True Potential OEIC 2 Annual Report

for the year ended 31 January 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 2 Annual Report for the year ended 31 January 2023.

True Potential OEIC 2 ('the Company') is an authorised open-ended investment company with variable capital ('ICVC') further to an authorisation order dated 4 February 2015. The Company is incorporated under registration number IC001026. 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 period, 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 ten Sub-funds available in the Company:

True Potential Schroders Balanced

True Potential Schroders Cautious

True Potential Schroders Cautious Income

True Potential UBS Income

True Potential Waverton Income

True Potential Pictet Cautious

True Potential Pictet Balanced

True Potential Pictet Growth

True Potential Pictet Aggressive

True Potential Pictet Defensive

Changes affecting the Company in the period

During February 2022 a further seven Sub-funds have been launched within OEIC 2. Details of these newly launched funds can be found at www.tpllp.com/fund-prices and www.tpllp.com/fund-documents.

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

The names of 3 Sub-funds changed, as shown below, with effective date 1 September 2022.

Previous Name	New Name
True Potential Balanced 3	True Potential Schroders Balanced
True Potential Cautious 4	True Potential Schroders Cautious
True Potential Cautious 5 Income	True Potential Schroders Cautious Income

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

Brian Shearing

Executive Partner

True Potential Administration LLP

31 May 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 period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of each Sub-fund and of the net revenue and net capital gains/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;
- keeping proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the financial statements as prepared comply with the above requirements;
- assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so;
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities; and
- the maintenance and integrity of the Company's information on the ACD's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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

Statement of the Depositary's Responsibilities in Respect of the Scheme and Report of the Depositary to the Shareholders of True Potential OEIC 2 ("the Company") for the year ended 31 January 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) (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

Senior Manager Trustee & Depositary

31 May 2023

Independent Auditor's Report to the shareholders of True Potential OEIC 2 ('the company')

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of True Potential OEIC 2 ("the Company") for the year ended 31 January 2023 which comprise the Statements of Total Return, Statements of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders, Balance Sheets, the related Notes to the Financial Statements, including significant accounting policies and the Distribution Tables. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

In our opinion the financial statements:

> give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 January 2023 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains/losses on the scheme property of the Company for the year then ended; and

> have been properly prepared in accordance with the IA Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds, the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority and the Instrument of Incorporation.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described further in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

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.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on Other Matters Prescribed by the COLL Regulations

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

> Proper accounting records for the Company have been kept and the accounts are in agreement with those records;

> We have received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit; and

> The information given in the report of the Authorised Corporate Director for the year is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TRUE POTENTIAL OEIC 2 (continued)

Responsibilities of the Authorised Corporate Director

As explained more fully in the Authorised Corporate Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, the Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and for such internal control as the Authorised Corporate Director determines 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 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 liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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 specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

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

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

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

> UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 and the IA Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds

> the Financial Conduct Authority’s Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook

> the Company’s Prospectus

We gained an understanding of how the Company is complying with these laws and regulations by making enquiries of the Authorised Corporate Director. We corroborated these enquiries through our review of any relevant correspondence with regulatory bodies and the Company’s breaches register.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Company’s financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management to understand where it was considered there was susceptibility to fraud. This evaluation also considered how the Authorised Corporate Director was remunerated and whether this provided an incentive for fraudulent activity. We considered the overall control environment and how the Authorised Corporate Director oversees the implementation and operation of controls. In areas of the financial statements where the risks were considered to be higher, we performed procedures to address each identified risk.

The following procedures were performed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free of material fraud or error:

> Performing audit work procedures over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business, review of a pre sign-off Net Asset Valuation (NAV) statement for any unexpected activity and reviewing judgements made by the Authorised Corporate Director in its calculation of accounting estimates for potential management bias; and

> Assessing the Company’s compliance with the key requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and its Prospectus.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TRUE POTENTIAL OEIC 2 (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

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

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of Our Report

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ("the COLL Rules") issued by the Financial Conduct Authority under the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Johnston Carmichael LLP

Johnston Carmichael LLP

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

Bishop's Court

29 Albyn Place

Aberdeen

AB10 1YL

31 May 2023

Accounting policies of True Potential OEIC 2

for the year ended 31 January 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.

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 31 January 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.

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 31 January 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 31 January 2023.

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

C Foreign exchange

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

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

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

D Revenue

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E Expenses

In respect of the following Sub-Fund, all expenses are charged against revenue, other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments:

True Potential Schroders Cautious

True Potential Pictet Balanced

True Potential Pictet Aggressive

True Potential Pictet Growth

True Potential Pictet Cautious

True Potential Pictet Defensive

In respect of the following Sub-Funds, all expenses, other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments, are charged to the relevant share class against revenue and are then reallocated to capital, net of any tax effect:

True Potential Schroders Cautious Income

True Potential Schroders Balanced

True Potential UBS Income

True Potential Waverton Income

Bank interest paid is charged to revenue.

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 31 January 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.

TPI Chief Investment Officer's foreword and commentary

The sub-delegate reports that follow are provided by True Potential Investments LLP's appointed sub-delegates Schroder Investment Management Limited, Waverton Investment Management Limited, UBS Asset Management (UK) Limited, and Pictet Asset Management Ltd.

Schroder Investment Management Limited operates with a similar philosophy to managing money across three different multi asset funds. True Potential Schroders Cautious and True Potential Schroders Balanced have the same underlying assets but are tilted differently to reflect their different risk orientation. True Potential Schroders Cautious Income carries an income requirement. Schroder applies the same investment philosophy and approach but with a greater emphasis on yield and income sustainability available from each investment in the income fund.

Waverton Investment Management Limited manages money for one multi asset fund which carries an income requirement. Waverton invest in equities, fixed income and alternative assets with a strong focus on capital preservation using active management. UBS Asset Management (UK) Limited manages money for one multi asset fund which carries an income requirement. UBS employ a derivative overlay strategy within a portion of their equity exposure offering a higher level of yield. UBS implement both using passive and active management.

Pictet Asset Management Ltd operates a similar philosophy across five different multi asset funds. True Potential Pictet Defensive, Cautious, Balanced, Growth and Aggressive have similar underlying assets but titled differently to reflect their different risk orientation. Their investment philosophy is thematic at the core, investing in stocks they attribute to themes they envisage offering future sources of growth. Pictet employ tactical positions around the thematic core as well as holding both fixed income and cash.
Note True Potential Waverton Income and True Potential UBS Income launched on 16th February 2022 and True Potential Pictet Defensive, Cautious, Balanced, Growth, and Aggressive all launched on 24th February 2022.

The year proved challenging for both equity and bond markets. Persistently high inflation, aggressive tightening of monetary policy by central banks and the conflict in Ukraine acted as headwinds to returns. Within equities, emerging markets were particularly weak, particularly China, as the region's zero-Covid policy led to lengthy lockdowns. Moving to fixed income, yield rose quickly reacting to higher interest rates and pushing down on returns. Longer dated issues, more affected by higher interest rates, were the weakest.
The sub-delegate, Schroder Investment Management Limited, was well positioned to benefit from this environment and thus performed strongly. The sub- delegate's large weighting towards UK equity and to value as a style within equities, as well as the low weighting to fixed income, were key drivers of returns. The alternative assets held were beneficial with the performance of Odey Swan a particular highlight.

The sub-delegate, Waverton Investment Management Limited, provided a negative return over the period. The sub-delegate's exposure to REITS pulled back on returns with rising interest rates increasing the cost of capital.

The sub-delegate, UBS Asset Management (UK) Limited, provided a negative return over the period. The sub-delegate's exposure to emerging market equities and Asian high yield detracted from returns.

The sub-delegate, Pictet Asset Management Ltd, provided both marginally positive and negative returns. The sub-delegate's exposure to thematic equities, particularly Biotech and Clean Energy, provided a positive return. The exposure to longer dated fixed income detracted overall.

Moving forward, inflation and the direction of central bank policy will be key. Volatility will be elevated as data prints offer clues to the above. The True Potential sub-delegates will adjust the portfolio by asset class, style, and manager to access what they believe are the best ideas in light of the changing environment.

True Potential Investment LLP

10 March 2023

True Potential Schroders 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

The sub-fund seeks to deliver long term (five years plus) capital growth and income. The sub-fund will seek exposure, directly or indirectly, to a diversified portfolio of investments.

Investment Policy

This will be achieved through investment of at least 50% in other collective investment schemes and exchange traded funds that may have a bias towards multi-asset exposure (equities, fixed income securities and money market instruments) but may, at the Investment Manager's discretion, focus on other underlying assets from time to time. The sub-fund may hold up to 100% of its Scheme Property in Collective Investment Vehicles.

The sub-fund may also invest directly in closed-ended funds, equities, bonds, exchange traded commodities, money market instruments, deposits, cash or near cash.

The sub-fund will have exposure to both United Kingdom and overseas markets. It may seek to protect capital through active asset allocation and the use of derivatives utilising Efficient Portfolio Management techniques where appropriate.

Derivatives and forward transactions may only be used for Efficient Portfolio Management. The sub-fund may use derivatives and forward transactions for investment purposes on the giving of 60 days' notice to shareholders. The use of derivatives for investment purposes may alter the risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

Please be aware that there is no guarantee that the sub-fund will meet the investment objective, deliver a positive return or that capital will be preserved.

Sub-Investment Activities

In the period from 1 February 2022 to 31 January 2023, the Sub-Fund's class A Accumulation units returned 8.6% (source Morningstar, A GBP Acc, net of fees, bid to bid). Over the same period the peer group (IA Investment 40-85% Shares) average return was -2.4%.

The sub-fund performed well in a difficult period for investors. There were a number of unforeseen events to destabilise markets over the course of the year. Notably, though, the dominant factor driving investors' performance outcomes was something that could be observed from the off. Duration[1] was sorely mispriced. At the beginning of the period, the yield on the 3-month Treasury Bill was 20bp. US consumer price inflation (CPI) was 7.5%. Today, those two variables are 480bp and 6.4%.

As 2022 unfolded, the Fed's sole focus became fighting inflation. No longer was the US economy's foremost risk one that justified a market-friendly policy response, as in the pre and immediately post-pandemic era. The action required to tackle the present-day threat was one that unsettles markets: higher interest rates. With the bond market still waking up from a period of negative yielding debt, the asset class was poorly positioned for this new reality. Meanwhile, multiple compression from higher interest rates outweighed the benefit that stocks (in aggregate) enjoy from inflating asset bases and top line growth. Historically rich starting valuations in longer duration (i.e. Growth) equities was an important part of this rude awakening.

Stock markets did manage to rebound somewhat in the final months of the period. However, only UK and Japanese equities were able to recover their losses, with all other major equity regions ending the year down in local currency terms. It was a worse period for fixed interest assets, with all categories of sovereign and corporate bond markets suffering losses. US Treasuries delivered their worst calendar year performance on record. UK government bonds were even weaker.

Against this backdrop, the alternatives space was a particularly rewarding area for the Sub-Fund. Holdings in Odey Swan (+67.1%) and Liontrust Tortoise (+19.8) delivered strong returns, each with different drivers behind their success. For Odey, which invests across multiple asset classes in an opportunistic and high conviction fashion, short government bond and long dollar positions drove the bulk of the gains, although contributions also came from the equity book, both on the long and short side. Liontrust is a long/short equity strategy[2] which is flexible with its gross and net position depending on market conditions and the opportunity set.

Liontrust performed best when Value outperformed, both during periods of rising as well as falling markets. Short US index positions were helpful too.

Elsewhere in the Sub-Fund, positioning and selection within equities was generally strong. From a regional standpoint, positioning to the UK and Japan was beneficial, as was a lack of exposure to the US. Moreover, our Value skew within these markets worked well, with particularly strong performance from Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Hdgd (+20.7%) and Jupiter UK Special Situations (+10.3%).

In contrast, selection within Emerging Markets equities was mixed, with our holding in Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity (+0.8%) beating its benchmark over the period but BlackRock Emerging Markets (-12.8%) detracting, largely due to exposure to Russia.

Finally, our fixed interest holdings were a drag on performance over the year, though we maintained only a small allocation here. With broad-based losses across the asset class, it would be difficult to find any bond fund managers that ended the year up. Invesco Tactical Bond (-2.2%) did a good job here given the circumstances. Our decision to introduce small positions in iShares $ Treasury Bond 7-10yr ETF GBP Hedged and iShares $ Treasury Bond 20+yr ETF GBP Hedged detracted, though they were not a drag for the full period and provide us with an additional lever to pull as we identify opportunities to increase the duration to the bond allocation.

Investment Strategy and Outlook

US economic data is sending mixed signals. On several widely watched measures, the US labour market remains healthy, if not outright hot. The unemployment rate is 3.4% and wage growth is trending at 4-5% annualised (based on average hourly earnings). This looks like a solid foundation for consumer demand, particularly with oil prices down from their peak and other inflationary pressures gently cooling. However, other economic data points tell a different story.

Recent manufacturing and services sector surveys from the Institute for Supply Management indicate that US economic activity has been contracting. The S&P Global US Composite PMI suggests the same. The US labour market may also be more fragile than commonly believed, given the distorted impact of part-time and multiple jobholders on reported monthly payrolls. This takes us onto an important concept: lagged effects.

Given the lagged effect of interest rate hikes and the lagged nature of the labour market, a US recession seems entirely possible this year. We would suggest that it is more likely than not over the next 18 months. We hold the same view for the UK and Europe, though data has been improving here. We are more constructive on the growth outlook in Asia and select Emerging Markets, primarily due to China reversing its stance on Covid, removing restrictions and effectively pursuing herd immunity. This development looks to be most positive for China's domestic economy, but other countries will also benefit, albeit to a lesser extent.

With 10-year Treasuries yielding approximately 3.9%, they look like reasonable compensation in a world where inflation and the money supply is falling and the economic outlook is uncertain. Importantly, we believe that they also now offer the potential to provide a risk offset in portfolios. We do not expect this attribute to last as long as in the post-GFC cycle. Nevertheless, it allows for us to be more positive toward allocating here than we have been in recent years. We are seeking to be opportunistic within our cash/bond allocation, adding to duration but taking measured steps in doing so. We remain somewhat cautious towards other areas of fixed interest in the near term.

Turning now to equities, there was a material valuation adjustment across markets last year. Our best guess is that this was largely a reaction to higher discount rates and the liquidity cycle turning negative, rather than investors growing concerned about the economic/credit cycle. Therefore, if concerns around an earnings downturn manifest, we should be prepared to see continued volatility and probably lower lows in stock markets.

It is important to add, though, that every company, sector and region has a different economic risk and valuation profile. In the last cycle, asset light companies fitting a 'structural growth' label were among the most resilient stocks under episodes of economic stress. The fact that they were also market leaders much the rest of the time put them on utopian valuations. However, as we saw last year, this made them most vulnerable to rising discount rates. Moreover, an increasing number are now disappointing on the earnings side of the equation, before economic trouble has even struck. We expect to see further disappointment on this score as the cycle continues to decelerate. On the other hand, asset rich companies tied to the 'old economy' were deemed to be structurally challenged and economically exposed in the last cycle. However, this placed them on comparatively low multiples entering and through the Covid era, alleviating some of the valuation pressure from higher rates in 2022. Moreover, subject to commodity and interest rate dynamics from here, their earnings may fare better than current valuations imply.

We continue to believe that the favourable risk/reward across equities lies with the latter group of stocks. Regionally, the hunting ground for these shares is richest outside of the US, with the UK, Japan and Emerging Markets where opportunities look particularly attractive to us. Stylistically, they reside within the Value end of the market more than the Growth segment. Our equity allocation is positioned accordingly. We are skewed in a similar fashion within our alternatives allocation, though with exposure to gold and gold equities diversifying the portfolio from a style perspective.

We are closely evaluating macroeconomic and market dynamics and will continue to position portfolios where we believe the risk/reward is most attractive given our read of developments.

[1]A measure of a bond investment's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The longer the duration, the more sensitive it is. Calculating duration for a fixed income investment such as a bond is a complicated sum. It takes into account the current value of the bond, the coupon or interest payment, the book cost, and the number of years the bond has left to run. Put simply, the higher the duration number the higher the potential return (and the greater the risk).

[2]A strategy, used primarily by hedge funds,that involves taking long positions (buying a holding) in stocks that are expected to increase in value and short positions (borrowing a stock you don't own and selling it in the hope of repurchasing it at a lower price to return to the stock lender) in stocks that are expected to decrease in value.

Performance Annualised periods to 31 January for each year

Total returns GBP %	01/02/2022 – 31/01/2023 %	01/02/2021 – 31/01/2022 %	01/02/2020 – 31/01/2021 %	01/02/2019 – 31/01/2020 %	01/02/2018 31/01/2019 %
True Potential Schroders Balanced	8.6	13.3	5.2	3.4	-2.3
IA Mixed Investment 40–85% Shares	-2.4	6.1	5.5	11.9	-3.0

Source: Morningstar, A GBP Acc, net of fees, bid to bid. Inception: 17 March 2015. Differences between funds caused in part by timing of valuation points and income receipt.

Risk factors

Past performance is not a guide to future performance and may not be repeated. The value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

The sub-fund can be exposed to different currencies. Changes in foreign exchange rates could create losses.

High yield bonds (normally lower rated or unrated) generally carry greater market, credit and liquidity risk. A rise in interest rates generally causes bond prices to fall. A decline in the financial health of an issuer could cause the value of its bonds to fall or become worthless. A failure of a deposit institution or an issuer of a money market instrument could create losses. Equity prices fluctuate daily, based on many factors including general, economic, industry or company news.

In difficult market conditions, the sub-fund may not be able to sell a security for full value or at all. This could affect performance and could cause the sub-fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares.

Failures at service providers could lead to disruptions of sub-fund operations or losses.

Schroders Investment Management Limited - a sub-delegate of True Potential Investments LLP

27 February 2023

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 31 January 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
GAM UK Equity Income	35,987
Schroder Special Situations Fund	35,184
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Professional Fund	31,370
Schroder ISF Global Gold GBP	22,317
Liontrust Tortoise	19,624
Jupiter UK Special Situations Fund	16,493
Man GLG Asia (ex Japan) Equity Fund	14,084
Heptagon Fund - Kopernik Global All-Cap Equity Fund	12,711
GMO Equity Dislocation Investment Fund	10,013
iShares USD Treasury Bond 7-10 years UCITS ETF	9,173
Subtotal	206,956
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	274,958

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
Schroder Special Situations Fund	29,753
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	23,829
TM RWC UK Equity Income Fund	12,212
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Professional Fund	11,208
Morgan Stanley Investment Funds - Global Multi-Asset Opportunities Fund	11,054
Odey Swan Fund	7,154
Primo UCITS Platform ICAV - Miller Opportunity Fund	4,912
Jupiter UK Special Situations Fund	4,573
Schroder ISF Global Gold GBP	1,585
Heptagon Fund - Kopernik Global All-Cap Equity Fund	1,548
Subtotal	107,828
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the year	110,088

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes 96.93% (95.23%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 54.67% (48.97%)			
Artemis Global Emerging Markets Fund	8,650,000	14,601	3.98
BlackRock Emerging Markets Fund	1,200,000	6,849	1.87
GAM UK Equity Income	3,500,000	36,426	9.92
Invesco European Equity Fund	8,300,000	21,386	5.83
Invesco Tactical Bond Fund	1,500,000	1,825	0.50
JPM US Equity Income Fund	999,438	1,748	0.48
Jupiter UK Special Situations Fund	11,750,000	36,233	9.87
LF Liontrust UK Equity Fund	250,000	377	0.10
Man GLG Absolute Value Fund	14,450,000	20,230	5.51
Man GLG Asia (ex Japan) Equity Fund	13,500,000	15,404	4.20
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Professional Fund	13,750,000	36,534	9.95
TM RWC UK Equity Income Fund	8,500,000	9,018	2.46
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		200,631	54.67
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 42.26% (46.26%)			
GMO Equity Dislocation Investment Fund	463,750	10,086	2.75
Heptagon Fund - Kopernik Global All-Cap Equity Fund	168,000	25,048	6.82
Iguana Investments Long/Short Equity Fund	9,500,000	10,693	2.91
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+ years UCITS ETF	980,000	3,613	0.98
iShares USD Treasury Bond 7-10 years UCITS ETF	1,990,000	9,115	2.48
J O Hambro Capital Management Umbrella Fund - Global Opportunities Fund	1,300,000	1,511	0.41
Liontrust Tortoise	18,000,000	47,460	12.93
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	1,500	379	0.10
Odey Swan Fund	80,000	7,478	2.04
Schroder ISF Global Gold GBP	420,000	28,689	7.82
Schroder Special Situations Fund	90,000	11,102	3.02
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		155,174	42.26
Total Collective Investment Schemes		355,805	96.93
Exchange Traded Commodities 1.00% (0.65%)			
iShares Physical Gold	120,000	3,659	1.00
Portfolio of investments		359,464	97.93
Other net assets		7,596	2.07
Total net assets		367,060	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 31 January 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 this 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 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 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 Income		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	128.03	114.58	110.21
Return before operating charges*	12.40	16.92	7.02
Operating charges	(1.68)	(1.72)	(1.43)
Return after operating charges*	10.72	15.20	5.59
Distributions+	(2.17)	(1.75)	(1.22)
Closing net asset value per share	136.58	128.03	114.58
*after direct transaction costs of:	0.02	0.04	0.01
Performance			
Return after charges	8.37%	13.27%	5.07%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	838	984	872
Closing number of shares	613,526	768,883	761,156
Operating charges++	1.30%	1.36%	1.36%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	138.5	131.9	118.8
Lowest share price (p)	122.2	114.4	86.13

+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.

Comparative table (continued)

	A Accumulation		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	138.73	122.46	116.50
Return before operating charges*	13.59	18.11	7.49
Operating charges	(1.83)	(1.84)	(1.53)
Return after operating charges*	11.76	16.27	5.96
Distributions+	(2.37)	(1.88)	(1.29)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	2.37	1.88	1.29
Closing net asset value per share	150.49	138.73	122.46
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.02	0.04	0.01
Performance			
Return after charges	8.48%	13.29%	5.12%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	366,222	175,387	116,291
Closing number of shares	243,357,998	126,422,212	94,961,908
Operating charges++	1.30%	1.36%	1.36%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	151.7	141.8	126.5
Lowest share price (p)	133.6	122.3	91.10

+Rounded to 2 decimal places.

++The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). The OCF consists principally of the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which the share class may incur in a year as it is calculated on historical data. 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 31 January 2023

Distributions on A Income shares in pence per share

Payment date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.09.22	group 1	interim	1.305	-	1.305	0.652
30.09.22	group 2	interim	1.149	0.156	1.305	0.652
31.03.23	group 1	final	0.864	-	0.864	1.096
31.03.23	group 2	final	0.864	0.000	0.864	1.096

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.

Interim distributions:

Group 1 Shares purchased before 1 February 2022

Group 2 Shares purchased 1 February 2022 to 31 July 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1 Shares purchased before 1 August 2022

Group 2 Shares purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 January 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
30.09.22	group 1	interim	1.414	-	1.414	0.697
30.09.22	group 2	interim	0.824	0.590	1.414	0.697
31.03.23	group 1	final	0.956	-	0.956	1.178
31.03.23	group 2	final	0.702	0.254	0.956	1.178

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 February 2022

Group 2 Shares purchased 1 February 2022 to 31 July 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1 Shares purchased before 1 August 2022

Group 2 Shares purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 January 2023

Financial statements - True Potential Schroders Balanced

Statement of total return
for the year ended 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital gains	2		24,421		15,517
Revenue	3	5,174		2,176	
Expenses	4	(1,972)		(981)	
Net revenue before taxation		3,202		1,195	
Taxation	5	-		-	
Net revenue after taxation			3,202		1,195
Total return before distributions			27,623		16,712
Distributions	6		(5,046)		(2,120)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			22,577		14,592

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders
for the year ended 31 January 2023

	2023		2022	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		176,371		117,163
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	245,566		68,796	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(83,160)		(26,434)	
		162,406		42,362
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		22,577		14,592
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		5,706		2,254
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		367,060		176,371

Balance Sheet

as at 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		359,464	169,102
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	2,526	1,077
Cash and bank balances	8	5,810	6,544
Total assets		367,800	176,723
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable	6	(5)	(8)
Other creditors	9	(735)	(344)
Total liabilities		(740)	(352)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		367,060	176,371

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 January 2023

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital gains

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – gains	24,245	15,524*
Currency gains/(losses)	63	(2)
Rebates from collective investment schemes	113	(5)
Net capital gains	24,421	15,517

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

3. Revenue

	2023	2022*
	£000s	£000s
Non-interest distributions from overseas funds	1,400	477
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	3,139	1,421
Interest distributions	26	14
Interest distributions from overseas collective investment schemes	97	3
Bank interest	62	-
Rebates from collective investment schemes	450	261
Total revenue	5,174	2,176

*Prior year figures have been recategorised to separate out income from collective investment schemes.

4. Expenses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	1,972	981
Total expenses	1,972	981

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 £8,394 inclusive of VAT (2022: £5,940 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

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

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%).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 January 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	3,202	1,195
Corporation tax @ 20%	640	239
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(628)	(284)
Overseas revenue	(280)	(95)
Capital rebates from collective investment schemes	23	(1)
Excess management expenses	200	141
Unrealised gains on non-qualifying offshore fund	45	-
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 £869,000 (2022: £669,000).

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 income distribution	9	6
Interim accumulation distribution	3,380	765
Final income distribution	5	8
Final accumulation distribution	2,327	1,489
	5,721	2,268
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	243	(200)
Amounts added on issue of shares	(918)	52
Total net distributions	5,046	2,120

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	3,202	1,195
Expenses paid from capital	1,972	981
Marginal tax relief	(127)	(56)
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(1)	
Distributions	5,046	2,120

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 January 2023

7. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	1,439	848
Accrued revenue	910	146
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	177	83
Total debtors	2,526	1,077

8. Cash and bank balances

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Total cash and bank balances	5,810	6,544

9. Other creditors

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	522	245
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	213	99
Total other creditors	735	344

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 Income
Opening shares in issue	768,883
Total shares issued in the year	16,398
Total shares cancelled in the year	(171,755)
Closing shares in issue	613,526

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	126,422,212
Total shares issued in the year	175,745,843
Total shares cancelled in the year	(58,810,057)
Closing shares in issue	243,357,998

For the year ended 31 January 2023, the annual management charge is 0.66%. 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 31 January 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 Income share has remained at 136.6p and the A Accumulation share has remained at 150.5p as at 17 May 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
Collective Investment Schemes	274,443	-	-	-	-	21	0.01	274,464
Total	274,443	-		-		21		274,464

Capital events amount of £494,000 (2022: £157,000) is excluded from the total purchases as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Other Expenses		Purchases after transaction costs
2022	£000s	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	53,728	-	-	-	-	5	0.01	53,733
Total	53,728	-		-		5		53,733

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2023

14a. Direct transaction costs (continued)

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Commissions £000s	%	Taxes £000s	%	Other Expenses £000s	%	Sales after transaction costs £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	105,932	-	-	-	-	(16)	0.02	105,916
Total	105,932	-		-		(16)		105,916

Capital events amount of £4,172,000 (2022: £nil) is excluded from the total sales as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

2022	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Commissions £000s	%	Taxes** £000s	%	Other Expenses £000s	%	Sales after transaction costs £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	12,687	-	-	-	-	(42)	0.33	12,645
Total	12,687	-		-		(42)		12,645

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
Other Expenses	37	0.01

2022	£000s	% of average net asset value
Other Expenses	47	0.03

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 0.11% (2022: 0.12%).

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

(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.

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 31 January 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 £17,973,000 (2022: £8,455,000).

(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	25,047
Total foreign currency exposure	25,047

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2022	£000s
US dollar	13,139
Total foreign currency exposure	13,139

At 31 January 2022, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund would increase or decrease by approximately £1,252,000 (2022: £656,000).

