (although they rallied against the yen) amid concerns that weak European economic growth may undermine central banks' ability to raise rates. The British pound was hit especially hard in the third quarter as short-lived UK Prime Minister Liz Truss's economic policies threatened the UK's fiscal credibility.

It was a volatile period for commodities. Energy, wheat and some industrial metals prices soared in the first quarter as Russia's invasion of Ukraine sparked fears of supply disruptions and shortages – both countries were key producers of certain commodities. However, commodity prices later retreated amid escalating fears that the global economy was heading for a recession. Having touched a 14-year peak of almost USD 140 a barrel in March 2022, Brent crude closed the year at around USD 85 a barrel, only slightly higher than at the start of the year. Wheat prices ended the year with flat returns, while many industrial metals prices declined over the 12 months.

US stocks plunged as the Federal Reserve (Fed) tightened monetary policy aggressively, earnings growth slowed sharply, and fears grew that the US economy was heading for a recession. Having touched a record high in early-January, the S&P 500 Index subsequently entered a bear market. The techheavy Nasdaq Index fell even more as growth stocks were especially weak. Despite a fourth-quarter rally, the S&P 500 Index lost almost a fifth of its value over the year, while the Nasdaq fell by a third. The year was also notable for a rotation out of popular growth-oriented companies, with value stocks outpacing growth ones by more than 20% over the 12 months.

In political news, President Joe Biden succeeded in getting the Inflation Reduction Act through Congress: the landmark USD 375 billion bill is focused on climate-fighting strategies. Also, the anticipated red wave of Republican US economic growth rebounded in the third quarter. However, economic momentum appeared to be weakening again in the fourth quarter as higher interest rates weighed on demand. The manufacturing PMI fell to 46.2, the weakest reading since the height of the pandemic in 2020, while activity in the services sector slid to 44.0, one of the lowest readings since 2009.

The contribution from the active asset allocation positions was positive in 2022 but has been negative YTD. This was mainly driven by the overweight to cash and underweights to European equity and bonds, in a year when both equities and bonds delivered negative returns. The challenges has been the aggressive risk on months: October, November and January; where markets rebounded strongly. The overweight to the alternatives blend was a positive contribution, with 5 of the 7 strategies delivering positive absolute returns.

Stock selection was the key detractor over the period, with negative contributions from all but two of our strategies, Allianz Global BestStyles and Allianz Global High Income. The Allianz Continental European and China A shares funds weighed most on equity performance. Within fixed income, Allianz Strategic Bond and Allianz Asian High Yield underperformed. The Allianz EM Short Duration also gave back some of its positive longer-term performance. We want stock selection to compliment but not dominate our relative performance, so with this in mind, we've reduced magnitude of exposure to underlying managers from 25% to 18%. Over the longer term have confidence in diversified alpha approach and this has proved additive over 3 and 5 years

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 beginning of the review period and implemented the changes in May 2022, where we added distinct allocations to Chinese Equities, Chinese Bonds and Global Inflation Linked Bonds. 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 at 31 December 2022 and confirmed the existing allocations met the objectives stated above.

Tactical Asset Allocation Rotated from UK equities to Japanese equities - We switched a small amount of equity (0.5%) from the UK to Japan. This trade was primarily driven by a positive market cycle signal for Japanese equities as well as belief that Japan will be a local beneficiary of China's ongoing re-opening. Both markets now sit slightly overweight.

Increased European equities via a risk reversal - Falling gas prices, better than expected economic activity and normalisation of the war in Ukraine have all pushed European equities higher, triggering a stronger momentum signal for European equities. We have taken European equities to neutral, implemented via a risk reversal with two advantages: an upside strike price closer than the downside and upside exposure multiple times bigger than the downside.

Focus rates at the short end of the US curve - We flipped ~1% of the Global Government Bond ETF into Treasuries 1-3 ETF year (both GBP hedged). This follows a similar trade in March – we are looking to express a preference for US rates over other regions and a preference for the short-end, given the flat nature of the curve and the advanced nature of the US hiking cycle (relative to other regions).

Outlook

- We now sit close to neutral in equities within the funds. Whilst our fundamental outlook is cautious, with the risk that earnings will disappoint more than consensus expectations, our market cycle / momentum signals have picked up strongly. These offsetting factors create a neutral position, with a preference for UK, Japanese and EM equities and an aversion to US equities.

- Within fixed income, we maintain our duration underweight; this is primarily through the underweight to investment grade bonds. We sit roughly neutral in developed market sovereign bonds. However, we have regional and curve preferences - we prefer the US over Europe / Japan (likely more advanced in its hiking cycle) and we prefer the shorter end of the curve (due to curve flatness). We retain a small overweight to Chinese bonds.

- We are underweight credit risk, this is across investment grade credit, high yield, and emerging market debt.

- In addition to the above, the funds continue to run more granular alpha strategies. Within equities we hold a Russell 1000 value future. Within fixed income, we hold a US 5s10s steepener position, a JGB short (albeit reduced) 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 2023

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

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	253,866
Total cost of purchases for the year	253,866

	Proceeds
Sales	£000s
Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	62,744
Total proceeds from sales for the year	62,744

Portfolio statement
as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 99.76% (99.80%)			
Allianz International Investment Funds -			
Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	884,811,971	1,369,247	99.76
Portfolio of investments		1,369,247	99.76
Other net assets		3,330	0.24
Total net assets		1,372,577	100.00

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

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 April 2022.

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.

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		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	142.91	145.19	121.09
Return before operating charges*	(1.41)	(0.96)	25.27
Operating charges	(1.23)	(1.32)	(1.17)
Return after operating charges*	(2.64)	(2.28)	24.10
Distributions+	(2.01)	(0.98)	(1.28)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	2.01	0.98	1.28
Closing net asset value per share	140.27	142.91	145.19
* after direct transaction costs of: ++	-	-	0.02
Performance			
Return after charges	(1.85%)	(1.57%)	19.90%++++
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	1,372,577	1,194,927	834,974
Closing number of shares	978,490,010	836,168,096	575,099,759
Operating charges+++	0.89%	0.89%	0.87%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	142.9	153.0	145.5
Lowest share price (p)	130.9	140.3	119.3

+Rounded to 2 decimal places.

++The direct transaction costs include those of The master fund, Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster.

+++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. The operating charge includes charges for the underlying funds held.

++++Return after charges for the year ended 30.04.21 has been restated from 20.08%. This was due to the calculation being done incorrectly.

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 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.08.23	group 1	final	2.010	-	2.010	0.977
31.08.23	group 2	final	2.010	0.000	2.010	0.977

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 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023

Financial statements - True Potential Allianz Balanced

Statement of total return
for the year ended 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital losses	2		(41,121)		(35,314)
Revenue	3	32,006		17,728	
Expenses	4	(8,099)		(6,777)	
Net revenue before taxation		23,907		10,951	
Taxation	5	(3,644)		(1,734)	
Net revenue after taxation			20,263		9,217
Total deficit before distributions			(20,858)		(26,097)
Distributions	6		(20,264)		(9,214)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(41,122)		(35,311)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders
for the year ended 30 April 2023

	2023		2022	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		1,194,927		834,974
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	386,497		489,289	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(187,393)		(102,194)	
		199,104		387,095
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(41,122)		(35,311)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		19,668		8,169
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		1,372,577		1,194,927

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		1,369,247	1,192,517
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	13,086	10,510
Cash and bank balances	8	1,053	1,112
Total assets		1,383,386	1,204,139
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(10,809)	(9,212)
Total liabilities		(10,809)	(9,212)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		1,372,577	1,194,927

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 April 2023

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital losses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – losses	(41,121)	(35,314)
Net capital losses	(41,121)	(35,314)

3. Revenue

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	5,688	2,280
Unfranked investment income	26,301	15,446
Bank interest	14	-
HMRC interest received	3	2
Total revenue	32,006	17,728

4. Expenses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	8,099	6,777
Total expenses	8,099	6,777

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 £12,258 inclusive of VAT (2022: £10,800 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	3,644	1,734
Total taxation (note 5b)	3,644	1,734

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2022: higher/lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2022: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	23,907	10,951
Corporation tax @ 20%	4,781	2,190

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

Effects of:		
UK revenue	(1,137)	(456)
Total taxation (note 5a)	3,644	1,734

6. Distributions

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

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	19,668	8,169
	19,668	8,169
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	(657)	(336)
Amounts added on issue of shares	1,253	1,381
Total net distributions	20,264	9,214

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	20,263	9,217
Undistributed revenue brought forward	4	1
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(3)	(4)
Distributions	20,264	9,214

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

7. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	6,806	7,974
Sales awaiting settlement	3,307	621
Accrued revenue	2	-
Recoverable income tax	2,971	1,915
Total debtors	13,086	10,510

8. Cash and bank balances

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	1,053	1,112
Total cash and bank balances	1,053	1,112

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

9. Other creditors

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	6,094	3,651
Purchases awaiting settlement	3,994	4,932
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	721	629
Total other creditors	10,809	9,212

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2022: 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	836,168,096
Total shares issued in the year	278,952,900
Total shares cancelled in the year	(136,630,986)
Closing shares in issue	978,490,010

For the year ended 30 April 2023, the annual management charge is 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 decreased from 140.2p to 139.7p as at 25 August 2023. 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 2023

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*
2023	£000s	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	253,866	253,866
Total	253,866	253,866

	Purchases before transaction costs	Purchases after transaction costs*
2022	£000s	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	393,114	393,114
Total	393,114	393,114

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

	Sales before transaction costs	Sales after transaction costs*
2022	£000s	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	7,191	7,191
Total	7,191	7,191

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2022: 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% (2022: 0.00%).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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 (formerly True Potential RiskMaster 2) Balanced is Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Moderate Multi Asset Fund. If the value of the Allianz Risk Master Moderate Multi Asset Fund declines, or is otherwise adversely affected, this will have an adverse effect on the Sub-Fund.

At 30 April 2023, 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 £68,462,000 (2022: £59,626,000).

(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 2023

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	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	-
Observable market data*	1,369,247
Unobservable data	-
	1,369,247

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2022
	£000s
Quoted prices	-
Observable market data*	1,192,517
Unobservable data	-
	1,192,517

* 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 (£1.5475) reported in the comparative tables in the Allianz International Investment Funds Final Report & Accounts at the end of the accounting year, 30 April 2023 (30 April 2022: £1.5683).

True Potential Allianz Growth

Investment Manager's report

True Potential Allianz Growth (formerly True Potential RiskMaster 3) (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 subfund 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

Market Background

Over the 12 months under review, the Sub-Funds total return was -0.66%.

Global equities slumped over the period, posting their worst annual returns since 2008. Russia's invasion of Ukraine added to already heightened inflationary pressures and caused the biggest energy price shock since the 1970s. Central banks raised rates aggressively to combat soaring inflation and China's strict zero-COVID policy also contributed to growing speculation that a global recession was imminent. By mid-October, the MSCI All Countries Word Index had fallen deep into bear market territory (defined as a fall of at least 20% from a recent peak), before signs that inflation may have peaked, and that China was relaxing its COVID-19 restrictions, helped stocks end the year on a stronger note. Global equities then surged over January, boosted by rising hopes of a soft landing for the global economy and optimism over China's reopening. However, fears that interest rates would need to stay higher for longer to combat sticky inflation subsequently weighed on share prices, as did the collapse of two regional US banks and the enforced takeover of Credit Suisse in March. At a sector level, performance was bifurcated. Growth-focused companies in the communication services, consumer discretionary and information technology sectors delivered robust gains, while energy, financials and health care retreated.

At a sector level, energy stocks were a rare bright spot, surging as the war in Ukraine raised concerns over supply. In contrast, growth-oriented companies in the communication services, consumer discretionary and information technology sectors were hit the hardest as rising rates weighed on future profits. Real estate companies were another casualty of higher rates. Global bonds plummeted as yields soared to multi-year highs. Already rising inflation expectations were further boosted by the Russia/Ukraine war, prompting concerns that central banks would have to tighten monetary policy aggressively. In the US, the yield on the 10-year Treasury bond rose around 230 basis points (bps) to close December near 3.8%. European bond yields rose even more, with the 10-year German Bund yield ending the year above 2.5%. 2023 has started with positive returns. Bonds initially rallied as signs that inflation may have peaked boosted hopes that central banks may be nearing the end of their rate-hiking cycles. However, when stronger-than-expected economic data dashed these hopes, bond yields rose sharply over February, only to fall once more in March when the banking crisis led to speculation that central banks may need to pivot to a more dovish stance.

Inflation surged to multi-decade highs. Central banks found themselves 'behind the curve' and moved to raise rates aggressively, despite the worsening outlook for the global economy. In March 2022, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) raised rates for the first time since 2018 and continued to ramp up its tightening policy throughout the reporting period. In total, US rates were increased by 425 bps over the course of the year, taking borrowing costs to the highest level since 2007. In Europe, the European Central Bank waited until July before abandoning its dovish stance. Euro-zone interest rates were raised by 250 bps over the second half of 2022, taking them to a 14-year high of 2.5%. The Bank of Japan (BOJ) remained the outlier as it maintained negative interest rates, although it did amend its yield curve control policy in late-December.

The US dollar strengthened significantly as the Fed raised rates aggressively to tackle inflation. In contrast, the Japanese yen weakened against all major currencies as the BOJ maintained its accommodative stance. The euro and British pound also depreciated against the US dollar (although they rallied against the yen) amid concerns that weak European economic growth may undermine central banks' ability to raise rates. The British pound was hit especially hard in the third quarter as short-lived UK Prime Minister Liz Truss's economic policies threatened the UK's fiscal credibility.

It was a volatile period for commodities. Energy, wheat and some industrial metals prices soared in the first quarter as Russia's invasion of Ukraine sparked fears of supply disruptions and shortages – both countries were key producers of certain commodities. However, commodity prices later retreated amid escalating fears that the global economy was heading for a recession. Having touched a 14-year peak of almost USD 140 a barrel in March 2022, Brent crude closed the year at around USD 85 a barrel, only slightly higher than at the start of the year. Wheat prices ended the year with flat returns, while many industrial metals prices declined over the 12 months.

US stocks plunged as the Federal Reserve (Fed) tightened monetary policy aggressively, earnings growth slowed sharply, and fears grew that the US economy was heading for a recession. Having touched a record high in early-January, the S&P 500 Index subsequently entered a bear market. The tech-heavy Nasdaq Index fell even more as growth stocks were especially weak. Despite a fourth-quarter rally, the S&P 500 Index lost almost a fifth of its value over the year, while the Nasdaq fell by a third. The year was also notable for a rotation out of popular growth-oriented companies, with value stocks outpacing growth ones by more than 20% over the 12 months.

In political news, President Joe Biden succeeded in getting the Inflation Reduction Act through Congress: the landmark USD 375 billion bill is focused on climate-fighting strategies. Also, the anticipated red wave of Republican US economic growth rebounded in the third quarter. However, economic momentum appeared to be weakening again in the fourth quarter as higher interest rates weighed on demand. The manufacturing PMI fell to 46.2, the weakest reading since the height of the pandemic in 2020, while activity in the services sector slid to 44.0, one of the lowest readings since 2009.

The contribution from the active asset allocation positions was positive in 2022 but has been negative YTD. This was mainly driven by the overweight to cash and underweights to European equity and bonds, in a year when both equities and bonds delivered negative returns. The challenges has been the aggressive risk on months: October, November and January; where markets rebounded strongly. The overweight to the alternatives blend was a positive contribution, with 5 of the 7 strategies delivering positive absolute returns. Stock selection was the key detractor over the period, with negative contributions from all but two of our strategies, Allianz Global BestStyles and Allianz Global High Income. The Allianz Continental European and China A shares funds weighed most on equity performance. Within fixed income, Allianz Strategic Bond and Allianz Asian High Yield underperformed. The Allianz EM Short Duration also gave back some of its positive longer-term performance. We want stock selection to compliment but not dominate our relative performance, so with this in mind, we've reduced magnitude of exposure to underlying managers from 25% to 18%. Over the longer term have confidence in diversified alpha approach and this has proved additive over 3 and 5 years.