* 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 31 January 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.

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

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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 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.

	Investment assets	Investment liabilities
Basis of valuation	2023	2023
	£000s	£000s
Quoted prices	16,387	-
Observable market data	343,077	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	359,464	-

	Investment assets	Investment liabilities
Basis of valuation	2022	2022
	£000s	£000s
Quoted prices	1,147	-
Observable market data	167,955	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	169,102	-

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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

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 Schroders Cautious

Investment Manager's report

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

Investment Objective

The sub-fund seeks to deliver long term capital growth over a rolling five-year period in excess of inflation (UK Consumer Price Index). There is no guarantee that the sub-fund will achieve a positive return over this, or any other, period and investors should be aware that their capital is at risk.

Investment Policy

The sub-fund aims to achieve the investment objective from exposure, directly or indirectly, to a diversified portfolio of investments. Although the Investment Policy of the sub-fund is to invest at least 50% in collective investment schemes (that themselves may invest in equities, fixed income securities and money market instruments. These collective investment schemes are unlikely to have a bias towards any particular asset class, however this remains at the investment manager's discretion), the sub-fund can also invest directly in closed-ended funds, exchange traded commodities, money market instruments, deposits or near cash, and exchange traded funds. The sub-fund will have exposure to both United Kingdom and overseas markets and may utilise derivatives and forward transactions for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management.

The sub-fund may hold up to 100% of its Scheme Property in Collective Investment Vehicles.

Derivatives and forward transactions may only be used for Efficient Portfolio Management. The sub-fund may use derivatives and forward transactions for investment purposes on the giving of 60 days' notice to shareholders. The use of derivatives for investment purposes may alter the risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

Please be aware that there is no guarantee that the sub-fund will meet the investment objective, deliver a positive return or that capital will be preserved.

Sub-Investment Activities

In the period from 1 February 2022 to 31 January 2023, the sub-fund returned 6.7% (source Morningstar, A GBP Acc, net of fees, bid to bid). Over the same period the peer group (IA Investment 20-60% Shares) average return was -3.9%. The benchmark (the UK Consumer Price Index) rose 10.1% in the year to January 2023 (Source: Refinitiv Lipper IM).

The sub-fund performed well in a difficult period for investors. There were a number of unforeseen events to destabilise markets over the course of the year. Notably, though, the dominant factor driving investors' performance outcomes was something that could be observed from the off. Duration[1] was sorely mispriced. At the beginning of the period, the yield on the 3-month Treasury Bill was 20bp. US consumer price inflation (CPI) was 7.5%. Today, those two variables are 480bp and 6.4%.

As 2022 unfolded, the Fed's sole focus became fighting inflation. No longer was the US economy's foremost risk one that justified a market-friendly policy response, as in the pre and immediately post-pandemic era. The action required to tackle the present-day threat was one that unsettles markets: higher interest rates. With the bond market still waking up from a period of negative yielding debt, the asset class was poorly positioned for this new reality. Meanwhile, multiple compression from higher interest rates outweighed the benefit that stocks (in aggregate) enjoy from inflating asset bases and top line growth. Historically rich starting valuations in longer duration (i.e. Growth) equities was an important part of this rude awakening.

Stock markets did manage to rebound somewhat in the final months of the period. However, only UK and Japanese equities were able to recover their losses, with all other major equity regions ending the year down in local currency terms. It was a worse period for fixed interest assets, with all categories of sovereign and corporate bond markets suffering losses. US Treasuries delivered their worst calendar year performance on record. UK government bonds were even weaker.

Against this backdrop, the alternatives space was a particularly rewarding area for the fund. Holdings in Odey Swan (+67.1%) and Liontrust Tortoise (+19.8) delivered strong returns, each with different drivers behind their success. For Odey, which invests across multiple asset classes in an opportunistic and high conviction fashion, short government bond and long dollar positions drove the bulk of the gains, although contributions also came from the equity book, both on the long and short side. Liontrust is a long/short equity strategy[2] which is flexible with its gross and net position depending on market conditions and the opportunity set. Liontrust performed best when Value outperformed, both during periods of rising as well as falling markets. Short US index positions were helpful too.

Elsewhere in the Sub-Fund, positioning and selection within equities was strong. From a regional standpoint, positioning to the UK and Japan was beneficial, as was a lack of exposure to the US. Moreover, our Value skew within these markets worked well, with particularly strong performance from Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Hdgd (+20.7%) and Jupiter UK Special Situations (+10.3%).

On the negative side, our fixed interest holdings were a drag on performance over the year. With broad-based losses across the asset class, it would be difficult to find any bond fund managers that ended the year up. Our decision to predominantly hold flexible strategies that invest in different fixed interest categories and shift the duration profile of the portfolio helped to mitigate some of the weakness in bond markets. Invesco Tactical Bond (-2.2%) did a good job here given the circumstances. Our decision to introduce small positions in iShares $ Treasury Bond 7-10yr ETF GBP Hedged and iShares $ Treasury Bond 20+yr ETF GBP Hedged detracted, though they were not a drag for the full period and provide us with an additional lever to pull as we identify opportunities to increase the duration to the bond allocation.

Investment Strategy and Outlook

US economic data is sending mixed signals. On several widely watched measures, the US labour market remains healthy, if not outright hot. The unemployment rate is 3.4% and wage growth is trending at 4-5% annualised (based on average hourly earnings). This looks like a solid foundation for consumer demand, particularly with oil prices down from their peak and other inflationary pressures gently cooling. However, other economic data points tell a different story.

Recent manufacturing and services sector surveys from the Institute for Supply Management indicate that US economic activity has been contracting. The S&P Global US Composite PMI suggests the same. The US labour market may also be more fragile than commonly believed, given the distorted impact of part-time and multiple jobholders on reported monthly payrolls. This takes us onto an important concept: lagged effects.

Given the lagged effect of interest rate hikes and the lagged nature of the labour market, a US recession seems entirely possible this year. We would suggest that it is more likely than not over the next 18 months. We hold the same view for the UK and Europe, though data has been improving here. We are more constructive on the growth outlook in Asia and select Emerging Markets, primarily due to China reversing its stance on Covid, removing restrictions and effectively pursuing herd immunity. This development looks to be most positive for China's domestic economy, but other countries will also benefit, albeit to a lesser extent.

With 10-year Treasuries yielding approximately 3.9%, they look like reasonable compensation in a world where inflation and the money supply is falling and the economic outlook is uncertain. Importantly, we believe that they also now offer the potential to provide a risk offset in portfolios. We do not expect this attribute to last as long as in the post-GFC cycle. Nevertheless, it allows for us to be more positive toward allocating here than we have been in recent years. We are seeking to be opportunistic within our cash/bond allocation, adding to duration but taking measured steps in doing so. We remain somewhat cautious towards other areas of fixed interest in the near term.

Turning now to equities, there was a material valuation adjustment across markets last year. Our best guess is that this was largely a reaction to higher discount rates and the liquidity cycle turning negative, rather than investors growing concerned about the economic/credit cycle. Therefore, if concerns around an earnings downturn manifest, we should be prepared to see continued volatility and probably lower lows in stock markets.

It is important to add, though, that every company, sector and region has a different economic risk and valuation profile. In the last cycle, asset light companies fitting a 'structural growth' label were among the most resilient stocks under episodes of economic stress. The fact that they were also market leaders much the rest of the time put them on utopian valuations. However, as we saw last year, this made them most vulnerable to rising discount rates. Moreover, an increasing number are now disappointing on the earnings side of the equation, before economic trouble has even struck. We expect to see further disappointment on this score as the cycle continues to decelerate. On the other hand, asset rich companies tied to the 'old economy' were deemed to be structurally challenged and economically exposed in the last cycle. However, this placed them on comparatively low multiples entering and through the Covid era, alleviating some of the valuation pressure from higher rates in 2022. Moreover, subject to commodity and interest rate dynamics from here, their earnings may fare better than current valuations imply.

We continue to believe that the favourable risk/reward across equities lies with the latter group of stocks. Regionally, the hunting ground for these shares is richest outside of the US, with the UK, Japan and Emerging Markets where opportunities look particularly attractive to us. Stylistically, they reside within the Value end of the market more than the Growth segment. Our equity allocation is positioned accordingly. We are skewed in a similar fashion within our alternatives allocation, though with exposure to gold and gold equities diversifying the portfolio from a style perspective.

We are closely evaluating macroeconomic and market dynamics and will continue to position portfolios where we believe the risk/reward is most attractive given our read of developments.

[1]A measure of a bond investment's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The longer the duration, the more sensitive it is. Calculating duration for a fixed income investment such as a bond is a complicated sum. It takes into account the current value of the bond, the coupon or interest payment, the book cost, and the number of years the bond has left to run. Put simply, the higher the duration number the higher the potential return (and the greater the risk).

[2]A strategy, used primarily by hedge funds,that involves taking long positions (buying a holding) in stocks that are expected to increase in value and short positions (borrowing a stock you don't own and selling it in the hope of repurchasing it at a lower price to return to the stock lender) in stocks that are expected to decrease in value.

Performance Annualised periods to 31 January for each year

Total returns GBP %	01/02/2022 – 31/01/2023 %	01/02/2021 – 31/01/2022 %	01/02/2020 – 31/01/2021 %	01/02/2019 – 31/01/2020 %	01/02/2018 31/01/2019 %
True Potential Schroders Cautious	6.7	9.5	8.4	2.3	0.2
IA Mixed Investment 20–60% Shares	-3.9	3.3	3.1	9.2	-2.5
UK Consumer Price Index	10.1	5.5	0.7	1.8	1.8

Source: Morningstar net of fees, bid to bid. Differences between funds caused in part by timing of valuation points and income.

Risk factors

Past performance is not a guide to future performance and may not be repeated. The value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

The sub-fund can be exposed to different currencies. Changes in foreign exchange rates could create losses.

High yield bonds (normally lower rated or unrated) generally carry greater market, credit and liquidity risk. A rise in interest rates generally causes bond prices to fall. A decline in the financial health of an issuer could cause the value of its bonds to fall or become worthless. A failure of a deposit institution or an issuer of a money market instrument could create losses. Equity prices fluctuate daily, based on many factors including general, economic, industry or company news.

In difficult market conditions, the fund may not be able to sell a security for full value or at all. This could affect performance and could cause the fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares.

Failures at service providers could lead to disruptions of sub-fund operations or losses.

Schroders Investment Management Limited- a sub-delegate of True Potential Investments LLP

27 February 2023

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 31 January 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
Schroder Special Situations Fund	42,732
GAM UK Equity Income	18,354
Schroder ISF Global Gold GBP	12,493
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	12,058
Jupiter UK Special Situations Fund	10,563
Liontrust Tortoise Fund Class G	10,019
iShares USD Treasury Bond 7-10 years UCITS ETF	8,797
Iguana Investments Long/Short Equity Fund	8,470
GMO Equity Dislocation Investment Fund	8,248
Invesco Tactical Bond Fund	6,242
Subtotal	137,976
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	161,396

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Equity Class	11,189
Morgan Stanley Investment Funds - Global Multi-Asset Opportunities Fund	11,079
Schroder Special Situations Fund	9,770
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	8,005
Odey Swan Fund	6,982
TM RWC UK Equity Income Fund	6,530
Invesco Tactical Bond Fund	6,292
Jupiter UK Special Situations Fund	3,603
Liontrust Tortoise Fund Class G	2,466
Heptagon Fund - Kopernik Global All-Cap Equity Fund	1,676
Subtotal	67,592
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the year	70,107

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes 96.86% (91.93%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 40.79% (43.78%)			
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund	2,100,000	3,545	1.20
GAM UK Equity Income	2,500,000	26,019	8.77
Invesco Corporate Bond Fund	1,400,000	1,484	0.50
Invesco Tactical Bond Fund	21,500,000	26,155	8.82
Jupiter UK Special Situations Fund	8,300,000	25,595	8.63
Man GLG Absolute Value Fund	13,600,000	19,040	6.42
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha Fund	5,000,000	13,285	4.48
TM RWC UK Equity Income Fund	5,500,000	5,836	1.97
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		120,959	40.79
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 56.07% (48.15%)			
GMO Equity Dislocation Investment Fund	382,000	8,308	2.80
Heptagon Fund - Kopernik Global All-Cap Equity Fund	111,500	16,624	5.61
Iguana Investments Long/Short Equity Fund	9,500,000	10,693	3.60
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+ years UCITS ETF	950,000	3,502	1.18
iShares USD Treasury Bond 7-10 years UCITS ETF	1,900,000	8,703	2.93
J O Hambro Capital Management Umbrella Fund - Global Opportunities Fund	250,000	290	0.10
Liontrust Tortoise Fund	14,800,000	39,022	13.16
Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha	1,200	303	0.10
Odey Swan Fund	67,500	6,310	2.13
Schroder ISF Global Gold GBP	285,152	19,478	6.57
Schroder Special Situations Fund	430,000	53,045	17.89
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		166,278	56.07
Total Collective Investment Schemes		287,237	96.86
Exchange Traded Commodities 1.10% (0.92%)			
iShares Physical Gold	107,000	3,262	1.10
Portfolio of investments		290,499	97.96
Other net assets		6,039	2.04
Total net assets		296,538	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges or 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 31 January 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 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 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 the Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

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

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 Income		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	124.28	114.35	105.81
Return before operating charges*	9.69	12.37	10.26
Operating charges	(1.52)	(1.58)	(1.35)
Return after operating charges*	8.17	10.79	8.91
Distributions+	(1.01)	(0.86)	(0.37)
Closing net asset value per share	131.44	124.28	114.35
*after direct transaction costs of:	0.03	0.02	0.00
Performance			
Return after charges	6.57%	9.44%	8.42%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	714	596	622
Closing number of shares	543,429	479,211	543,831
Operating charges++	1.21%	1.29%	1.27%
Direct transaction costs	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	132.6	126.7	117.0
Lowest share price (p)	120.5	114.2	92.41

+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.

Comparative table (continued)

	A Accumulation		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	128.39	117.32	108.20
Return before operating charges*	10.06	12.69	10.51
Operating charges	(1.57)	(1.62)	(1.39)
Return after operating charges*	8.49	11.07	9.12
Distributions+	(1.06)	(0.88)	(0.38)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	1.06	0.88	0.38
Closing net asset value per share	136.88	128.39	117.32
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.03	0.02	0.00
Performance			
Return after charges	6.61%	9.44%	8.43%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	295,824	196,838	170,642
Closing number of shares	216,115,358	153,307,532	145,447,790
Operating charges++	1.21%	1.29%	1.27%
Direct transaction costs	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	137.6	130.2	119.90
Lowest share price (p)	125.0	117.2	94.53

+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 31 January 2023

Distributions on A Income shares in pence per share

Payment date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.09.22	group 1	interim	0.499	-	0.499	0.224
30.09.22	group 2	interim	0.261	0.238	0.499	0.224
31.03.23	group 1	final	0.512	-	0.512	0.631
31.03.23	group 2	final	0.469	0.043	0.512	0.631

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.

Interim distributions:

Group 1 Shares purchased before 1 February 2022

Group 2 Shares purchased 1 February 2022 to 31 July 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1 Shares purchased before 1 August 2022

Group 2 Shares purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 January 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
30.09.22	group 1	interim	0.515	-	0.515	0.230
30.09.22	group 2	interim	0.456	0.059	0.515	0.230
31.03.23	group 1	final	0.540	-	0.540	0.653
31.03.23	group 2	final	0.476	0.064	0.540	0.653

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 February 2022

Group 2 Shares purchased 1 February 2022 to 31 July 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1 Shares purchased before 1 August 2022

Group 2 Shares purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 January 2023

Financial statements - True Potential Schroders Cautious

Statement of total return

for the year ended 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital gains	2		15,390		15,264
Revenue	3	3,917		2,586	
Expenses	4	(1,746)		(1,272)	
Net revenue before taxation		2,171		1,314	
Taxation	5	-		-	
Net revenue after taxation			2,171		1,314
Total return before distributions			17,561		16,578
Distributions	6		(2,229)		(1,313)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			15,332		15,265

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 31 January 2023

	2023		2022	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		197,434		171,264
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	150,248		74,531	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(68,733)		(64,974)	
		81,515		9,557
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		15,332		15,265
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		2,257		1,348
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		296,538		197,434

Balance Sheet

as at 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		290,499	183,321
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	2,153	1,316
Cash and bank balances	8	4,680	13,225
Total assets		297,332	197,862
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable	6	(3)	(3)
Other creditors	9	(791)	(425)
Total liabilities		(794)	(428)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		296,538	197,434

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 January 2023

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital gains

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities – gains	15,311	15,287
Currency gains/(losses)	13	(10)
Rebates from collective investment schemes	66	(13)
Net capital gains	15,390	15,264

3. Revenue

	2023	2022*
	£000s	£000s
Non-interest distributions from overseas funds	980	523
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	1,730	1,108
Interest distributions	686	601
Interest distributions from overseas collective investment schemes	110	55
Bank interest	66	-
Rebates from collective investment schemes	345	299
Total revenue	3,917	2,586

* Prior year figures have been recategorised to separate out income from collective investment schemes.

4. Expenses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	1,746	1,272
Total expenses	1,746	1,272

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 £8,394 inclusive of VAT (2022: £5,940 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

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	2,171	1,314
Corporation tax @ 20%	434	263
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(346)	(222)
Overseas revenue	(196)	(104)
Capital rebates from collective investment schemes	13	(3)
Excess management expenses	50	66
Unrealised gains on non-qualifying offshore fund	45	-
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 £197,000 (2022: £147,000).

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 income distribution	3	1
Interim accumulation distribution	1,090	347
Final income distribution	3	3
Final accumulation distribution	1,167	1,001
	2,263	1,352
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	36	31
Amounts added on issue of shares	(70)	(70)
Total net distributions	2,229	1,313

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 January 2023

6. Distributions (continued)

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	2,171	1,314
Marginal tax relief	58	-
Undistributed revenue carried forward	-	(1)
Distributions	2,229	1,313

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

7. Debtors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	1,096	990
Accrued revenue	959	266
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	98	60
Total debtors	2,153	1,316

8. Cash and bank balances	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Total cash and bank balances	4,680	13,225

9. Other creditors	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	614	311
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	177	114
Total other creditors	791	425

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 Income
Opening shares in issue	479,211
Total shares issued in the year	151,047
Total shares cancelled in the year	(86,829)
Closing shares in issue	543,429

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 January 2023

11. Share classes(continued)

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	153,307,532
Total shares issued in the year	115,464,530
Total shares cancelled in the year	(52,656,704)
Closing shares in issue	216,115,358

For the year ended 31 January 2023, the annual management charge is 0.68%. 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 Income share has increased from 131.4p to 131.8p and the A Accumulation share has increased from 136.9p to 137.3p as at 17 May 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 January 2023

14a. Direct transaction costs (continued)

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
Collective Investment Schemes	161,375	-	-	-	-	21	0.01	161,396
Total	161,375	-		-		21		161,396

Capital events amount of £nil (2022: £149,000) is excluded from the total purchases as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Other Expenses		Purchases after transaction costs
2022	£000s	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	43,555	-	-	-	-	5	0.01	43,560
Total	43,555	-		-		5		43,560

	Sales before transaction costs	Commissions		Taxes		Other Expenses		Sales after transaction costs
2023	£000s	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	70,148	-	-	-	-	(41)	0.06	70,107
Total	70,148	-		-		(41)		70,107

	Sales before transaction costs	Commissions		Taxes		Other Expenses		Sales after transaction costs
2022	£000s	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s
Collective Investment Schemes	38,996	-	-	-	-	(21)	0.05	38,975
Total	38,996	-		-		(21)		38,975

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
Other Expenses	62	0.02

2022	£000s	% of average net asset value
Other Expenses	26	0.01

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2023

14 Direct transaction costs (continued)

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 element of the portfolio of investments exposed to this risk are 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 31 January 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 £14,525,000 (2022: £9,166,000).

(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	17,152
Total foreign currency exposure	17,152

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2022	£000s
US dollar	11,679
Total foreign currency exposure	11,679

At 31 January 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 £858,000 (2022: £584,000).

* 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.

The amount of revenue receivable from 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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 January 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.

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	Investment liabilities
Basis of valuation	2023	2023
	£000s	£000s
Quoted prices	15,467	-
Observable market data	275,032	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	290,499	-

	Investment assets	Investment liabilities
Basis of valuation	2022	2022
	£000s	£000s
Quoted prices	1,826	-
Observable market data	181,495	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	183,321	-

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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

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 Schroders Cautious Income

Investment Manager's report

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

Investment Objective

The sub-fund seeks to deliver a total return in excess of inflation (UK Consumer Price Index) over a rolling 5 year period with a focus on income. There is no guarantee that the sub-fund will achieve a positive return over this, or any other, period and investors should be aware that their capital is at risk. It should be noted that the long term total return that the sub-fund seeks to achieve will be net of fees.

Investment Policy

The sub-fund aims to achieve the investment objective from exposure, directly or indirectly, to a diversified portfolio of investments. Although the investment policy of the sub-fund is to invest at least 80% in collective investment schemes (that themselves may invest in equities, fixed income securities and money market instruments. These collective investment schemes are unlikely to have a bias towards any particular asset class, however this remains at the investment manager's discretion), the sub-fund can also invest directly in closed-ended funds, exchange traded commodities, money market instruments, deposits or near cash, exchange traded funds. The sub-fund will have exposure to both United Kingdom and overseas markets and may utilise derivatives and forward transactions for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management.

The sub-fund may also hold up to 100% of its Scheme Property in Collective Investment Vehicles.

Derivatives and forward transactions may only be used for Efficient Portfolio Management. The sub-fund may use derivatives and forward transactions for investment purposes on the giving of 60 days' notice to shareholders. The use of derivatives for investment purposes may alter the risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

Please be aware that there is no guarantee that the sub-fund will meet the investment objective, deliver a positive return or that capital will be preserved.

Sub-Investment Activities

In the period from 1 February 2022 to 31 January 2023, the Fund's class A Accumulation units returned 2.2% (source Morningstar, % Growth TR GBP, net of fees, bid to bid) and the peer group (IA Investment 20-60% Shares) average return was -3.9%. The benchmark (the UK Consumer Price Index) rose 10.1% in the year to January 2023 (Source: Refinitiv Lipper IM).

Through this period the sub-fund delivered a yield of 2.7% (gross, based on the previous income received in 2022 and the sub-fund NAV as at end of January). This is just short of the 3-5% range we aim to achieve. (Source: Schroders).

Despite the fund generating an income uplift over the period when measured in terms of year-on-year distributions, the yield reported herein shows decline over the prior annual figure. This is due to the fund's performance profile over the 12 months and the calculation methodology used, comparing intra-period distributions against an end-of-period fund NAV. With the fund rallying in the final few months of the period and finishing at an all-time high, the yield was depressed versus a figure calculated using intra-period fund NAVs.

Measured on a price per unit basis and accounting for distributions paid over the period, the fund delivered a yield of 3.44% (Source: Bloomberg). This is almost 20% higher over the previous 12 months (calculated on the same basis). This increase is predominantly from the fixed income and cash holdings, where yields climbed with rising interest rates. There was also a positive contribution to income growth from the equity holdings, albeit proportionately lower.

The sub-fund performed well in a difficult period for investors. There were a number of unforeseen events to destabilise markets over the course of the year. Notably, though, the dominant factor driving investors' performance outcomes was something that could be observed from the off. Duration[1] was sorely mispriced. At the beginning of the period, the yield on the 3-month Treasury Bill was 20bp. US consumer price inflation (CPI) was 7.5%. Today, those two variables are 480bp and 6.4%.

As 2022 unfolded, the Fed's sole focus became fighting inflation. No longer was the US economy's foremost risk one that justified a market-friendly policy response, as in the pre and immediately post-pandemic era. The action required to tackle the present-day threat was one that unsettles markets: higher interest rates. With the bond market still waking up from a period of negative yielding debt, the asset class was poorly positioned for this new reality. Meanwhile, multiple compression from higher interest rates outweighed the benefit that stocks (in aggregate) enjoy from inflating asset bases and top line growth. Historically rich starting valuations in longer duration (i.e. Growth) equities was an important part of this rude awakening.

Stock markets did manage to rebound somewhat in the final months of the period. However, only UK and Japanese equities were able to recover their losses, with all other major equity regions ending the year down in local currency terms. It was a worse period for fixed interest assets, with all categories of sovereign and corporate bond markets suffering losses. US Treasuries delivered their worst calendar year performance on record. UK government bonds were even weaker.

Against this backdrop, the alternatives space was a particularly rewarding area for the fund. Holdings in Liontrust Tortoise (+19.8%), Iguana Long/Short Equity (+17.0%) and iShares Physical Gold (+16.7%) delivered strong returns. Liontrust and Iguana are long/short equity strategies[2], each adopting a different approach by gaining exposure to different regions and taking differing levels of risk. Iguana manages to a relatively conservative net profile whilst showing a willingness to tactically take currency exposure. Liontrust is more flexible with its gross and net position depending on market conditions and the opportunity set. Iguana added greatest value in some of the more difficult periods for equity beta[3] last year, aided by a long defensive / short cyclical stance, as well as exposure to the dollar. Meanwhile, Liontrust performed best when Value outperformed, both during periods of rising as well as falling markets. Short US index positions were helpful too. For iShares Physical Gold, returns were driven by firmer gold prices and favourable currency movements owing to the strong dollar.

Elsewhere in the Sub-Fund, positioning and selection within equities was strong. From a regional standpoint, positioning to the UK was beneficial, as was a lack of exposure to the US. Moreover, our Value skew within the UK worked well, with particularly strong performance from Jupiter Income Trust (+9.3%)(Source: Refinitiv Lipper IM).

On the negative side, our fixed interest holdings were a drag on performance over the year. With broad-based losses across the asset class, it would be difficult to find any bond fund managers that ended the year up. Our decision to predominantly hold flexible strategies that invest in different fixed interest categories and shift the duration profile of the portfolio helped to mitigate some of the weakness in bond markets. Invesco Tactical Bond (-2.2%) and Schroder Strategic Credit (-3.9%) did a good job here given the circumstances. Our decision to introduce small positions in iShares $ Treasury Bond 7-10yr ETF GBP Hedged and iShares $ Treasury Bond 20+yr ETF GBP Hedged detracted, though they were not a drag for the full period and provide us with an additional lever to pull as we identify opportunities to increase the duration to the bond allocation.

Investment Strategy and Outlook

US economic data is sending mixed signals. On several widely watched measures, the US labour market remains healthy, if not outright hot. The unemployment rate is 3.4% and wage growth is trending at 4-5% annualised (based on average hourly earnings). This looks like a solid foundation for consumer demand, particularly with oil prices down from their peak and other inflationary pressures gently cooling. However, other economic data points tell a different story.

Recent manufacturing and services sector surveys from the Institute for Supply Management indicate that US economic activity has been contracting. The S&P Global US Composite PMI suggests the same. The US labour market may also be more fragile than commonly believed, given the distorted impact of part-time and multiple jobholders on reported monthly payrolls. This takes us onto an important concept: lagged effects.

Given the lagged effect of interest rate hikes and the lagged nature of the labour market, a US recession seems entirely possible this year. We would suggest that it is more likely than not over the next 18 months. We hold the same view for the UK and Europe, though data has been improving here. We are more constructive on the growth outlook in Asia and select Emerging Markets, primarily due to China reversing its stance on Covid, removing restrictions and effectively pursuing herd immunity. This development looks to be most positive for China's domestic economy, but other countries will also benefit, albeit to a lesser extent.

With 10-year Treasuries yielding approximately 3.9%, they look like reasonable compensation in a world where inflation and the money supply is falling and the economic outlook is uncertain. Importantly, we believe that they also now offer the potential to provide a risk offset in portfolios. We do not expect this attribute to last as long as in the post-GFC cycle. Nevertheless, it allows for us to be more positive toward allocating here than we have been in recent years. We are seeking to be opportunistic within our cash/bond allocation, adding to duration but taking measured steps in doing so. We remain somewhat cautious towards other areas of fixed interest in the near term.