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 beginning of the review period and implemented the changes in May 2022, where we added distinct allocations to Chinese Equities, Chinese Bonds and Global Inflation Linked Bonds. 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 at 31 December 2022 and confirmed the existing allocations met the objectives stated above.

Tactical Asset Allocation

Rotated from UK equities to Japanese equities – We switched a small amount of equity (0.5%) from the UK to Japan. This trade was primarily driven by a positive market cycle signal for Japanese equities as well as belief that Japan will be a local beneficiary of China's ongoing re-opening. Both markets now sit slightly overweight.

Increased European equities via a risk reversal - Falling gas prices, better than expected economic activity and normalisation of the war in Ukraine have all pushed European equities higher, triggering a stronger momentum signal for European equities. We have taken European equities to neutral, implemented via a risk reversal with two advantages: an upside strike price closer than the downside and upside exposure multiple times bigger than the downside.

Focus rates at the short end of the US curve - We flipped ~1% of the Global Government Bond ETF into Treasuries 1-3 ETF year (both GBP hedged). This follows a similar trade in March – we are looking to express a preference for US rates over other regions and a preference for the short-end, given the flat nature of the curve and the advanced nature of the US hiking cycle (relative to other regions).

Outlook

- We now sit close to neutral in equities within the Funds. Whilst our fundamental outlook is cautious, with the risk that earnings will disappoint more than consensus expectations, our market cycle / momentum signals have picked up strongly. These offsetting factors create a neutral position, with a preference for UK, Japanese and EM equities and an aversion to US equities.

- Within fixed income, we maintain our duration underweight; this is primarily through the underweight to investment grade bonds. We sit roughly neutral in developed market sovereign bonds. However, we have regional and curve preferences - we prefer the US over Europe / Japan (likely more advanced in its hiking cycle) and we prefer the shorter end of the curve (due to curve flatness). We retain a small overweight to Chinese bonds.

- We are underweight credit risk, this is across investment grade credit, high yield, and emerging market debt.

- In addition to the above, the Funds continue to run more granular alpha strategies. Within equities we hold a Russell 1000 value future. Within fixed income, we hold a US 5s10s steepener position, a JGB short (albeit reduced) 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 2023

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

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	283,075
Total cost of purchases for the year	283,075

	Proceeds
Sales	£000s
Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation	81,970
Total proceeds from sales for the year	81,970

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 99.76% (99.79%)			
Allianz International Investment Funds -			
Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund F Accumulation*	708,603,868	1,212,279	99.76
Portfolio of investments		1,212,279	99.76
Other net assets		2,959	0.24
Total net assets		1,215,238	100.00

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

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 April 2022.

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 the future.

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.

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		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	154.47	154.86	123.19
Return before operating charges*	0.41	1.02	32.89
Operating charges	(1.34)	(1.41)	(1.22)
Return after operating charges*	(0.93)	(0.39)	31.67
Distributions+	(2.22)	(1.09)	(1.29)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	2.22	1.09	1.29
Closing net asset value per share	153.54	154.47	154.86
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	0.02
Performance			
Return after charges	(0.60%)	(0.25%)	25.71%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	1,215,238	1,010,028	651,743
Closing number of shares	791,500,795	653,881,935	420,872,388
Operating charges++	0.89%	0.89%	0.87%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	156.5	165.4	155.2
Lowest share price (p)	141.6	149.7	121.1

+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. The operating charge includes charges for the underlying funds held.

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 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.08.23	group 1	final	2.221	-	2.221	1.091
31.08.23	group 2	final	2.221	0.000	2.221	1.091

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 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023

Financial statements - True Potential Allianz Growth

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital losses	2		(20,595)		(20,113)
Revenue	3	28,340		15,154	
Expenses	4	(7,036)		(5,519)	
Net revenue before taxation		21,304		9,635	
Taxation	5	(3,085)		(1,515)	
Net revenue after taxation			18,219		8,120
Total deficit before distributions			(2,376)		(11,993)
Distributions	6		(18,218)		(8,118)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(20,594)		(20,111)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 April 2023

	2023		2022	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		1,010,028		651,743
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	397,265		457,623	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(189,040)		(86,361)	
		208,225		371,262
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(20,594)		(20,111)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		17,579		7,134
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		1,215,238		1,010,028

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		1,212,279	1,007,932
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	12,674	13,506
Cash and bank balances	8	1,065	1,096
Total assets		1,226,018	1,022,534
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(10,780)	(12,506)
Total liabilities		(10,780)	(12,506)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		1,215,238	1,010,028

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 April 2023

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital losses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – losses	(20,595)	(20,113)
Net capital losses	(20,595)	(20,113)

3. Revenue

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	5,878	2,061
Unfranked investment income	22,448	13,092
Bank interest	11	-
HMRC interest received	3	1
Total revenue	28,340	15,154

4. Expenses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	7,036	5,519
Total expenses	7,036	5,519

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 £12,258 inclusive of VAT (2022: £10,800 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	3,085	1,515
Total taxation (note 5b)	3,085	1,515

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2022: higher/lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2022: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	21,304	9,635
Corporation tax @ 20%	4,261	1,927

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

Effects of:		
UK revenue	(1,176)	(412)
Total taxation (note 5a)	3,085	1,515

6. Distributions

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

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	17,579	7,134
	17,579	7,134
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	(678)	(289)
Amounts added on issue of shares	1,317	1,273
Total net distributions	18,218	8,118

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	18,219	8,120
Undistributed revenue brought forward	3	1
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(4)	(3)
Distributions	18,218	8,118

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

7. Debtors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	6,105	7,388
Sales awaiting settlement	4,061	4,593
Recoverable income tax	2,508	1,525
Total debtors	12,674	13,506

8. Cash and bank balances	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	1,065	1,096
Total cash and bank balances	1,065	1,096

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

9. Other creditors

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	6,739	6,527
Purchases awaiting settlement	3,404	5,447
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	637	532
Total other creditors	10,780	12,506

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2022: 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	653,881,935
Total shares issued in the year	263,882,658
Total shares cancelled in the year	(126,263,798)
Closing shares in issue	791,500,795

For the year ended 30 April 2023, the annual management charge is 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 153.5p to 153.8p as at 25 August 2023. 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 2023

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*
2023	£000s	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	283,075	283,075
Total	283,075	283,075

	Purchases before transaction costs	Purchases after transaction costs*
2022	£000s	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	381,347	381,347
Total	381,347	381,347

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

	Sales before transaction costs	Sales after transaction costs*
2022	£000s	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	11,521	11,521
Total	11,521	11,521

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2022: same).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

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 (formerly True Potential RiskMaster 3) Growth is Allianz International Investment Funds - Allianz RiskMaster Growth Multi Asset Fund. If the value of the Allianz Risk Master Growth Multi Asset Fund declines, or is otherwise adversely affected, this will have an adverse effect on the Sub-Fund.

At 30 April 2023, 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 £60,614,000 (2022: £50,397,000).

(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 2023

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	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	-
Observable market data	1,212,279
Unobservable data	-
	1,212,279

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2022
	£000s
Quoted prices	-
Observable market data	1,007,932
Unobservable data	-
	1,007,932

* 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 (£1.7108) reported in the comparative tables in the Allianz International Investment Funds Final Report & Accounts at the end of the accounting year, 30 April 2023 (30 April 2022: £1.7122).

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 April 2023, during this year True Potential Growth-Aligned Defensive (formerly True Potential Defensive Fund) returned -1.6% (data source Bloomberg).

Over the year, world equities delivered 2.6% as equities rebound from the lows in September (2022) as US inflation peaked at a 40-year high but importantly started to trend lower allowing investors to price in the prospect of smaller interest rate hikes in the future from the Federal Reserve. US economic growth continued to remain resilient as consumers continued to spend excess savings while tight labour markets forced wages higher. The Defensive Fund was modestly underweight equities throughout the year, although closed the underweight in January.

The Fund benefited from holding a modest overweight to UK equities throughout the year which outperformed global equities by +3.4% in Sterling terms. The UK benefited from having a higher relative weighting towards Energy stocks which rallied during the year (+25%) as prices were squeezed higher with demand and supply imbalances exacerbated following the Russia invasion of Ukraine. A modest overweight to Japanese equities (+11%, local terms) also contributed positively to performance as attractive valuations and an improved economic outlook following the reopening from Covid lockdowns as well as Japanese Yen weakness helping to boost returns from the region. The Fund also benefited from having a small underweight to Emerging Market equities. Chinese equities saw high levels of volatility as a result of initially very restrictive Covid lockdown measures, thereby limiting economic activity, to a sudden relaxation of restrictions in Q4 2022. The Artemis Global EM Fund (+0.6%) outperformed both the EM index and Baillie Gifford EM Growth Fund by being underweight Chinese technology and consumer discretionary names and overweight Brazil and Turkey.

True Potential Growth-Aligned Defensive (formerly True Potential Defensive Fund) initially held an underweight to fixed income assets and underweight to duration which was additive as the global government and corporate bonds fell in the first six months of the year (iShares Global Aggregate Bond index fell -6%). In December, the Fund moved to an overweight as inflation started to trend lower which is historically a better environment for positive returns from fixed income assets which has proved to be the case. The Fund benefited from being overweight Emerging Market Debt Local Currency (L&G EM Government Local currency Fund, -1.5% GBP terms) and outperformed most fixed income assets as it benefited from cheap valuations, short duration and strong performance from the commodity-linked underlying issuers such as Brazil. The allocation to the Allianz Strategic Bond Fund (-7.9% GBP terms) was a drag on performance as it's long duration and short UK inflation linked bonds disappointed.

Within Alternative assets the two Trend strategies, AQR Managed Futures and Goldman Sachs Alternative Trend delivered positive returns over the 12 months, +4.2% and +6.9% respectively. Both strategies benefitted from being short fixed income and short equities. The UBS Currency Allocation Return Strategy was down -7.5% with the long Japanese Yen position and short US dollar being the largest detractor to performance. Gold delivered positive returns of +4.9% in local terms as strong central bank buying from the likes of China helped a strong recovery in the last 6 months of the year.

The overweight to the US dollar relative to the Pound in the first 6 months of the year was additive given the Pound fell -8.7% against the US dollar during year. However, sterling recovered in the last 6 months of the year +9.6% which was a headwind to the Fund despite reducing the US dollar overweight.

Sub-Investment Activities

Over the course of the last 12-months, the Sub-Fund has evolved and remained focused on diversification, mitigating risk and maximising expected returns.

In May the iShares MSCI World Minimum Volatility strategy was introduced. The factor is exposed to defensive stocks that exhibit low volatility which typically does well towards the end of an economic cycle. Throughout the year we continued to increase the strategy as inflation pushed higher and global growth deteriorated.

Throughout the year we continued to rotate from stocks that had high valuations and most sensitive to higher interest rates. As part of this strategy the allocation to the iShares Core S&P 500 was reduced and recycled into the iShares Core S&P 500 Equal Weighted ETF. The Baillie Gifford European Growth Fund was also reduced for the same reason.

The HSBC FTSE 250 Index Fund holding was sold in May with the proceeds switched to the HSBC FTSE All Share Fund on the expectation that company earnings would be more vulnerable for UK domestic companies given the deterioration in UK economic outlook and rising cost pressures. Rotating into the FTSE All Share increases the allocation to larger international businesses that generate the majority of revenues globally and are more insulated from the UK domestic economy.

The allocation to L&G Emerging Market Sovereign debt local currency Fund (EMDLC) was also increased, rotating from the L&G Emerging Market Sovereign debt US dollar denominated Fund. EMDLC fundamentals were relatively robust, and we expected the asset class to withstand pressures from higher US interest rates given Latin America countries raised interest rates early in 2021 to ensure inflation was brought back to target. Higher real yields, solid fundamentals and shorter duration profile presented a compelling opportunity to overweight the asset class.

During the year the L&G Global Inflation Linked Fund and Lyxor US TIPS Index ETF were initially trimmed given the growing prospect of higher real yields as the Federal Reserve became more hawkish in their rhetoric. In October our return expectations from the asset class became more optimistic following the sharp rise in US real yields to close to 2%.

Three active funds were sold out of during the year which included, UBS Asian High Yield, UBS Currency Allocation Strategy and GS Alternatives Trend. The UBS Asian High Yield Fund was sold as the asset class performance and volatility decoupled from Global High Yield and reflects the destress in the asset class. The UBS Currency Allocation Fund was sold after failing to achieve its return targets and has delivered disappointing risk-adjusted returns. The GS Alternatives Trend fund performed exceptionally well in 2022 but the Fund was sold as the macro environment changed from inflation to disinflation. The proceeds were allocated to a new holding, the SEI Liquid Alternatives Fund, which looks to replicate the returns from a model portfolio of (public) hedge-funds. The fund is part 'Trend' following and part relative-value equities.

Other additions were the Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond Index GBP Hedged ETF and the iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr GBP hedged ETF which are both long dated bonds that can be used to increase the overall portfolio duration. Xtrackers US High Yield ESG was also introduced during the year as a more cost-effective vehicle to access US High Yield bonds.

Investment strategy and outlook

The economic cycle is exposed to an overly strong contraction in credit conditions, led by high interest rates in the US, long after the peak in the inflation cycle. The Federal Reserve (US central bank) have likely completed their interest rate cycle. The next move will be an interest rate cut, but the pricing of that remains vulnerable to being 'pushed out' rather than 'priced out'.

The path of headline US inflation over the last 9 months is further support for pause to further adjustments to interest rates from the Federal Reserve. Core and headline US inflation, as well as the favoured Average Hourly Earnings wage measure, are all likely to fall further over the next quarter. All of these measures are now below the current interest rate in the US. Disinflation continues but is hampered by US-centric estimates of rental inflation, which suggests stronger inflation than is actually the case.

Survey-based data across the US economy continues to indicate a substantial slowing in activity ahead. However, expectations continue to reflect more pessimism than realised data. There is little evidence of any labour market weakness that would worry policy makers. The widening fiscal deficit in the US continues to support this economic cycle.

Amidst the focus on valuations and the cycle, an earnings recession continues in the US. The contraction in earnings growth is expected to trough this quarter. Expectations for near double-digit earnings growth from Q4 this year remains optimistic. Earnings expectations for 2024 are now being revised lower.

The inflation cycles across Europe and the UK are dominated by energy effects and will soon see material falls in year-on-year measures. However, the growth impulse (UK in particular) is considerably weaker than the US. The growth input from China is critical for continental Europe, in particular, but there remains some doubt on whether the Chinese 'reopening' can surprise anywhere near as much as Western economies did through 2021. The 6 consecutive months of contraction in Chinese import measures suggests domestic demand is still weak and growth remains dependent upon easy credit.

The Fund is cautiously positioned within equities, reflecting the deteriorating economic backdrop. There is a preference for favouring US equities where the 'quality' factor can be accessed. Furthermore, the Japanese stock market is now directing public companies to indicate how P/B ratios can be improved, to the benefit of shareholders. The Fund has increased its overweight to Japanese equities given the improved outlook.

The Fund is now modestly overweight fixed income on the expectation of broader disinflation and a material slowdown in real growth through 2023. Opportunities remain within index-linked bonds and proxies, such as gold, which should benefit should the Federal Reserve be forced to pivot and follow market pricing for policy rates.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2023

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	35,175
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	30,336
Lyxor Core US TIPS DR UCITS ETF	19,285
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	18,545
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	16,587
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	15,185
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	13,315
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	11,740
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	10,788
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+ year UCITS ETF	8,205
Subtotal	179,161
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	246,824

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
Xtrackers S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	14,801
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	14,407
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	7,172
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	6,256
UBS Fund Solutions - Bloomberg Barclays US Liquid Corporates UCITS	6,082
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	5,881
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	5,859
Legal & General Global Inflation Linked Bond Index Fund	5,458
UK Treasury Gilt 5% 07/03/2025	4,824
HSBC Multi Factor Worldwide Equity UCITS ETF	4,313
Subtotal	75,053
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the year	112,644

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities - 6.11% (5.31%)			
Government Bonds - 6.11% (5.31%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.875% 22/10/2029	£3,432,827	2,899	0.79
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	£8,227,411	4,970	1.34
UK Treasury Gilt 2.25% 07/09/2023	£6,649,810	6,601	1.78
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/09/2034	£4,000,063	4,265	1.15
UK Treasury Gilt 5% 07/03/2025	£3,818,841	3,881	1.05
Total Government Bonds		22,616	6.11
Total Debt Securities		22,616	6.11
Collective Investment Schemes - 91.37% (72.52%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes - 19.75% (19.22%)			
Allianz UK & European Investment Funds - Allianz Strategic Bond Fund	4,662,745	4,591	1.24
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund	1,040,808	1,738	0.47
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - Emerging Markets Growth Fund	254,136	2,148	0.58
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - European Fund	60,364	1,609	0.43
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - FTSE All-Share Index Fund	1,810,289	13,300	3.59
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Japan Index Fund	3,261,802	4,707	1.27
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Pacific Index Fund	350,861	1,762	0.48
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	20,304,976	13,279	3.59
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond USD Index Fund	5,701,531	3,545	0.96
Legal & General Global Inflation Linked Bond Index Fund	5,427,225	3,234	0.87
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	25,972,626	14,641	3.95
Legal & General Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	14,431,939	8,610	2.32
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		73,164	19.75
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes - 71.62% (53.30%)			
AQR Managed Futures UCITS Fund	28,284	3,606	0.97
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	64,736,569	64,737	17.48
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	14,974,773	67,701	18.28
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Market IMI UCITS ETF	201,310	4,735	1.28
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	1,008,035	6,202	1.67
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	2,469,754	17,454	4.71
iShares Edge MSCI Europe Value Factor UCITS ETF	532,815	3,551	0.96
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	208,091	9,612	2.60
iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF	336,468	1,683	0.45
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	92,908	371	0.10
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	3,318,497	16,349	4.41
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+ year UCITS ETF	2,212,515	8,171	2.21

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes - 91.37% (72.52%) (continued)			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes - 71.62% (53.30%) (continued)			
Lyxor Core MSCI Japan DR UCITS ETF	125,812	1,668	0.45
Lyxor Core US TIPS DR UCITS ETF	187,778	19,610	5.29
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	44,803	100	0.03
SEI Liquid Alternative Fund	297,687	3,894	1.05
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	800,729	18,685	5.04
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	241,019	5,828	1.57
Xtrackers MSCI World Value UCITS ETF	143,230	4,258	1.15
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	719,612	7,129	1.92
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		265,344	71.62
Total Collective Investment Schemes		338,508	91.37
Exchange Traded Commodities - 1.97% (2.20%)			
iShares Physical Gold	236,957	7,301	1.97
Portfolio of investments		368,425	99.45
Other net assets		2,043	0.55
Total net assets		370,468	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 2022.

SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

as at 30 April 2023

	30 April 2023		30 April 2022	
	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Credit breakdown*				
Investments of investment grade	22,616	6.11	15,994	5.31
Total bonds	22,616	6.11	15,994	5.31
Collective Investment Schemes	338,508	91.37	218,634	72.52
Exchange Traded Commodities	7,301	1.97	6,642	2.20
Investments as shown in the balance sheet	368,425	99.45	241,270	80.03
Total value of investments	368,425	99.45	241,270	80.03

* 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.

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		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	105.21	107.60	99.55
Return before operating charges*	(1.04)	(1.72)	9.46
Operating charges	(0.64)	(0.67)	(1.41)
Return after operating charges*	(1.68)	(2.39)	8.05
Distributions+	(1.46)	(0.67)	(0.06)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	1.46	0.67	0.06
Closing net asset value per share	103.53	105.21	107.60
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	(1.60%)	(2.22%)	8.09%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	370,468	301,474	232,926
Closing number of shares	357,821,952	286,554,630	216,477,138
Operating charges++	0.62%	0.62%	0.60%
Performance fee	-	-	0.74%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	105.3	110.2	107.9
Lowest share price (p)	100.1	104.9	98.94

+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. The operating charge includes charges for the underlying funds held.

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 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.08.23	group 1	final	1.461	-	1.461	0.666
31.08.23	group 2	final	0.826	0.635	1.461	0.666

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 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023

Financial statements - True Potential Growth-Aligned Defensive

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital losses	2		(9,585)		(8,928)
Revenue	3	7,304		3,069	
Expenses	4	(1,629)		(1,306)	
Net revenue before taxation		5,675		1,763	
Taxation	5	(848)		(69)	
Net revenue after taxation			4,827		1,694
Total deficit before distributions			(4,758)		(7,234)
Distributions	6		(4,827)		(1,696)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(9,585)		(8,930)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 April 2023

	2023		2022	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		301,474		232,926
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	133,586		121,951	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(60,235)		(46,381)	
		73,351		75,570
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(9,585)		(8,930)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		5,228		1,908
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		370,468		301,474

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		368,425	241,270
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	6,007	5,619
Cash and bank balances	8	1,552	56,520
Total assets		375,984	303,409
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(5,516)	(1,935)
Total liabilities		(5,516)	(1,935)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		370,468	301,474

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2023

1. Accounting policies

   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital losses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – realised losses	(9,599)	(8,926)
Currency gains/(losses)	1	(13)
Rebates from collective investment schemes	13	10
Transaction charges	-	1
Net capital losses	(9,585)	(8,928)

3. Revenue	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-Interest distributions from overseas funds	837	468
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	611	465
Interest distributions	1,804	1,044
Interest on debt securities from overseas collective investment schemes	3,368	1,000
Interest on debt securities	336	76
Bank interest	339	13
Rebates from collective investment schemes	9	3
Total revenue	7,304	3,069

4. Expenses	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	1,629	1,306
Total expenses	1,629	1,306

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 £14,301 inclusive of VAT (2022: £12,600 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	848	69
Total taxation (note 5b)	848	69

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2022: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2022: 20%)

The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	5,675	1,763
Corporation tax @ 20%	1,135	353
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(122)	(93)
Overseas revenue	(168)	(94)
Excess management expenses	-	(99)
Taxable income charge in capital	3	2
Total taxation (note 5a)	848	69

6. Distributions

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

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	5,228	1,908
	5,228	1,908
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	426	140
Amounts added on issue of shares	(827)	(352)
Total net distributions	4,827	1,696

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	4,827	1,694
Capital taxation	3	2
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(3)	-
Distributions	4,827	1,696

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 April 2023

7. Debtors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	5,886	3,870
Sales awaiting settlement	-	1,645
Accrued revenue	117	102
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	4	2
Total debtors	6,007	5,619

8. Cash and bank balances	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	1,552	56,520
Total cash and bank balances	1,552	56,520

9. Other creditors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	779	555
Purchases awaiting settlement	4,170	1,193
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	144	118
Total accrued expenses	144	118
Corporation tax payable	423	69
Total other creditors	5,516	1,935

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2022: 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	286,554,630
Total shares issued in the year	130,141,068
Total shares cancelled in the year	(58,873,746)
Closing shares in issue	357,821,952

For the year ended 30 April 2023, 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 2023

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 decreased from 103.5p to 102.3p as at 25 August 2023. 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*
2023	£000s	£000s
Bonds	22,095	22,095
Collective Investment Schemes	224,729	224,729
Total	246,824	246,824

	Purchases before transaction costs	Purchases after transaction costs*
2022	£000s	£000s
Bonds	10,007	10,007
Collective Investment Schemes	82,775	82,775
Total	92,782	92,782

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

14. Transaction costs (continued)

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

2022	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	1,100	1,100
Collective Investment Schemes	30,886	30,886
Total	31,986	31,986

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2022: 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 0.09% (2022: 0.10%)

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 2023

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 2023*, 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 £18,421,000 (2022: £12,063,000).

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

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2022	£000s
US dollar	13,028
Total foreign currency exposure	13,028

At 30 April 2023, 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 £648,000 (2022: £651,000).

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

(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 2023

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 2023, 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 £65,000 (2022: £37,000).

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
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

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2022	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
UK sterling	56,520	-	15,994	217,867	(1,935)	288,446
US dollar	-	-	-	13,028	-	13,028
	56,520	-	15,994	230,895	(1,935)	301,474

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause 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 2023

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	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	222,924
Observable market data	145,501
	368,425

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2022
	£000s
Quoted prices	121,046
Observable market data	120,224
	241,270

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 April 2023

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 April 2023, during this year the True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious (formerly True Potential Cautious Fund) returned -1.6% (data source Bloomberg).

Over the year, world equities delivered 2.6% as equities rebound from the lows in September (2022) as US inflation peaked at a 40-year high but importantly started to trend lower allowing investors to price in the prospect of smaller interest rate hikes in the future from the Federal Reserve. US economic growth continued to remain resilient as consumers continued to spend excess savings while tight labour markets forced wages higher. The Cautious Fund was modestly underweight equities throughout the year, although closed the underweight in January.

The Sub-Fund benefited from holding a modest overweight to UK equities throughout the year which outperformed global equities by +3.4% in Sterling terms. The UK benefited from having a higher relative weighting towards Energy stocks which rallied during the year (+25%) as prices were squeezed higher with demand and supply imbalances exacerbated following the Russia invasion of Ukraine. A modest overweight to Japanese equities (+11%, local terms) also contributed positively to performance as attractive valuations and an improved economic outlook following the reopening from Covid lockdowns as well as Japanese Yen weakness helping to boost returns from the region. The Sub-Fund also benefited from having a small underweight to Emerging Market equities. Chinese equities saw high levels of volatility as a result of initially very restrictive Covid lockdown measures, thereby limiting economic activity, to a sudden relaxation of restrictions in Q4 2022. The Artemis Global EM Fund (+0.6%) outperformed both the EM index and Baillie Gifford EM Growth Fund by being underweight Chinese technology and consumer discretionary names and overweight Brazil and Turkey.

True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious (formerly True Potential Cautious Fund) initially held an underweight to fixed income assets and underweight to duration which was additive as the global government and corporate bonds fell in the first six months of the year (iShares Global Aggregate Bond index fell -6%). In December, the Sub-Fund moved to an overweight as inflation started to trend lower which is historically a better environment for positive returns from fixed income assets which has proved to be the case. The Sub-Fund benefited from being overweight Emerging Market Debt Local Currency (L&G EM Government Local currency Fund, -1.5% GBP terms) and outperformed most fixed income assets as it benefited from cheap valuations, short duration and strong performance from the commodity-linked underlying issuers such as Brazil. The allocation to the Allianz Strategic Bond Fund (-7.9% GBP terms) was a drag on performance as it's long duration and short UK inflation linked bonds disappointed.

Within Alternative assets the two Trend strategies, AQR Managed Futures and Goldman Sachs Alternative Trend delivered positive returns over the 12 months, +4.2% and +6.9% respectively. Both strategies benefitted from being short fixed income and short equities. The UBS Currency Allocation Return Strategy was down -7.5% with the long Japanese Yen position and short US dollar being the largest detractor to performance.

Gold delivered positive returns of +4.9% in local terms as strong central bank buying from the likes of China helped a strong recovery in the last 6 months of the year.

The overweight to the US dollar relative to the Pound in the first 6 months of the year was additive given the Pound fell -8.7% against the US dollar during year. However, sterling recovered in the last 6 months of the year +9.6% which was a headwind to the Fund despite reducing the US dollar overweight.

Sub-Investment Activities

Over the course of the last 12-months, the Sub-Fund has evolved and remained focused on diversification, mitigating risk and maximising expected returns.

In May the iShares MSCI World Minimum Volatility strategy was introduced. The factor is exposed to defensive stocks that exhibit low volatility which typically does well towards the end of an economic cycle. Throughout the year we continued to increase the strategy as inflation pushed higher and global growth deteriorated.

Throughout the year we continued to rotate from stocks that had high valuations and most sensitive to higher interest rates. As part of this strategy the allocation to the iShares Core S&P 500 was reduced and recycled into the iShares Core S&P 500 Equal Weighted ETF. The Baillie Gifford European Growth Fund was also reduced for the same reason.

The HSBC FTSE 250 Index Fund holding was sold in May with the proceeds switched to the HSBC FTSE All Share Fund on the expectation that company earnings would be more vulnerable for UK domestic companies given the deterioration in UK economic outlook and rising cost pressures. Rotating into the FTSE All Share increases the allocation to larger international businesses that generate the majority of revenues globally and are more insulated from the UK domestic economy.

The allocation to L&G Emerging Market Sovereign debt local currency Fund (EMDLC) was also increased, rotating from the L&G Emerging Market Sovereign debt US dollar denominated Fund. EMDLC fundamentals were relatively robust, and we expected the asset class to withstand pressures from higher US interest rates given Latin America countries raised interest rates early in 2021 to ensure inflation was brought back to target. Higher real yields, solid fundamentals and shorter duration profile presented a compelling opportunity to overweight the asset class.

During the year the L&G Global Inflation Linked Fund and Lyxor US TIPS Index ETF were initially trimmed given the growing prospect of higher real yields as the Federal Reserve became more hawkish in their rhetoric. In October our return expectations from the asset class became more optimistic following the sharp rise in US real yields to close to 2%.

Three active funds were sold out of during the year which included, UBS Asian High Yield, UBS Currency Allocation Strategy and GS Alternatives Trend. The UBS Asian High Yield Fund was sold as the asset class performance and volatility decoupled from Global High Yield and reflects the destress in the asset class. The UBS Currency Allocation Fund was sold after failing to achieve its return targets and has delivered disappointing risk-adjusted returns. The GS Alternatives Trend fund performed exceptionally well in 2022 but the Fund was sold as the macro environment changed from inflation to disinflation. The proceeds were allocated to a new holding, the SEI Liquid Alternatives Fund, which looks to replicate the returns from a model portfolio of (public) hedge-funds. The fund is part 'Trend' following and part relative-value equities.

Other additions were the Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond Index GBP Hedged ETF and the iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr GBP hedged ETF which are both long dated bonds that can be used to increase the overall portfolio duration. Xtrackers US High Yield ESG was also introduced during the year as a more cost-effective vehicle to access US High Yield bonds.

Investment strategy and outlook

The economic cycle is exposed to an overly strong contraction in credit conditions, led by high interest rates in the US, long after the peak in the inflation cycle. The Federal Reserve (US central bank) have likely completed their interest rate cycle. The next move will be an interest rate cut, but the pricing of that remains vulnerable to being 'pushed out' rather than 'priced out'.

The path of headline US inflation over the last 9 months is further support for pause to further adjustments to interest rates from the Federal Reserve. Core and headline US inflation, as well as the favoured Average Hourly Earnings wage measure, are all likely to fall

further over the next quarter. All of these measures are now below the current interest rate in the US. Disinflation continues but is hampered by US-centric estimates of rental inflation, which suggests stronger inflation than is actually the case.

Survey-based data across the US economy continues to indicate a substantial slowing in activity ahead. However, expectations continue to reflect more pessimism than realised data. There is little evidence of any labour market weakness that would worry policy makers. The widening fiscal deficit in the US continues to support this economic cycle.