Turning now to equities, there was a material valuation adjustment across markets last year. Our best guess is that this was largely a reaction to higher discount rates and the liquidity cycle turning negative, rather than investors growing concerned about the economic/credit cycle. Therefore, if concerns around an earnings downturn manifest, we should be prepared to see continued volatility and probably lower lows in stock markets.

It is important to add, though, that every company, sector and region has a different economic risk and valuation profile. In the last cycle, asset light companies fitting a 'structural growth' label were among the most resilient stocks under episodes of economic stress. The fact that they were also market leaders much the rest of the time put them on utopian valuations. However, as we saw last year, this made them most vulnerable to rising discount rates. Moreover, an increasing number are now disappointing on the earnings side of the equation, before economic trouble has even struck. We expect to see further disappointment on this score as the cycle continues to decelerate. On the other hand, asset rich companies tied to the 'old economy' were deemed to be structurally challenged and economically exposed in the last cycle. However, this placed them on comparatively low multiples entering and through the Covid era, alleviating some of the valuation pressure from higher rates in 2022. Moreover, subject to commodity and interest rate dynamics from here, their earnings may fare better than current valuations imply.

We continue to believe that the favourable risk/reward across equities lies with the latter group of stocks. Regionally, the hunting ground for these shares is richest outside of the US, with the UK, Japan and Emerging Markets where opportunities look particularly attractive to us. Stylistically, they reside within the Value end of the market more than the Growth segment. Our equity allocation is positioned accordingly. We are skewed in a similar fashion within our alternatives allocation, though with exposure to gold and gold equities diversifying the portfolio from a style perspective.

We are closely evaluating macroeconomic and market dynamics and will continue to position portfolios where we believe the risk/reward is most attractive given our read of developments.

[1]A measure of a bond investment's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The longer the duration, the more sensitive it is. Calculating duration for a fixed income investment such as a bond is a complicated sum. It takes into account the current value of the bond, the coupon or interest payment, the book cost, and the number of years the bond has left to run. Put simply, the higher the duration number the higher the potential return (and the greater the risk).

[2]A strategy, used primarily by hedge funds,that involves taking long positions (buying a holding) in stocks that are expected to increase in value and short positions (borrowing a stock you don't own and selling it in the hope of repurchasing it at a lower price to return to the stock lender) in stocks that are expected to decrease in value.

[3]Measures the average extent to which a fund moves relative to the broader market. The beta of a market is 1. A fund with a beta of more than 1 moves on average to a greater extent than the market. A fund with a beta of less than 1 moves on average to a lesser extent. If beta is a minus number, it is likely that the stock and the market move in opposite directions.

Performance Annualised periods to 31 January for each year

Total returns GBP %	01/02/2022 – 31/01/2023 %	01/02/2021 – 31/01/2022 %	01/02/2020 – 31/01/2021 %	01/02/2019 – 31/01/2020 %	01/02/2018 31/01/2019 %
True Potential Schroders Cautious Income	2.2	13.5	2.9	1.3	1.9
IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares	-3.9	3.3	3.1	9.2	-2.5
UK Consumer Price Index	10.1	5.5	0.7	1.8	1.8

Source: Morningstar net of fees, bid to bid. Differences between funds caused in part by timing of valuation points and income.

Risk factors

Past performance is not a guide to future performance and may not be repeated. The value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

The sub-fund can be exposed to different currencies. Changes in foreign exchange rates could create losses.

High yield bonds (normally lower rated or unrated) generally carry greater market, credit and liquidity risk. A rise in interest rates generally causes bond prices to fall. A decline in the financial health of an issuer could cause the value of its bonds to fall or become worthless. A failure of a deposit institution or an issuer of a money market instrument could create losses. Equity prices fluctuate daily, based on many factors including general, economic, industry or company news.

In difficult market conditions, the sub-fund may not be able to sell a security for full value or at all. This could affect performance and could cause the sub-fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares.

Failures at service providers could lead to disruptions of sub-fund operations or losses.

Schroders Investment Management Limited - a sub-delegate of True Potential Investments LLP

27 February 2023

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 31 January 2023

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

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
Schroder Special Situations Fund	6,903
TM RWC UK Equity Income Fund	6,375
Jupiter Income Trust	5,232
GAM UK Equity Income	3,448
iShares USD Treasury Bond 7-10 years UCITS ETF	1,974
Iguana Investments Long/Short Equity Fund	1,847
Redwheel Funds - Enhanced Income Fund	884
Schroder ISF Global Gold GBP	786
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+ years UCITS ETF	562
Liontrust Tortoise	459
Subtotal	28,470
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	29,346

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
Redwheel Funds - Enhanced Income Fund	10,626
Schroder Special Situations Fund	3,537
Morgan Stanley Investment Fund - Global Multi- Asset Opportunities Fund	1,616
Invesco Tactical Bond Fund	328
Liontrust Tortoise	226
Schroder Income Maximiser	127
Jupiter Income Trust	111
Total proceeds from sales for the year	16,571

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes - 93.69% (92.38%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes - 67.73% (56.50%)			
GAM UK Equity Income	995,000	10,355	14.91
Invesco Corporate Bond Fund	290,360	308	0.44
Invesco Tactical Bond Fund	4,235,000	5,152	7.42
Jupiter Income Trust	1,750,000	10,004	14.41
Man GLG Absolute Value Fund	2,000,000	2,800	4.03
Schroder Income Maximiser	14,750,000	6,692	9.64
Schroder Strategic Credit Fund	6,000,000	5,089	7.33
TM RWC UK Equity Income Fund	6,250,000	6,631	9.55
Total UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes		47,031	67.73
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes - 25.96% (35.88%)			
Iguana Investments Long/Short Equity Fund	1,600,000	1,801	2.59
iShares USD Treasury Bond 20+ years UCITS ETF	140,000	516	0.74
iShares USD Treasury Bond 7-10 years UCITS ETF	430,000	1,970	2.84
Liontrust Tortoise	2,000,000	5,273	7.59
Schroder ISF Global Gold GBP	27,484	1,877	2.70
Schroder Special Situations Fund	61,900	6,595	9.50
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		18,032	25.96
Total Collective Investment Schemes		65,063	93.69
Exchange Traded Commodities - 0.97% (0.49%)			
iShares Physical Gold	22,000	671	0.97
Portfolio of investments		65,734	94.66
Other net assets		3,711	5.34
Total net assets		69,445	100.00

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

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 31 January 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.

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 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 the 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 Income		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	108.31	98.38	98.51
Return before operating charges*	3.42	14.34	3.68
Operating charges	(1.13)	(1.19)	(1.00)
Return after operating charges*	2.29	13.15	2.68
Distributions+	(3.41)	(3.22)	(2.81)
Closing net asset value per share	107.19	108.31	98.38
*after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	0.02	0.01
Performance			
Return after charges	2.11%	13.37%	2.72%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	26,878	19,792	17,034
Closing number of shares	25,073,490	18,273,645	17,313,517
Operating charges++	1.08%	1.12%	1.08%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	110.1	111.2	101.6
Lowest share price (p)	97.96	97.93	81.39

+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.

Comparative table (continued)

	A Accumulation		
	2023	2022	2021
	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	132.11	116.44	113.12
Return before operating charges*	4.33	17.09	4.48
Operating charges	(1.39)	(1.42)	(1.16)
Return after operating charges*	2.94	15.67	3.32
Distributions+	(4.20)	(3.85)	(3.26)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	4.20	3.85	3.26
Closing net asset value per share	135.05	132.11	116.44
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.02	0.02	0.01
Performance			
Return after charges	2.23%	13.46%	2.93%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000s)	42,567	37,132	26,430
Closing number of shares	31,518,791	28,106,726	22,698,873
Operating charges++	1.08%	1.12%	1.08%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price (p)	135.8	134.0	119.1
Lowest share price (p)	121.4	116.0	93.45

+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 31 January 2023

Distributions on A Income shares in pence per share

Payment date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
30.06.22	group 1	quarter 1	0.385	-	0.385	0.217
30.06.22	group 2	quarter 1	0.170	0.215	0.385	0.217
30.09.22	group 1	interim	1.262	-	1.262	1.272
30.09.22	group 2	interim	0.542	0.720	1.262	1.272
30.12.22	group 1	quarter 3	0.468	-	0.468	0.406
30.12.22	group 2	quarter 3	0.267	0.201	0.468	0.406
31.03.23	group 1	final	1.290	-	1.290	1.325
31.03.23	group 2	final	0.830	0.460	1.290	1.325

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.

Quarter 1 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 February 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 February 2022 to 30 April 2022

Interim distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 May 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2022 to 31 July 2022

Quarter 3 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 August 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 October 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 November 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 November 2022 to 31 January 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
30.06.22	group 1	quarter 1	0.470	-	0.470	0.255
30.06.22	group 2	quarter 1	0.200	0.270	0.470	0.255
30.09.22	group 1	interim	1.545	-	1.545	1.511
30.09.22	group 2	interim	0.714	0.831	1.545	1.511
30.12.22	group 1	quarter 3	0.579	-	0.579	0.488
30.12.22	group 2	quarter 3	0.316	0.263	0.579	0.488
31.03.23	group 1	final	1.607	-	1.607	1.596
31.03.23	group 2	final	0.946	0.661	1.607	1.596

Distribution table (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2023

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.

Quarter 1 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 February 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 February 2022 to 30 April 2022

Interim distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 May 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2022 to 31 July 2022

Quarter 3 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 August 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 October 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 November 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 November 2022 to 31 January 2023

Financial statements - True Potential Schroders Cautious Income

Statement of total return

for the year ended 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Income:					
Net capital gains	2		211		4,874
Revenue	3	2,183		1,683	
Expenses	4	(408)		(335)	
Net revenue before taxation		1,775		1,348	
Taxation	5	(86)		(67)	
Net revenue after taxation			1,689		1,281
Total return before distributions			1,900		6,155
Distributions	6		(2,040)		(1,575)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(140)		4,580

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 31 January 2023

	2023		2022	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		56,924		43,464
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	26,284		17,054	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(14,910)		(9,200)	
		11,374		7,854
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(140)		4,580
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		1,287		1,026
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		69,445		56,924

Balance Sheet
as at 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		65,734	52,864
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	883	760
Cash and bank balances	8	3,317	3,765
Total assets		69,934	57,389
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable	6	(323)	(242)
Other creditors	9	(166)	(223)
Total liabilities		(489)	(465)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		69,445	56,924

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 January 2023

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital gains

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Non-derivative securities - gains	89	4,746
Rebates from collective investment schemes	122	128
Net capital gains	211	4,874

3. Revenue

	2023	2022*
	£000s	£000s
Non-Interest distributions from overseas funds	456	529
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:		
Franked investment income	1,012	610
Unfranked investment income	185	143
Interest distributions	411	352
Interest distributions from overseas collective investment schemes	42	-
Bank interest	30	-
Rebates from collective investment schemes	47	49
Total revenue	2,183	1,683

* Prior year figures have been recategorised to separate out income from collective income schemes

4. Expenses

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	408	335
Total expenses	408	335

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 £8,394 inclusive of VAT (2022: £5,940 inclusive of VAT).

5. Taxation

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Corporation tax	86	67
Total taxation (note 5b)	86	67

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 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	1,775	1,348
Corporation tax @ 20%	355	270
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(202)	(122)
Overseas revenue	(91)	(106)
Capital rebates from collective investment schemes	24	25
Total taxation (note 5a)	86	67

c) Provision for deferred tax

At 31 January 2023, there is no potential deferred tax asset in relation to surplus management expenses.

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
Quarter 1 income distribution	78	37
Quarter 1 accumulation distribution	134	60
Interim income distribution	279	224
Interim accumulation distribution	466	386
Quarter 3 income distribution	114	72
Quarter 3 accumulation distribution	181	132
Final income distribution	323	242
Final accumulation distribution	506	449
	2,081	1,602
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	56	24
Amounts added on issue of shares	(97)	(51)
Total net distributions	2,040	1,575

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2023

6. Distributions (continued)

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	1,689	1,281
Expenses paid from capital	408	335
Marginal tax relief	(57)	(41)
Distributions	2,040	1,575

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

7. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	204	227
Accrued revenue	655	447
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	24	86
Total debtors	883	760

8. Cash and bank balances

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Total cash and bank balances	3,317	3,765

9. Other creditors

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	77	152
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge	40	32
Corporation tax payable	49	39
Total other creditors	166	223

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 Income
Opening shares in issue	18,273,645
Total shares issued in the year	12,713,216
Total shares cancelled in the year	(5,913,371)
Closing shares in issue	25,073,490

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2023

11. Share classes (continued)

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	28,106,726
Total shares issued in the year	10,177,420
Total shares cancelled in the year	(6,765,355)
Closing shares in issue	31,518,791

For the year ended 31 January 2023, the annual management charge is 0.66%. 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 Income share has decreased from 107.2p to 106.2p and the A Accumulation share has decreased from 135.1p to 133.9p as at 17 May 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:

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 January 2023

14. Transaction costs (continued)

2023	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Commission £000s	%	Taxes £000s	%	Other Expenses £000s	%	Purchases after transaction costs £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	29,284	-	-	-	-	5	0.02	29,289
Total	29,284	-		-		5		29,289

Capital events amount of £57,000 (2022: £21,000) is excluded from the total purchases as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

2022	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Commission £000s	%	Taxes £000s	%	Other Expenses £000s	%	Purchases after transaction costs £000s
Collective Investment Schemes*	11,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,549
Total	11,549	-		-		-		11,549

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Commissions £000s	%	Taxes £000s	%	Other Expenses £000s	%	Sales after transaction costs £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	16,574	-	-	-	-	(3)	0.02	16,571
Total	16,574	-		-		(3)		16,571

2022	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Commissions £000s	%	Taxes £000s	%	Other Expenses £000s	%	Sales after transaction costs £000s
Collective Investment Schemes	5,552	-	-	-	-	(9)	0.16	5,543
Total	5,552	-		-		(9)		5,543

*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
Other Expenses	8	0.01%

2022	£000s	% of average net asset value
Other Expenses	9	0.02%

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2023

14. Transaction costs (continued)

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.

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 31 January 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 £3,287,000 (2022: £2,643,000).

(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 year.

At 31 January 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 £nil (2022: £nil).

(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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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 will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

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

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 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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2023 £000s	Investment liabilities 2023 £000s
Quoted prices	3,157	-
Observable market data	62,577	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	65,734	-

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2022 £000s	Investment liabilities 2022 £000s
Quoted prices	279	-
Observable market data	52,585	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	52,864	-

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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

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 UBS Income
Investment Manager's report

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

Investment Objective

The sub-fund seeks to deliver income between 2% and 4% annually with potential for capital growth over a rolling 3 year period net of fees.

Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund will provide exposure to a diversified portfolio (using a multi-asset strategy combining different asset classes such as shares, bonds and cash) as further explained below.

The exposures set out below may be achieved indirectly through collective investment schemes or directly. The collective investment schemes may include schemes managed by the ACD, Investment Manager or sub-investment manager, or an affiliate of these parties.

The strategy is designed to provide a portfolio of investments that contribute to the income objective, improve diversification and reduce risk, and offer potential capital growth.

There are no geographic restrictions on the investments.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in shares; corporate bonds; government bonds; money-market instruments; derivatives and forward transactions; and deposits.

The portfolio will typically be invested with the following exposures:

• 20% - 70% by value in listed shares (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 47%);

• 30% - 100% by value in publicly traded corporate and/or government bonds (a loan, usually to a company or government, that pays interest), money market instruments, deposits and/or cash and near cash instrument (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 52%); and

• 0% - 20% by value in alternative assets (including but not limited to real estate, infrastructure, private debt, insurance-linked securities, mortgage-linked securities and bank loans) (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 1%). These may be achieved indirectly, including through securities which are closed-ended funds, such as investment companies or real estate investment trusts (REITs), collective investment schemes.

Corporate bonds may include high yield debt (which have a higher risk of default but potentially offer higher returns to compensate). Government bonds may include emerging markets (bonds issued by less developed countries).

Derivatives (that is sophisticated investment instruments linked to the rise and fall of the price of other assets) may be used to a limited extent to:

• gain exposure to a particular asset class or sector aiming to improve returns in rising or falling markets and control risk by increasing diversification;

• limit the effects of interest rate changes;

• enhance income returns;

• protect parts of the portfolio from default risks in the market or take an investment position on a basket of credit entities; and

• limit the effects of price changes in other currencies.

The Sub-Fund may use a covered call strategy, a derivative technique designed to enhance income returns. This means writing (selling) a single stock call option against an asset in the portfolio with the expectation of collecting additional income if the value of the asset does not significantly change. However, the Sub-Fund would not participate in any significant increase in the asset value and may have to sell the asset below the new market price. This may be performed by the Sub-Fund directly or indirectly (by investing in one or more collective investment schemes with this strategy).

The Sub-Fund may hold warrants (a security that entitles the holder to buy the underlying stock of the issuing company) up to 5% by value.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and Efficient Portfolio Management. The use of derivatives for investment purposes may increase the volatility and risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

Sub-Investment Activities

The True Potential UBS Income Fund (the "Fund") achieved its income target over the year, delivering a yield above the 2% to 4% annual income range. Given the turbulent market backdrop, the Fund saw losses in capital value and delivered a negative total return of -7.18% (source:Refinitv DataStream) for the review period, underperforming relative to a comparator reference of the Investment Association's Mixed Investment 20% - 60% Shares Sector Average. While this peer average represents similar asset class exposures, the Fund's pursuit of an income target shapes its portfolio construction and can therefore lead to potential differences in performance path relative the peer average.

The period in review saw a generally challenging economic and market environment, with global inflation pressures remaining elevated and persistent. Early in the year, most major economies reopened as the Omicron variant of COVID-19 proved to be less virulent than first feared. Instead, concerns shifted to stubbornly high inflation pressures, with spiking commodity prices, in the wake the Russia-Ukraine war, further cause for concern. Global central banks shifted to a more hawkish policy stance which harmed sentiment in traditional asset markets. In particular, fixed income markets came under pressure as a result, with the higher yield environment proving a headwind for global equity markets in the first half of the period, alongside growing global growth fears. Markets stabilised later in the fourth quarter of 2022 as optimism over a potential soft-landing scenario aided sentiment. Generally, over the course of the period, the pricing and repricing of this 'soft landing' scenario added to some volatility across financial markets, with whipsaw price action seen in the S&P 500 between approximately 3,500 and 4,300 during the period.

The Federal Reserve ("Fed") remained in the spotlight throughout and market hope for signs of a "Fed pivot" failed to come to fruition, as US monetary policymakers instead revised up rate expectations amid persistently high inflation readings and a tight labour market. Similarly, other major central banks hiked policy rates in an effort to tame inflationary pressures. In the UK, political instability was a major theme in the second half of the period. Most notably, Liz Truss's short-lived time as the UK Prime Minister saw GBPUSD reach multi-decade lows, while a sharp spike in Gilt yields put notable pressure on pension funds pursuing liability-driven investment strategies. Energy price and energy security concerns were added headwinds for the UK economy, a challenge shared by Europe, although reduced demand and forecasts for a milder winter eased concerns. Despite bubbling recession fears, labour market data remained strong across most developed markets and stubbornly high inflation readings saw global central banks tighten policy into the end of 2022. Sentiment improved in January 2023 as continued signs of ebbing inflation in the US and Europe saw the 'soft landing' theme re-emerge, with markets appearing to push out recession pricing in favour of better growth outcomes.

Further afield in China, focus remained on the real estate sector troubles as well as the Chinese government's COVID-zero policies. Following the 20th National Congress in October, signs appeared that authorities were starting the process to reopen and move away from the COVID-zero approach which had been limiting activity and domestic consumption. Further support also came from a 16-point policy package designed to provide some much needed respite to the property sector. Overall, these measures lifted regional sentiment and saw a sharp rally in Chinese risk assets towards the end of the period, while also supporting global economic growth prospects moving into 2023.

Ultimately, these changing dynamics along with market pricing of a potential Fed 'pivot' saw the US dollar (USD) pull back from its highs in September 2022 and decline through to the end of January 2023. Nevertheless, over the full period, the USD proved to be a consistent hedge for bonds and equities, in what turned out to be a historically challenging period for traditional asset classes.

Broadly speaking, challenging performance was seen across both developed and emerging market assets, while ultimately the period was volatile across commodity markets with energy prices reversing from their 2022 highs.

Investment Strategy and Outlook

The increased bond-equity correlation over the period saw both traditional asset classes detract from performance. Within our developed market equity holdings, broad exposures in Europe and the US were the larger detractors, with smaller negative returns seen from diversified global equity positioning. Developed market income equity positions outperformed, with US and UK income equity exposure adding value over the period. Elsewhere, emerging market equity positioning detracted from performance, although improvement was seen later in the period following news of China's move away from zero-COVID policies.

Within fixed income, negative contributions were seen from government bonds, high yield credits and emerging market debt. Within bonds, US Treasury positions were the main detractor, with some positive offset seen from short positioning in UK and

German government bonds. In our high yield allocation, both US and European exposures detracted from performance, while Asian high yield was a key negative contributor. Elsewhere, Chinese government bond positioning added value over the period.

Elsewhere, a small negative contribution was seen from global REITS, while the cost of hedging of FX risk back to sterling (GBP) also detracted given the movements in GBP over the year.

We end the period in review with an outlook for the global economy that is more optimistic than consensus. Going forward, we think the economy will bend, as the lagged effects of substantial monetary tightening filter through into the economy. But the economy will not break, as nominal and real incomes remain resilient. Moreover, 2022's headwinds – Europe embroiled in an energy crisis, and zero–COVID-19 policies weighing on Chinese activity – are shifting to be tailwinds for global growth in the first half of this year.

The US consumer is the lynchpin of the global economy. Real spending in the US increased at a solid pace in 2022 despite surging inflation thanks to elevated levels of excess savings and strong nominal wage growth. In 2023, the US consumer starts the year with an extra boost in the form of much lower gasoline prices compared to mid-2022. We do not anticipate a significant deterioration in the US job market – a prerequisite for a retrenchment in real consumption – to happen any time soon. Resilience in the services sector has kept a host of labour market indicators in positive territory. An unfaltering US consumer is putting a floor under the growth outlook that is being reinforced by these global tailwinds of Chinese mobility and improving European energy access – especially the former. However, a more resilient growth environment and still tight labour market means central banks will likely keep rates higher for longer. We believe a continuation of downward pressure on valuations would be primarily a problem for US equities, which comprise about 60% of global equities at the index level.

During the pre-pandemic economic cycle, the increasing valuation premium of US stocks relative to their global counterparts could be somewhat justified by their consistent earnings outperformance. However, recent profit revisions have been more negative for US stocks than their global peers. This dynamic leaves US stocks vulnerable to another leg of valuation compression to bring equity multiples closer towards the global average. In our view, there are much more attractive ways to benefit from surprisingly resilient activity than equities at the index level.

The most meaningful change to the backdrop over the past few months is China's abandonment of zero–COVID-19 policies. This about-face may cause some acute near-term challenges to activity as public health outcomes deteriorate. But it also means that investors will likely have much more visibility to price in an upcoming rebound in Chinese consumption. Even though China's reopening is primarily a story of recovering domestic consumption, we believe it will still produce positive spill overs for its trading partners as well as commodities.

Across fixed income, the corporate credit curve is also very flat due to the inversion of the US Treasury curve, which allows for a similar amount of income to be generated in short-term (vs. longer-term corporate credit) with far less duration risk. Conversely, the range of scenarios for equities are quite wide, with an unfavourable risk-reward profile. Even if activity and earnings continue to hold up well, stocks still have to contend with expensive valuations relative to bonds and discount rates that are unlikely to move much lower in such a backdrop – so upside is relatively capped. Meanwhile, in the event our optimistic view on the economy is wrong, the downside for stocks is likely much more significant than for short-term US Investment Grade credit, outside of any unexpected, extreme negative shock.

Our positioning remains cautious as of the end of January 2023 as we appraise a number of different potential market environment over our tactical horizon. We retain a defensive bias overall, with an underweight aggregate equity position. Within equities, we focus on value opportunities with good risk-reward, including European banks and UK value, while we also favour small cap positions in the US and Chinese equities. We also remain cautious on duration risk with the ongoing global tightening cycle in the face of persistent inflation, a key challenge facing equities and long-dated bonds. Likewise, we favour relative value opportunities, including a preference for Canadian and Australian government debt versus US Treasures. We have also recently added to emerging market hard currency debt exposure, while we remain underweight in Asian high. We are positioned underweight in US high yield and

investment grade credit, while we continue to maintain our strategic exposure to global REITs within the portfolio. Going forward, we remain vigilant in our appraisal of the global economy and the corresponding asset allocation implications, with particular focus on the broad range of potential economic regimes in 2023.