Amidst the focus on valuations and the cycle, an earnings recession continues in the US. The contraction in earnings growth is expected to trough this quarter. Expectations for near double-digit earnings growth from Q4 this year remains optimistic. Earnings expectations for 2024 are now being revised lower.

The inflation cycles across Europe and the UK are dominated by energy effects and will soon see material falls in year-on-year measures. However, the growth impulse (UK in particular) is considerably weaker than the US. The growth input from China is critical for continental Europe, in particular, but there remains some doubt on whether the Chinese 'reopening' can surprise anywhere near as much as Western economies did through 2021. The 6 consecutive months of contraction in Chinese import measures suggests domestic demand is still weak and growth remains dependent upon easy credit.

The Sub-Fund is cautiously positioned within equities, reflecting the deteriorating economic backdrop. There is a preference for favouring US equities where the 'quality' factor can be accessed. Furthermore, the Japanese stock market is now directing public companies to indicate how P/B ratios can be improved, to the benefit of shareholders. The Sub-Fund has increased its overweight to Japanese equities given the improved outlook.

The Sub-Fund is now modestly overweight fixed income on the expectation of broader disinflation and a material slowdown in real growth through 2023. Opportunities remain within index-linked bonds and proxies, such as gold, which should benefit should the Federal Reserve be forced to pivot and follow market pricing for policy rates.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2023

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	135,262
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	69,502
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	67,534
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	54,268
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	45,604
Lyxor Core US TIPS DR UCITS ETF	44,697
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	38,195
Legal & General Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	36,250
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	31,595
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	29,462
Subtotal	552,369
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	775,544

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
Xtrackers S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	64,688
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	43,008
HSBC Multi Factor Worldwide Equity UCITS ETF	21,449
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	20,107
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	19,833
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	19,471
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	18,471
Goldman Sachs Alternative Trend Portfolio Fund	18,124
Lyxor Core MSCI Japan DR UCITS ETF	17,706
UBS Fund Solutions - Bloomberg Barclays US Liquid Corporates UCITS	17,654
Subtotal	260,511
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the year	395,929

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities 4.50% (4.21%)			
Government Bonds 4.50% (4.21%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.875% 22/10/2029	£10,547,857	8,908	0.79
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	£22,597,495	13,650	1.20
UK Treasury Gilt 2.25% 07/09/2023	£10,292,400	10,217	0.90
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/09/2034	£5,981,000	6,378	0.56
UK Treasury Gilt 5% 07/03/2025	£11,746,524	11,937	1.05
Total Government Bonds		51,090	4.50
Total Debt Securities		51,090	4.50
Collective Investment Schemes 93.06% (74.73%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 26.99% (28.03%)			
Allianz UK & European Investment Funds - Allianz Strategic Bond Fund	12,316,153	12,126	1.07
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund	5,982,043	9,989	0.88
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - Emerging Markets Growth Fund	1,296,697	10,962	0.97
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - European Fund	311,703	8,310	0.73
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - FTSE All-Share Index Fund	12,194,390	89,592	7.90
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Japan Index Fund	18,968,075	27,371	2.41
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Pacific Index Fund	2,562,756	12,873	1.13
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	52,712,393	34,474	3.04
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond USD Index Fund	16,811,699	10,452	0.92
Legal & General Global Inflation Linked Bond Index Fund	9,355,479	5,574	0.49
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	71,385,189	40,240	3.55
Legal & General Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	73,942,600	44,114	3.89
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	49,283	111	0.01
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		306,188	26.99
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 66.07% (46.70%)			
AQR Managed Futures UCITS Fund	92,819	11,833	1.04
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	122,037,378	122,037	10.76
Goldman Sachs Alternative Trend Portfolio Fund*	0	0	0.00
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	33,511,499	151,506	13.35
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Market IMI UCITS ETF	959,351	22,564	1.99
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	4,775,878	29,386	2.59
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	12,202,786	86,237	7.60
iShares Edge MSCI Europe Value Factor UCITS ETF	2,345,432	15,632	1.38
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	857,968	39,630	3.49
iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF	1,654,001	8,275	0.73
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	5,518,532	22,058	1.94

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes - 93.06% (74.73%) (continued)			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 66.07% (46.70%) (continued)			
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	10,844,873	53,427	4.71
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+ year UCITS ETF	6,628,153	24,478	2.16
Lyxor Core MSCI Japan DR UCITS ETF	326,047	4,323	0.38
Lyxor Core US TIPS DR UCITS ETF	435,808	45,511	4.01
SEI Liquid Alternative Fund	1,005,832	13,156	1.16
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	1,649,864	38,500	3.39
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	759,904	18,376	1.62
Xtrackers MSCI World Value UCITS ETF	682,711	20,297	1.79
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	2,268,850	22,477	1.98
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		749,703	66.07
Total Collective Investment Schemes		1,055,891	93.06
Exchange Traded Commodities - 1.99% (2.12%)			
iShares Physical Gold	733,428	22,597	1.99
Portfolio of investments		1,129,578	99.55
Other net assets		5,148	0.45
Total net assets		1,134,726	100.00

*Residual holding of 0.003 shares with a market value of £0.04.

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 2022.

SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

as at 30 April 2023

	30 April 2023		30 April 2022	
Credit breakdown*	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Investments of investment grade	51,090	4.50	39,879	4.21
Total bonds	51,090	4.50	39,879	4.21
Collective Investment Schemes	1,055,891	93.06	708,688	74.73
Exchange Traded Commodities	22,597	1.99	20,102	2.12
Total value of investments	1,129,578	99.55	768,669	81.06

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

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 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.

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		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	109.18	110.99	97.43
Return before operating charges*	(1.03)	(1.15)	14.19
Operating charges	(0.63)	(0.66)	(0.63)
Return after operating charges*	(1.66)	(1.81)	13.56
Distributions+	(1.64)	(0.99)	-
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	1.64	0.99	-
Closing net asset value per share	107.52	109.18	110.99
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	(1.52%)	(1.63%)	13.92%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	1,134,726	948,279	625,780
Closing number of shares	1,055,352,307	868,583,465	563,796,108
Operating charges++	0.59%	0.59%	0.59%
Performance fee	-	-	1.09%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	109.7	115.2	111.4
Lowest share price (p)	102.5	107.4	96.06

+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. The operating charge includes charges for the underlying funds held.

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 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.08.23	group 1	final	1.635	-	1.635	0.988
31.08.23	group 2	final	0.808	0.827	1.635	0.988

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 202
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023

Financial statements - True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital losses	2		(29,034)		(28,099)
Revenue	3	22,063		11,006	
Expenses	4	(4,551)		(3,635)	
Net revenue before taxation		17,512		7,371	
Taxation	5	(1,738)		-	
Net revenue after taxation			15,774		7,371
Total deficit before distributions			(13,260)		(20,728)
Distributions	6		(15,781)		(7,378)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(29,041)		(28,106)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 April 2023

	2023		2022	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		948,279		625,780
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	332,626		431,279	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(134,393)		(89,256)	
		198,233		342,023
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(29,041)		(28,106)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		17,255		8,582
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		1,134,726		948,279

Balance Sheet
as at 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		1,129,578	768,669
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	7,374	10,493
Cash and bank balances	8	6,460	174,405
Total assets		1,143,412	953,567
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(8,686)	(5,288)
Total liabilities		(8,686)	(5,288)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		1,134,726	948,279

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2023

1. Accounting policies

   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital losses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – realised losses	(29,120)	(28,079)
Currency gains/(losses)	31	(58)
Rebates from collective investment schemes	55	37
Transaction charges	-	1
Net capital losses	(29,034)	(28,099)

3. Revenue

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-interest distributions from overseas funds	3,775	2,555
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	3,921	2,655
Interest distributions	5,098	2,947
Interest distributions from overseas collective investment schemes	7,312	2,600
Interest on debt securities	911	194
Bank interest	998	38
HMRC interest received	1	-
Rebates from collective investment schemes	47	17
Total revenue	22,063	11,006

4. Expenses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	4,551	3,635
Total expenses	4,551	3,635

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 £14,301 inclusive of VAT (2022: £12,600 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	1,738	-
Total taxation (note 5b)	1,738	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2022: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2022: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	17,512	7,371
Corporation tax @ 20%	3,502	1,474
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(784)	(531)
Overseas revenue	(755)	(511)
Utilised Excess management expenses	(236)	(426)
Unrealised gains on non reporting offshore funds	-	(14)
Taxable income charge in capital	11	8
Total taxation (note 5a)	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:

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	17,255	8,582
	17,255	8,582
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	1,121	406
Amounts added on issue of shares	(2,595)	(1,610)
Total net distributions	15,781	7,378

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	15,774	7,371
Corporation tax	11	7
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(4)	-
Distributions	15,781	7,378

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

7. Debtors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	7,104	5,408
Sales awaiting settlement	-	4,697
Accrued revenue	254	305
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	16	10
Corporation tax recoverable	-	73
Total debtors	7,374	10,493

8. Cash and bank balances	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	6,460	174,405
Total cash and bank balances	6,460	174,405

9. Other creditors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	2,720	2,127
Purchases awaiting settlement	4,630	2,819
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	408	342
Total accrued expenses	408	342
Corporation tax payable	928	-
Total other creditors	8,686	5,288

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2022: same)

11. Share classes

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

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	868,583,465
Total shares issued in the year	314,011,597
Total shares cancelled in the year	(127,242,755)
Closing shares in issue	1,055,352,307

For the year ended 30 April 2023, 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 2023

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 decreased from 107.5p to 106.3p as at 25 August 2023. 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
2023	£000s	£000s*
Bonds	57,415	57,415
Collective Investment Schemes	718,129	718,129
Total	775,544	775,544

	Purchases before transaction costs	Purchases after transaction costs
2022	£000s	£000s*
Bonds	26,649	26,649
Collective Investment Schemes	343,811	343,811
Total	370,460	370,460

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

14. Transaction costs (continued)

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

2022	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs £000s*
Bonds	2,596	2,596
Collective Investment Schemes	99,077	99,077
Total	101,673	101,673

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2022: 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 0.08% (2022: 0.11%).

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 2023

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 2023, 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 £56,479,000 (2022: £25,156,674).

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

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2022	£000s
Euro	1
US dollar	50,067
Total foreign currency exposure	50,068

At 30 April 2023, 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 £2,043,000 (2022: £2,503,000). Forward currency contracts are used to manage the portfolio exposure to currency movements.

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

(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 2023

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 2023, 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 £153,000 (2022: £96,000).

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
2023	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£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

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2022	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Euro	1	-	-	-	-	1
UK sterling	174,404	-	39,879	689,216	(5,288)	898,211
US dollar	-	-	-	50,067	-	50,067
	174,405	-	39,879	739,283	(5,288)	948,279

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause 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 2023

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	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	676,364
Observable market data	453,214
Unobservable data	-
	1,129,578

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2022
	£000s
Quoted prices	404,995
Observable market data	363,674
Unobservable data	-
	768,669

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year 30 April 2023

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 April 2023, during this year True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced (formerly True Potential Balanced Fund) returned -1.1% (data source Bloomberg).

Over the period, world equities delivered 2.6% as equities rebound from the lows in September (2022). US inflation peaked at a 40-year high but importantly started to trend lower allowing investors to price in the prospect of smaller interest rate hikes in the future from the Federal Reserve. US economic growth continued to remain resilient as consumers continued to spend excess savings while tight labour markets forced wages higher. The Balanced Fund was modestly underweight equities throughout the period, although closed the underweight in January.

The Fund benefited from holding a modest overweight to UK equities throughout the year which outperformed global equities by +3.4% in Sterling terms. The UK benefited from having a higher relative weighting towards Energy stocks which rallied during the year (+25%) as prices were squeezed higher with demand and supply imbalances exacerbated following the Russia invasion of Ukraine. A modest overweight to Japanese equities (+11%, local terms) also contributed positively to performance as attractive valuations and an improved economic outlook following the reopening from Covid lockdowns as well as Japanese Yen weakness helping to boost returns from the region. The Fund also benefited from having a small underweight to Emerging Market equities. Chinese equities saw high levels of volatility as a result of initially very restrictive Covid lockdown measures, thereby limiting economic activity, to a sudden relaxation of restrictions in Q4 2022. The Artemis Global EM Fund (+0.6%) outperformed both the EM index and Baillie Gifford EM Growth Fund by being underweight Chinese technology and consumer discretionary names and overweight Brazil and Turkey.

True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced (formerly True Potential Balanced Fund) initially held an underweight to fixed income assets and underweight to duration which was additive as the global government and corporate bonds fell in the first six months of the year (iShares Global Aggregate Bond index fell -6%). In December, the Fund moved to an overweight as inflation started to trend lower which is historically a better environment for positive returns from fixed income assets which has proved to be the case. The Fund benefited from being overweight Emerging Market Debt Local Currency (L&G EM Government Local currency Fund, -1.5% GBP terms) and outperformed most fixed income assets as it benefited from cheap valuations, short duration and strong performance from the commodity-linked underlying issuers such as Brazil. The allocation to the Allianz Strategic Bond Fund (-7.9% GBP terms) was a drag on performance as it's long duration and short UK inflation linked bonds disappointed.

Within Alternative assets the two Trend strategies, AQR Managed Futures and Goldman Sachs Alternative Trend delivered positive returns over the 12 months, +4.2% and +6.9% respectively. Both strategies benefitted from being short fixed income and short equities.

The UBS Currency Allocation Return Strategy was down -7.5% with the long Japanese Yen position and short US dollar being the largest detractor to performance. Gold delivered positive returns of +4.9% in local terms as strong central bank buying from the likes of China helped a strong recovery in the last 6 months of the period.

The overweight to the US dollar relative to the Pound in the first 6 months of the year was additive given the Pound fell -8.7% against the US dollar during period. However, sterling recovered in the last 6 months of the year +9.6% which was a headwind to the Fund despite reducing the US dollar overweight.

Sub-Investment Activities

Over the course of the last 12-months, the Sub-Fund has evolved and remained focused on diversification, mitigating risk and maximising expected returns.

In May the iShares MSCI World Minimum Volatility strategy was introduced. The factor is exposed to defensive stocks that exhibit low volatility which typically does well towards the end of an economic cycle. Throughout the year we continued to increase the strategy as inflation pushed higher and global growth deteriorated.

Throughout the year we continued to rotate from stocks that had high valuations and most sensitive to higher interest rates. As part of this strategy the allocation to the iShares Core S&P 500 was reduced and recycled into the iShares Core S&P 500 Equal Weighted ETF. The Baillie Gifford European Growth Fund was also reduced for the same reason.

The HSBC FTSE 250 Index Fund holding was sold in May with the proceeds switched to the HSBC FTSE All Share Fund on the expectation that company earnings would be more vulnerable for UK domestic companies given the deterioration in UK economic outlook and rising cost pressures. Rotating into the FTSE All Share increases the allocation to larger international businesses that generate the majority of revenues globally and are more insulated from the UK domestic economy.

The allocation to L&G Emerging Market Sovereign debt local currency Fund (EMDLC) was also increased, rotating from the L&G Emerging Market Sovereign debt US dollar denominated Fund. EMDLC fundamentals were relatively robust, and we expected the asset class to withstand pressures from higher US interest rates given Latin America countries raised interest rates early in 2021 to ensure inflation was brought back to target. Higher real yields, solid fundamentals and shorter duration profile presented a compelling opportunity to overweight the asset class.

During the year the L&G Global Inflation Linked Fund and Lyxor US TIPS Index ETF were initially reduced given the growing prospect of higher real yields as the Federal Reserve became more hawkish in their rhetoric. In October our return expectations from the asset class became more optimistic following the sharp rise in US real yields to close to 2%.