UBS Asset Management (UK) Limited - a sub-delegate of True Potential Investments LLP

21 February 2023

Portfolio changes

for the period ended 31 January 2023

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

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
UBS (Lux) Equity SICAV - US Income Sustainable (USD)	21,491
UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund - Global Bonds (USD)	11,720
UBS (Lux) Bond SICAV - China Fixed Income (RMB)	11,282
US Treasury 0% 18/05/2023	8,679
UBS (Lux) Equity SICAV - Euro Countries Income Sustainable (EUR)	8,491
UBS UK Equity Income Fund	8,373
UBS (Lux) Bond SICAV - USD High Yield (USD)	8,107
UBS (Lux) Equity SICAV - Global Opportunity Sustainable (USD)	7,719
US Treasury 0% 23/03/2023	6,674
UBS (Lux) Key Selection SICAV - Global Equities (USD)	6,585
Subtotal	99,121
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the period	129,414

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
UBS (Lux) Bond SICAV - Asian High Yield (USD)	4,146
Republic of South Africa 8% 31/01/2030	4,007
US Treasury 0% 23/03/2023	2,895
US Treasury 0% 25/08/2022	2,792
US Treasury 0% 26/01/2023	2,663
US Treasury 0% 06/10/2022	1,601
UBS (Lux) Equity SICAV - US Income Sustainable (USD)	1,127
UBS (Lux) Equity SICAV - Euro Countries Income Sustainable (EUR)	604
Total proceeds from sales for the period	19,835

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities - 10.45%			
Government Bonds - 10.45%			
US Treasury 0% 23/03/2023	4,200,000	3,391	2.98
US Treasury 0% 18/05/2023	10,600,000	8,496	7.47
Total Government Bonds		11,887	10.45
Total Debt Securities		11,887	10.45
Collective Investment Schemes - 84.67%			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes - 7.65%			
UBS UK Equity Income Fund	9,253	8,710	7.65
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes - 77.02%			
Amundi Index FTSE EPRA NAREIT Global UCITS ETF	75,050	3,510	3.09
UBS (Lux) Bond Fund - Euro High Yield (EUR)	470	3,721	3.27
UBS (Lux) Bond Fund - Full Cycle Asian Bond (USD)	516	3,732	3.28
UBS (Lux) Bond SICAV - Asian High Yield (USD)	40,459	1,963	1.73
UBS (Lux) Bond SICAV - China Fixed Income (RMB)	902	11,383	10.00
UBS (Lux) Bond SICAV - USD High Yield (USD)	1,098	8,037	7.06
UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund - Global Bonds (USD)	1,787	11,390	10.01
UBS (Lux) Equity SICAV - Euro Countries Income Sustainable (EUR)	1,218	7,557	6.64
UBS (Lux) Equity SICAV - Global Opportunity Sustainable (USD)	871	7,615	6.69
UBS (Lux) Equity SICAV - Small Caps Europe Sustainable (EUR)	129	1,699	1.49
UBS (Lux) Equity SICAV - US Income Sustainable (USD)	2,184	20,031	17.60
UBS (Lux) Key Selection SICAV - Global Equities (USD)	29,457	7,014	6.16
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		87,652	77.02
Total Collective Investment Schemes		96,362	84.67
Futures - 0.21%			
CBT - US 10Year Note March 2023	(80)	(24)	(0.02)
CBT - US Ultra Bond March 2023	53	147	0.13
CME E-Mini Russel 2000 March 2023	30	46	0.04
CME - S&P500 Emini Future March 2023	(37)	(135)	(0.12)
EUX - Euro Stoxx 50 March 2023	(125)	(254)	(0.22)
EUX - Euro Stoxx Bank March 2023	485	56	0.05
ICF - FTSE 100 Index Future March 2023	(8)	-	0.00
ICF - Long Gilt Future March 2023	(15)	34	0.03
MSE - Canada 10Year Bond Future March 2023	44	17	0.01
NYF - MSCI Emerging Markets March 2023	199	416	0.37
OSE- Topix Index Future March 2023	2	4	0.00
SFE - Australia 10Year Bond Future March 2023	85	(69)	(0.06)
Total Futures		238	0.21

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Forward Currency Contracts - 1.28%			
Sell Canadian dollar	-CAD5,215,000	(3,174)	
Bought UK sterling	£3,280,671	3,281	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		107	0.09
Sell Chinese yuan	-CNY104,295,000	(12,549)	
Bought UK sterling	£12,354,847	12,355	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		(194)	(0.17)
Sell Chinese yuan	-CNY30,130,000	(3,627)	
Bought US dollar	$4,328,697	3,514	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		(113)	(0.10)
Sell Euro	-€2,585,000	(2,282)	
Bought Australian dollar	AUD4,052,011	2,320	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		38	0.03
Sell Euro	-€20,835,000	(18,397)	
Bought UK sterling	£18,187,325	18,187	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		(210)	(0.18)
Sell Indian rupee	-INR137,440,000	(1,362)	
Bought US dollar	$1,675,146	1,360	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		(2)	0.00
Sell Korean won	-KRW1,591,000,000	(1,048)	
Bought US dollar	$1,224,293	994	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		(54)	(0.05)
Sell New Zealand dollar	-NZD8,160,000	(4,283)	
Bought UK sterling	£4,217,989	4,218	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		(65)	(0.06)
Sell Philippine peso	-PHP148,150,000	(2,198)	
Bought US dollar	$2,573,271	2,089	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		(109)	(0.10)
Sell Taiwanese dollar	-TWD42,900,000	(1,163)	
Bought US dollar	$1,403,330	1,139	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		(24)	(0.02)

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Forward Currency Contracts - 1.28% (continued)			
Sell UK sterling	-£92,528	(93)	
Bought Australian dollar	AUD165,000	95	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		2	0.00
Sell UK sterling	-£2,591,340	(2,591)	
Bought Japanese yen	JPY430,500,000	2,695	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		104	0.09
Sell UK sterling	-£4,198,771	(4,199)	
Bought Norwegian krone	NOK50,660,000	4,122	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		(77)	(0.07)
Sell UK sterling	-£2,706,372	(2,706)	
Bought US dollar	$3,355,000	2,724	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		18	0.02
Sell US dollar	-$1,865,706	(1,515)	
Bought Brazilian real	BRL10,150,000	1,612	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		97	0.09
Sell US dollar	-$1,187,180	(964)	
Bought Colombian peso	COP5,930,497,000	1,033	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		69	0.06
Sell US dollar	-$2,824,619	(2,293)	
Bought Euro	€2,595,000	2,291	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		(2)	0.00
Sell US dollar	-$2,816,452	(2,286)	
Bought Japanese yen	JPY358,900,000	2,247	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		(39)	(0.03)
Sell US dollar	-$2,723,846	(2,212)	
Bought Philippine peso	PHP148,150,000	2,199	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		(13)	(0.01)
Sell US dollar	-$69,695,000	(56,585)	
Bought UK sterling	£58,512,147	58,512	
Expiry date 22 February 2023		1,927	1.69
Total Forward Currency Contracts		1,460	1.28

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Portfolio of investments		109,947	96.61
Other net assets		3,854	3.39
Total net assets		113,801	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges or are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated. Forward contracts are not listed on stock exchanges and are considered over-the-counter instruments.

The sub-fund launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

as at 31 January 2023

	31 January 2023**	
Credit breakdown*	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Investments of investment grade	11,887	10.45
Total bonds	11,887	10.45
Forward currency contracts – assets	2,362	2.07
Collective Investment Schemes	96,362	84.67
Futures – assets	720	0.63
Investments as shown in the balance sheet	111,331	97.82
Forward currency contracts – liabilities	(902)	(0.79)
Futures – liabilities	(482)	(0.42)
Total value of investments	109,947	96.61

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

** As the sub-fund launched on 16 February 2022, there are no comparatives.

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 period.

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 Income**
	31.01.23
	p
Change in net assets per share	
Opening net asset value per share	100.00
Return before operating charges*	(7.38)
Operating charges	(0.75)
Return after operating charges*	(8.13)
Distributions+	(3.97)
Closing net asset value per share	87.90
*after direct transaction costs of:	0.01
Performance	
Return after charges	(8.13%)
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£000s)	46,566
Closing number of shares	52,978,323
Operating charges++	0.84%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%
Prices	
Highest share price (p)	99.99
Lowest share price (p)	83.07

+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.

**Class 'A' Income launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

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

Comparative table (continued)

	A Accumulation**
	31.01.23
	p
Change in net assets per share	
Opening net asset value per share	100.00
Return before operating charges*	(7.35)
Operating charges	(0.77)
Return after operating charges*	(8.12)
Distributions+	(4.05)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	4.05
Closing net asset value per share	91.88
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.01
Performance	
Return after charges	(8.12%)
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£000s)	67,235
Closing number of shares	73,173,435
Operating charges++	0.84%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%
Prices	
Highest share price (p)	99.99
Lowest share price (p)	85.52

+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.

**Class 'A' Accumulation launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

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

Distribution table

for the period ended 31 January 2023

Distributions on A Income shares in pence per share

Payment date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current period*
31.03.22^	group 1	month 1	0.000	-	0.000
31.03.22^	group 2	month 1	0.000	0.000	0.000
29.04.22	group 1	month 2	0.227	-	0.227
29.04.22	group 2	month 2	0.000	0.227	0.227
31.05.22	group 1	month 3	0.426	-	0.426
31.05.22	group 2	month 3	0.071	0.355	0.426
30.06.22	group 1	month 4	0.303	-	0.303
30.06.22	group 2	month 4	0.046	0.257	0.303
29.07.22	group 1	month 5	0.819	-	0.819
29.07.22	group 2	month 5	0.354	0.465	0.819
31.08.22	group 1	interim	0.285	-	0.285
31.08.22	group 2	interim	0.092	0.193	0.285
30.09.22	group 1	month 7	0.342	-	0.342
30.09.22	group 2	month 7	0.091	0.251	0.342
31.10.22	group 1	month 8	0.247	-	0.247
31.10.22	group 2	month 8	0.079	0.168	0.247
30.11.22	group 1	month 9	0.275	-	0.275
30.11.22	group 2	month 9	0.060	0.215	0.275
30.12.22	group 1	month 10	0.304	-	0.304
30.12.22	group 2	month 10	0.111	0.193	0.304
31.01.23	group 1	month 11	0.258	-	0.258
31.01.23	group 2	month 11	0.107	0.151	0.258
28.02.23	group 1	final	0.488	-	0.488
28.02.23	group 2	final	0.099	0.389	0.488

^ As expenses exceeded the revenue of the sub-fund at the period end no distribution was made and the revenue deficit was met by the capital property of the Sub-Fund.

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.

Month 1 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 16 February 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 16 February 2022 to 28 February 2022

Month 2 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 March 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 March 2022 to 31 March 2022

Distribution table (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

Month 3 distributions:

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

Month 4 distributions:

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

Month 5 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 June 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 June 2022 to 30 June 2022

Interim distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 July 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 July 2022 to 31 July 2022

Month 7 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 August 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 August 2022

Month 8 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 September 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 September to 30 September 2022

Month 9 distributions:

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

Month 10 distributions:

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

Month 11 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 December 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 January 2023
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 January 2023 to 31 January 2023

Distribution table (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Payment date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current period*
31.03.22^	group 1	month 1	0.000	-	0.000
31.03.22^	group 2	month 1	0.000	0.000	0.000
29.04.22	group 1	month 2	0.227	-	0.227
29.04.22	group 2	month 2	0.000	0.227	0.227
31.05.22	group 1	month 3	0.425	-	0.425
31.05.22	group 2	month 3	0.071	0.354	0.425
30.06.22	group 1	month 4	0.305	-	0.305
30.06.22	group 2	month 4	0.025	0.280	0.305
29.07.22	group 1	month 5	0.827	-	0.827
29.07.22	group 2	month 5	0.258	0.569	0.827
31.08.22	group 1	interim	0.291	-	0.291
31.08.22	group 2	interim	0.089	0.202	0.291
30.09.22	group 1	month 7	0.349	-	0.349
30.09.22	group 2	month 7	0.115	0.234	0.349
31.10.22	group 1	month 8	0.254	-	0.254
31.10.22	group 2	month 8	0.072	0.182	0.254
30.11.22	group 1	month 9	0.283	-	0.283
30.11.22	group 2	month 9	0.046	0.237	0.283
30.12.22	group 1	month 10	0.314	-	0.314
30.12.22	group 2	month 10	0.110	0.204	0.314
31.01.23	group 1	month 11	0.267	-	0.267
31.01.23	group 2	month 11	0.120	0.147	0.267
28.02.23	group 1	final	0.507	-	0.507
28.02.23	group 2	final	0.154	0.353	0.507

^ As expenses exceeded the revenue of the sub-fund at the period end no distribution was made and the revenue deficit was met by the capital property of the Sub-Fund.

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.

Month 1 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 16 February 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 16 February 2022 to 28 February 2022

Month 2 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 March 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 March 2022 to 31 March 2022

Distribution table (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

Month 3 distributions:

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

Month 4 distributions:

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

Month 5 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 June 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 June 2022 to 30 June 2022

Interim distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 July 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 July 2022 to 31 July 2022

Month 7 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 August 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 August 2022

Month 8 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 September 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 September to 30 September 2022

Month 9 distributions:

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

Month 10 distributions:

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

Month 11 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 December 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 December 2022 to 31 December 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 January 2023
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 January 2023 to 31 January 2023

*The sub-fund launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Financial Statements – True Potential UBS Income

Statement of total return
for the period ended 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023*	
		£000s	£000s
Income:			
Net capital losses	2		(7,820)
Revenue	3	4,395	
Expenses	4	(671)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(42)	
Net revenue before taxation		3,682	
Taxation	5	(239)	
Net revenue after taxation			3,443
Total deficit before distributions			(4,377)
Distributions	6		(3,979)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(8,356)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders
for the period ended 31 January 2023

	2023*	
	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		-
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	130,002	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(10,412)	
		119,590
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(8,356)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		2,567
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		113,801

*The sub-fund launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Balance Sheet
as at 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023*
		£000s
Assets:		
Fixed assets:		
Investments		111,331
Current assets:		
Debtors	7	3,301
Cash and bank balances and amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	8	7,703
Total assets		122,335
Liabilities:		
Investment liabilities		(1,384)
Creditors:		
Distribution payable		(259)
Other creditors	9	(6,891)
Total liabilities		(8,534)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		113,801

*The sub-fund launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements

for the period ended 31 January 2023

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital losses

	2023*
	£000s
Non-derivative securities - losses	(1,739)
Derivative contracts - losses	(2,727)
Currency gains	115
Forward currency contracts	(3,457)
Commission on futures	(12)
Net capital losses	(7,820)

3. Revenue

	2023*
	£000s
Non-interest distributions from overseas funds	2,312
Distributions from UK regulated collective investment schemes:	
Franked investment income	175
Interest distributions from overseas collective investment schemes	1,565
Interest on debt securities	237
Bank interest	93
Deposit interest	13
Total revenue	4,395

4. Expenses

	2023*
	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates	
Annual management charge	671
Total expenses	671

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 £9,840 inclusive of VAT.

5. Taxation

	2023*
	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the period	
Corporation tax	239
Total taxation (note 5b)	239

*The sub-fund was launched on 16 February 2022, hence there is no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20%

The differences are explained below:

	2023*
	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	3,682
Corporation tax @ 20%	736
Effects of:	
UK revenue	(35)
Overseas revenue	(462)
Total taxation (note 5a)	239

c) Provision for deferred tax

There was no provision required for deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

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*
	£000s
Monthly 2 income distribution	52
Monthly 2 accumulation distribution	84
Monthly 3 income distribution	139
Monthly 3 accumulation distribution	223
Monthly 4 income distribution	116
Monthly 4 accumulation distribution	184
Monthly 5 income distribution	322
Monthly 5 accumulation distribution	510
Interim income distribution	120
Interim accumulation distribution	184
Monthly 7 income distribution	149
Monthly 7 income distribution	225
Monthly 8 income distribution	111
Monthly 8 accumulation distribution	166
Monthly 9 income distribution	136
Monthly 9 accumulation distribution	200
Monthly 10 income distribution	156
Monthly 10 accumulation distribution	226
Monthly 11 income distribution	135

*The sub-fund launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

6. Distributions (continued)	2023*
	£000s
Monthly 11 accumulation distribution	194
Final income distribution	259
Final accumulation distribution	371
	4,262
Equalisation:	
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	25
Amounts added on issue of shares	(308)
Total net distributions	3,979

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023*
	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	3,443
Expenses paid from capital	671
Marginal tax relief	(134)
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(1)
Distributions	3,979

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

7. Debtors	2023*
	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	524
Currency trades outstanding	2,708
Accrued revenue	69
Total debtors	3,301

8. Cash and bank balances	2023*
	£000s
Cash and bank balances and amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	7,703
Bank overdraft (including futures overdraft)	-
Total cash and bank balances	7,703

*The sub-fund launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

9. Other creditors

	2023*
	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	84
Purchases awaiting settlement	3,754
Currency trades outstanding	2,725
Accrued expenses:	
Payable to the ACD and associates	
Annual management charge	80
Other expenses:	
Overdraft Interest	9
Total accrued expenses	89
Corporation tax payable	239
Total other creditors	6,891

*The sub-fund launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, there are no commitments or contingent liabilities.

11. Share classes

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

	A Income
Opening shares in issue	-
Total shares issued in the period	58,228,126
Total shares cancelled in the period	(5,249,803)
Closing shares in issue	52,978,323

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	-
Total shares issued in the period	79,519,914
Total shares cancelled in the period	(6,346,479)
Closing shares in issue	73,173,435

For the period ended 31 January 2023, the annual management charge is 0.81%. 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 period ended 31 January 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 Income share has decreased from 87.90p to 85.26p and the A Accumulation share has decreased from 91.88p to 90.03p as at 17 May 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:

2023	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Purchases after transaction costs £000s
Bonds*	26,329	26,329
Collective Investment Schemes*	103,085	103,085
Total	129,414	129,414

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Sales after transaction costs £000s
Bonds*	13,958	13,958
Collective Investment Schemes	5,877	5,877
Total	19,835	19,835

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

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 0.01%.

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 31 January 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 £5,497,000.

(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.

Forward currency contracts are used to help the sub-fund achieve its investment objective as stated in the Prospectus. The ACD monitors the exposure to these contracts to ensure they are in keeping with the investment objective.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

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
Australian dollar	444
Canadian dollar	457
Chinese yuan	11,161
Euro	16,886
Hong Kong dollar	165
Indian rupee	(2)
Japanese yen	398
Korean won	(54)
New Taiwanese dollar	(24)
New Zealand dollar	(64)
Philippine peso	(109)
US dollar	74,977
Total foreign currency exposure	104,235

At 31 January 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 £866,000. 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 period 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 31 January 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 £nil.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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
Australian dollar	513	-	-	-	(69)	444
Canadian dollar	333	-	-	124	-	457
Chinese yuan	85	-	-	11,383	(307)	11,161
Euro	770	-	-	16,581	(465)	16,886
Hong Kong dollar	165	-	-	-	-	165
Indian rupee	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Japanese yen	394	-	-	4	-	398
Korean won	-	-	-	-	(54)	(54)
New Taiwanese dollar	-	-	-	-	(24)	(24)
New Zealand dollar	-	-	-	-	(64)	(64)
Philippine peso	-	-	-	-	(109)	(109)
UK Sterling	1,189	-	-	12,169	(3,792)	9,566
US dollar	4,254	-	-	74,371	(3,648)	74,977
	7,703	-	-	114,632	(8,534)	113,801

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 period ended 31 January 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. In the case of forward foreign currency contracts these are payable in less than one year.

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	Investment liabilities
Basis of valuation	2023	2023
	£000s	£000s
Quoted prices	16,117	(482)
Observable market data	95,214	(902)
Unobservable data	-	-
	111,331	(1,384)

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

f Derivatives

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.

In the period there was direct exposure to derivatives. On a daily basis, exposure is calculated in UK sterling using the commitment approach with netting applied where appropriate. The total global exposure figure is divided by the net asset value of the sub-fund to calculate the percentage global exposure. Global exposure is a risk mitigation technique that monitors the overall commitment to derivatives in the sub-fund at any given time and may not exceed 100% of the net asset value of the property of the Sub-Fund.

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. Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and as a result could potentially impact upon the risk factors outlined above.

(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.

As at the balance sheet date, the leverage was 131.36%.

(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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

At the balance sheet date the global exposure is as follows:

	Gross exposure value £000s	% of the total net asset value
Investment		
Futures		
CBT - US Ultra Bond March 2023	6,102	5.36%
CME - S&P500 Emini Future March 2023	2,363	2.08%
EUX - Euro Stoxx Bank March 2023	2,384	2.09%
MSE - Canada 10Year Bond Future March 2023	3,382	2.97%
NYF - MSCI Emerging Markets March 2023	8,443	7.42%
OSE- Topix Index Future March 2023	247	0.22%
SFE - Australia 10Year Bond Future March 2023	5,859	5.15%
Forward Currency Contracts		
Value of short position - Canadian dollar	3,174	2.79%
Value of short position - Chinese yuan	12,549	11.03%
Value of short position - Euro	18,398	16.17%
Value of short position - New Zealand dollar	4,282	3.76%
Value of long position - Australian dollar	94	0.08%
Value of long position - Japanese yen	2,696	2.37%
Value of long position - Norwegian krone	4,122	3.62%
Value of short position - US dollar	53,861	47.33%

There have been no collateral arrangements in the period.

True Potential Waverton Income
Investment Manager's report

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

Investment Objective

The sub-fund seeks to deliver income between 2% and 4% annually with potential for capital growth over a rolling 3 year period net of fees.

Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund will provide exposure to a diversified portfolio – using a multi-asset income strategy, combining different asset classes such as: shares, bonds, cash and alternative investments in real assets (investments in physical assets such as real estate, commodities, and infrastructure) and structured products (securities linked to the performance of other assets) – as further explained below.

The exposures set out below may be achieved indirectly through collective investment schemes or directly. The collective investment schemes may include schemes managed by the ACD, Investment Manager or sub-investment manager, or an affiliate of these parties.

There are no geographic restrictions on the investments.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in shares; corporate bonds; government bonds; money-market instruments; closed-ended funds; securities linked to the performance of other assets (including securities which embed a derivative); derivatives and deposits. This may include securities (such as shares, bonds and investment trusts) linked to physical assets.

The portfolio will typically be invested with the following exposures:

• 20% - 75% in listed shares (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be 60%);

• 10% - 50% in publicly traded corporate and/or government bonds (a loan, usually to a company or government, that pays interest) (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be 28%);

• 0% - 30% in structured products and/or notes linked to credit, commodity or equity markets (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be 6%); and

• 0% - 20% in money market instruments, deposits and/or cash and near cash instruments (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be 6%).

Corporate bonds may include high yield debt (which have a higher risk of default but potentially offer higher returns to compensate). Government bonds may include emerging markets (bonds issued by less developed countries).

Derivatives (that is sophisticated investment instruments linked to the rise and fall of the price of other assets) may be used to a limited extent to:

• limit the effects of price changes in other currencies;

• gain exposure to a particular asset class, sector or index aiming to improve returns in rising or falling markets and control risk.

The Sub-Fund may hold warrants (a security that entitles the holder to buy the underlying stock of the issuing company) up to 10% by value.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and Efficient Portfolio Management. The use of derivatives for investment purposes may increase the volatility and risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

Sub-Investment activities

The True Potential Waverton Income Fund returned -4.8% for the period 16.02.2022 (inception) to 31.01.2023 (NAV based return, source Morningstar) verse the IA Mixed Investment 20-60 benchmark, which declined -3.6% over the period.

Equities contributed positively (+0.7%), whilst Alternatives and Bonds detracted (-1.7% and -1%, respectively).

2022 was a brutal year for traditional asset classes. Of the major equity indices, only the UK large Cap index generated a positive nominal return in local currencies. In real terms, all major equity markets posted a negative return. Global Bonds did not fare well either. Bloomberg Global Aggregate returned -16.2% in nominal terms; the US 10Y Treasury -16.3%, iBoxx Sterling Gilts -25% and iBoxx Sterling Corporates -18.4%.

There was some variation across the period, with the beginning dominated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, amplifying what was already fast-rising inflation and putting further pressure on both equities and fixed income. The summer months saw a strong bear market rally in equities, dominated by better-than-expected earnings results and suggestions of "peak CPI" in the US. However, this shifted in mid-august, when FOMC members aggressively talked markets down with "higher for longer" rate rhetoric, which drove bond yields up and further compressed equity valuations. Recessionary fears built in Q3, driving a rotation into quality. Within fixed income, Gilts suffered a historic sell-off following the UK Budget in September, while yields ex-UK also saw upward pressure as core inflation continued to rise. Alternatives performed well through most of the period but suffered in the wake of the Truss/Kwarteng budget in September, which resulted in an indiscriminate sale of UK assets. Markets recovered some lost ground towards the end of the year, boosted by a clearer reopening path for China.

We began the period defensively positioned and continued to tilt the portfolio in this direction throughout Q1 and Q2, adding new positions in high-quality consumer staples Costco & Pepsi. We also trimmed some of our reopening exposure (Amadeus, Fraport, ENAV), given the stagflation outlook for the UK and Europe. The rotation into consumer staples proved a good decision; the consumer discretionary sector underperformed the consumer staples sector by 36% in 2022.

We expected more hawkish central banks as a result of increasingly persistent inflation and rising inflation expectations, and as such, took equity risk off the table. We used this capital increase fixed income, focusing on one-year duration investment grade credit. The shift in the government bond yield curve and widening of spreads has been dramatic, resulting in what we believe to be a very attractive opportunity over the next 12 months.

Within Alternatives, we continued to add to names with inflation linkage and defensive underlying characteristics. However, we had a notable headwind to performance in Q3 from this portion of the portfolio. In mid-September, 'UK-Inc' was reappraised by global investors in light of the new premiership and a sequence of poorly managed economic policy announcements by the new (now old) Chancellor, Kwasi Kwarteng. The aftermath of the announcements was a steep sell-off in UK assets, unfortunately catching many of our Real Asset names in the downdraft.

The Fund's income is well diversified across asset & sub-asset classes. Over the course of 2022, the lion's share of the income contribution came from the fixed income & alternative's allocation, allowing us to concentrate on capital growth within the equity allocation. We expect the income profile to remain between 3.5% and 4% given the attractive yields now available. The portfolio will also benefit from the more attractive yield available on cash. Within our equity allocation, we provided a respectable level of income and with dividend payout ratios still at low levels, this should continue over the course of 2023.

In terms of individual names, Shell was a top performer (+24%), as was Deutsche Telekom (+30%). Worst performers were Fraport (-39%), a position we exited in July and the Protection Strategy (-39%). The latter was frustrating, given that it is designed to perform in weak equity markets; however, it struggled, given the nature of the sell off, with no significant spike in volatility and high level of skew as we entered 2022.

Investment strategy and outlook

2023 continues to present a complex landscape for investors. Global liquidity has been tightening at a historic rate for 12-18 months. This has acted as a headwind for global growth and risk assets for a similar period of time and resulted in a material derating in equity markets (the US in particular). As we enter 2023, we see central bank balance sheets continuing to decline and expect rates to continue to rise while inflation remains above the nominal 2% target. Credit conditions have tightened somewhat for corporates and are increasingly tightening for households as banks' willingness to lend declines. Tight liquidity should be expected in 2023. The outlook on growth is more nuanced, with leading indicators suggesting further downside, countered by China reopening, which could have a meaningful impact on global growth and particularly consumption: household bank balances are up 42% since the start of 2020. Inflation looks to have peaked on both sides of the Atlantic; however, tight labour markets could see wage pressures continue. The likely result of this would be stickier core and services inflation. Against this backdrop, we believe central banks will continue to raise rates until they are confident inflation has been quelled, meaning a stabilisation in wage growth will need to be observed. Whilst the pace of hikes has slowed, we are unlikely to see cuts until there is a material slowdown. Within equities, we continue to hold companies with strong free cash flows and those that have a competitive advantage with financially sustainable business models. Within alternatives, we remain defensively positioned and see considerable value from this portion of the portfolio. Asset values are supported by solid fundamentals, and cooling inflation should alleviate pressure on the Bank of England to keep hiking rates. Both should act as catalysts for discounts to narrow. Within Fixed Income, we are running a weighted average credit rating of BBB+ and a yield to maturity of 6.1%. More recently, we have increased the duration to 7 years and may look to increase this further through 2023.

Waverton Investment Management Limited - a sub-delegate of True Potential Investments LLP

21 February 2023

Portfolio changes

for the period ended 31 January 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
Waverton Sterling Bond Fund	4,493
UK Treasury Gilt 1.75% 07/09/2037	3,684
US Treasury 2.375% 15/02/2042	3,412
US Treasury 1% Index Linked 15/02/2046	2,196
MontLake Crabel Gemini UCITS Fund	2,022
Invesco Physical Gold USD	1,814
Shell	1,746
Supermarket Income REIT	1,701
AstraZeneca	1,599
Starwood European Real Estate Finance	1,586
Subtotal	24,253
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the period	90,852

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
US Treasury 2.375% 15/02/2042	3,380
Novo Nordisk 'B'	1,339
Invesco Physical Gold USD	1,128
US Treasury 1% Index Linked 15/02/2046	1,074
BB Healthcare Trust	945
US Treasury 1.75% 15/03/2025	846
Supermarket Income REIT	835
US Treasury 1.25% 15/08/2031	801
LXI REIT	660
Oaktree Specialty Lending	635
Subtotal	11,643
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the period	19,791

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities 26.55%			
Corporate Bonds 18.65%			
Barclays 3.125% 17/01/2024	£400,000	394	0.53
BP Capital Markets 4.25% VRN Perpetual	£850,000	781	1.05
Burford Capital Global Finance 6.25% 15/04/2028	$900,000	653	0.88
Citigroup 2.75% 24/01/2024	£300,000	295	0.40
Electricite de France 5.875% VRN Perpetual	£600,000	513	0.69
Enbridge 7.375% VRN 15/01/2083	$600,000	488	0.65
Ford Motor Credit 2.748% 14/06/2024	£500,000	476	0.64
FS Luxembourg S.a.r.l. 10% 15/12/2025	$800,000	656	0.88
Heimstaden 4.375% 06/03/2027	€900,000	522	0.70
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society 6.5% VRN 22/05/2043	£400,000	396	0.53
Luminis 0% 22/12/2026*	£781,000	454	0.61
Manchester Airport Group Funding 4.125% 02/04/2024	£350,000	347	0.47
MPT Operating Partnership Finance 2.55% 05/12/2023	£300,000	283	0.38
MPT Operating Partnership Finance 4.625% 01/08/2029	$700,000	442	0.59
Pinnacle Bidco 6.375% 15/02/2025	£750,000	681	0.91
Prudential 5.625% VRN 20/10/2051	£425,000	396	0.53
Scottish Widows 5.5% 16/06/2023	£400,000	400	0.54
Seaspan 5.5% 01/08/2029	$750,000	463	0.62
SG Issuer 0% 11/02/2041*	£664,000	659	0.88
Society of Lloyds 4.75% 30/10/2024	£300,000	297	0.40
Thames Water Utilities Cayman Finance 2.375% 03/05/2023	£750,000	743	1.00
Unite USAF II 3.374% 30/06/2028	£500,000	496	0.67
Veolia Environment 2.5% VRN Perpetual	€1,100,000	788	1.06
Vmed O2 UK Financing I 4.25% 15/07/2031	£650,000	519	0.70
Volkswagen Financial Services 2.125% 27/06/2024	£300,000	288	0.39
Volkswagen Financial Services 2.75% 10/07/2023	£300,000	298	0.40
Wells Fargo Bank 5.25% 01/08/2023	£800,000	802	1.08
Western Power Distribution 3.625% 06/11/2023	£350,000	347	0.47
Total Corporate Bonds		13,877	18.65
Government Bonds 6.43%			
Romanian Government International 3.624% 26/05/2030	€350,000	262	0.35
UK Treasury Gilt 1.75% 07/09/2037	£4,200,000	3,285	4.41
US Treasury 1.25% 15/05/2050	$2,600,000	1,241	1.67
Total Government Bonds		4,788	6.43
Government Index-Linked 1.47%			
US Treasury 1% Index Linked 15/02/2046	$1,200,000	1,095	1.47

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Total Debt Securities		19,760	26.55
Equities 53.74%			
United Kingdom 14.42%			
Basic Materials 1.45%			
Anglo American	31,130	1,079	1.45
Consumer Goods 1.25%			
Diageo	26,519	933	1.25
Consumer Services 1.20%			
RELX	21,559	518	0.70
Tesco	153,379	377	0.50
		895	1.20
Financials 6.24%			
HICL Infrastructure	738,795	1,226	1.65
Home REIT**	320,143	122	0.16
LXI REIT	417,110	470	0.63
PRS REIT	1,151,423	1,048	1.41
Supermarket Income REIT	690,297	664	0.89
Urban Logistics REIT	774,891	1,112	1.50
		4,642	6.24
Healthcare 1.75%			
AstraZeneca	12,263	1,299	1.75
Oil & Gas 2.53%			
Shell	79,171	1,879	2.53
Total United Kingdom		10,727	14.42
Channel Islands 10.61%			
3i Infrastructure	370,580	1,234	1.66
Fair Oaks Income	1,935,582	755	1.01
GCP Asset Backed Income Fund	1,380,068	1,115	1.50
Industrials REIT	497,253	629	0.84
Real Estate Credit Investments	830,257	1,137	1.53
Starwood European Real Estate Finance	1,593,553	1,444	1.94
Taylor Maritime Investments	831,666	750	1.01
TwentyFour Income Fund	837,954	833	1.12
Total Channel Islands		7,897	10.61

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities 53.74% (continued)			
France 2.12%			
LVMH	2,231	1,574	2.12
Germany 1.63%			
Deutsche Telekom	67,385	1,215	1.63
Hong Kong 0.58%			
Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing	11,800	431	0.58
Japan 2.94%			
Hitachi	18,000	762	1.02
KDDI	37,400	948	1.27
Keyence	1,300	480	0.65
Total Japan		2,190	2.94
Singapore 0.54%			
United Overseas Bank	21,600	398	0.54
Spain 3.57%			
Amadeus IT ‘A’	29,432	1,498	2.01
Industria de Diseno Textil	45,995	1,161	1.56
Total Spain		2,659	3.57
Taiwan 0.59%			
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	5,867	442	0.59
United States 16.73%			
AIG	13,938	716	0.96
Alphabet ‘A’	16,202	1,301	1.75
Amazon.com	2,348	197	0.26
American Express	10,553	1,499	2.01
AT&T 5% Perpetual	21,520	387	0.52
Baker Hughes ‘A’	16,967	437	0.59
Chicago Mercantile Exchange	7,904	1,134	1.52
Coca-Cola	21,983	1,095	1.47
Costco Wholesale	2,663	1,106	1.49
Microsoft	3,640	733	0.99
Netflix.com	716	206	0.28
Oaktree Specialty Lending	2,176	35	0.05
Procter & Gamble	6,328	732	0.98
Qualcomm	4,205	455	0.61

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities 53.74% (continued)			
United States 16.73% (continued)			
Schlumberger	4,787	222	0.30
UnitedHealth Group	1,489	604	0.81
Visa 'A'	8,513	1,592	2.14
Total United States		12,451	16.73
Warrants 0.01%			
Goldman Sachs International Warrants 17/03/2023		5	0.01
Total Equities		39,989	53.74
Collective Investment Schemes 9.92%			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 9.92%			
iShares MSCI AC Far East ex-Japan UCITS ETF	17,963	780	1.05
iShares MSCI World Energy Sector UCITS ETF	98,709	555	0.74
MontLake Crabel Gemini UCITS Fund	16,632	2,016	2.71
Waverton Sterling Bond Fund	480,000	4,031	5.42
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		7,382	9.92
Total Collective Investment Schemes		7,382	9.92
Exchange Traded Commodities 0.98%			
Invesco Physical Gold USD	4,795	725	0.98
Total Exchange Traded Commodities		725	0.98
Futures 0.01%			
CME - NASDAQ 100 E Mini March 2023	(1)	(7)	(0.01)
OSE Japan 10 Year Bond March 2023	(2)	15	0.02
Total Futures		8	0.01
Options 0.00%			
CBT US Bond Future Options March 2023 Call 136	15	1	-
CBT US Bond Future Options March 2023 Call 140	65	1	-
Total Options		2	-
Forward Currency Contracts 0.05%			
Sell Euro	-€1,750,000	(1,547)	
Buy UK sterling	£1,555,670	1,555	
Expiry date 22 March 2023		8	0.01
Sell US dollar	-$5,666,486	(4,599)	
Buy UK sterling	£4,628,000	4,628	
Expiry date 6 March 2023		29	0.04

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Total Forward Currency Contracts		37	0.05
Portfolio of investments		67,903	91.25
Other net assets		6,511	8.75
Total net assets		74,414	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges or are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated. Forward contracts are not listed on stock exchanges and are considered over-the-counter instruments.

The sub-fund launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

*Fair Valued using third party pricing

**Suspended

SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

as at 31 January 2023

	31 January 2023**	
Credit breakdown*	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Investments of investment grade	12,633	16.98
Investments of below investment grade	5,492	7.38
Unrated bonds	1,635	2.19
Total bonds	19,760	26.55
Forward currency contracts – assets	37	0.05
Options – assets	2	-
Collective Investment Schemes	7,382	9.92
Exchange Traded Commodities	725	0.98
Futures – assets	15	0.02
Equities	39,989	53.74
Investments as shown in the balance sheet	67,910	91.26
Futures – liabilities	(7)	(0.01)
Total value of investments	67,903	91.25

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

** As the sub-fund launched on 16 February 2022, there are no comparatives.

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 has 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 is also entitled to use structured products. Where these are used there may be cases where the issuer fails to meet its obligations, which would result in a loss 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 the Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

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 Income**
	2023
	p
Change in net assets per share	
Opening net asset value per share	100.00
Return before operating charges*	(3.84)
Operating charges	(0.93)
Return after operating charges*	(4.77)
Distributions+	(2.74)
Closing net asset value per share	92.49
*after direct transaction costs of:	0.18
Performance	
Return after charges	(4.77%)
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£000s)	28,069
Closing number of shares	30,348,255
Operating charges++	0.99%
Direct transaction costs	0.19%
Prices	
Highest share price (p)	100.70
Lowest share price (p)	88.25

+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.

**Class 'A' Income launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

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

Comparative table (continued)

	A Accumulation**
	2023
	p
Change in net assets per share	
Opening net asset value per share	100.00
Return before operating charges*	(3.86)
Operating charges	(0.94)
Return after operating charges*	(4.80)
Distributions+	(2.77)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	2.77
Closing net asset value per share	95.20
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.18
Performance	
Return after charges	(4.80%)
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£000s)	46,345
Closing number of shares	48,679,832
Operating charges++	0.99%
Direct transaction costs	0.19%
Prices	
Highest share price (p)	100.70
Lowest share price (p)	89.32

+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.

**Class 'A' Accumulation launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

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

Distribution table

for the period ended 31 January 2023

Distributions on A Income shares in pence per share

Payment date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current period*
30.06.22	group 1	quarter 1	0.479	-	0.479
30.06.22	group 2	quarter 1	0.205	0.274	0.479
30.09.22	group 1	interim	0.701	-	0.701
30.09.22	group 2	interim	0.422	0.279	0.701
30.12.22	group 1	quarter 3	0.754	-	0.754
30.12.22	group 2	quarter 3	0.299	0.455	0.754
31.03.23	group 1	final	0.803	-	0.803
31.03.23	group 2	final	0.361	0.442	0.803

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.

Quarter 1 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 16 February 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 16 February 2022 to 30 April 2022

Interim distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 May 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2022 to 31 July 2022

Quarter 3 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 August 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 October 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 November 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 November 2022 to 31 January 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current period*
30.06.22	group 1	quarter 1	0.480	-	0.480
30.06.22	group 2	quarter 1	0.207	0.273	0.480
30.09.22	group 1	interim	0.705	-	0.705
30.09.22	group 2	interim	0.446	0.259	0.705
30.12.22	group 1	quarter 3	0.762	-	0.762
30.12.22	group 2	quarter 3	0.339	0.423	0.762
31.03.23	group 1	final	0.820	-	0.820
31.03.23	group 2	final	0.347	0.473	0.820

Distribution table (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

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.

Quarter 1 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 16 February 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 16 February 2022 to 30 April 2022

Interim distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 May 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 May 2022 to 31 July 2022

Quarter 3 distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 August 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 October 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 November 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 November 2022 to 31 January 2023

*The sub-fund launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Financial statements - True Potential Waverton Income

Statement of total return

for the period ended 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023*	
		£000s	£000s
Income:			
Net capital losses	2		(4,226)
Revenue	3	1,989	
Expenses	4	(423)	
Net revenue before taxation		1,566	
Taxation	5	(146)	
Net revenue after taxation			1,420
Total deficit before distributions			(2,806)
Distributions	6		(1,758)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(4,564)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the period ended 31 January 2023

		2023*
	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		-
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	84,966	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(7,213)	
		77,753
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(4,564)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		1,225
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		74,414

*The sub-fund launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Balance Sheet

as at 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023*
		£000s
Assets:		
Fixed assets:		
Investments		67,910
Current assets:		
Debtors	7	1,051
Cash and bank balances and amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	8	6,101
Total assets		75,062
Liabilities:		
Investment liabilities		(7)
Creditors:		
Bank overdraft (including futures overdraft)	8	(193)
Distribution payable	6	(244)
Other creditors	9	(204)
Total liabilities		(648)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		74,414

*The sub-fund launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements

for the period ended 31 January 2023

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages.10 to 12.

2. Net capital losses

	2023*
	£000s
Non-derivative securities - losses	(3,347)
Derivative contracts - losses	(156)
Currency losses	(48)
Forward currency contracts	(675)
Net capital losses	(4,226)

3. Revenue

	2023*
	£000s
Non-interest distributions from overseas funds	25
Interest distributions from overseas collective investment schemes	131
UK revenue	260
Overseas revenue	763
Interest on debt securities	661
Property investment income (PID)	97
Bank interest	51
Deposit interest	1
Total revenue	1,989

4. Expenses

	2023*
	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates	
Annual management charge	423
Total expenses	423

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 £9,840 inclusive of VAT.

5. Taxation

	2023*
	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the period	
Corporation tax	104
Irrecoverable overseas tax	42
Total taxation (note 5b)	146

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20%.

The differences are explained below:

	2023*
	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	1,566
Corporation tax @ 20%	313
Effects of:	
UK revenue	(52)
Overseas revenue	(157)
Irrecoverable overseas tax	42
Total taxation (note 5a)	146

c) Provision for deferred tax

There was no provision required for deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

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*
	£000s
Quarter 1 income distribution	95
Quarter 1 accumulation distribution	170
Interim income distribution	176
Interim accumulation distribution	305
Quarter 3 income distribution	209
Quarter 3 accumulation distribution	351
Final income distribution	244
Final accumulation distribution	399
	1,949
Equalisation:	
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	34
Amounts added on issue of shares	(225)
Total net distributions	1,758

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

6. Distributions (continued)

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023*
	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	1,420
Expenses paid from capital	423
Marginal tax relief	(85)
Distributions	1,758

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

7. Debtors	2023*
	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	656
Accrued revenue	392
Recoverable overseas withholding tax	3
Total debtors	1,051

8. Cash and bank balances	2023*
	£000s
Cash and bank balances and amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	6,101
Bank overdraft (including futures overdraft)	(193)
Total cash and bank balances	5,908

9. Other creditors	2023*
	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	54
Accrued expenses:	
Payable to the ACD and associates	
Annual management charge	49
Total accrued expenses	49
Corporation tax payable	101
Total other creditors	204

*The sub-fund launched on 16 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there are no commitments or contingent liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

11. Share classes

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

	A Income
Opening shares in issue	-
Total shares issued in the period	33,800,594
Total shares cancelled in the period	(3,452,339)
Closing shares in issue	30,348,255

	A Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	-
Total shares issued in the period	52,889,504
Total shares cancelled in the period	(4,209,672)
Closing shares in issue	48,679,832

For the period ended 31 January 2023, the annual management charge is 0.76%. 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 period end, the net asset value per A Income share has decreased from 92.5p to 91.51p and the A Accumulation share has decreased from 95.20p to 95.06p as at 17 May 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

14. Transaction costs (continued)

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
Equities	52,723	17	0.03	86	0.16	-	-	52,826
Bonds*	28,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,137
Collective Investment Schemes	9,888	1	0.01	-	-	-	-	9,889
Total	90,748	18		86		-		90,852

	Sales before transaction costs	Commissions		Taxes		Other Expenses		Sales after transaction costs
2023	£000s	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s
Equities	11,731	(4)	0.03	-	-	-	-	11,727
Bonds*	6,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,541
Collective Investment Schemes*	1,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,339
Total	19,611	(4)		-		-		19,607

Capital events amount of £184,000 is excluded from the total sales as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

* 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 period:

2023	£000s	% of average net asset value
Commission	22	0.04%
Taxes	86	0.15%
Other Expenses	-	0.00%

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 0.35%.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 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 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 31 January 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 £3,395,000.

(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.

Forward currency contracts are used to help the sub-fund achieve its investment objective as stated in the Prospectus. The ACD monitors the exposure to these contracts to ensure they are in keeping with the investment objective.

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
Euro	7,072
Japanese yen	2,245
Danish krone	1
Hong Kong dollar	431
Singapore dollar	398
US dollar	20,625
Total foreign currency exposure	30,772

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

At 31 January 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. 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 period 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 31 January 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 £54,000.

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
Euro	789	-	783	5,500	-	7,072
Japanese yen	39	-	-	2,206	-	2,245
Danish krone	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hong Kong dollar	-	-	-	431	-	431
Singapore dollar	-	-	-	398	-	398
UK sterling	8,148	-	11,062	24,880	(448)	43,642
US dollar	1,583	(193)	3,456	15,786	(7)	20,625
	10,559	(193)	15,301	49,202	(455)	74,414

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 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. In the case of forward foreign currency contracts these are payable in less than one year.

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 period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2023 £000s	Investment liabilities 2023 £000s
Quoted prices	47,827	(7)
Observable market data	18,848	-
Unobservable data	1,235	-
	67,910	(7)

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.

In the period there was direct exposure to derivatives. On a daily basis, exposure is calculated in UK sterling using the commitment approach with netting applied where appropriate. The total global exposure figure is divided by the net asset value of the sub-fund to calculate the percentage global exposure. Global exposure is a risk mitigation technique that monitors the overall commitment to derivatives in the sub-fund at any given time and may not exceed 100% of the net asset value of the property of the Sub-Fund.

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.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and as a result could potentially impact upon the risk factors outlined above.

(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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

As at the balance sheet date, the leverage was 100.00%.

(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 the global exposure is as follows:

	Gross exposure value	% of the total net asset value
	£000s	
Investment		
Forward Currency Contracts		
Value of short position - US dollar	4,599	6.18%
Value of short position - Euro	1,547	2.08%

There have been no collateral arrangements in the period.

True Potential Pictet Defensive
Investment Manager's report

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

Investment Objective

The sub-fund seeks to deliver capital growth (a rise in value) over a rolling 3 year period net of fees.

Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund will provide exposure to a diversified portfolio using a multi-asset strategy combining different asset classes such as shares, bonds and cash (as further explained below). The aim is to deliver capital growth.

The above exposures may be achieved indirectly through collective investment schemes or directly. The collective investment schemes may include schemes managed by the ACD, Investment Manager or sub-investment manager, or an affiliate of these parties.

The strategy is based on thematic investing, i.e. taking active decisions in assets whose returns are influenced by forces of change that evolve independently of the economic cycle. This is complemented by tactical opportunities, i.e. individual stocks or sectors may be selected for specific reasons. Other investments may be added for diversification and defensive purposes.

There are no geographic restrictions on the investments.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in shares; corporate bonds; government bonds; money-market instruments; derivatives and forward transactions (including securities embedding derivatives); and deposits.

The portfolio will typically be invested with the following exposures:

• 10% - 40% by value in listed shares (including real estate investment trusts) (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 20%); and

• 60% - 90% by value in publicly traded corporate and/or government bonds (a loan, usually to a company or government, that pays interest), money market instruments, deposits and/or cash and near cash instruments (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 78%).

Corporate bonds may include high yield debt (which have a higher risk of default but potentially offer higher returns to compensate). Government bonds may include emerging markets (bonds issued by less developed countries).

The portfolio may also be invested up to 10% in commodities, metals, energy and agricultural products (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 2%). Exposure to commodities may be achieved indirectly through exchange traded products.

Derivatives (that is sophisticated investment instruments linked to the rise and fall of the price of other assets) may be used to a limited extent to:

• gain exposure to a particular asset class or sector aiming to improve returns and control risk by increasing diversification;

• protect the portfolio from some upward or downward movements; and

• limit the effects of price changes in other currencies. The Sub-Fund may hold warrants (a security that entitles the holder to buy the underlying stock of the issuing company) up to 5% by value.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and Efficient Portfolio Management. The use of derivatives for investment purposes may increase the volatility and risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

Sub-Investment Activities

As at the end of January 2023, the portfolio has an 24.75% equity allocation, 57.90% bond allocation, 12.86% cash allocation, 2.26% alternatives allocation and 2.23% position in Gold & Commodities. The portfolio yields 2.74% and duration is at 2.8. Source: Pictet Asset Management.

Performance of the fund since inception has been -2.76% compared to -4.3% performance of the IA Mixed Investment 0-35% Shares, net of charges in GBP. The Thematic Equity sleeve had a small outperformance compared to Global Equities.

Fund Performance is Net of fees and income (TWR).

Considering the strategy and outlook above, the portfolio was positioned defensively since inception to the end of June 2022. Therefore, equity allocations were at the low end of their range and below benchmark. The Tactical Equity Tilts were positioned to improve the defensiveness and dividend yield of the portfolios, through allocations to UK, Energy & Financials (Cyclical Value) and Real Estate Equities. Exposure to fixed income markets reflected a preference towards safer assets, leading to a focus on sovereign bonds over credit. In Developed Markets, we preferred US Treasuries over UK Gilts, and in Emerging Markets we favoured Hard Currency bonds for their attractive yields. Fixed Income duration throughout this period was low and below benchmark. For diversification during a tumultuous period of persistent inflation, we held an above-benchmark allocation to commodities.

As the backdrop improved in the second half of 2022, we actively shifted the portfolio to express our outlook. We believed the peak in inflation and the stabilisation in yields would benefit our core allocation to Thematic Equities. We also believed that the peak in Fed Hawkishness that would result from such a backdrop would trigger a relief rally that would benefit LargeCap Growth, as a result in our Tactical Equity Tilts we allocated to a US large cap index. Furthermore, as we saw that the policy support in China was incrementally improving and the Zero-Covid policy was becoming increasingly untenable we added exposure to China Reopening plays by allocating to EM, EM Asia, and Premium Brands. To reflect our increased bullishness, we added to US small cap.

Investment Strategy and Outlook

Since inception of the portfolio (25th February) to the end of June 2022, our investment outlook was that persistently high inflation and the rapid rise in rates would weigh on economic activity and corporate profitability. Accordingly, we positioned the portfolios defensively by increasing our allocation to cash and cutting duration relative to benchmarks. We maintained our focus on thematic equities, where we believed the underlying secular trends would allow for relatively more resilient earnings. Moreover, through our Tactical Equity Tilts we created a Cyclical Value Basket to protect the portfolio from stagflationary conditions.

Towards the beginning of the second half of 2022, we were looking for signs of moderating inflation and thereby prospects for a less aggressive hiking cycle. Moreover, with the Macro highlighting the strength of the consumer and the Valuation signalling the threat to corporate margins, we began forming our view that we might have an earnings recession, rather than economic one. As our previous fears of recession had been pushed out and the peak in inflation came about, we anticipated a much more accommodative environment for financial assets.

Our outlook was and continues to be that disinflation will restore confidence to markets, less aggressive financial conditions will allow thematic equity fundamentals to drive returns, and that a "better than expected" economic environment will entail a rotation away from expensive defensives to more cyclical tilts. Falling inflation should in turn increase consumer confidence. Globally, the corporate sector should benefit from not only improved consumer confidence but also the stimulus measures initiated in China that are more likely to gain traction with the restrictions around the zero Covid policy lifted. The 2023 recession, should it emerge, will be one of the most highly forecast in history and we expect improved consumer sentiment, the continued tightness of the labour market in the US, and an averted energy crisis in Europe to push any such risk to the back end of the year. As such, any cuts in interest rates priced in by the market may be premature at this point. From a portfolio perspective, this more benign than anticipated environment should benefit more cyclical parts of the economy relative to defensives. Loosening financial conditions and strong labour demand should increasingly lead to upside surprises in equities and earnings given consensus expectations which favours a risker profile to portfolios. We will continue to monitor risks to our positioning, namely any meltdown in consumer sentiment that would damage demand. Our eyes are also on credit markets, where an adverse credit event would damage the stable cost of capital argument.

The Investment Strategy continues to be centred around three main components: Thematic Equities, Tactical Equity Tilts and Diversification. Thematic Equities are companies that align to identified megatrends which the investment team believes will participate significantly in future economic growth. Tactical Equity Tilts aim to diversify and supplement the core allocation, as well as to allow the portfolio to navigate through different market conditions. Diversification is achieved through allocations to commodities, alternative investments, fixed income, and FX. This diversification has been particularly useful in a year like 2022, where the equity-bond correlation was positive.

Risks

The risks include financial market volatility, higher inflation, higher interest rates, recession, and their subsequent pressures on corporate profitability. In our monthly meeting with the Risk Team, we carry stress test scenarios to constantly monitor and evaluate impacts on the portfolios. The portfolio reduces foreign currency risk by dynamically hedging some foreign currency into GBP to a minimum threshold.

Pictet Asset Management Ltd - a sub-delegate of True Potential Investments LLP

16 February 2023

Portfolio changes

for the period ended 31 January 2023

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

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/01/2032	1,637
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/07/2031	1,355
US Treasury 1.625% 15/05/2031	1,038
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 22/03/2026	1,009
UK Treasury Gilt 0% 13/02/2023	914
Pictet - Global Sustainable Credit HZ EUR	843
UK Treasury 0% 28/11/2022	810
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 10/08/2031	736
US Treasury 3.25% 31/08/2024	700
US Treasury 0.75% Index Linked 15/07/2028	695
Subtotal	9,737
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the period	24,165

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/01/2032	958
UK Treasury Gilt 0% 28/11/2022	811
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/07/2031	711
US Treasury 1.625% 15/05/2031	648
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 22/03/2026	632
US Treasury 2.25% 15/02/2052	574
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 10/08/2031	551
US Treasury 1.5% 15/02/2025	541
UK Treasury Gilt 0% 10/10/2022	495
UK Treasury Gilt 1.25% 31/07/2051	428
Subtotal	6,349
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the period	12,054

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities 48.44%			
Government Bonds 30.42%			
UK Treasury Gilt 0% 13/02/2023	£520,000	519	3.95
UK Treasury Gilt 0% 20/03/2023	£240,000	239	1.82
UK Treasury Gilt 0% 27/03/2023	£310,000	309	2.35
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/07/2031	£857,000	662	5.03
UK Treasury Gilt 0.375% 22/10/2026	£659,660	593	4.51
US Treasury 1.625% 15/05/2031	$511,000	361	2.74
US Treasury NoteBond 3.25% 31/08/2024	$816,600	651	4.95
US Treasury FRN 31/10/2024	$819,200	666	5.07
Total Government Bonds		4,000	30.42
Government Index-Linked 18.02%			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 22/03/2026	£296,000	410	3.12
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 10/08/2031	£184,000	228	1.74
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/01/2032	$830,200	654	4.97
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/07/2026	$429,000	413	3.14
US Treasury 0.75% Index Linked 15/07/2028	$710,000	664	5.05
Total Government Index-Linked		2,369	18.02
Total Debt Securities		6,369	48.44
Equities 18.48%			
United Kingdom 1.43%			
Basic Materials 0.36%			
Croda International	417	29	0.22
Mondi	1,209	18	0.14
		47	0.36
Consumer Goods 0.11%			
Reckitt Benckiser	242	14	0.11
Consumer Services 0.30%			
Compass Group	1,356	26	0.20
InterContinental Hotels	253	14	0.10
		40	0.30
Financials 0.14%			
Lloyds Banking Group	35,349	19	0.14
Healthcare 0.32%			
Haleon	12,832	42	0.32

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities 18.48% (continued)			
United Kingdom 1.43% (continued)			
Oil & Gas 0.02%			
BP	640	3	0.02
Telecommunications 0.04%			
Vodafone Group	5,397	5	0.04
Utilities 0.14%			
United Utilities Group	1,665	18	0.14
Total United Kingdom		188	1.43
Brazil 0.14%			
Suzano Papel e Celulose	2,500	18	0.14
British Virgin Islands 0.18%			
Capri Holdings	449	24	0.18
Canada 0.67%			
Enbridge	219	7	0.05
Royal Bank of Canada	183	15	0.12
Suncor Energy	45	1	0.01
TC Energy	108	4	0.03
Waste Connections	567	61	0.46
Total Canada		88	0.67
Cayman Islands 0.05%			
BeiGene ADR	28	6	0.05
Denmark 0.24%			
Coloplast 'B'	97	10	0.08
Genmab	48	15	0.11
Novo Nordisk 'B'	59	7	0.05
Total Denmark		32	0.24
Finland 0.14%			
Valmet	749	19	0.14

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities 18.48% (continued)			
France 0.68%			
Alstom	365	9	0.07
BNP Paribas	344	19	0.14
Essilor International	283	42	0.32
Kering	29	15	0.11
Total Energies	89	5	0.04
Total France		90	0.68
Germany 0.45%			
HelloFresh	295	6	0.05
Infineon Technologies	829	24	0.18
Puma	174	10	0.08
RWE	524	19	0.14
Total Germany		59	0.45
Ireland 0.42%			
Horizon Therapeutics	195	17	0.13
Johnson Controls International	442	25	0.19
Perrigo	413	13	0.10
Total Ireland		55	0.42
Israel 0.16%			
Check Point Software Technologies	128	13	0.10
CyberArk Software	67	8	0.06
Total Israel		21	0.16
Italy 0.19%			
Moncler	498	25	0.19
Japan 1.16%			
Fanuc	200	29	0.22
Medley	600	17	0.13
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	3,600	21	0.16
Nintendo	700	25	0.19
Recruit Holdings	400	10	0.08
Secom	400	19	0.14
Shiseido	200	8	0.06
Sumitomo Forest	300	5	0.04
Uni Charm	300	9	0.07
Yaskawa Electric	300	9	0.07
Total Japan		152	1.16