Three active funds were sold out of during the year which included, UBS Asian High Yield, UBS Currency Allocation Strategy and GS Alternatives Trend. The UBS Asian High Yield Fund was sold as the asset class performance and volatility decoupled from Global High Yield and reflects the destress in the asset class. The UBS Currency Allocation Fund was sold after failing to achieve its return targets and has delivered disappointing risk-adjusted returns. The GS Alternatives Trend fund performed exceptionally well in 2022 but the Fund was sold as the macro environment changed from inflation to disinflation. The proceeds were allocated to a new holding, the SEI Liquid Alternatives Fund, which looks to replicate the returns from a model portfolio of (public) hedge-funds. The fund is part 'Trend' following and part relative-value equities.

Other additions were the Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond Index GBP Hedged ETF and the iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr GBP hedged ETF which are both long dated bonds that can be used to increase the overall portfolio duration. Xtrackers US High Yield ESG was also introduced during the year as a more cost-effective vehicle to access US High Yield bonds.

Investment strategy and outlook

The economic cycle is exposed to an overly strong contraction in credit conditions, led by high interest rates in the US, long after the peak in the inflation cycle. The Federal Reserve (US central bank) have likely completed their interest rate cycle. The next move will be an interest rate cut, but the pricing of that remains vulnerable to being 'pushed out' rather than 'priced out'.

The path of headline US inflation over the last 9 months is further support for pause to further adjustments to interest rates from the Federal Reserve. Core and headline US inflation, as well as the favoured Average Hourly Earnings wage measure, are all likely to fall

further over the next quarter. All of these measures are now below the current interest rate in the US. Disinflation continues but is hampered by US-centric estimates of rental inflation, which suggests stronger inflation than is actually the case.

Survey-based data across the US economy continues to indicate a substantial slowing in activity ahead. However, expectations continue to reflect more pessimism than realised data. There is little evidence of any labour market weakness that would worry policy makers. The widening fiscal deficit in the US continues to support this economic cycle.

Amidst the focus on valuations and the cycle, an earnings recession continues in the US. The contraction in earnings growth is expected to trough this quarter. Expectations for near double-digit earnings growth from Q4 this year remains optimistic. Earnings expectations for 2024 are now being revised lower.

The inflation cycles across Europe and the UK are dominated by energy effects and will soon see material falls in year-on-year measures. However, the growth impulse (UK in particular) is considerably weaker than the US. The growth input from China is critical for continental Europe, in particular, but there remains some doubt on whether the Chinese 'reopening' can surprise anywhere near as much as Western economies did through 2021. The 6 consecutive months of contraction in Chinese import measures suggests domestic demand is still weak and growth remains dependent upon easy credit.

The Fund is cautiously positioned within equities, reflecting the deteriorating economic backdrop. There is a preference for favouring US equities where the 'quality' factor can be accessed. Furthermore, the Japanese stock market is now directing public companies to indicate how P/B ratios can be improved, to the benefit of shareholders. The Fund has increased its overweight to Japanese equities given the improved outlook.

The Fund is now modestly overweight fixed income on the expectation of broader disinflation and a material slowdown in real growth through 2023. Opportunities remain within index-linked bonds and proxies, such as gold, which should benefit should the Federal Reserve be forced to pivot and follow market pricing for policy rates.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2023

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

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF USD (Acc)	98,178
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	64,786
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	63,775
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	60,396
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	60,318
Lyxor Core US TIPS DR UCITS ETF	41,923
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	36,954
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	32,800
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	29,620
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Market IMI UCITS ETF	28,515
Subtotal	517,265
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	815,107

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
Xtrackers S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	84,063
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	46,899
HSBC Multi Factor Worldwide Equity UCITS ETF	31,329
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	28,738
Lyxor Core MSCI Japan DR UCITS ETF	21,410
Goldman Sachs Alternative Trend Portfolio Fund	21,188
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	20,336
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	19,478
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	18,075
UK Treasury Gilt 5% 07/03/2025	13,057
Subtotal	304,573
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the year	436,190

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities - 4.26% (3.92%)			
Government Bonds - 4.26% (3.92%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.875% 22/10/2029	£8,033,668	6,785	0.57
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	£31,183,981	18,837	1.58
UK Treasury Gilt 2.25% 07/09/2023	£7,161,340	7,109	0.60
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/09/2034	£10,664,249	11,371	0.96
UK Treasury Gilt 5% 07/03/2025	£6,458,716	6,564	0.55
Total Government Bonds		50,666	4.26
Total Debt Securities		50,666	4.26
Collective Investment Schemes - 93.38% (84.66%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes - 28.15% (29.38%)			
Allianz UK & European Investment Funds - Allianz Strategic Bond Fund	10,574,573	10,412	0.87
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund	7,970,433	13,309	1.12
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - Emerging Markets Growth Fund	2,027,099	17,137	1.44
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - European Fund	462,737	12,337	1.04
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - FTSE All-Share Index Fund	14,893,778	109,425	9.19
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Japan Index Fund	25,821,596	37,261	3.13
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Pacific Index Fund	4,698,689	23,602	1.98
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	54,790,881	35,833	3.01
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond USD Index Fund	16,323,256	10,148	0.85
Legal & General Global Inflation Linked Bond Index Fund	9,476,877	5,646	0.47
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	59,451,159	33,513	2.81
Legal & General Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	44,439,008	26,512	2.23
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	53,763	121	0.01
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		335,256	28.15
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes - 65.23% (55.28%)			
AQR Managed Futures UCITS Fund	100,598	12,824	1.08
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	35,036,900	35,037	2.94
Goldman Sachs Alternative Trend Portfolio Fund*	0	0	0.00
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	25,796,961	116,628	9.80
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Market IMI UCITS ETF	1,733,937	40,782	3.43
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	8,257,696	50,810	4.27
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	18,780,636	132,723	11.15
iShares Edge MSCI Europe Value Factor UCITS ETF	3,713,488	24,750	2.08
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	1,065,533	49,217	4.13
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF USD (Acc)	11,899,792	47,563	4.00
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF GBP Hedged	13,027,159	64,178	5.39

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes - 93.38% (84.66%) (continued)			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes - 65.23% (55.28%) (continued)			
iShares III - iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF	2,578,671	12,901	1.08
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+ year UCITS ETF	6,130,837	22,641	1.90
Lyxor Core MSCI Japan DR UCITS ETF	172,072	2,281	0.19
Lyxor Core US TIPS DR UCITS ETF	408,042	42,612	3.58
SEI Liquid Alternative Fund	1,062,431	13,897	1.17
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	1,108,631	25,870	2.17
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	743,614	17,982	1.51
Xtrackers MSCI World Value UCITS ETF	1,403,847	41,736	3.51
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	2,220,214	21,995	1.85
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		776,427	65.23
Total Collective Investment Schemes		1,111,683	93.38
Exchange Traded Commodities - 1.98% (2.27%)			
iShares Physical Gold	763,637	23,528	1.98
Portfolio of investments		1,185,877	99.62
Other net assets		4,515	0.38
Total net assets		1,190,392	100.00

*Residual holding of 0.001 shares with a market value of £0.01.

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 2022.

SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

as at 30 April 2023

	30 April 2023		30 April 2022	
Credit breakdown*	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Investments of investment grade	50,666	4.26	35,301	3.92
Total bonds	50,666	4.26	35,301	3.92
Collective Investment Schemes	1,111,683	93.38	762,129	84.66
Exchange Traded Commodities	23,528	1.98	20,445	2.27
Total value of investments	1,185,877	99.62	817,875	90.85

* 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.

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		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	114.10	115.24	96.51
Return before operating charges*	(0.71)	(0.45)	20.97
Operating charges	(0.65)	(0.69)	(2.24)
Return after operating charges*	(1.36)	(1.14)	18.73
Distributions+	(1.86)	(1.25)	-
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	1.86	1.25	-
Closing net asset value per share	112.74	114.10	115.24
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	(1.19%)	(0.99%)	19.41%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	1,190,392	900,245	683,448
Closing number of shares	1,055,846,540	788,996,698	593,063,631
Operating charges++	0.58%	0.59%	0.59%
Performance fee	-	-	1.49%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	115.8	121.3	115.7
Lowest share price (p)	106.3	111.2	94.77

+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. The operating charge includes charges for the underlying funds held.

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 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.08.23	group 1	final	1.864	-	1.864	1.246
31.08.23	group 2	final	0.934	0.930	1.864	1.246

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 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023

Financial statements - True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital losses	2		(22,583)		(21,823)
Revenue	3	22,211		12,132	
Expenses	4	(4,261)		(3,343)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(1)		-	
Net revenue before taxation		17,949		8,789	
Taxation	5	(662)		-	
Net revenue after taxation			17,287		8,789
Total deficit before distributions			(5,296)		(13,034)
Distributions	6		(17,303)		(8,796)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(22,599)		(21,830)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 April 2023

	2023		2022	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		900,245		683,448
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	404,640		309,928	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(111,575)		(81,132)	
		293,065		228,796
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(22,599)		(21,830)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		19,681		9,831
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		1,190,392		900,245

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		1,185,877	817,875
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	9,837	14,866
Cash and bank balances	8	3,680	71,112
Total assets		1,199,394	903,853
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(9,002)	(3,608)
Total liabilities		(9,002)	(3,608)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		1,190,392	900,245

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2023

1. Accounting policies

   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital losses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – realised losses	(22,755)	(21,840)
Currency gains/(losses)	97	(32)
Rebates from collective investment schemes	75	48
Transaction charges	-	1
Net capital losses	(22,583)	(21,823)

3. Revenue

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-Interest distributions from overseas funds	5,332	3,572
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	4,969	3,543
Interest distributions	4,408	2,682
Interest on debt securities from overseas collective investment schemes	6,062	2,138
Interest on debt securities	904	161
Bank interest	479	16
Rebates from collective investment schemes	57	20
Total revenue	22,211	12,132

4. Expenses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	4,261	3,343
Total expenses	4,261	3,343

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 £14,301 inclusive of VAT (2022: £12,600 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	662	-
Total taxation (note 5b)	662	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2022: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2022: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	17,949	8,789
Corporation tax @ 20%	3,590	1,758
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(994)	(709)
Overseas revenue	(1,067)	(715)
Utilised excess management expenses	(882)	(325)
Unrealised gains on non reporting offshore funds	-	(19)
Taxable income charge in capital	15	10
Total taxation (note 5a)	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:

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	19,681	9,831
	19,681	9,831
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	1,045	424
Amounts added on issue of shares	(3,423)	(1,459)
Total net distributions	17,303	8,796

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	17,287	8,789
Undistributed revenue brought forward	3	-
Corporation tax	15	10
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(2)	(3)
Distributions	17,303	8,796

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

7. Debtors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	9,531	5,903
Corporation tax	-	41
Sales awaiting settlement	-	8,724
Accrued revenue	282	185
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	24	13
Total debtors	9,837	14,866

8. Cash and bank balances	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	3,680	71,112
Total cash and bank balances	3,680	71,112

9. Other creditors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	2,106	1,524
Purchases awaiting settlement	6,020	1,782
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	398	302
Corporation tax payable	478	-
Total other creditors	9,002	3,608

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2022: 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	788,996,698
Total shares issued in the year	367,911,821
Total shares cancelled in the year	(101,061,979)
Closing shares in issue	1,055,846,540

For the year ended 30 April 2023, 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.

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 2023

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 decreased from 112.7p to 111.6p as at 25 August 2023. 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*
2023	£000s	£000s
Bonds	57,351	57,351
Collective Investment Schemes	757,756	757,756
Total	815,107	815,107

	Purchases before transaction costs	Purchases after transaction costs*
2022	£000s	£000s
Bonds	25,497	25,497
Collective Investment Schemes	300,546	300,546
Total	326,043	326,043

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

14. Transaction costs (continued)

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

2022	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	2,105	2,105
Collective Investment Schemes	131,447	131,447
Total	133,552	133,552

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2022: 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 0.08% (2022: 0.11%).

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 2023

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 2023, 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 £59,294,000 (2022: £40,894,000).

(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*
2023	£000s
US dollar	39,978
Total foreign currency exposure	39,978

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2022	£000s
US dollar	35,554
Total foreign currency exposure	35,554

At 30 April 2023, 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 £1,999,000 (2022: £1,778,000).

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

(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 2023

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 2023, 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 £159,000 (2022: £81,000).

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
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

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2022	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
UK sterling	71,112	-	35,301	761,886	(3,608)	864,691
US dollar	-	-	-	35,554	-	35,554
	71,112	-	35,301	797,440	(3,608)	900,245

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause 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 Portfolio statement.

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 2023

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	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	788,863
Observable market data	397,014
Unobservable data	-
	1,185,877

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2022
	£000s
Quoted prices	470,132
Observable market data	347,743
Unobservable data	-
	817,875

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 April 2023

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 April 2023, during this year True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth (formerly True Potential Growth Fund) returned -0.2% (data source Bloomberg).

Over the period, world equities delivered 2.6% as equities rebound from the lows in September (2022). US inflation peaked at a 40-year high but importantly started to trend lower allowing investors to price in the prospect of smaller interest rate hikes in the future from the Federal Reserve. US economic growth continued to remain resilient as consumers continued to spend excess savings while tight labour markets forced wages higher. The Growth Fund was modestly underweight equities throughout the period, although closed the underweight in January.

The Fund benefited from holding a modest overweight to UK equities throughout the year which outperformed global equities by +3.4% in Sterling terms. The UK benefited from having a higher relative weighting towards Energy stocks which rallied during the year (+25%) as prices were squeezed higher with demand and supply imbalances exacerbated following the Russia invasion of Ukraine. A modest overweight to Japanese equities (+11%, local terms) also contributed positively to performance as attractive valuations and an improved economic outlook following the reopening from Covid lockdowns as well as Japanese Yen weakness helping to boost returns from the region. The Fund also benefited from having a small underweight to Emerging Market equities. Chinese equities saw high levels of volatility as a result of initially very restrictive Covid lockdown measures, thereby limiting economic activity, to a sudden relaxation of restrictions in Q4 2022. The Artemis Global EM Fund (+0.6%) outperformed both the EM index and Baillie Gifford EM Growth Fund by being underweight Chinese technology and consumer discretionary names and overweight Brazil and Turkey.

The Growth Fund held an underweight to fixed income assets and underweight to duration which was additive as the global government and corporate bonds fell in the first six months of the period. The Fund benefited from being overweight Emerging Market Debt Local Currency (L&G EM Government Local currency Fund, -1.5% GBP terms) and outperformed most fixed income assets as it benefited from cheap valuations, short duration and strong performance from the commodity-linked underlying issuers such as Brazil. The allocation to the Allianz Strategic Bond Fund (-7.9% GBP terms) was a drag on performance as it's long duration and short UK inflation linked bonds disappointed.

Within Alternative assets the two Trend strategies, AQR Managed Futures and Goldman Sachs Alternative Trend delivered positive returns over the 12 months, +4.2% and +6.9% respectively. Both strategies benefitted from being short fixed income and short equities. The UBS Currency Allocation Return Strategy was down -7.5% with the long Japanese Yen position and short US dollar being the largest detractor to performance.

Gold delivered positive returns of +4.9% in local terms as strong central bank buying from the likes of China helped a strong recovery in the last 6 months of the period.

The overweight to the US dollar relative to the Pound in the first 6 months of the year was additive given the Pound fell -8.7% against the US dollar during period. However, sterling recovered in the last 6 months of the year +9.6% which was a headwind to the Fund despite reducing the US dollar overweight. Xtrackers US High Yield ESG was also introduced during the year as a more cost-effective vehicle to access US High Yield bonds.