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities 18.48% (continued)			
Luxembourg 0.05%			
Inpost	806	6	0.05
Netherlands 0.78%			
Argen Corporation	25	8	0.06
ASM International	39	10	0.08
Ferrari New	80	16	0.12
Koninklijke DSM	174	18	0.14
Koninklijke KPN	2,939	8	0.06
NXP Semiconductors	226	34	0.26
Signify	271	8	0.06
Total Netherlands		102	0.78
Norway 0.02%			
Equinor	99	2	0.02
Singapore 0.18%			
Development Bank of Singapore	1,100	24	0.18
South Africa 0.04%			
Sappi	2,165	5	0.04
Spain 0.14%			
BBVA	3,275	19	0.14
Sweden 0.27%			
Essity 'B'	1,436	30	0.23
SCA 'B'	439	5	0.04
Total Sweden		35	0.27
Switzerland 0.23%			
Geberit	37	17	0.13
Nestlé	129	13	0.10
Total Switzerland		30	0.23
United States 10.86%			
Abbott Laboratories	75	7	0.05
Adobe	44	13	0.10
Advanced Micro Devices	148	9	0.07

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities 18.48% (continued)			
United States 10.86% (continued)			
Albemarle	60	14	0.11
Alnylam Pharmaceuticals	54	10	0.08
American Express	130	18	0.14
American Water Works	98	12	0.09
Americold Realty Trust	594	15	0.11
Apellis Pharmaceuticals	228	10	0.08
Apple	189	22	0.17
Applied Materials	141	13	0.10
Arcellx	243	7	0.05
Autodesk	134	23	0.17
Avantor	405	8	0.06
Bank of America	470	14	0.11
BioCryst Pharmaceuticals	1,157	10	0.08
Booking Holdings	08	16	0.12
Bright Horizons	114	7	0.05
Bumble	432	9	0.07
Cadence Design Systems	84	12	0.09
Chemed	33	14	0.11
Chevron	63	9	0.07
Citigroup	378	16	0.12
Coherent	308	11	0.08
Colgate-Palmolive	106	6	0.05
Coupang	485	7	0.05
Cytokinetics	365	13	0.10
Danaher	55	12	0.09
Darling International	173	9	0.07
Deere & Company	65	22	0.17
Edwards Lifesciences	226	14	0.11
Eli Lilly	47	13	0.10
EOG Resources	63	7	0.05
Equinix Real Estate Investment Trust	53	32	0.24
Exxon Mobil	135	13	0.09
F&G Annuities & Life	726	13	0.10
Fiserv	351	30	0.23
Five9	224	14	0.11
Gen Digital	549	10	0.08
Gilead Sciences	273	19	0.14
Graphic Packaging Holding	625	12	0.09
Humana	42	17	0.13

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities 18.48% (continued)			
United States 10.86% (continued)			
IDEX	68	13	0.10
IDEXX Laboratories	24	9	0.07
Incyte	151	10	0.08
Insmed	551	10	0.08
Intellia Therapeutics	159	6	0.05
International Flavours & Fragrances	137	13	0.10
Intra-Cellular Therapies	251	10	0.08
JPMorgan Chase	133	15	0.11
Kadant	28	5	0.04
KLA	61	19	0.14
Korn-Ferry International	310	14	0.11
Leslie's	689	9	0.07
Life Storage	69	6	0.05
Louisiana Pacific	374	21	0.16
Lululemon Athletica	73	18	0.14
Marriott International	47	7	0.05
Marvell Technology	181	6	0.05
MasterBrand	3,320	25	0.19
Medifast	76	7	0.04
MercadoLibre	20	19	0.14
Mercer International	959	10	0.08
Middleby	26	3	0.02
NextEra Energy	295	18	0.14
ON Semiconductor	193	12	0.09
Otis Worldwide Corporation	242	16	0.11
Packaging Corporation of America	130	15	0.11
Palo Alto Networks	93	12	0.09
PayPal Holdings	328	22	0.17
PNC Financial Services	110	15	0.11
Pool.com	71	22	0.17
Prologis	184	19	0.14
Qualys	169	16	0.12
Quest Diagnostics	75	9	0.07
Rapid7	264	9	0.07
Roper Technologies	33	11	0.08
Salesforce.com	165	23	0.17
Sarepta Therapeutics	110	11	0.08
Schlumberger	155	7	0.05
Service Corporation International	77	5	0.04

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities 18.48% (continued)			
United States 10.86% (continued)			
Snap	1,098	10	0.08
Splunk	80	6	0.05
Stride	205	7	0.05
Sunnova Energy International	620	10	0.08
Sylvamo	72	3	0.02
Synopsys	129	37	0.28
Thermo Fisher Scientific	69	32	0.23
TransUnion	309	18	0.14
UDR	302	10	0.08
UFP Industries	277	21	0.16
Ulta Beauty	61	25	0.19
United Therapeutics Corporation	63	13	0.10
UnitedHealth Group	35	14	0.11
Upstart Holdings	313	5	0.04
US Bancorp	395	16	0.12
Verizon Communications	477	16	0.12
Visa 'A'	91	17	0.13
Walt Disney	253	22	0.17
Waste Management	113	14	0.11
Welltower	375	23	0.18
Weyerhaeuser	845	24	0.17
Wolfspeed	51	3	0.02
Zoetis	189	25	0.19
Total United States		1,430	10.86
Total Equities		2,430	18.48
Collective Investment Schemes 23.96%			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 23.96%			
Pictet - Absolute Return Fixed Income ZX USD	3,042	296	2.25
Pictet - Asian Equities Ex Japan Z USD	632	193	1.47
Pictet - Emerging Local Currency Debt Z USD	3,471	563	4.28
Pictet - Global Emerging Debt Z dm USD	1,974	590	4.49
Pictet - Global Sustainable Credit HZ EUR	6,325	848	6.45
Pictet - Premium Brands Z EUR	634	195	1.48
Pictet - Strategic Credit HZ GBP	3,248	311	2.37
UBS ETF (IE) CMCI Composite SF UCITS ETF	1,826	154	1.17
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		3,150	23.96
Total Collective Investment Schemes		3,150	23.96

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Exchange Traded Commodities 1.06%			
Invesco Physical Gold USD	922	140	1.06
Futures 0.15%			
CME E-Mini Russell 2000 Index Future March 2023	1	4	0.03
FTSE 100 Index Future March 2023	3	7	0.05
NYF MSCI Emerging Markets Index Future March 2023	3	9	0.07
Total Futures		20	0.15
Forward Currency Contracts 0.02%			
Sell Euro	-€1,110,000	(980)	
Buy UK sterling	£980,787	981	
Expiry date 24 February 2023		1	0.01
Sell US dollar	-$7,200,000	(5,846)	
Buy UK sterling	£5,846,733	5,847	
Expiry date 24 February 2023		1	0.01
Total Forward Currency Contracts		2	0.02
Portfolio of investments		12,111	92.11
Other net assets		1,038	7.89
Total net assets		13,149	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges or are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated. Forward contracts are not listed on stock exchanges and are considered over the-counter instruments.

As the sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, there are no comparatives.

SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

as at 31 January 2023

	31 January 2023**	
Credit breakdown*	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Investments of investment grade	6,369	48.44
Total bonds	6,369	48.44
Forward currency contracts – assets	2	0.02
Collective Investment Schemes	3,150	23.96
Exchange Traded Commodities	140	1.06
Futures – assets	20	0.15
Equities	2,430	18.48
Investments as shown in the balance sheet	12,111	92.11
Total value of investments	12,111	92.11

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

** As the sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, there are no comparatives.

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 has 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 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 is also entitled to use structured products. Where these are used there may be cases where the issuer fails to meet its obligations, which would result in a loss 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 the Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

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
	p
Change in net assets per share	
Opening net asset value per share	100.00
Return before operating charges*	(1.89)
Operating charges	(0.90)
Return after operating charges*	(2.79)
Distributions+	(0.87)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	0.87
Closing net asset value per share	97.21
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.04
Performance	
Return after charges	(2.79%)
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£000s)	13,149
Closing number of shares	13,526,871
Operating charges++	0.94%
Direct transaction costs	0.04%
Prices	
Highest share price (p)	101.30
Lowest share price (p)	91.05

+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.

**Class 'A' Accumulation launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

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

Distribution table

for the period ended 31 January 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current period*
30.09.2022	group 1	interim	0.236	-	0.236
30.09.2022	group 2	interim	0.132	0.104	0.236
31.03.2023	group 1	final	0.635	-	0.635
31.03.2023	group 2	final	0.432	0.203	0.635

Equalisation

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

Accumulation distributions

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

Interim distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased on 24 February 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 24 February 2022 to 31 July 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 August 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 01 August 2022 to 31 January 2023

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Financial statements - True Potential Pictet Defensive

Statement of total return

for the period ended 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023*	
		£000s	£000s
Income:			
Net capital losses	2		(116)
Revenue	3	157	
Expenses	4	(65)	
Net revenue before taxation		92	
Taxation	5	(11)	
Net revenue after taxation			81
Total deficit before distributions			(35)
Distributions	6		(81)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(116)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the period ended 31 January 2023

	2023*	
	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		-
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	14,968	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(1,801)	
		13,167
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(116)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		98
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		13,149

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Balance Sheet

as at 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023*
		£000s
Assets:		
Fixed assets:		
Investments		12,111
Current assets:		
Debtors	7	249
Cash and bank balances and amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	8	993
Total assets		13,353
Liabilities:		
Creditors:		
Bank overdraft (including futures overdraft)	8	(32)
Other creditors	9	(172)
Total liabilities		(204)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		13,149

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements
for the period ended 31 January 2023

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital losses

	2023*
	£000s
Non-derivative securities – losses	(113)
Derivative contracts - losses	(33)
Currency losses	(123)
Forward currency contracts	153
Net capital losses	(116)

3. Revenue

	2023*
	£000s
UK revenue	1
Overseas revenue	14
Interest on debt securities	136
Bank interest	5
Deposit interest	1
Total revenue	157

4. Expenses

	2023*
	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates	
Annual management charge	65
Total expenses	65

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 £9,840 inclusive of VAT.

5. Taxation

	2023*
	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the period	
Corporation tax	10
Irrecoverable overseas tax	1
Total taxation (note 5b)	11

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements

for the period ended 31 January 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20%.

The differences are explained below:

	2023*
	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	92
Corporation tax @ 20%	18
Effects of:	
Overseas revenue	(2)
Irrecoverable overseas tax	1
Tax relief on index-linked gilts	(6)
Total taxation (note 5a)	11

c) Provision for deferred tax

There was no provision required for deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

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*
	£000s
Interim accumulation distribution	12
Final accumulation distribution	86
	98
Equalisation:	
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	4
Amounts added on issue of shares	(21)
Total net distributions	81

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023*
	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	81
Distributions	81

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

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements
for the period ended 31 January 2023

7.	Debtors	2023*
		£000s
	Amounts receivable on issue of shares	232
	Accrued revenue	17
	Total debtors	249

8.	Cash and bank balances	2023*
		£000s
	Cash and bank balances and amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	993
	Bank overdraft (including futures overdraft)	(32)
	Total cash and bank balances	961

9.	Other creditors	2023*
		£000s
	Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	20
	Purchases awaiting settlement	132
	Annual management charge	10
	Total accrued expenses	10
	Corporation tax payable	10
	Total other creditors	172

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there are no commitments or contingent liabilities.

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	-
Total shares issued in the period	15,405,814
Total shares cancelled in the period	(1,878,943)
Closing shares in issue	13,526,871

For the period ended 31 January 2023, the annual management charge is 0.91%. 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

for the period ended 31 January 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 period end, the net asset value per A Accumulation share has decreased from 97.21p to 95.14p as at 17 May 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
Equities	3,319	-	-	2	0.06	-	-	3,321
Bonds*	16,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,981
Collective Investment Schemes	3,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,862
Total	24,162	-		2		-		24,164

Capital events amount of £1,000 is excluded from the total purchases as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

	Sales before transaction costs	Commissions		Taxes		Other Expenses		Sales after transaction costs
2023	£000s	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s	%	£000s
Equities	954	-	-	-	-	-	-	954
Bonds*	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,500
Collective Investment Schemes	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
Total	12,054	-		-		-		12,054

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

14. Transaction costs (continued)

Summary of direct transaction costs

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

2023	£000s	% of average net asset value
Commission	1	0.02
Taxes	2	0.02

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 0.05%.

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 31 January 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 £606,000.

Notes to the financial statements

for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

(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.

Forward currency contracts are used to help the sub-fund achieve its investment objective as stated in the Prospectus. The ACD monitors the exposure to these contracts to ensure they are in keeping with the investment objective.

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
Brazilian real	19
Canadian dollar	28
Danish krone	31
Euro	1,348
Japanese yen	153
Norwegian krone	2
Singapore dollar	24
South African rand	5
Swedish krona	35
Swiss franc	116
US dollar	7,090
Total foreign currency exposure	8,851

At 31 January 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 £101,000. 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 period 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.

At 31 January 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 £29,000.

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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
Brazilian real	-	-	-	19	-	19
Canadian dollar	-	-	-	28	-	28
Danish krone	-	-	-	31	-	31
Euro	93	-	-	1,321	(66)	1,348
Japanese yen	-	-	-	153	-	153
Norwegian krone	-	-	-	2	-	2
Singapore dollar	-	-	-	24	-	24
South African rand	-	-	-	5	-	5
Swedish krona	-	-	-	35	-	35
Swiss franc	86	-	-	30	-	116
UK sterling	1,276	-	2,322	740	(40)	4,298
US dollar	2,573	(32)	1,013	3,602	(66)	7,090
	4,028	(32)	3,335	5,990	(172)	13,149

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. All debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. 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.

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. In the case of forward foreign currency contracts these are payable in less than one year.

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	Investment liabilities
Basis of valuation	2023	2023
	£000s	£000s
Quoted prices	9,113	-
Observable market data	2,998	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	12,111	-

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.

Notes to the financial statements
for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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.

In the period there was direct exposure to derivatives. On a daily basis, exposure is calculated in UK sterling using the commitment approach with netting applied where appropriate. The total global exposure figure is divided by the net asset value of the sub-fund to calculate the percentage global exposure. Global exposure is a risk mitigation technique that monitors the overall commitment to derivatives in the sub-fund at any given time and may not exceed 100% of the net asset value of the property of the Sub-Fund.

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.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and as a result could potentially impact upon the risk factors outlined above.

(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.

As at the balance sheet date, the leverage was 103.34%.

(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.

15 Risk management policies (continued)

At the balance sheet date the global exposure is as follows:

	Gross exposure value £000s	% of the total net asset value
Investment		
Futures		
CME E-Mini Russell 2000 Index Future March 2023	79	0.60
FTSE 100 Index Future March 2023	233	1.77
NYF MSCI Emerging Markets Index Future March 2023	127	0.97
Forward Currency Contracts		
Value of short position - Euro	980	7.45
Value of short position - US dollar	5,846	44.46

There have been no collateral arrangements in the period.

True Potential Pictet Cautious
Investment Manager's report

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

Investment Objective

The sub-fund seeks to deliver capital growth (a rise in value) over a rolling 3 year period net of fees.

Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund will provide exposure to a diversified portfolio using a multi-asset strategy combining different asset classes such as shares, bonds and cash (as further explained below). The aim is to deliver capital growth.

The exposures set out below may be achieved indirectly through collective investment schemes or directly. The collective investment schemes may include schemes managed by the ACD, Investment Manager or sub-investment manager, or an affiliate of these parties.

The strategy is based on thematic investing, i.e. taking active decisions in assets whose returns are influenced by forces of change that evolve independently of the economic cycle. This is complemented by tactical opportunities, i.e. individual stocks or sectors may be selected for specific reasons. Other investments may be added for diversification and defensive purposes.

There are no geographic restrictions on the investments.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in shares; corporate bonds; government bonds; money-market instruments; derivatives and forward transactions (including securities embedding derivatives); and deposits.

The portfolio will typically be invested with the following exposures:

• 25% - 70% by value in listed shares (including real estate investment trusts) (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 35%); and

• 30% - 75% by value in publicly traded corporate and/or government bonds (a loan, usually to a company or government, that pays interest), money market instruments, deposits and/or cash and near cash instruments (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 63%).

Corporate bonds may include high yield debt (which have a higher risk of default but potentially offer higher returns to compensate). Government bonds may include emerging markets (bonds issued by less developed countries).

The portfolio may also be invested up to 10% in commodities, metals, energy and agricultural products(the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 2%). Exposure to commodities may be achieved indirectly through exchange traded products.

Derivatives (that is sophisticated investment instruments linked to the rise and fall of the price of other assets) may be used to a limited extent to:

• gain exposure to a particular asset class or sector aiming to improve returns and control risk by increasing diversification;

• protect the portfolio from some upward or downward movements; and

• limit the effects of price changes in other currencies. The Sub-Fund may hold warrants (a security that entitles the holder to buy the underlying stock of the issuing company) up to 5% by value.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and Efficient Portfolio Management. The use of derivatives for investment purposes may increase the volatility and risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

Sub-Investment Activities

As at the end of January 2023, the portfolio has an 38.32% equity allocation, 46.67% bond allocation, 11.21% cash allocation, 2.01% alternatives allocation and 1.79% position in Gold & Commodities. The portfolio yields 2.57% and duration is at 2.2. Source: Pictet Asset Management.

Performance of the fund since inception has been -0.72% compared to a -1.81% performance of the IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares, net of charges in GBP. The Thematic Equity sleeve had a small outperformance compared to Global Equities.

Fund Performance is Net of fees and income (TWR).

Considering the strategy and outlook above, the portfolio was positioned defensively since inception to the end of June 2022. Therefore, equity allocations were at the low end of their range and below benchmark. The Tactical Equity Tilts were positioned to improve the defensiveness and dividend yield of the portfolios, through allocations to UK, Energy & Financials (Cyclical Value) and Real Estate Equities. Exposure to fixed income markets reflected a preference towards safer assets, leading to a focus on sovereign bonds over credit. In Developed Markets, we preferred US Treasuries over UK Gilts, and in Emerging Markets we favoured Hard Currency bonds for their attractive yields. Fixed Income duration throughout this period was low and below benchmark. For diversification during a tumultuous period of persistent inflation, we held an above-benchmark allocation to commodities.

As the backdrop improved in the second half of 2022, we actively shifted the portfolio to express our outlook. We believed the peak in inflation and the stabilisation in yields would benefit our core allocation to Thematic Equities. We also believed that the peak in Fed Hawkishness that would result from such a backdrop would trigger a relief rally that would benefit LargeCap Growth, as a result in our Tactical Equity Tilts we allocated to a US large cap index. Furthermore, as we saw that the policy support in China was incrementally improving and the Zero-Covid policy was becoming increasingly untenable we added exposure to China Reopening plays by allocating to EM, EM Asia, and Premium Brands. To reflect our increased bullishness, we added to US small cap.

Investment Strategy and outlook

Since inception of the portfolio (25th February) to the end of June 2022, our investment outlook was that persistently high inflation and the rapid rise in rates would weigh on economic activity and corporate profitability. Accordingly, we positioned the portfolios defensively by increasing our allocation to cash and cutting duration relative to benchmarks. We maintained our focus on thematic equities, where we believed the underlying secular trends would allow for relatively more resilient earnings. Moreover, through our Tactical Equity Tilts we created a Cyclical Value Basket to protect the portfolio from stagflationary conditions.

Towards the beginning of the second half of 2022, we were looking for signs of moderating inflation and thereby prospects for a less aggressive hiking cycle. Moreover, with the Macro highlighting the strength of the consumer and the Valuation signalling the threat to corporate margins, we began forming our view that we might have an earnings recession, rather an economic one. As our previous fears of recession had been pushed out and the peak in inflation came about, we anticipated a much more accommodative environment for financial assets.

Our outlook was and continues to be that disinflation will restore confidence to markets, less aggressive financial conditions will allow thematic equity fundamentals to drive returns, and that a “better than expected” economic environment will entail a rotation away from expensive defensives to more cyclical tilts.

Falling inflation should in turn increase consumer confidence. Globally, the corporate sector should benefit from not only improved consumer confidence but also the stimulus measures initiated in China that are more likely to gain traction with the restrictions around the zero Covid policy lifted. The 2023 recession, should it emerge, will be one of the most highly forecast in history and we expect improved consumer sentiment, the continued tightness of the labour market in the US, and an averted energy crisis in Europe to push any such risk to the back end of the year. As such, any cuts in interest rates priced in by the market may be premature at this point. From a portfolio perspective, this more benign than anticipated environment should benefit more cyclical parts of the economy relative to defensives. Loosening financial conditions and strong labour demand should increasingly lead to upside surprises in equities and earnings given consensus expectations which favours a risker profile to portfolios. We will continue to monitor risks to our positioning, namely any meltdown in consumer sentiment that would damage demand. Our eyes are also on credit markets, where an adverse credit event would damage the stable cost of capital argument.

The Investment Strategy continues to be centred around three main components: Thematic Equities, Tactical Equity Tilts and Diversification. Thematic Equities are companies that align to identified megatrends which the investment team believes will participate significantly in future economic growth. Tactical Equity Tilts aim to diversify and supplement the core allocation, as well as to allow the portfolio to navigate through different market conditions. Diversification is achieved through allocations to commodities, alternative investments, fixed income, and FX. This diversification has been particularly useful in a year like 2022, where the equity-bond correlation was positive.

Risks

The risks include financial market volatility, higher inflation, higher interest rates, recession, and their subsequent pressures on corporate profitability. In our monthly meeting with the Risk Team, we carry stress test scenarios to constantly monitor and evaluate impacts on the portfolios. The portfolio reduces foreign currency risk by dynamically hedging some foreign currency into GBP to a minimum threshold.

Pictet Asset Management Ltd - a sub-delegate of True Potential Investments LLP

16 February 2023

Portfolio changes

for the year ended 31 January 2023

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

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/07/2031	10,643
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 22/03/2026	6,761
Pictet-Global Emerging Debt Z dm USD	5,193
US Treasury 1.625% 15/05/2031	4,984
US Treasury 2.25% 15/02/2052	4,690
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/01/2032	4,579
UK Treasury Gilt 1.25% 31/07/2051	4,183
Pictet-Emerging Local Currency Debt Z USD	3,839
Pictet - Global Sustainable Credit HZ EUR	3,262
UK Treasury Gilt 1.75% 07/09/2022	3,207
Subtotal	51,341
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the period	146,036

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/07/2031	7,543
US Treasury 2.25% 15/02/2052	4,446
UK Treasury Gilt 1.25% 31/07/2051	3,930
US Treasury 1.625% 15/05/2031	3,916
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/01/2032	3,821
UK Treasury Gilt 1.75% 07/09/2022	3,196
US Treasury 0% 01/12/2022	2,651
UK Treasury Gilt 0% 23/01/2023	2,627
US Treasury 1.5% 15/02/2025	2,500
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/10/2026	2,383
Subtotal	37,013
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the period	76,101

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities 33.95%			
Government Bonds 21.09%			
UK Treasury Gilt 0% 20/03/2023	£2,600,000	2,589	3.32
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% 31/01/2024	£758,000	733	0.94
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/07/2031	£4,009,000	3,098	3.97
UK Treasury Gilt 0.375% 22/10/2026	£3,001,000	2,698	3.46
US Treasury 0% 09/02/2023	$1,900,000	1,542	1.98
US Treasury 1.5% 15/02/2025	£879,900	677	0.87
US Treasury 1.625% 15/05/2031	£1,461,000	1,033	1.32
US Treasury 3.25% 31/08/2024	$1,580,600	1,261	1.62
US Treasury FRN 31/10/2024	$3,462,900	2,814	3.61
Total Government Bonds		16,445	21.09
Government Index-Linked 12.86%			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 22/03/2051	£414,000	476	0.61
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 22/03/2026	£3,697,000	5,122	6.57
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 10/08/2031	£699,100	867	1.11
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/01/2032	$929,600	732	0.94
US Treasury 0.75% Index Linked 15/07/2028	$3,024,000	2,827	3.63
Total Government Index-Linked		10,024	12.86
Total Debt Securities		26,469	33.95
Equities 28.27%			
United Kingdom 2.16%			
Basic Materials 0.56%			
Croda International	3,851	265	0.34
Mondi	11,176	170	0.22
Total Basic Materials		435	0.56
Consumer Goods 0.17%			
Reckitt Benckiser	2,238	129	0.17
Total Consumer Goods		129	0.17
Consumer Services 0.48%			
Compass Group	12,531	242	0.31
InterContinental Hotels	2,338	131	0.17
		373	0.48
Financials 0.14%			
Lloyds Banking Group	211,628	111	0.14
Total Financials		111	0.14

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities 28.27% (continued)			
United Kingdom 2.16% (continued)			
Healthcare 0.49%			
Haleon	118,603	385	0.49
Total Healthcare		385	0.49
Oil & Gas 0.05%			
BP	7,827	38	0.05
Total Oil & Gas		38	0.05
Telecommunications 0.06%			
Vodafone Group	49,883	47	0.06
Total Telecommunications		47	0.06
Utilities 0.21%			
United Utilities Group	15,389	163	0.21
Total Utilities		163	0.21
Total United Kingdom		1,681	2.16
Brazil 0.22%			
Suzano Papel e Celulose	23,000	170	0.22
British Virgin Islands 0.29%			
Capri Holdings	4,153	224	0.29
Canada 1.03%			
Enbridge	2,648	88	0.11
Royal Bank of Canada	1,096	91	0.12
Suncor Energy	529	15	0.02
TC Energy	1,281	45	0.06
Waste Connections	5,237	565	0.72
Total Canada		804	1.03
Cayman Islands 0.07%			
BeiGene ADR	255	53	0.07
Denmark 0.37%			
Coloplast ‘B’	900	88	0.11
Genmab	442	140	0.18
Novo Nordisk ‘B’	544	61	0.08
Total Denmark		289	0.37

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities 28.27% (continued)			
Finland 0.23%			
Valmet	6,919	176	0.23
France 0.99%			
Alstom	3,377	81	0.10
BNP Paribas	2,057	114	0.15
Essilor International	2,616	387	0.50
Kering	269	135	0.17
Total Energies	1,052	53	0.07
Total France		770	0.99
Germany 0.68%			
HelloFresh	2,725	53	0.07
Infineon Technologies	7,661	222	0.28
Puma	1,612	88	0.11
RWE	4,845	174	0.22
Total Germany		537	0.68
Ireland 0.65%			
Horizon Therapeutics	1,803	161	0.21
Johnson Controls International	4,085	231	0.29
Perrigo	3,813	116	0.15
Total Ireland		508	0.65
Israel 0.25%			
Check Point Software Technologies	1,182	122	0.16
CyberArk Software	617	71	0.09
Total Israel		193	0.25
Italy 0.30%			
Moncler	4,599	232	0.30
Japan 1.67%			
Fanuc	1,700	243	0.31
Medley	5,200	148	0.19
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	21,400	127	0.16
Nintendo	6,300	221	0.29
Recruit Holdings	3,900	101	0.13
Secom	3,700	178	0.23
Shiseido	1,600	67	0.08
Sumitomo Forest	2,600	39	0.05

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities 28.27% (continued)			
Uni Charm	2,500	77	0.10
Yaskawa Electric	3,100	97	0.13
Total Japan		1,298	1.67
Luxembourg 0.07%			
Inpost	7,449	58	0.07
Netherlands 1.22%			
Argen Corporation	234	73	0.09
ASM International	363	99	0.13
Ferrari New	738	149	0.19
Koninklijke DSM	1,605	167	0.22
Koninklijke KPN	27,159	75	0.10
NXP Semiconductors	2,089	313	0.40
Signify	2,509	73	0.09
Total Netherlands		949	1.22
Norway 0.04%			
Equinor	1,196	29	0.04
Singapore 0.29%			
Development Bank of Singapore	10,400	230	0.29
South Africa 0.06%			
Sappi	20,013	48	0.06
Spain 0.14%			
BBVA	19,604	112	0.14
Sweden 0.42%			
Essity 'B'	13,273	281	0.36
SCA 'B'	4,057	46	0.06
Total Sweden		327	0.42
Switzerland 0.35%			
Geberit	344	157	0.20
Nestlé	1,193	118	0.15
Total Switzerland		275	0.35
Taiwan 0.07%			
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	4,000	56	0.07

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities 28.27% (continued)			
United States 16.70%			
Abbott Laboratories	689	62	0.08
Adobe	405	122	0.16
Advanced Micro Devices	1,370	84	0.11
Albemarle	553	126	0.16
Alnylam Pharmaceuticals	499	92	0.12
American Express	1,203	171	0.22
American Water Works	907	115	0.15
Americold Realty Trust	5,494	140	0.18
Apellis Pharmaceuticals	2,105	90	0.11
Apple	1,745	205	0.26
Applied Materials	1,302	118	0.15
Arcellx	2,244	61	0.08
Autodesk	1,238	216	0.28
Avantor	3,741	73	0.09
Bank of America	2,812	81	0.10
BioCryst Pharmaceuticals	10,691	92	0.12
Booking Holdings	74	146	0.19
Bright Horizons	1,057	66	0.08
Bumble	3,992	83	0.11
Cadence Design Systems	778	115	0.15
Chemed	301	123	0.16
Chevron	770	109	0.14
Citigroup	2,263	96	0.12
Coherent	2,848	100	0.13
Colgate-Palmolive	976	59	0.08
Coupang	4,479	61	0.08
Cytokinetics	3,373	116	0.15
Danaher	507	109	0.14
Darling International	1,602	86	0.11
Deere & Company	603	207	0.27
Edwards Lifesciences	2,086	130	0.17
Eli Lilly	431	121	0.15
EOG Resources	780	84	0.11
Equinix Real Estate Investment Trust	486	291	0.37
Exxon Mobil	1,608	152	0.19
F&G Annuities & Life	4,440	77	0.10
Fiserv	3,243	281	0.36
Five9	2,069	132	0.17
Gen Digital	5,073	95	0.12
Gilead Sciences	2,525	172	0.22

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities 28.27% (continued)			
United States 16.70% (continued)			
Graphic Packaging Holding	5,777	113	0.14
Humana	392	163	0.21
IDEX	631	123	0.16
IDEXX Laboratories	219	85	0.11
Incyte	1,397	97	0.12
Insmed	5,090	89	0.11
Intellia Therapeutics	1,470	51	0.07
International Flavours & Fragrances	1,268	116	0.15
Intra-Cellular Therapies	2,319	90	0.12
JPMorgan Chase	794	90	0.12
Kadant	258	43	0.06
KLA	567	181	0.23
Korn-Ferry International	2,868	126	0.16
Leslie's	6,366	80	0.10
Louisiana-Pacific	3,460	191	0.25
Lululemon Athletica	674	168	0.22
Marriott International	431	61	0.08
Marvell Technology	1,676	59	0.08
MasterBrand	30,689	229	0.29
Medifast	700	63	0.08
MercadoLibre	183	175	0.22
Mercer International	8,866	92	0.12
Middleby Corporation	237	30	0.04
NextEra Energy	2,724	165	0.21
ON Semiconductor	1,780	106	0.14
Otis Worldwide Corporation	2,238	149	0.19
Packaging Corporation of America	1,198	139	0.18
Palo Alto Networks	856	110	0.14
PayPal Holdings	3,034	201	0.26
PNC Financial Services	658	88	0.11
Pool.com	660	207	0.26
Prologis	1,700	179	0.23
Qualys	1,558	146	0.19
Quest Diagnostics	689	83	0.11
Rapid7	2,443	79	0.10
Roper Technologies	303	105	0.13
Salesforce.com	1,527	208	0.27
Sarepta Therapeutics	1,018	103	0.13
Schlumberger	1,799	83	0.11
Service Corporation International	713	43	0.05

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities 28.27% (continued)			
United States 16.70% (continued)			
Snap	10,152	95	0.12
Sovran Self Storage	636	56	0.07
Splunk	735	57	0.07
Stride	1,897	66	0.08
Sunnova Energy International	5,727	91	0.12
Sylvamo	665	26	0.03
Synopsys	1,195	343	0.44
Thermo Fisher Scientific	634	294	0.38
TransUnion	2,852	166	0.21
UDR	2,791	97	0.12
UFP Industries	2,563	195	0.25
Ulta Beauty	561	234	0.30
United Therapeutics Corporation	579	124	0.16
UnitedHealth Group	325	132	0.17
Upstart Holdings	2,892	44	0.06
US Bancorp	2,363	96	0.12
Verizon Communications	4,413	149	0.19
Visa 'A'	842	157	0.20
Walt Disney	2,336	206	0.26
Waste Management	1,045	131	0.17
Welltower	3,463	211	0.27
Weyerhaeuser	7,812	218	0.28
Wolfspeed	473	30	0.04
Zoetis	1,751	235	0.30
Total United States		13,021	16.70
Total Equities		22,040	28.27
Collective Investment Schemes 26.83%			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 26.83%			
Pictet - Absolute Return Fixed Income ZX USD	16,028	1,560	2.00
Pictet-Asian Equities Ex Japan Z USD	8,946	2,731	3.50
Pictet-Emerging Local Currency Debt Z USD	24,585	3,991	5.12
Pictet-Global Emerging Debt Z dm USD	17,118	5,120	6.57
Pictet - Global Sustainable Credit HZ EUR	23,730	3,182	4.08
Pictet-Premium Brands Z EUR	6,357	1,956	2.51
Pictet - Strategic Credit HZ GBP	18,409	1,763	2.26
UBS ETF (IE) CMCI Composite SF UCITS ETF	7,294	615	0.79
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		20,918	26.83

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Total Collective Investment Schemes		20,918	26.83
Exchange Traded Commodities 1.00%			
Invesco Physical Gold USD	5,145	778	1.00
Futures 0.22%			
CME E - Mini Russell 2000 March 2023	10	37	0.05
ICF - FTSE 100 Index Futures March 2023	14	39	0.05
NYF MSCI Emerging Market March 2023	30	91	0.12
Total Futures		167	0.22
Forward Currency Contracts 0.01%			
Sell Euro	-€5,842,000	(5,159)	
Buy UK sterling	£5,160,798	5,161	
Expiry date 24 February 2023		2	0.00
Sell US dollar	-$38,470,000	(31,232)	
Buy UK sterling	£31,237,363	31,237	
Expiry date 24 February 2023		5	0.01
Total Forward Currency Contracts		7	0.01
Portfolio of investments		70,379	90.28
Other net assets		7,575	9.72
Total net assets		77,954	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges or are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated. Forward contracts are not listed on stock exchanges and are considered over-the-counter instruments.

As the sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, there are no comparatives.

SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

as at 31 January 2023

	31 January 2023**	
	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Credit breakdown*		
Investments of investment grade	26,469	33.95
Total bonds	26,469	33.95
Forward currency contracts – assets	7	0.01
Collective Investment Schemes	20,918	26.83
Exchange Traded Commodities	778	1.00
Futures – assets	167	0.22
Equities	22,040	28.27
Investments as shown in the balance sheet	70,379	90.28
Total value of investments	70,379	90.28

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

**As the sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, there are no comparatives.

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 has 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 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 is also entitled to use structured products. Where these are used there may be cases where the issuer fails to meet its obligations, which would result in a loss 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 the Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

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**
	31.01.23
	p
Change in net assets per share	
Opening net asset value per share	100.00
Return before operating charges*	0.11
Operating charges	(0.90)
Return after operating charges*	(0.79)
Distributions+	(0.90)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	0.90
Closing net asset value per share	99.21
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.06
Performance	
Return after charges	(0.79%)
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£000s)	77,954
Closing number of shares	78,578,171
Operating charges++	0.95%
Direct transaction costs	0.07%
Prices	
Highest share price (p)	101.50
Lowest share price (p)	91.51

+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.

**Class 'A' Accumulation launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

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

Distribution table

for the period ended 31 January 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current period*
30.09.22	group 1	interim	0.297	-	0.297
30.09.22	group 2	interim	0.148	0.149	0.297
31.03.23	group 1	final	0.606	-	0.606
31.03.23	group 2	final	0.240	0.366	0.606

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 24 February 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 24 February 2022 to 31 July 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 August 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 January 2023

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Financial Statements – True Potential Pictet Cautious

Statement of total return
for the period ended 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023*	
		£000s	£000s
Income:			
Net capital losses	2		(318)
Revenue	3	1,075	
Expenses	4	(461)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(2)	
Net revenue before taxation		612	
Taxation	5	(81)	
Net revenue after taxation			531
Total return before distributions			213
Distributions	6		(531)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(318)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders
for the period ended 31 January 2023

	2023*	
	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		-
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	84,793	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(7,156)	
		77,637
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(318)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		635
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		77,954

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Balance Sheet

as at 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023*
		£000s
Assets:		
Fixed assets:		
Investments		70,379
Current assets:		
Debtors	7	3,479
Cash and bank balances and amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	8	7,551
Total assets		81,409
Liabilities:		
Creditors:		
Other creditors	9	(3,455)
Total liabilities		(3,455)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		77,954

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements

for the period ended 31 January 2023

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital losses

	2023*
	£000s
Non-derivative securities - losses	(255)
Derivative contracts - losses	(42)
Currency losses	(120)
Forward currency contracts	99
Net capital losses	(318)

3. Revenue

	2023*
	£000s
Non interest distributions from overseas funds	13
Interest distributions from overseas collective investment schemes	117
UK revenue	19
Overseas revenue	186
Interest on debt securities	690
Bank interest	47
Income on derivative contracts	(2)
Stock dividends	5
Total revenue	1,075

4. Expenses

	2023*
	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates	
Annual management charge	461
Total expenses	461

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 £9,840 inclusive of VAT.

5. Taxation

	2023*
	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the period	
Corporation tax	61
Double taxation relief	(3)
Irrecoverable overseas tax	23
Total taxation (note 5b)	81

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the period
The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20%
The differences are explained below:

	2023*
	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	612
Corporation tax @ 20%	122
Effects of:	
UK revenue	(4)
Overseas revenue	(37)
Irrecoverable overseas tax	23
Tax relief on index-linked gilts	(20)
Double taxation relief	(3)
Total taxation (note 5a)	81

c) Provision for deferred tax
There was no provision required for deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

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*
	£000s
Interim accumulation distribution	159
Final accumulation distribution	476
	635
Equalisation:	
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	15
Amounts added on issue of shares	(119)
Total net distributions	531

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023*
	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	531
Distributions	531

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

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

7.	Debtors	2023*
		£000s
	Amounts receivable on issue of shares	2,599
	Currency trades outstanding	794
	Accrued revenue	83
	Recoverable overseas withholding tax	3
	Total debtors	3,479

8.	Cash and bank balances	2023*
		£000s
	Cash and bank balances and amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	7,551
	Total cash and bank balances	7,551

9.	Other creditors	2023*
		£000s
	Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	178
	Purchases awaiting settlement	2,366
	Currency trades outstanding	793
	Accrued expenses:	
	Payable to the ACD and associates	
	Annual management charge	60
	Total accrued expenses	60
	Corporation tax payable	58
	Total other creditors	3,455

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

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	-
Total shares issued in the period	85,959,327
Total shares cancelled in the period	(7,381,156)
Closing shares in issue	78,578,171

For the period ended 31 January 2023, the annual management charge is 0.91%. The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, Investment Manager's fee and other permitted charges to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

11. Share classes (continued)

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

12. Related party transactions

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

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

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

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the period end, the net asset value per A Accumulation share has decreased from 99.21p to 96.69p as at 17 May 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
Equities	34,073	3	0.01	16	0.05	1	-	34,093
Bonds*	80,628	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,628
Fund transactions	31,297	5	0.02	-	-	-	-	31,302
Total	145,998	8		16		1		146,023

Capital events amount of £13,000 (2022: £nil) is excluded from the total purchases as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Commissions £000s	%	Taxes £000s	%	Other Expenses £000s	%	Sales after transaction costs £000s
Equities	12,552	(1)	0.01	(1)	0.01	-	-	12,550
Bonds*	53,796	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,796
Fund transactions	9,760	(5)	0.05	-	-	-	-	9,755
Total	76,108	(6)		(1)		-		76,101

* 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 period:

2023	£000s	% of average net asset value
Commission	14	0.03
Taxes	17	0.03
Other Expenses	1	-

	2023	
	£000s	% of average net asset value
Summary of direct transaction costs		
Derivatives	4	0.01

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%.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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 31 January 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 £3,519,000.

(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.

Forward currency contracts are used to help the sub-fund achieve its investment objective as stated in the Prospectus. The ACD monitors the exposure to these contracts to ensure they are in keeping with the investment objective.

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
Brazilian real	170
Canadian dollar	243
Danish krone	291
Euro	8,032
Japanese yen	1,306
Norwegian krone	32
Singapore dollar	232
South African rand	48
Swedish krona	332
Swiss franc	284
Taiwan dollar	56
US dollar	42,472
Total foreign currency exposure	53,498

At 31 January 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 £2,675,000. 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 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 period 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 31 January 2023, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 basis points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund would increase or decrease by approximately £116,000.

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	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2023	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Sterling	10,321	9,117	6,106	(1,088)	24,456
Brazilian real	-	-	170	-	170
Canadian dollar	4	-	239	-	243
Danish krone	2	-	289	-	291
Euro	445	-	8,386	(799)	8,032
Japanese yen	5	-	1,301	-	1,306
Norwegian krone	2	-	30	-	32
Singapore dollar	2	-	230	-	232
South African rand	-	-	48	-	48
Swedish krona	6	-	326	-	332
Swiss franc	8	-	276	-	284
Taiwan dollar	-	-	56	-	56
US dollar	9,594	4,513	29,933	(1,568)	42,472
	20,389	13,630	47,390	(3,455)	77,954

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 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. All debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. 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. In the case of forward foreign currency contracts these are payable in less than one year.

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 period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2023 £000s
Quoted prices	50,069
Observable market data	20,310
Unobservable data	-
	70,379

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.

In the period there was direct exposure to derivatives. On a daily basis, exposure is calculated in UK sterling using the commitment approach with netting applied where appropriate. The total global exposure figure is divided by the net asset value of the sub-fund to calculate the percentage global exposure. Global exposure is a risk mitigation technique that monitors the overall commitment to derivatives in the sub-fund at any given time and may not exceed 100% of the net asset value of the property of the Sub-Fund.

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.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and as a result could potentially impact upon the risk factors outlined above.

(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.

As at the balance sheet date, the leverage was 104.03%.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

(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 the global exposure is as follows:

	Gross exposure value £000s	% of the total net asset value
Investment		
Futures		
CME E Mini Russ 2000 March 2023	787	1.01
ICF FTSE 100 Index Futures March 2023	1,085	1.39
NYF MSCI Emerging Market March 2023	1,273	1.63
Forward Currency Contracts		
Value of short position - Euro	5,159	6.62
Value of short position - US dollar	31,232	40.06

There have been no collateral arrangements in the period.

True Potential Pictet Balanced
Investment Manager's report

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

Investment Objective

The sub-fund seeks to deliver capital growth (a rise in value) over a rolling 3 year period net of fees.

Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund will provide exposure to a diversified portfolio using a multi-asset strategy combining different asset classes such as shares, bonds and cash (as further explained below). The aim is to deliver capital growth.

The exposures set out below may be achieved indirectly through collective investment schemes or directly. The collective investment schemes may include schemes managed by the ACD, Investment Manager or sub-investment manager, or an affiliate of these parties.

The strategy is based on thematic investing, i.e. taking active decisions in assets whose returns are influenced by forces of change that evolve independently of the economic cycle. This is complemented by tactical opportunities, i.e. individual stocks or sectors may be selected for specific reasons. Other investments may be added for diversification and defensive purposes.

There are no geographic restrictions on the investments.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in shares; corporate bonds; government bonds; money-market instruments; derivatives and forward transactions (including securities embedding derivatives); and deposits.

The portfolio will typically be invested with the following exposures:

• 40% - 85% by value in listed shares (including real estate investment trusts) (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be 50%); and

• 15% - 60% by value in publicly traded corporate and/or government bonds (a loan, usually to a company or government, that pays interest), money market instruments, deposits and/or cash and near cash instruments (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be 45%).

Corporate bonds may include high yield debt (which have a higher risk of default but potentially offer higher returns to compensate). Government bonds may include emerging markets (bonds issued by less developed countries).

The portfolio may also be invested up to 10% in commodities, metals, energy and agricultural products (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be 5%). Exposure to commodities may be achieved indirectly through exchange traded products.

Derivatives (that is sophisticated investment instruments linked to the rise and fall of the price of other assets) may be used to a limited extent to:

• gain exposure to a particular asset class or sector aiming to improve returns and control risk by increasing diversification;

• protect the portfolio from some upward or downward movements; and

• limit the effects of price changes in other currencies.

The Sub-Fund may hold warrants (a security that entitles the holder to buy the underlying stock of the issuing company) up to 5% by value.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and Efficient Portfolio Management. The use of derivatives for investment purposes may increase the volatility and risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

Sub-Investment Activities

As at the end of January 2023, the portfolio has an 60.15% equity allocation, 31.02% bond allocation, 6.05% cash allocation, 0.85% alternatives allocation and 1.93% position in Gold & Commodities. The portfolio yields 1.9% and duration is at 1.1. Source: Pictet Asset Management.

Performance of the fund since inception has been -1.46% compared to a -0.04% performance of the IA Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares, net of charges in GBP. The Thematic Equity sleeve had a small outperformance compared to Global Equities

Fund Performance is Net of fees and income (TWR).

Considering the strategy and outlook above, the portfolio was positioned defensively since inception to the end of June 2022. Therefore, equity allocations were at the low end of their range and below benchmark. The Tactical Equity Tilts were positioned to improve the defensiveness and dividend yield of the portfolios, through allocations to UK, Energy & Financials (Cyclical Value) and Real Estate Equities. Exposure to fixed income markets reflected a preference towards safer assets, leading to a focus on sovereign bonds over credit. In Developed Markets, we preferred US Treasuries over UK Gilts, and in Emerging Markets we favoured Hard Currency bonds for their attractive yields. Fixed Income duration throughout this period was low and below benchmark. For diversification during a tumultuous period of persistent inflation, we held an above-benchmark allocation to commodities.

As the backdrop improved in the second half of 2022, we actively shifted the portfolio to express our outlook. We believed the peak in inflation and the stabilisation in yields would benefit our core allocation to Thematic Equities. We also believed that the peak in Fed Hawkishness that would result from such a backdrop would trigger a relief rally that would benefit LargeCap Growth, as a result in our Tactical Equity Tilts we allocated to a US large cap index. Furthermore, as we saw that the policy support in China was incrementally improving and the Zero-Covid policy was becoming increasingly untenable we added exposure to China Reopening plays by allocating to EM, EM Asia, and Premium Brands. To reflect our increased bullishness, we added to US small cap.

Investment Strategy and Outlook

Since inception of the portfolio (25th February) to the end of June 2022, our investment outlook was that persistently high inflation and the rapid rise in rates would weigh on economic activity and corporate profitability. Accordingly, we positioned the portfolios defensively by increasing our allocation to cash and cutting duration relative to benchmarks. We maintained our focus on thematic equities, where we believed the underlying secular trends would allow for relatively more resilient earnings. Moreover, through our Tactical Equity Tilts we created a Cyclical Value Basket to protect the portfolio from stagflationary conditions.

Towards the beginning of the second half of 2022, we were looking for signs of moderating inflation and thereby prospects for a less aggressive hiking cycle. Moreover, with the Macro highlighting the strength of the consumer and the Valuation signalling the threat to corporate margins, we began forming our view that we might have an earnings recession, rather an economic one. As our previous fears of recession had been pushed out and the peak in inflation came about, we anticipated a much more accommodative environment for financial assets.

Our outlook was and continues to be that disinflation will restore confidence to markets, less aggressive financial conditions will allow thematic equity fundamentals to drive returns, and that a “better than expected” economic environment will entail a rotation away from expensive defensives to more cyclical tilts.

Falling inflation should in turn increase consumer confidence. Globally, the corporate sector should benefit from not only improved consumer confidence but also the stimulus measures initiated in China that are more likely to gain traction with the restrictions around the zero Covid policy lifted. The 2023 recession, should it emerge, will be one of the most highly forecast in history and we expect improved consumer sentiment, the continued tightness of the labour market in the US, and an averted energy crisis in Europe to push any such risk to the back end of the year. As such, any cuts in interest rates priced in by the market may be premature at this point. From a portfolio perspective, this more benign than anticipated environment should benefit more cyclical parts of the economy relative to defensives. Loosening financial conditions and strong labour demand should increasingly lead to upside surprises in equities and earnings given consensus expectations which favours a risker profile to portfolios. We will continue to monitor risks to our positioning, namely any meltdown in consumer sentiment that would damage demand. Our eyes are also on credit markets, where an adverse credit event would damage the stable cost of capital argument.

The Investment Strategy continues to be centred around three main components: Thematic Equities, Tactical Equity Tilts and Diversification. Thematic Equities are companies that align to identified megatrends which the investment team believes will participate significantly in future economic growth. Tactical Equity Tilts aim to diversify and supplement the core allocation, as well as to allow the portfolio to navigate through different market conditions. Diversification is achieved through allocations to commodities, alternative investments, fixed income, and FX. This diversification has been particularly useful in a year like 2022, where the equity-bond correlation was positive.

Risks

The risks include financial market volatility, higher inflation, higher interest rates, recession, and their subsequent pressures on corporate profitability. In our monthly meeting with the Risk Team, we carry stress test scenarios to constantly monitor and evaluate impacts on the portfolios. The portfolio reduces foreign currency risk by dynamically hedging some foreign currency into GBP to a minimum threshold.

Pictet Asset Management Ltd - a sub-delegate of True Potential Investments LLP

16 February 2023

Portfolio changes

for the period ended 31 January 2023

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

	Cost
Purchases:	£000s
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/07/2031	44,487
US Treasury 2.25% 15/02/2052	32,014
UK Treasury Gilt 1.25% 31/07/2051	24,632
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/01/2032	22,678
US Treasury 1.625% 15/05/2031	15,852
US Treasury FRN 31/10/2024	13,557
US Treasury 0.75% Index Linked 15/07/2028	12,553
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% 31/01/2024	11,828
UBS ETF (IE) CMCI Composite SF UCITS ETF	11,548
Pictet-Emerging Local Currency Debt Z USD	10,293
Subtotal	199,442
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the period	699,663

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
US Treasury 2.25% 15/02/2052	24,555
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/07/2031	24,305
UK Treasury Gilt 1.25% 31/07/2051	22,835
US Treasury 1.625% 15/05/2031	12,313
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% 31/01/2024	11,616
iShares Developed Markets Property Yield UCITS ETF	9,999
US Treasury 1.5% 15/02/2025	9,654
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/01/2032	9,521
US Treasury NoteBond 3.25% 31/08/2024	8,824
VanEck Vectors Global Mining UCITS ETF	8,677
Subtotal	142,299
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the period	354,254

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Debt Securities 24.06%			
Government Bonds 15.20%			
UK Treasury Gilt 0% 20/03/2023	£5,300,000	5,278	1.36
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/07/2031	£26,176,000	20,227	5.21
UK Treasury Gilt 0.375% 22/10/2026	£9,462,800	8,507	2.19
US Treasury 1.625% 15/05/2031	$4,845,400	3,424	0.88
US Treasury 1.75% 15/03/2025	$1,000,000	773	0.20
US Treasury 2.25% 15/02/2052	$10,780,200	6,579	1.70
US Treasury FRN 31/10/2024	$16,500,800	13,407	3.45
US Treasury NoteBond 3.25% 31/08/2024	$1,000,000	798	0.21
Total Government Bonds		58,993	15.20
Government Index-Linked 8.86%			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 22/03/2026	£2,000,000	2,771	0.71
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 10/08/2031	£3,750,000	4,650	1.20
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 22/03/2051	£1,938,000	2,229	0.58
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/01/2032	$16,028,300	12,625	3.25
US Treasury 0.75% Index Linked 15/07/2028	$12,961,000	12,118	3.12
Total Government Index-Linked		34,393	8.86
Total Debt Securities		93,386	24.06
Equities 49.25%			
United Kingdom 3.76%			
Basic Materials 0.95%			
Croda International	32,480	2,237	0.58
Mondi	94,274	1,435	0.37
		3,672	0.95
Consumer Goods 0.28%			
Reckitt Benckiser	18,882	1,089	0.28
Consumer Services 0.81%			
Compass Group	105,704	2,041	0.53
InterContinental Hotels	19,722	1,104	0.28
		3,145	0.81

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Equities 49.25% (continued)			
United Kingdom 3.76% (continued)			
Financials 0.31%			
Lloyds Banking Group	2,325,581	1,223	0.31
Healthcare 0.84%			
Haleon	1,000,437	3,244	0.84
Oil & Gas 0.12%			
BP	93,076	455	0.12
Telecommunications 0.10%			
Vodafone Group	420,771	392	0.10
Utilities 0.35%			
United Utilities Group	129,812	1,372	0.35
Total United Kingdom		14,592	3.76
Brazil 0.37%			
Suzano Papel e Celulose	193,800	1,433	0.37
British Virgin Islands 0.49%			
Capri Holdings	35,033	1,892	0.49
Canada 1.95%			
Enbridge	31,986	1,061	0.27
Royal Bank of Canada	12,042	997	0.26
Suncor Energy	6,647	187	0.05
TC Energy	15,743	548	0.14
Waste Connections	44,176	4,769	1.23
Total Canada		7,562	1.95
Cayman Islands 0.12%			
BeiGene ADR	2,148	447	0.12
Denmark 0.63%			
Coloplast 'B'	7,591	743	0.19
Genmab	3,728	1,179	0.31
Novo Nordisk 'B'	4,589	513	0.13
Total Denmark		2,435	0.63

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Equities 49.25% (continued)			
Finland 0.38%			
Valmet	58,362	1,483	0.38
France 1.80%			
Alstom	28,482	683	0.18
BNP Paribas	22,610	1,255	0.32
Essilor International	22,069	3,268	0.84
Kering	2,270	1,142	0.29
Total Energies	12,986	653	0.17
Total France		7,001	1.80
Germany 1.17%			
HelloFresh	22,988	449	0.12
Infineon Technologies	64,624	1,876	0.48
Puma	13,601	745	0.19
RWE	40,867	1,469	0.38
Total Germany		4,539	1.17
Ireland 1.10%			
Horizon Therapeutics	15,207	1,355	0.35
Johnson Controls International	34,457	1,947	0.50
Perrigo	32,164	977	0.25
Total Ireland		4,279	1.10
Israel 0.42%			
Check Point Software Technologies	9,972	1,030	0.27
CyberArk Software	5,202	595	0.15
Total Israel		1,625	0.42
Italy 0.50%			
Moncler	38,792	1,957	0.50
Japan 2.91%			
Fanuc	14,300	2,042	0.53
Medley	43,600	1,239	0.32
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	236,600	1,407	0.36
Nintendo	53,300	1,871	0.48
Recruit Holdings	32,900	851	0.22