Sub-Investment Activities

Over the course of the last 12-months, the Sub-Fund has evolved and remained focused on diversification, mitigating risk and maximising expected returns.

In May the iShares MSCI World Minimum Volatility strategy was introduced. The factor is exposed to defensive stocks that exhibit low volatility which typically does well towards the end of an economic cycle. Throughout the year we continued to increase the strategy as inflation pushed higher and global growth deteriorated.

Throughout the year we continued to rotate from stocks that had high valuations and most sensitive to higher interest rates. As part of this strategy the allocation to the iShares Core S&P 500 was reduced and recycled into the iShares Core S&P 500 Equal Weighted ETF. The Baillie Gifford European Growth Fund was also reduced for the same reason.

The HSBC FTSE 250 Index Fund holding was sold in May with the proceeds switched to the HSBC FTSE All Share Fund on the expectation that company earnings would be more vulnerable for UK domestic companies given the deterioration in UK economic outlook and rising cost pressures. Rotating into the FTSE All Share increases the allocation to larger international businesses that generate the majority of revenues globally and are more insulated from the UK domestic economy.

The allocation to L&G Emerging Market Sovereign debt local currency Fund (EMDLC) was also increased, rotating from the L&G Emerging Market Sovereign debt US dollar denominated Fund. EMDLC fundamentals were relatively robust, and we expected the asset class to withstand pressures from higher US interest rates given Latin America countries raised interest rates early in 2021 to ensure inflation was brought back to target. Higher real yields, solid fundamentals and shorter duration profile presented a compelling opportunity to overweight the asset class.

During the year the L&G Global Inflation Linked Fund and Lyxor US TIPS Index ETF were initially reduced given the growing prospect of higher real yields as the Federal Reserve became more hawkish in their rhetoric. In October our return expectations from the asset class became more optimistic following the sharp rise in US real yields to close to 2%.

Three active funds were sold out of during the year which included, UBS Asian High Yield, UBS Currency Allocation Strategy and GS Alternatives Trend. The UBS Asian High Yield Fund was sold as the asset class performance and volatility decoupled from Global High Yield and reflects the destress in the asset class. The UBS Currency Allocation Fund was sold after failing to achieve its return targets and has delivered disappointing risk-adjusted returns. The GS Alternatives Trend fund performed exceptionally well in 2022 but the Fund was sold as the macro environment changed from inflation to disinflation. The proceeds were allocated to a new holding, the SEI Liquid Alternatives Fund, which looks to replicate the returns from a model portfolio of (public) hedge-funds. The fund is part 'Trend' following and part relative-value equities.

Other additions were the Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond Index GBP Hedged ETF and the iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+yr GBP hedged ETF which are both long dated bonds that can be used to increase the overall portfolio duration.

Investment strategy and outlook

The economic cycle is exposed to an overly strong contraction in credit conditions, led by high interest rates in the US, long after the peak in the inflation cycle. The Federal Reserve (US central bank) have likely completed their interest rate cycle. The next move will be an interest rate cut, but the pricing of that remains vulnerable to being 'pushed out' rather than 'priced out'.

The path of headline US inflation over the last 9 months is further support for pause to further adjustments to interest rates from the Federal Reserve. Core and headline US inflation, as well as the favoured Average Hourly Earnings wage measure, are all likely to fall

further over the next quarter. All of these measures are now below the current interest rate in the US. Disinflation continues but is hampered by US-centric estimates of rental inflation, which suggests stronger inflation than is actually the case.

Survey-based data across the US economy continues to indicate a substantial slowing in activity ahead. However, expectations continue to reflect more pessimism than realised data. There is little evidence of any labour market weakness that would worry policy makers. The widening fiscal deficit in the US continues to support this economic cycle.

Amidst the focus on valuations and the cycle, an earnings recession continues in the US. The contraction in earnings growth is expected to trough this quarter. Expectations for near double-digit earnings growth from Q4 this year remains optimistic. Earnings expectations for 2024 are now being revised lower.

The inflation cycles across Europe and the UK are dominated by energy effects and will soon see material falls in year-on-year measures. However, the growth impulse (UK in particular) is considerably weaker than the US. The growth input from China is critical for continental Europe, in particular, but there remains some doubt on whether the Chinese 'reopening' can surprise anywhere near as much as Western economies did through 2021. The 6 consecutive months of contraction in Chinese import measures suggests domestic demand is still weak and growth remains dependent upon easy credit.

The Fund is cautiously positioned within equities, reflecting the deteriorating economic backdrop. There is a preference for favouring US equities where the 'quality' factor can be accessed. Furthermore, the Japanese stock market is now directing public companies to indicate how P/B ratios can be improved, to the benefit of shareholders. The Fund has increased its overweight to Japanese equities given the improved outlook.

The Fund is now modestly overweight fixed income on the expectation of broader disinflation and a material slowdown in real growth through 2023. Opportunities remain within index-linked bonds and proxies, such as gold, which should benefit should the Federal Reserve be forced to pivot and follow market pricing for policy rates.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2023

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

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	66,817
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	41,636
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	38,337
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	36,477
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	31,548
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	22,095
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Market IMI UCITS ETF	20,946
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - FTSE All-Share Index Fund	20,595
Xtrackers MSCI World Value UCITS ETF	18,810
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	18,378
Subtotal	315,639
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	465,647

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
Xtrackers S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	56,479
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	23,391
HSBC Multi Factor Worldwide Equity UCITS ETF	18,275
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	11,117
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	10,234
iShares S&P 500 GBP Hedged UCITS ETF	9,997
Lyxor Core MSCI Japan DR UCITS ETF	9,800
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	9,422
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	8,815
Goldman Sachs Alternative Trend Portfolio Fund	7,616
Subtotal	165,146
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the year	224,105

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities Government Bonds 0.76% (0.76%)			
Government Bonds 0.76% (0.76%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.875% 22/10/2029	£395,905	334	0.05
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	£6,201,548	3,746	0.57
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/09/2034	£856,569	914	0.14
Total Government Bonds		4,994	0.76
Total Debt Securities		4,994	0.76
Collective Investment Schemes 95.66% (89.57%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 28.44% (30.47%)			
Allianz UK & European Investment Funds - Allianz Strategic Bond Fund	1,934,241	1,904	0.29
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund	6,008,910	10,034	1.52
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - Emerging Markets Growth Fund	1,177,905	9,959	1.51
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - European Fund	288,945	7,703	1.16
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - FTSE All-Share Index Fund	10,846,088	79,686	12.05
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Japan Index Fund	16,875,052	24,351	3.68
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Pacific Index Fund	3,099,130	15,567	2.35
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	28,345,787	18,538	2.80
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond USD Index Fund	7,423,199.18	4,615	0.70
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	9,028,109	5,089	0.77
Legal & General Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	17,615,664	10,510	1.59
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	58,244	131	0.02
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		188,087	28.44
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 67.22% (59.10%)			
AQR Managed Futures UCITS Fund	37,399	4,768	0.72
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	25,064,050	25,064	3.79
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	6,886,558	31,134	4.71
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Market IMI UCITS ETF	1,253,075	29,472	4.46
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	6,412,689	39,457	5.97
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	12,467,620	88,109	13.32
iShares Edge MSCI Europe Value Factor UCITS ETF	2,846,044	18,969	2.87
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	729,002	33,673	5.09
iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF	1,759,987	8,805	1.33
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	10,151,312	40,575	6.13
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	7,708,639	37,977	5.74
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+ year UCITS ETF	708,992	2,618	0.40
Lyxor Core MSCI Japan DR UCITS ETF	418,229	5,545	0.84
Lyxor Core US TIPS DR UCITS ETF	53,607	5,598	0.85

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes - 91.37% (72.52%) (continued)			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes - 71.62% (53.30%) (continued)			
SEI Liquid Alternative Fund	400,791	5,242	0.79
Vanguard Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	368,005	8,587	1.30
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	457,329	11,059	1.67
Xtrackers MSCI World Value UCITS ETF	1,156,876	34,394	5.20
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	1,365,451	13,527	2.04
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		444,573	67.22
Total Collective Investment Schemes		632,660	95.66
Exchange Traded Commodities 1.91% (1.80%)			
iShares Physical Gold	409,970	12,631	1.91
Portfolio of investments		650,285	98.33
Other net assets		11,033	1.67
Total net assets		661,318	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 2022.

SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

as at 30 April 2023

	30 April 2023		30 April 2022	
Credit breakdown*	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Investments of investment grade	4,994	0.76	3,377	0.76
Total bonds	4,994	0.76	3,377	0.76
Collective Investment Schemes	632,660	95.66	395,472	89.57
Exchange Traded Commodities	12,631	1.91	7,955	1.80
Total value of investments	650,285	98.33	406,804	92.13

* 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.

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		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	120.15	119.67	95.61
Return before operating charges*	0.47	1.22	24.71
Operating charges	(0.68)	(0.74)	(0.65)
Return after operating charges*	(0.21)	0.48	24.06
Distributions+	(2.01)	(1.25)	-
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	2.01	1.25	-
Closing net asset value per share	119.94	120.15	119.67
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	(0.17%)	0.40%	25.16%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	661,318	441,560	266,970
Closing number of shares	551,393,233	367,516,325	223,093,958
Operating charges++	0.58%	0.60%	0.59%
Performance fee	-	-	1.81%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	123.4	127.7	120.3
Lowest share price (p)	111.7	115.3	93.2

+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. The OCF has been annualised.

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 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.08.23	group 1	final	2.007	-	2.007	1.245
31.08.23	group 2	final	0.935	1.072	2.007	1.245

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 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023

Financial statements - True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital losses	2		(5,034)		(6,537)
Revenue	3	11,339		5,283	
Expenses	4	(2,175)		(1,470)	
Net revenue before taxation		9,164		3,813	
Taxation	5	-		-	
Net revenue after taxation			9,164		3,813
Total return/ (deficit) before distributions			4,130		(2,724)
Distributions	6		(9,172)		(3,813)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(5,042)		(6,537)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 April 2023

	2023		2022	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		441,560		266,970
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	280,847		210,501	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(67,113)		(33,950)	
		213,734		176,551
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(5,042)		(6,537)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		11,066		4,576
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		661,318		441,560

Balance Sheet
as at 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		650,285	406,804
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	10,421	5,634
Cash and bank balances	8	8,727	31,667
Total assets		669,433	444,105
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(8,115)	(2,545)
Total liabilities		(8,115)	(2,545)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		661,318	441,560

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2023

1. Accounting policies

   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital losses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – realised losses	(5,113)	(6,531)
Currency gains/(losses)	32	(23)
Rebates from collective investment schemes	47	16
Transaction charges	-	1
Net capital losses	(5,034)	(6,537)

3. Revenue

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-Interest distributions from overseas funds	3,617	1,740
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	3,297	2,048
Interest distributions	1,520	868
Interest on debt securities from overseas collective investment schemes	2,518	598
Interest on debt securities	145	6
Bank interest	206	6
Rebates from collective investment schemes	36	17
Total revenue	11,339	5,283

4. Expenses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	2,175	1,470
Total expenses	2,175	1,470

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 £14,301 inclusive of VAT (2022: £12,600 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2023	2022
	£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 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2022: lower)than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2022: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	9,164	3,813
Corporation tax @ 20%	1,833	763
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(660)	(409)
Overseas revenue	(723)	(348)
Excess management expenses	(459)	(9)
Taxable income charge in capital	9	3
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 £218,122 (2022: £677,500).

6. Distributions

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

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	11,066	4,576
	11,066	4,576
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	693	186
Amounts added on issue of shares	(2,587)	(949)
Total net distributions	9,172	3,813

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	9,164	3,813
Undistributed revenue brought forward	3	-
Marginal tax relief	9	3
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(4)	(3)
Distributions	9,172	3,813

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

7. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	10,374	3,363
Sales awaiting settlement	-	2,246
Accrued revenue	31	18
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	16	7
Total debtors	10,421	5,634

8. Cash and bank balances

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	8,727	31,667
Total cash and bank balances	8,727	31,667

9. Other creditors

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	1,172	1,659
Purchases awaiting settlement	6,730	741
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	213	145
Total accrued expenses	213	145
Total other creditors	8,115	2,545

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2022: 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	367,516,325
Total shares issued in the year	241,372,158
Total shares cancelled in the year	(57,495,250)
Closing shares in issue	551,393,233

For the year ended 30 April 2023, 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 2023

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 decreased from 120.0p to at 119.8p as at 25 August 2023. 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*
2023	£000s	£000s
Bonds	17,555	17,555
Collective Investment Schemes	448,092	448,092
Total	465,647	465,647

	Purchases before transaction costs	Purchases after transaction costs*
2022	£000s	£000s
Bonds	2,850	2,850
Collective Investment Schemes	192,664	192,664
Total	195,514	195,514

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

14. Transaction costs (continued)

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

2022	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Bonds	460	460
Collective Investment Schemes	43,072	43,072
Total	43,532	43,532

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchases and sale of investments during the year (2022: 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 0.08% (2022: 0.11%).

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 2023

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 2023*, 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 £32,514,000 (2022: £20,340,000).

(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:

2023	Total net foreign currency exposure* £000s
US dollar	24,587
Total foreign currency exposure	24,587

2022	Total net foreign currency exposure* £000s
Euro	1
US dollar	16,094
Total foreign currency exposure	16,095

At 30 April 2023, 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 £1,229,000 (2022: £805,000).

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

(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 2023

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 2023, 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 £19,000 (2022: £9,000).

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
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

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2022	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Euro	1	-	-	-	-	1
UK sterling	31,666	-	3,377	392,967	(2,545)	425,465
US dollar	-	-	-	16,094	-	16,094
	31,667	-	3,377	409,061	(2,545)	441,560

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause 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 2023

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	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	427,125
Observable market data	223,160
Unobservable data	-
	650,285

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2022
	£000s
Quoted prices	239,511
Observable market data	167,293
Unobservable data	-
	406,804

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 April 2023

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 April 2023. Over this year True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive (formerly True Potential Aggressive Fund) returned -0.1% (data source Bloomberg).

Over the period, world equities delivered 2.6% as equities rebound from the lows in September (2022). US inflation peaked at a 40-year high but importantly started to trend lower allowing investors to price in the prospect of smaller interest rate hikes in the future from the Federal Reserve. US economic growth continued to remain resilient as consumers continued to spend excess savings while tight labour markets forced wages higher. The Aggressive Fund was modestly underweight equities throughout the period, although closed the underweight in January.

The Fund benefited from holding a modest overweight to UK equities throughout the year which outperformed global equities by +3.4% in Sterling terms. The UK benefited from having a higher relative weighting towards Energy stocks which rallied during the year (+25%) as prices were squeezed higher with demand and supply imbalances exacerbated following the Russia invasion of Ukraine. A modest overweight to Japanese equities (+11%, local terms) also contributed positively to performance as attractive valuations and an improved economic outlook following the reopening from Covid lockdowns as well as Japanese Yen weakness helping to boost returns from the region. The Fund also benefited from having a small underweight to Emerging Market equities. Chinese equities saw high levels of volatility as a result of initially very restrictive Covid lockdown measures, thereby limiting economic activity, to a sudden relaxation of restrictions in Q4 2022.

The Artemis Global EM Fund (+0.6%) outperformed both the EM index and Baillie Gifford EM Growth Fund by being underweight Chinese technology and consumer discretionary names and overweight Brazil and Turkey.

True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive (formerly True Potential Aggressive Fund) held an underweight to fixed income assets and underweight to duration which was additive as the global government and corporate bonds fell in the first six months of the period. The Fund benefited from being overweight Emerging Market Debt Local Currency (L&G EM Government Local currency Fund, -1.5% GBP terms) and outperformed most fixed income assets as it benefited from cheap valuations, short duration and strong performance from the commodity-linked underlying issuers such as Brazil.

Within Alternative assets the two Trend strategies, AQR Managed Futures and Goldman Sachs Alternative Trend delivered positive returns over the 12 months, +4.2% and +6.9% respectively. Both strategies benefitted from being short fixed income and short equities. The UBS Currency Allocation Return Strategy was down -7.5% with the long Japanese Yen position and short US dollar being the largest detractor to performance. Gold delivered positive returns of +4.9% in local terms as strong central bank buying from the likes of China helped a strong recovery in the last 6 months of the period.

The overweight to the US dollar relative to the Pound in the first 6 months of the year was additive given the Pound fell -8.7% against the US dollar during period. However, sterling recovered in the last 6 months of the year +9.6% which was a headwind to the Fund despite reducing the US dollar overweight.

Sub-Investment Activities

Over the course of the last 12-months, the Sub-Fund has evolved and remained focused on diversification, mitigating risk and maximising expected returns.

In May the iShares MSCI World Minimum Volatility strategy was introduced. The factor is exposed to defensive stocks that exhibit low volatility which typically does well towards the end of an economic cycle. Throughout the year we continued to increase the strategy as inflation pushed higher and global growth deteriorated.

Throughout the year we continued to rotate from stocks that had high valuations and most sensitive to higher interest rates. As part of this strategy the allocation to the iShares Core S&P 500 was reduced and recycled into the iShares Core S&P 500 Equal Weighted ETF. The Baillie Gifford European Growth Fund was also reduced for the same reason.

The HSBC FTSE 250 Index Fund holding was sold in May with the proceeds switched to the HSBC FTSE All Share Fund on the expectation that company earnings would be more vulnerable for UK domestic companies given the deterioration in UK economic outlook and rising cost pressures. Rotating into the FTSE All Share increases the allocation to larger international businesses that generate the majority of revenues globally and are more insulated from the UK domestic economy.

The allocation to L&G Emerging Market Sovereign debt local currency Fund (EMDLC) was also increased, rotating from the L&G Emerging Market Sovereign debt US dollar denominated Fund. EMDLC fundamentals were relatively robust, and we expected the asset class to withstand pressures from higher US interest rates given Latin America countries raised interest rates early in 2021 to ensure inflation was brought back to target. Higher real yields, solid fundamentals and shorter duration profile presented a compelling opportunity to overweight the asset class.

Three active funds were sold out of during the year which included, UBS Asian High Yield, UBS Currency Allocation Strategy and GS Alternatives Trend. The UBS Asian High Yield Fund was sold as the asset class performance and volatility decoupled from Global High Yield and reflects the destress in the asset class. The UBS Currency Allocation Fund was sold after failing to achieve its return targets and has delivered disappointing risk-adjusted returns. The GS Alternatives Trend fund performed exceptionally well in 2022 but the Fund was sold as the macro environment changed from inflation to disinflation. The proceeds were allocated to a new holding, the SEI Liquid Alternatives Fund, which looks to replicate the returns from a model portfolio of (public) hedge-funds. The fund is part 'Trend' following and part relative-value equities.

Xtrackers US High Yield ESG was also introduced during the year as a more cost-effective vehicle to access US High Yield bonds.

Investment strategy and outlook

The economic cycle is exposed to an overly strong contraction in credit conditions, led by high interest rates in the US, long after the peak in the inflation cycle. The Federal Reserve (US central bank) have likely completed their interest rate cycle. The next move will be an interest rate cut, but the pricing of that remains vulnerable to being 'pushed out' rather than 'priced out'.

The path of headline US inflation over the last 9 months is further support for pause to further adjustments to interest rates from the Federal Reserve. Core and headline US inflation, as well as the favoured Average Hourly Earnings wage measure, are all likely to fall further over the next

quarter. All of these measures are now below the current interest rate in the US. Disinflation continues but is hampered by US-centric estimates of rental inflation, which suggests stronger inflation than is actually the case.

Survey-based data across the US economy continues to indicate a substantial slowing in activity ahead. However, expectations continue to reflect more pessimism than realised data. There is little evidence of any labour market weakness that would worry policy makers. The widening fiscal deficit in the US continues to support this economic cycle.

Amidst the focus on valuations and the cycle, an earnings recession continues in the US. The contraction in earnings growth is expected to trough this quarter. Expectations for near double-digit earnings growth from Q4 this year remains optimistic. Earnings expectations for 2024 are now being revised lower.

The inflation cycles across Europe and the UK are dominated by energy effects and will soon see material falls in year-on-year measures. However, the growth impulse (UK in particular) is considerably weaker than the US. The growth input from China is critical for continental Europe, in particular, but there remains some doubt on whether the Chinese 'reopening' can surprise anywhere near as much as Western economies did through 2021. The 6 consecutive months of contraction in Chinese import measures suggests domestic demand is still weak and growth remains dependent upon easy credit.

The Fund is cautiously positioned within equities, reflecting the deteriorating economic backdrop. There is a preference for favouring US equities where the 'quality' factor can be accessed. Furthermore, the Japanese stock market is now directing public companies to indicate how P/B ratios can be improved, to the benefit of shareholders. The Fund has increased its overweight to Japanese equities given the improved outlook.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2023

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

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	71,266
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	42,605
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	34,658
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - FTSE All-Share Index Fund	33,197
Xtrackers MSCI World Value UCITS ETF	20,495
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Market IMI UCITS ETF	20,059
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	17,528
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	16,540
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Japan Index Fund	10,480
iShares III - iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF	10,000
Subtotal	276,828
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	338,439

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
Xtrackers S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	49,127
HSBC Multi Factor Worldwide Equity UCITS ETF	16,237
iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	10,786
iShares S&P 500 GBP Hedged UCITS ETF	9,428
Lyxor Core MSCI Japan DR UCITS ETF	8,383
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	4,219
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - American Index Fund	4,129
UBS Lux Bond SICAV - Asian High Yield	4,079
iShares III - iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF	3,929
UBS Investor Selection - Currency Allocation Return Strategy U-B-accumulation	3,249
Subtotal	113,566
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the year	140,915

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes - 96.20% (95.42%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes - 30.60% (32.10%)			
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund	5,971,684	9,971	1.90
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - Emerging Markets Growth Fund	1,227,468	10,377	1.98
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - European Fund	318,527	8,492	1.62
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - FTSE All-Share Index Fund	12,506,024	91,882	17.55
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Japan Index Fund	15,540,535	22,425	4.28
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - Pacific Index Fund	2,343,412	11,771	2.25
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	7,930,345	5,186	0.99
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	62,724	141	0.03
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		160,245	30.60
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes - 65.60% (63.32%)			
AQR Managed Futures UCITS Fund	16,283	2,076	0.40
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	4,025,000	4,025	0.77
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	879,358	3,976	0.76
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Market IMI UCITS ETF	1,232,728	28,994	5.54
iShares Core MSCI EMU UCITS ETF	6,074,641	37,377	7.14
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	11,292,607	79,805	15.24
iShares Edge MSCI Europe Value Factor UCITS ETF	2,260,618	15,067	2.88
iShares III - iShares MSCI World Small Cap UCITS ETF	1,847,794	9,244	1.76
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	16,367,315	65,420	12.50
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	3,356,528	16,536	3.16
L&G Global Small Cap Equity Index Fund	707,675	32,687	6.24
Lyxor Core MSCI Japan DR UCITS ETF	259,170	3,436	0.65
SEI Liquid Alternative Fund	138,693	1,814	0.35
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	173,587	4,198	0.80
Xtrackers MSCI World Value UCITS ETF	1,131,876	33,651	6.43
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	518,280	5,135	0.98
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		343,441	65.60
Total Collective Investment Schemes		503,686	96.20
Exchange Traded Commodities - 1.63% (1.35%)			
iShares Physical Gold	276,730	8,526	1.63
Portfolio of investments		512,212	97.83
Other net assets		11,346	2.17
Total net assets		523,558	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 2022.

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.

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		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	125.46	123.69	95.24
Return before operating charges*	0.65	2.51	29.08
Operating charges	(0.69)	(0.74)	(0.63)
Return after operating charges*	(0.04)	1.77	28.45
Distributions+	(1.87)	(1.19)	-
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	1.87	1.19	-
Closing net asset value per share	125.42	125.46	123.69
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	(0.03%)	1.43%	29.87%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	523,558	320,729	174,615
Closing number of shares	417,428,832	255,644,798	141,175,425
Operating charges++	0.56%	0.58%	0.57%
Performance fee	-	-	2.12%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	129.4	133.6	124.4
Lowest share price (p)	115.1	119.1	92.25

+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. The Operating charge includes charges for the underlying funds held.

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 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.08.23	group 1	final	1.868	-	1.868	1.193
31.08.23	group 2	final	0.794	1.074	1.868	1.193

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 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023

Financial statements - True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital losses	2		(994)		(3,211)
Revenue	3	7,628		3,510	
Expenses	4	(1,550)		(989)	
Interest payable and similar charges		-		(1)	
Net revenue before taxation		6,078		2,520	
Taxation	5	-		-	
Net revenue after taxation			6,078		2,520
Total return/ (deficit) before distributions			5,084		(691)
Distributions	6		(6,086)		(2,521)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(1,002)		(3,212)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 April 2023

	2023		2022	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		320,729		174,615
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	236,077		180,349	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(40,044)		(34,073)	
		196,033		146,276
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(1,002)		(3,212)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		7,798		3,050
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		523,558		320,729

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		512,212	310,356
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	6,304	3,757
Cash and bank balances	8	9,062	8,560
Total assets		527,578	322,673
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(4,020)	(1,944)
Total liabilities		(4,020)	(1,944)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		523,558	320,729

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2023

1. Accounting policies

   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital losses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – losses	(1,078)	(3,216)
Currency gains/(losses)	39	(5)
Rebates from collective investment schemes	45	9
Transaction charges	-	1
Net capital losses	(994)	(3,211)

3. Revenue

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-Interest distributions from overseas funds	3,291	1,435
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	3,259	1,887
Interest distributions	279	71
Interest on debt securities from overseas collective investment schemes	642	96
Bank interest	122	2
Rebates from collective investment schemes	35	19
Total revenue	7,628	3,510

4. Expenses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	1,550	989
Total expenses	1,550	989

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 £14,301 inclusive of VAT (2022: £12,600 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2023	2022
	£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 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2022: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2022: 20%)

The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	6,078	2,520
Corporation tax @ 20%	1,216	504
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(652)	(377)
Overseas revenue	(658)	(287)
Excess management expenses	85	160
Unrealised gains on non reporting offshore funds	-	(2)
Taxable income charge in capital	9	2
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 £901,755 (2022: £816,209).

6. Distributions

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

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Final accumulation distribution	7,798	3,050
	7,798	3,050
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	378	179
Amounts added on issue of shares	(2,090)	(708)
Total net distributions	6,086	2,521

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	6,078	2,520
Undistributed revenue brought forward	1	-
Corporation tax charged to capital	9	2
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(2)	(1)
Distributions	6,086	2,521

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

7. Debtors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	6,272	2,088
Sales awaiting settlement	-	1,624
Accrued revenue	15	38
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	17	7
Total debtors	6,304	3,757

8. Cash and bank balances	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	9,062	8,560
Total cash and bank balances	9,062	8,560

9. Other creditors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	1,180	1,194
Purchases awaiting settlement	2,680	650
Accrued expenses:		
Annual management charge	160	100
Total accrued expenses	160	100
Total other creditors	4,020	1,944

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2022: 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	255,644,798
Total shares issued in the year	194,579,344
Total shares cancelled in the year	(32,795,310)
Closing shares in issue	417,428,832

For the year ended 30 April 2023, 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 2023

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 125.4p to 125.7p as at 25 August 2023. 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*
2023	£000s	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	338,439	338,439
Total	338,439	338,439

	Purchases before transaction costs	Purchases after transaction costs*
2022	£000s	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	156,278	156,278
Total	156,278	156,278

	Sales before transaction costs	Sales after transaction costs*
2023	£000s	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	140,915	140,915
Total	140,915	140,915

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

14. Transaction costs (continued)

2022	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs* £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	17,580	17,580
Total	17,580	17,580

*No direct transaction costs were incurred in the purchase and sale of investments during the year (2022: 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 0.07% (2022: 0.11%).

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 2023*, 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 £25,611,000 (2022: £8,611,249).

(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.

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:

2023	Total net foreign currency exposure* £000s
US dollar	9,332
Total foreign currency exposure	9,332

2022	Total net foreign currency exposure* £000s
US dollar	10,612
Total foreign currency exposure	10,612

At 30 April 2023, 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 £467,000 (2022: £531,000).

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

(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 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 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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 Portfolio statement.

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.

	Investment assets
Basis of valuation	2023
	£000s
Quoted prices	344,052
Observable market data	168,160
	512,212

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2022 £000s
Quoted prices	183,669
Observable market data	126,687
	310,356

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.

(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 subfund'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 April 2023, during this year the True Potential Global Managed (formerly True Potential Balanced 5) returned -0.6% (data source Bloomberg).

Over the period, world equities delivered 2.6% as equities rebound from the lows in September (2022). US inflation peaked at a 40-year high but importantly started to trend lower allowing investors to price in the prospect of smaller interest rate hikes in the future from the Federal Reserve. US economic growth continued to remain resilient as consumers continued to spend excess savings while tight labour markets forced wages higher. The Global Managed Fund was modestly underweight equities throughout the period, although closed the underweight in January.

The Fund benefited from holding a modest overweight to UK equities throughout the year which outperformed global equities by +3.4% in Sterling terms. The UK benefited from having a higher relative weighting towards Energy stocks which rallied during the year (+25%) as prices were squeezed higher with demand and supply imbalances exacerbated following the Russia invasion of Ukraine. A modest overweight to Japanese equities (+11%, local terms) also contributed positively to performance as attractive valuations and an improved economic outlook following the reopening from Covid lockdowns as well as Japanese Yen weakness helping to boost returns from the region. The Fund also benefited from having a small underweight to Emerging Market equities . Chinese equities saw high levels of volatility as a result of initially very restrictive Covid lockdown measures, thereby limiting economic activity, to a sudden relaxation of restrictions in Q4 2022.

The Global Managed Fund initially held an underweight to fixed income assets and underweight to duration which was additive as the global government and corporate bonds fell in the first six months of the year (iShares Global Aggregate Bond index fell -6%). In December, the Fund moved to an overweight as inflation started to trend lower which is historically a better environment for positive returns from fixed income assets which has proved to be the case. The Fund benefited from being overweight Emerging

Market Debt Local Currency (L&G EM Government Local currency Fund, -1.5% GBP terms) and outperformed most fixed income assets as it benefited from cheap valuations, short duration and strong performance from the commodity-linked underlying issuers such as Brazil.

Gold delivered positive returns of +4.9% in local terms as strong central bank buying from the likes of China helped a strong recovery in the last 6 months of the period.

The overweight to the US dollar relative to the Pound in the first 6 months of the year was additive given the Pound fell -8.7% against the US dollar during period. However, sterling recovered in the last 6 months of the year +9.6% which was a headwind to the Fund despite reducing the US dollar overweight.

Sub-Investment Activities

Over the course of the last 12-months, the Sub-Fund has evolved and remained focused on diversification, mitigating risk and maximising expected returns.

In May the iShares MSCI World Minimum Volatility strategy was introduced. The factor is exposed to defensive stocks that exhibit low volatility which typically does well towards the end of an economic cycle. Throughout the year we continued to increase the strategy as inflation pushed higher and global growth deteriorated.

Throughout the year we continued to rotate from stocks that had high valuations and most sensitive to higher interest rates. As part of this strategy the allocation to the iShares Core S&P 500 was reduced and recycled into the iShares Core S&P 500 Equal Weighted ETF. The Baillie Gifford European Growth Fund was also reduced for the same reason.

The HSBC FTSE 250 Index Fund holding was sold in May with the proceeds switched to the HSBC FTSE All Share Fund on the expectation that company earnings would be more vulnerable for UK domestic companies given the deterioration in UK economic outlook and rising cost pressures. Rotating into the FTSE All Share increases the allocation to larger international businesses that generate the majority of revenues globally and are more insulated from the UK domestic economy.

The allocation to L&G Emerging Market Sovereign debt local currency Fund (EMDLC) was also increased, rotating from the L&G Emerging Market Sovereign debt US dollar denominated Fund. EMDLC fundamentals were relatively robust, and we expected the asset class to withstand pressures from higher US interest rates given Latin America countries raised interest rates early in 2021 to ensure inflation was brought back to target. Higher real yields, solid fundamentals and shorter duration profile presented a compelling opportunity to overweight the asset class.

During the year the L&G Global Inflation Linked Fund was initially trimmed given the growing prospect of higher real yields as the Federal Reserve became more hawkish in their rhetoric. In October our return expectations from the asset class became more optimistic following the sharp rise in US real yields to close to 2%.

Xtrackers US High Yield ESG was also introduced during the year as a more cost-effective vehicle to access US High Yield bonds.

Investment strategy and outlook

The economic cycle is exposed to an overly strong contraction in credit conditions, led by high interest rates in the US, long after the peak in the inflation cycle. The Federal Reserve (US central bank) have likely completed their interest rate cycle. The next move will be an interest rate cut, but the pricing of that remains vulnerable to being 'pushed out' rather than 'priced out'.

The path of headline US inflation over the last 9 months is further support for pause to further adjustments to interest rates from the Federal Reserve. Core and headline US inflation, as well as the favoured Average Hourly Earnings wage measure, are all likely to fall further over the next quarter. All of these measures are now below the current interest rate in the US. Disinflation continues but is hampered by US-centric estimates of rental inflation, which suggests stronger inflation than is actually the case.

Survey-based data across the US economy continues to indicate a substantial slowing in activity ahead. However, expectations continue to reflect more pessimism than realised data. There is little evidence of any labour market weakness that would worry policy makers. The widening fiscal deficit in the US continues to support this economic cycle.

Amidst the focus on valuations and the cycle, an earnings recession continues in the US. The contraction in earnings growth is expected to trough this quarter. Expectations for near double-digit earnings growth from Q4 this year remains optimistic. Earnings expectations for 2024 are now being revised lower.

The inflation cycles across Europe and the UK are dominated by energy effects and will soon see material falls in year-on-year measures. However, the growth impulse (UK in particular) is considerably weaker than the US. The growth input from China is critical for continental Europe, in particular, but there remains some doubt on whether the Chinese 'reopening' can surprise anywhere near as much as Western economies did through 2021. The 6 consecutive months of contraction in Chinese import measures suggests domestic demand is still weak and growth remains dependent upon easy credit.

The Fund is cautiously positioned within equities, reflecting the deteriorating economic backdrop. There is a preference for favouring US equities where the 'quality' factor can be accessed. Furthermore, the Japanese stock market is now directing public companies to indicate how P/B ratios can be improved, to the benefit of shareholders. The Fund has increased its overweight to Japanese equities given the improved outlook.

The Fund is now modestly overweight fixed income on the expectation of broader disinflation and a material slowdown in real growth through 2023. Opportunities remain within index-linked bonds and proxies, such as gold, which should benefit should the Federal Reserve be forced to pivot and follow market pricing for policy rates.

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 30 April 2023

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

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	57,213
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	45,557
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	37,020
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	31,052
Legal & General Global Inflation Linked Bond Index Fund	26,850
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	16,320
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	16,260
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	15,987
Legal & General Global Emerging Markets Index Fund	15,035
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	10,951
Subtotal	272,245
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	360,914

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
Xtrackers S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	40,717
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	19,232
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	11,934
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	11,295
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	10,951
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	9,958
UK Treasury Gilt 5% 07/03/2025	7,481
UBS Fund Solutions - Bloomberg Barclays US Liquid Corporates UCITS	7,228
Legal & General Global Inflation Linked Bond Index Fund	6,333
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	4,022
Subtotal	129,151
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the year	144,576

Portfolio statement

as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities - 3.73% (3.73%)			
Government Bonds - 3.73% (3.73%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.875% 22/10/2029	£7,326,191	6,187	0.92
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 22/07/2047	£9,189,006	5,551	0.82
UK Treasury Gilt 2.25% 07/09/2023	£2,313,146	2,296	0.34
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/09/2034	£6,391,064	6,815	1.01
UK Treasury Gilt 5% 07/03/2025	£4,262,869	4,332	0.64
Total Government Bonds		25,181	3.73
Total Debt Securities		25,181	3.73
Collective Investment Schemes - 93.84% (81.33%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes - 48.43% (47.65%)			
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Local Currency Index Fund	28,712,815	18,778	2.79
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond USD Index Fund	10,555,166	6,562	0.97
Legal & General European	8,396,270	49,899	7.41
Legal & General Global 100 Index Trust	1,350,390	4,085	0.61
Legal & General Global Emerging Markets Index Fund	54,055,648	40,769	6.05
Legal & General Global Inflation Linked Bond Index Fund	45,609,190	27,174	4.03
Legal & General International Index Trust	9,876,732	21,008	3.12
Legal & General Japan Index Trust	40,399,554	30,591	4.54
Legal & General Pacific Index Trust	6,081,685	13,142	1.95
Legal & General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	37,917,237	21,374	3.17
Legal & General Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	20,456,560	12,204	1.81
Legal & General UK 100 Index Trust	11,646,413	33,577	4.98
Legal & General UK Index Trust	7,764,668	29,498	4.38
Legal & General UK Mid Cap Index Fund	10,070,923	5,994	0.89
Legal & General US Index Trust	1,326,936	11,643	1.73
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		326,298	48.43
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 45.41% (33.68%)			
BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	25,086,055	25,086	3.72
iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	23,089,876	104,389	15.49
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	11,260,328	79,577	11.81
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	6,113,601	24,436	3.63
iShares S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	6,241,269	30,748	4.56
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+ year UCITS ETF	2,708,099	10,001	1.49
L&G Global Small Cap Equity Index Fund	5,615,126	7,464	1.11
Xtrackers ESG USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	450,538	10,895	1.62
Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF	1,345,175	13,326	1.98
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		305,922	45.41

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 April 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Total Collective Investment Schemes		632,220	93.84
Exchange Traded Commodities 2.17% (1.70%)			
iShares Physical Gold	473,939	14,602	2.17
Portfolio of investments		672,003	99.74
Other net assets		1,731	0.26
Total net assets		673,734	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 2022.

SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

as at 30 April 2023

	30 April 2023		30 April 2022	
	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Credit breakdown*				
Investments of investment grade	25,181	3.73	19,743	3.73
Total bonds	25,181	3.73	19,743	3.73
Collective Investment Schemes	632,220	93.84	430,294	81.33
Exchange Traded Commodities	14,602	2.17	9,004	1.70
Total value of investments	672,003	99.74	459,041	86.76

* 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.

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		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	121.98	122.00	103.35
Return before operating charges*	(0.23)	0.38	19.01
Operating charges	(0.39)	(0.40)	(0.36)
Return after operating charges*	(0.62)	(0.02)	18.65
Distributions+	(2.16)	(1.62)	(1.39)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	2.16	1.62	1.39
Closing net asset value per share	121.36	121.98	122.00
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	(0.51%)	(0.02%)	18.05%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	673,734	529,120	400,590
Closing number of shares	555,149,821	433,771,272	328,358,918
Operating charges++	0.33%	0.32%	0.32%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	124.2	129.7	122.5
Lowest share price (p)	114.0	119.3	101.4

+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. The operating charge includes charges for the underlying funds held.

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 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
28.02.23	group 1	interim	1.316	-	1.316	1.054
28.02.23	group 2	interim	0.701	0.615	1.316	1.054
31.08.23	group 1	final	0.842	-	0.842	0.566
31.08.23	group 2	final	0.366	0.476	0.842	0.566

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 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2022 to 31 October 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 November 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 November 2022 to 30 April 2023

Financial statements - True Potential Global Managed

Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital losses	2		(10,826)		(9,393)
Revenue	3	12,817		7,580	
Expenses	4	(1,297)		(1,049)	
Net revenue before taxation		11,520		6,531	
Taxation	5	(1,023)		(439)	
Net revenue after taxation			10,497		6,092
Total deficit before distributions			(329)		(3,301)
Distributions	6		(10,505)		(6,091)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(10,834)		(9,392)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 30 April 2023

	2023		2022	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		529,120		400,590
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	167,021		152,675	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(22,733)		(21,228)	
		144,288		131,447
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(10,834)		(9,392)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		11,160		6,475
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		673,734		529,120

Balance Sheet
as at 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		672,003	459,041
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	1,102	5,150
Cash and bank balances	8	3,586	67,109
Total assets		676,691	531,300
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	9	(2,957)	(2,180)
Total liabilities		(2,957)	(2,180)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		673,734	529,120

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2023

1. Accounting policies

   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital losses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – losses	(10,868)	(9,354)
Currency gains/(losses)	13	(40)
Rebates from collective investment schemes	29	-
Transaction charges	-	1
Net capital losses	(10,826)	(9,393)

3. Revenue

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-interest distributions from overseas funds	1,212	724
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	5,223	3,612
Unfranked Investment Income	65	54
Interest distribution	2,351	1,653
Interest distributions from overseas collective investment schemes	3,125	1,478
Interest on debt securities	422	44
Bank interest	419	15
Total revenue	12,817	7,580

4. Expenses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	1,297	1,049
Total expenses	1,297	1,049

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 £14,301inclusive of VAT (2022: £12,600 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	1,023	439
Total taxation (note 5b)	1,023	439

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2022: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2022: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	11,520	6,531
Corporation tax @ 20%	2,304	1,306
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(1,045)	(722)
Overseas revenue	(242)	(145)
Taxable income charge in capital	6	-
Total taxation (note 5a)	1,023	439

6. Distributions

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

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Interim accumulation distribution	6,485	4,020
Final accumulation distribution	4,675	2,455
	11,160	6,475
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	109	63
Amounts added on issue of shares	(764)	(447)
Total net distributions	10,505	6,091

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	10,497	6,092
Undistributed revenue brought forward	3	2
Marginal tax relief	5	-
Undistributed revenue carried forward	-	(3)
Distributions	10,505	6,091

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

7. Debtors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	976	810
Sales awaiting settlement	-	4,233
Accrued revenue	120	99
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	6	-
Recoverable income tax	-	8
Total debtors	1,102	5,150

8. Cash and bank balances	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Cash and bank balances	3,586	67,109
Total cash and bank balances	3,586	67,109

9. Other creditors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	997	324
Purchases awaiting settlement	1,350	1,574
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	120	96
Corporation tax payable	490	186
Total other creditors	2,957	2,180

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, there are no commitments or contingent liabilities (2022: 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	433,771,272
Total shares issued in the year	140,466,001
Total shares cancelled in the year	(19,087,452)
Closing shares in issue	555,149,821

For the year ended 30 April 2023, 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 2023

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 decreased from 121.3p to 120.7p as at 25 August 2023. 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
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

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Other Expenses		Purchases after transaction costs
2022	£000s	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s
Bonds*	13,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,187
Collective Investment Schemes	138,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,079
Total	151,266	-		-		-		151,266

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

14. Transaction costs (continued)

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Commission £000s	%	Taxes £000s	%	Other Expenses £000s	%	Sales after transaction costs £000s
Bonds*	17,439	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,439
Collective Investment Schemes	127,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,137
Total	144,576	-		-		-		144,576

2022	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Commission £000s	%	Taxes £000s	%	Other Expenses £000s	%	Sales after transaction costs £000s
Bonds*	1,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,973
Collective Investment Schemes	41,783	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,783
Total	43,756	-		-		-		43,756

*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:

2023	£000s	% of average net asset value
Commission	-	-
Taxes	-	-
Other Expenses	1	-

2022	£000s	% of average net asset value
Commission	-	-
Taxes	-	-
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 0.06% (2022: 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 2023

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 2023*, 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 £33,600,000 (2022: £22,952,000).

(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:

2023	Total net foreign currency exposure* £000s
US dollar	24,222
Total foreign currency exposure	24,222

2022	Total net foreign currency exposure* £000s
US dollar	19,946
Total foreign currency exposure	19,946

At 30 April 2023, 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 £1,211,000 (2022: £997,000).

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

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 2023, 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 £74,000 (2022: £45,000).

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
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

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2022	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
UK sterling	67,109	-	19,743	424,502	(2,180)	509,174
US dollar	-	-	-	19,946	-	19,946
	67,109	-	19,743	444,448	(2,180)	529,120

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 April 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause 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 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2023 £000s
Quoted prices	313,156
Observable market data	358,847
Unobservable data	-
	672,003

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2022 £000s
Quoted prices	193,222
Observable market data	265,819
Unobservable data	-
	459,041

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 2023

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 December 2022			
	Fixed £000	Variable £000	Total £000	Number
Senior Management	401	9	410	3
Other MRTs				
Administrative staff	512	61	573	14
Total	913	70	983	17

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	Final
	1 November	Interim (True Potential Global Managed only)
Reporting dates:	30 April	Annual
	31 October	Interim

Buying and selling shares

For True Potential Allianz Cautious (formerly True Potential RiskMaster 1, True Potential Allianz Balanced (formerly True Potential RiskMaster 2), True Potential Allianz Growth(formerly True Potential RiskMaster 3):

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 (formerly True Potential Defensive Fund), True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious (formerly True Potential Cautious Fund), True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced (formerly True Potential Balanced Fund), True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth (formerly True Potential Growth Fund), True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive (formerly True Potential Aggressive Fund):

The property of the Sub-Funds is valued at 5pm 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.

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 (formerly True Potential RiskMaster 1), True Potential Growth-Aligned Cautious (formerly True Potential Cautious Fund)

The Sub-Fund's performance can be assessed by comparison to the Investment Association's Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares Sector Average (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 ACD believes 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 (formerly True Potential RiskMaster 2), True Potential Growth-Aligned Balanced (formerly True Potential Balanced Fund), True Potential Global Managed (formerly True Potential Balanced 5)

The Sub-Fund's performance can be assessed by comparison to the Investment Association's Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares Sector Average (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 ACD believes 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 (formerly True Potential RiskMaster 3), True Potential Growth-Aligned Growth (formerly True Potential Growth Fund), True Potential Growth-Aligned Aggressive (formerly True Potential Aggressive Fund)

The Sub-Fund's performance can be assessed by comparison to the Investment Association's Flexible Investment Shares Sector Average (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 ACD believes 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 (formerly True Potential Defensive Fund)

The Sub-Fund's performance can be assessed by comparison to the Investment Association's Mixed Investment 0-35% Shares Sector Average (as a comparator benchmark). The benchmark may be used as a guide to compare and assess the performance of the subfund. Our aim is to help you monitor how your investment is performing. The ACD believes 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

Administrator and Registrar
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

Partners of the ACD
Peter Coward
Thomas Finch (appointed 28 November 2022)
Neil Johnson (resigned 28 February 2023)
Keith McDonald
Michael Martin
Brian Shearing
Christine Montgomery (resigned 21 December 2022)
Fiona Laver (appointed 04 May 2023)
Simon White
True Potential LLP

Independent Non-Executive Partners of the ACD
Michael Martin
Christine Montgomery (resigned 21 December 2022)
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
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

Independent Auditors
PwC Edinburgh Office
Atria One
144 Morrison Street
Edinburgh EH3 8EX