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Equities 49.25% (continued)			
Japan 2.91% (continued)			
Secom	31,000	1,492	0.39
Shiseido	13,900	582	0.15
Sumitomo Forest	21,600	326	0.08
Uni Charm	21,400	661	0.17
Yaskawa Electric	26,200	822	0.21
Total Japan		11,293	2.91
Luxembourg 0.13%			
Inpost	62,834	490	0.13
Netherlands 2.06%			
Argen Corporation	1,974	612	0.16
ASM International	3,060	832	0.22
Ferrari New	6,224	1,257	0.32
Koninklijke DSM	13,541	1,405	0.36
Koninklijke KPN	229,090	635	0.16
NXP Semiconductors	17,621	2,638	0.68
Signify	21,164	618	0.16
Total Netherlands		7,997	2.06
Norway 0.09%			
Equinor	14,464	357	0.09
Singapore 0.50%			
Development Bank of Singapore	87,700	1,939	0.50
South Africa 0.10%			
Sappi	168,817	405	0.10
Spain 0.32%			
BBVA	215,432	1,228	0.32
Sweden 0.71%			
Essity ‘B’	111,958	2,366	0.61
SCA ‘B’	34,224	384	0.10
Total Sweden		2,750	0.71

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Equities 49.25% (continued)			
Switzerland 0.60%			
Geberit	2,901	1,327	0.34
Nestlé	10,061	992	0.26
Total Switzerland		2,319	0.60
Taiwan 0.14%			
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	37,000	523	0.14
United States 29.00%			
Abbott Laboratories	5,808	521	0.13
Adobe	3,412	1,026	0.26
Advanced Micro Devices	11,560	706	0.18
Albemarle	4,664	1,066	0.28
Alnylam Pharmaceuticals	4,210	773	0.20
American Express	10,146	1,441	0.37
American Water Works	7,648	972	0.25
Americold Realty Trust	46,341	1,182	0.30
Apellis Pharmaceuticals	17,753	760	0.20
Apple	14,718	1,725	0.44
Applied Materials	10,981	994	0.26
Arcellx	18,931	513	0.13
Autodesk	10,441	1,825	0.47
Avantor	31,554	613	0.16
Bank of America	31,000	893	0.23
BioCryst Pharmaceuticals	90,183	772	0.20
Booking Holdings	620	1,226	0.32
Bright Horizons	8,916	556	0.14
Bumble	33,671	704	0.18
Cadence Design Systems	6,564	974	0.25
Chemed	2,540	1,042	0.27
Chevron	9,248	1,308	0.34
Citigroup	25,000	1,060	0.27
Coherent	24,021	846	0.22
Colgate-Palmolive	8,237	499	0.13
Coupang	37,782	518	0.13
Cytokinetics	28,455	981	0.25
Danaher	4,278	918	0.24
Darling International	13,517	728	0.19
Deere & Company	5,089	1,748	0.45

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Equities 49.25% (continued)			
United States 29.00% (continued)			
Edwards Lifesciences	17,596	1,097	0.28
Eli Lilly	3,632	1,016	0.26
EOG Resources	9,294	999	0.26
Equinix Real Estate Investment Trust	4,096	2,457	0.63
Exxon Mobil	19,488	1,837	0.47
F&G Annuities & Life	34,309	598	0.15
Fiserv	27,356	2,371	0.61
Five9	17,455	1,117	0.29
Gen Digital	42,793	800	0.21
Gilead Sciences	21,303	1,453	0.37
Graphic Packaging Holding	48,732	954	0.25
Humana	3,305	1,373	0.35
IDEX	5,320	1,036	0.27
IDEXX Laboratories	1,847	721	0.19
Incyte	11,788	815	0.21
Insmed	42,937	751	0.19
Intellia Therapeutics	12,402	427	0.11
International Flavours & Fragrances	10,692	976	0.25
Intra-Cellular Therapies	19,558	760	0.20
JPMorgan Chase	8,800	1,001	0.26
Kadant	2,175	360	0.09
KLA	4,780	1,524	0.39
Korn-Ferry International	24,188	1,061	0.27
Leslie's	53,698	675	0.17
Life Storage	5,368	471	0.12
Louisiana Pacific	29,185	1,614	0.42
Lululemon Athletica	5,688	1,417	0.37
Marriott International	3,635	514	0.13
Marvell Technology	14,141	496	0.13
MasterBrand	258,870	1,932	0.50
Medifast	5,908	534	0.14
MercadoLibre	1,543	1,480	0.38
Mercer International	74,782	772	0.20
Middleby Corporation	2,002	253	0.07
NextEra Energy	22,976	1,393	0.36
ON Semiconductor	15,014	896	0.23
Otis Worldwide Corporation	18,879	1,261	0.33
Packaging Corporation of America	10,102	1,170	0.30

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Equities 49.25% (continued)			
United States 29.00% (continued)			
Palo Alto Networks	7,220	930	0.24
PayPal Holdings	25,589	1,693	0.44
PNC Financial Services	7,300	980	0.25
Pool.com	5,565	1,743	0.45
Prologis	14,340	1,506	0.39
Qualys	13,146	1,232	0.32
Quest Diagnostics	5,811	701	0.18
Rapid7	20,609	667	0.17
Roper Technologies	2,555	885	0.23
Salesforce.com	12,879	1,758	0.45
Sarepta Therapeutics	8,583	871	0.22
Schlumberger	22,530	1,043	0.27
Service Corporation International	6,018	362	0.09
Snap	85,632	804	0.21
Splunk	6,200	482	0.12
Stride	16,000	558	0.14
Sunnova Energy International	48,306	764	0.20
Sylvamo	5,608	216	0.06
Synopsys	10,078	2,895	0.75
Thermo Fisher Scientific	5,352	2,479	0.64
TransUnion	24,058	1,402	0.36
UDR	23,539	814	0.21
UFP Industries	21,615	1,642	0.42
Ulta Beauty	4,735	1,977	0.51
United Therapeutics Corporation	4,884	1,044	0.27
UnitedHealth Group	2,742	1,112	0.29
Upstart Holdings	24,394	369	0.10
US Bancorp	26,000	1,051	0.27
Verizon Communications	37,221	1,257	0.32
Visa 'A'	7,100	1,328	0.34
Walt Disney	19,703	1,737	0.45
Waste Management	8,812	1,107	0.29
Welltower	29,211	1,781	0.46
Weyerhaeuser	65,895	1,842	0.47
Wolfspeed	3,986	249	0.06
Zoetis	14,773	1,986	0.51
Total United States		112,539	29.00
Total Equities		191,085	49.25

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes 15.12%			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 15.12%			
Lyxor MSCI World Health Care TR UCITS ETF	4,371	1,652	0.43
Pictet - Absolute Return Fixed Income ZX USD	33,871	3,296	0.85
Pictet - Global Sustainable Credit HZ EUR	70,701	9,480	2.44
Pictet - Strategic Credit HZ GBP	35,465	3,396	0.87
Pictet-Asian Equities Ex Japan Z USD	30,748	9,389	2.42
Pictet-Emerging Local Currency Debt Z USD	65,340	10,606	2.73
Pictet-Global Emerging Debt Z dm USD	29,402	8,793	2.27
Pictet-Premium Brands Z EUR	25,368	7,805	2.01
UBS ETF (IE) CMCI Composite SF UCITS ETF	50,609	4,267	1.10
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		58,684	15.12
Total Collective Investment Schemes		58,684	15.12
Exchange Traded Commodities 0.83%			
Invesco Physical Gold USD	21,354	3,229	0.83
Futures - 0.33%			
CME - E Mini Russell 2000 Index March 2023	48	178	0.05
ICF - FTSE 100 Index March 2023	89	219	0.06
NYF - MSCI Emerging Market March 2023	300	863	0.22
Total Futures		1,260	0.33
Forward Currency Contracts 0.00%			
Sell Euro	-€ 25,330,000	(22,369)	
Buy UK sterling	£22,376,331	22,376	
Expiry date 24 February 2023		7	0.00
Sell US dollar	-$185,560,000	(150,649)	
Buy UK sterling	£150,662,644	150,663	
Expiry date 24 February 2023		14	0.00
Total Forward Currency Contracts		21	0.00
Portfolio of investments		347,665	89.59
Other net assets		40,403	10.41
Total net assets		388,068	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges or are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated. Forward contracts are not listed on stock exchanges and are considered over-the-counter instruments.

As the sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, there are no comparatives.

SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

as at 31 January 2023

	31 January 2023**	
Credit breakdown*	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Investments of investment grade	93,386	24.06
Total bonds	93,386	24.06
Forward currency contracts – assets	21	-
Collective Investment Schemes	58,684	15.12
Exchange Traded Commodities	3,229	0.83
Futures – assets	1,260	0.33
Equities	191,085	49.25
Investments as shown in the balance sheet	347,665	89.59
Total value of investments	347,665	89.59

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

** As the sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, there are no comparatives.

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 has 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 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 is also entitled to use structured products. Where these are used there may be cases where the issuer fails to meet its obligations, which would result in a loss 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 the Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

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
	p
Change in net assets per share	
Opening net asset value per share	100.00
Return before operating charges*	(0.67)
Operating charges	(0.89)
Return after operating charges*	(1.56)
Distributions+	(0.70)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	0.70
Closing net asset value per share	98.44
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.10
Performance	
Return after charges	(1.56%)
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£000s)	388,068
Closing number of shares	394,224,297
Operating charges++	0.93%
Direct transaction costs	0.10%
Prices	
Highest share price (p)	102.4
Lowest share price (p)	90.13

+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.

**Class 'A' Accumulation launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

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

Distribution table

for the period ended 31 January 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current period*
30.09.22	group 1	interim	0.245	-	0.245
30.09.22	group 2	interim	0.151	0.094	0.245
31.03.23	group 1	final	0.451	-	0.451
31.03.23	group 2	final	0.147	0.304	0.451

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 24 February 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 24 February 2022 to 31 July 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 August 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 January 2023

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Financial statements - True Potential Pictet Balanced

Statement of total return

for the period ended 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023*	
		£000s	£000s
Income:			
Net capital losses	2		(2,868)
Revenue	3	4,553	
Expenses	4	(2,271)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(24)	
Net revenue before taxation		2,258	
Taxation	5	(235)	
Net revenue after taxation			2,023
Total deficit before distributions			(845)
Distributions	6		(2,021)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(2,866)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the period ended 31 January 2023

	2023*	
	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		-
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	417,198	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(28,748)	
		388,450
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(2,866)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		2,484
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		388,068

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Balance Sheet

as at 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023*
		£000s
Assets:		
Fixed assets:		
Investments		347,665
Current assets:		
Debtors	7	20,300
Cash and bank balances and amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	8	34,158
Total assets		402,123
Liabilities:		
Creditors:		
Other creditors	9	(14,055)
Total liabilities		(14,055)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		388,068

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital losses

	2023*
	£000s
Non-derivative securities – losses	(579)
Derivative contracts - gains	189
Currency losses	(2,105)
Forward currency contracts	(351)
Commission on futures	(22)
Net capital losses	(2,868)

3. Revenue

	2023*
	£000s
Non-interest distributions from overseas funds	78
Interest distributions from overseas collective investment schemes	268
UK revenue	149
Overseas revenue	1,509
Interest on debt securities	2,282
Bank interest	201
Deposit interest	28
Stock dividends	38
Total revenue	4,553

4. Expenses

	2023*
	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates	
Annual management charge	2,271
Total expenses	2,271

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 £9,840 inclusive of VAT.

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

5. Taxation

	2023*
	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the period	
Corporation tax	60
Double tax relief	(21)
Irrecoverable overseas tax	196
Total taxation (note 5b)	235

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20%.

The differences are explained below:

	2023*
	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	2,258
Corporation tax @ 20%	452
Effects of:	
UK revenue	(30)
Overseas revenue	(297)
Overseas tax	191
Reclaimable tax written off	5
Double taxation relief	(21)
Tax relief on index-linked gilts	(65)
Total taxation (note 5a)	235

c) Provision for deferred tax

There was no provision required for deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

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*
	£000s
Interim accumulation distribution	706
Final accumulation distribution	1,778
	2,484
Equalisation:	
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	57
Amounts added on issue of shares	(520)
Total net distributions	2,021

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

6. Distributions (continued)

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023*
	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	2,023
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(2)
Distributions	2,021

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

7. Debtors	2023*
	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	16,056
Currency trades outstanding	3,857
Accrued revenue	372
Recoverable overseas withholding tax	15
Total debtors	20,300

8. Cash and bank balances	2023*
	£000s
Cash and bank balances and amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	34,158
Total cash and bank balances	34,158

9. Other creditors	2023*
	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	400
Purchases awaiting settlement	9,473
Currency trades outstanding	3,851
Accrued expenses:	
Payable to the ACD and associates	
Annual management charge	292
Total accrued expenses	292
Corporation tax payable	39
Total other creditors	14,055

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there are no commitments or contingent liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements

for the period ended 31 January 2023

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	-
Total shares issued in the period	424,203,577
Total shares cancelled in the period	(29,979,280)
Closing shares in issue	394,224,297

For the period ended 31 January 2023, the annual management charge is 0.91%. 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 period end, the net asset value per A Accumulation share has decreased from 98.44p to 95.07p as at 17 May 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

14. Transaction costs (continued)

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

2023	Purchases before transaction costs £000s	Commission £000s	%	Taxes £000s	%	Other Expenses £000s	%	Purchases after transaction costs £000s
Equities	281,916	30	0.01	129	0.05	7	-	282,082
Bonds*	288,809	-	-	-	-	-	-	288,809
Collective Investment Schemes	128,602	35	0.03	-	-	-	-	128,637
Total	699,327	65		129		7		699,528

Capital events amount of £135,000 is excluded from the total purchases as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Commissions £000s	%	Taxes £000s	%	Other Expenses £000s	%	Sales after transaction costs £000s
Equities	96,744	(8)	(0.01)	(8)	(0.01)	(2)	-	96,726
Bonds*	191,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	191,775
Collective Investment Schemes	65,783	(30)	(0.05)	-	-	-	-	65,753
Total	354,302	(38)		(8)		(2)		354,254

* 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 period:

2023	£000s	% of average net asset value
Commission	103	0.04
Taxes	137	0.05
Other Expenses	9	0.00

2023	£000s	% of average net asset value
Summary of direct transaction costs		
derivatives	22	0.01

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

14. Transaction costs (continued)

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%.

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 31 January 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 £17,383,000.

(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.

Forward currency contracts are used to help the sub-fund achieve its investment objective as stated in the Prospectus. The ACD monitors the exposure to these contracts to ensure they are in keeping with the investment objective.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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

	Total net foreign currency exposure*
2023	£000s
Brazilian real	1,433
Canadian dollar	2,852
Danish krone	2,445
Euro	41,201
Hong Kong dollar	2
Japanese yen	11,351
Norwegian krone	377
Singapore dollar	1,954
South African rand	405
Swedish krona	2,750
Swiss franc	2,468
Taiwan dollar	520
US dollar	222,362
Total foreign currency exposure	290,120

At 31 January 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 £5,854,000. 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 period 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 31 January 2023, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 basis points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund would increase or decrease by approximately £478,000.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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
Brazilian real	-	-	-	1,433	-	1,433
Canadian dollar	43	-	-	2,809	-	2,852
Danish krone	8	-	-	2,437	-	2,445
Euro	2,436	-	-	42,617	(3,852)	41,201
Hongkong dollar	2	-	-	-	-	2
Japanese yen	40	-	-	11,311	-	11,351
Norwegian krone	20	-	-	357	-	377
Singapore dollar	15	-	-	1,939	-	1,954
South African rand	-	-	-	405	-	405
Swedish krona	-	-	-	2,750	-	2,750
Swiss franc	149	-	-	2,319	-	2,468
Taiwan dollar	-	-	-	522	(2)	520
UK sterling	34,147	-	34,011	34,370	(4,580)	97,948
US dollar	45,098	-	11,574	171,311	(5,621)	222,362
	81,958	-	45,585	274,580	(14,055)	388,068

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. All debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. 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 period ended 31 January 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. In the case of forward foreign currency contracts these are payable in less than one year.

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	Investment liabilities
Basis of valuation	2023	2023
	£000s	£000s
Quoted prices	294,877	-
Observable market data	52,788	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	347,665	-

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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.

In the period there was direct exposure to derivatives. On a daily basis, exposure is calculated in UK sterling using the commitment approach with netting applied where appropriate. The total global exposure figure is divided by the net asset value of the sub-fund to calculate the percentage global exposure. Global exposure is a risk mitigation technique that monitors the overall commitment to derivatives in the sub-fund at any given time and may not exceed 100% of the net asset value of the property of the Sub-Fund.

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.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and as a result could potentially impact upon the risk factors outlined above.

(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.

As at the balance sheet date, the leverage was 106.03%.

(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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

At the balance sheet date the global exposure is as follows:

	Gross exposure value	% of the total net asset value
	£000s	
Investment		
Futures		
CME - E Mini Russell 2000 Index March 2023	3,781	0.97
ICF - FTSE 100 Index March 2023	6,897	1.78
NYF - MSCI Emerging Market March 2023	12,728	3.28
Forward Currency Contracts		
Value of short position - Euro	22,369	5.76
Value of short position - US dollar	150,648	38.82

There have been no collateral arrangements in the period.

True Potential Pictet Growth
Investment Manager's report

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

Investment Objective

The sub-fund seeks to deliver capital growth (a rise in value) over a rolling 3 year period net of fees.

Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund will provide exposure to a diversified portfolio using a multi-asset strategy combining different asset classes such as shares, bonds and cash (as further explained below). The aim is to deliver capital growth.

The exposures set out below may be achieved indirectly through collective investment schemes or directly. The collective investment schemes may include schemes managed by the ACD, Investment Manager or sub-investment manager, or an affiliate of these parties.

The strategy is based on thematic investing, i.e. taking active decisions in assets whose returns are influenced by forces of change that evolve independently of the economic cycle. This is complemented by tactical opportunities, i.e. individual stocks or sectors may be selected for specific reasons. Other investments may be added for diversification and defensive purposes.

There are no geographic restrictions on the investments.

The Sub-Fund may invest in shares; corporate bonds; government bonds; money-market instruments; derivatives and forward transactions (including securities embedding derivatives); and deposits.

The portfolio will typically be invested with the following exposures:

• 50% - 90% by value in listed shares (including real estate investment trusts) (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 65%); and

• 10% - 50% by value in publicly traded corporate and/or government bonds (a loan, usually to a company or government, that pays interest), money market instruments, deposits and/or cash and near cash instruments (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 30%).

Corporate bonds may include high yield debt (which have a higher risk of default but potentially offer higher returns to compensate). Government bonds may include emerging markets (bonds issued by less developed countries).

The portfolio may also be invested up to 10% in commodities, metals, energy and agricultural products (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 5%). Exposure to commodities may be achieved indirectly through exchange traded products.

Derivatives (that is sophisticated investment instruments linked to the rise and fall of the price of other assets) may be used to a limited extent to:

• gain exposure to a particular asset class or sector aiming to improve returns and control risk by increasing diversification;

• protect the portfolio from some upward or downward movements; and

• limit the effects of price changes in other currencies.

The Sub-Fund may hold warrants (a security that entitles the holder to buy the underlying stock of the issuing company) up to 5% by value.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and Efficient Portfolio Management. The use of derivatives for investment purposes may increase the volatility and risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

Sub-Investment Activities

As at the end of January 2023, the portfolio has an 73.07% equity allocation, 21.71% bond allocation, 3.42% cash allocation and 1.80% position in Gold & Commodities. The portfolio yields 1.98% and duration is at 1.6. Source: Pictet Asset Management.

Performance of the fund since inception has been -0.28% compared to a 1.05% performance of the IA Flexible Investment, net of charges in GBP. The Thematic Equity sleeve had a small outperformance compared to Global Equities.

Fund Performance is Net of fees and income (TWR).

Considering the strategy and outlook above, the portfolio was positioned defensively since inception to the end of June 2022. Therefore, equity allocations were at the low end of their range and below benchmark. The Tactical Equity Tilts were positioned to improve the defensiveness and dividend yield of the portfolios, through allocations to UK, Energy & Financials (Cyclical Value) and Real Estate Equities. Exposure to fixed income markets reflected a preference towards safer assets, leading to a focus on sovereign bonds over credit. In Developed Markets, we preferred US Treasuries over UK Gilts, and in Emerging Markets we favoured Hard Currency bonds for their attractive yields. Fixed Income duration throughout this period was low and below benchmark. For diversification during a tumultuous period of persistent inflation, we held an above-benchmark allocation to commodities.

As the backdrop improved in the second half of 2022, we actively shifted the portfolio to express our outlook. We believed the peak in inflation and the stabilisation in yields would benefit our core allocation to Thematic Equities. We also believed that the peak in Fed Hawkishness that would result from such a backdrop would trigger a relief rally that would benefit LargeCap Growth, as a result in our Tactical Equity Tilts we allocated to a US large cap index. Furthermore, as we saw that the policy support in China was incrementally improving and the Zero-Covid policy was becoming increasingly untenable we added exposure to China Reopening plays by allocating to EM, EM Asia, and Premium Brands. To reflect our increased bullishness, we added to US small cap.

Investment Strategy and Outlook

Since inception of the portfolio (25th February) to the end of June 2022, our investment outlook was that persistently high inflation and the rapid rise in rates would weigh on economic activity and corporate profitability. Accordingly, we positioned the portfolios defensively by increasing our allocation to cash and cutting duration relative to benchmarks. We maintained our focus on thematic equities, where we believed the underlying secular trends would allow for relatively more resilient earnings. Moreover, through our Tactical Equity Tilts we created a Cyclical Value Basket to protect the portfolio from stagflationary conditions.

Towards the beginning of the second half of 2022, we were looking for signs of moderating inflation and thereby prospects for a less aggressive hiking cycle. Moreover, with the Macro highlighting the strength of the consumer and the Valuation signalling the threat to corporate margins, we began forming our view that we might have an earnings recession, rather an economic one. As our previous fears of
recession had been pushed out and the peak in inflation came about, we anticipated a much more accommodative environment for financial assets.

Our outlook was and continues to be that disinflation will restore confidence to markets, less aggressive financial conditions will allow thematic equity fundamentals to drive returns, and that a “better than expected” economic environment will entail a rotation away from expensive defensives to more cyclical tilts.

Falling inflation should in turn increase consumer confidence. Globally, the corporate sector should benefit from not only improved consumer confidence but also the stimulus measures initiated in China that are more likely to gain traction with the restrictions around the zero Covid policy lifted. The 2023 recession, should it emerge, will be one of the most highly forecast in history and we expect improved consumer sentiment, the continued tightness of the labour market in the US, and an averted energy crisis in Europe to push any such risk to the back end of the year. As such, any cuts in interest rates priced in by the market may be premature at this point. From a portfolio perspective, this more benign than anticipated environment should benefit more cyclical parts of the economy relative to defensives. Loosening financial conditions and strong labour demand should increasingly lead to upside surprises in equities and earnings given consensus expectations which favours a risker profile to portfolios. We will continue to monitor risks to our positioning, namely any meltdown in consumer sentiment that would damage demand. Our eyes are also on credit markets, where an adverse credit event would damage the stable cost of capital argument.

The Investment Strategy continues to be centred around three main components: Thematic Equities, Tactical Equity Tilts and Diversification. Thematic Equities are companies that align to identified megatrends which the investment team believes will participate significantly in future economic growth. Tactical Equity Tilts aim to diversify and supplement the core allocation, as well as to allow the portfolio to navigate through different market conditions. Diversification is achieved through allocations to commodities, alternative investments, fixed income, and FX. This diversification has been particularly useful in a year like 2022, where the equity-bond correlation was positive.

Risks

The risks include financial market volatility, higher inflation, higher interest rates, recession, and their subsequent pressures on corporate profitability. In our monthly meeting with the Risk Team, we carry stress test scenarios to constantly monitor and evaluate impacts on the portfolios. The portfolio reduces foreign currency risk by dynamically hedging some foreign currency into GBP to a minimum threshold.

Pictet Asset Management Ltd - a sub-delegate of True Potential Investments LLP

16 February 2023

Portfolio changes

for the period ended 31 January 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
US Treasury 2.25% 15/02/2052	16,040
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/01/2032	11,799
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/07/2031	9,966
Pictet-Asian Equities Ex Japan Z USD	9,913
US Treasury 1.625% 15/05/2031	9,500
Pictet-Global Emerging Debt Z dm USD	8,437
UK Treasury Gilt 1.25% 31/07/2051	7,776
Pictet-Premium Brands Z EUR	6,890
VanEck Global Mining UCITS ETF	6,495
UBS ETF (IE) CMCI Composite SF UCITS ETF	6,448
Subtotal	93,264
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the period	390,018

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
US Treasury 2.25% 15/02/2052	10,171
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/07/2031	9,132
UK Treasury Gilt 1.25% 31/07/2051	6,940
US Treasury 1.625% 15/05/2031	6,112
Xtrackers MSCI World Energy UCITS ETF	5,939
VanEck Global Mining UCITS ETF	5,817
iShares Developed Markets Property Yield UCITS ETF	5,530
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/01/2032	5,285
US Treasury 1.5% 15/02/2025	4,972
US Treasury 0% 17/11/2022	4,718
Subtotal	64,616
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the period	176,620

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Debt Securities - 17.34%			
Government Bonds - 10.05%			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/07/2031	£798,000	617	0.26
UK Treasury Gilt 0.375% 22/10/2026	£1,370,300	1,232	0.52
US Treasury 0% 09/02/2023	$5,400,000	4,382	1.87
US Treasury 1.625% 15/05/2031	$4,827,700	3,412	1.45
US Treasury 1.75% 15/03/2025	$1,733,000	1,340	0.57
US Treasury 2.25% 15/02/2052	$7,872,500	4,804	2.04
US Treasury 3.25% 31/08/2024	$2,000,000	1,595	0.68
US Treasury FRN 31/10/2024**	$7,689,200	6,248	2.66
Total Government Bonds		23,630	10.05
Government Index-Linked - 7.29%			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 10/08/2031	£2,477,000	3,072	1.31
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 22/03/2051	£1,438,000	1,654	0.70
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/01/2032	$8,095,000	6,376	2.71
US Treasury 0.75% Index Linked 15/07/2028	$6,445,000	6,026	2.57
Total Government Index-Linked		17,128	7.29
Total Debt Securities		40,758	17.34
Equities - 57.60%			
United Kingdom - 4.40%			
Basic Materials - 1.11%			
Croda International	23,092	1,590	0.68
Mondi	67,025	1,020	0.43
		2,610	1.11
Consumer Goods - 0.33%			
Reckitt Benckiser	13,424	774	0.33
Consumer Services - 0.95%			
Compass Group	75,151	1,451	0.62
InterContinental Hotels	14,021	785	0.33
		2,236	0.95
Financials - 0.36%			
Lloyds Banking Group	1,604,651	844	0.36
Healthcare - 0.98%			
Haleon	711,269	2,306	0.98

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities - 57.60% (continued)			
United Kingdom - 4.40% (continued)			
Oil & Gas - 0.14%			
BP	65,332	319	0.14
Telecommunications - 0.12%			
Vodafone Group	299,150	279	0.12
Utilities - 0.41%			
United Utilities Group	92,291	975	0.41
Total United Kingdom		10,343	4.40
Brazil - 0.43%			
Suzano Papel e Celulose	137,800	1,019	0.43
British Virgin Islands - 0.57%			
Capri Holdings	24,907	1,345	0.57
Canada - 2.25%			
Enbridge	21,494	713	0.30
Royal Bank of Canada	8,308	688	0.29
Suncor Energy	4,678	131	0.06
TC Energy	10,401	362	0.16
Waste Connections	31,408	3,390	1.44
Total Canada		5,284	2.25
Cayman Islands - 0.13%			
BeiGene ADR		317	0.13
Denmark - 0.74%			
Coloplast ‘B’	5,397	528	0.22
Genmab	2,651	838	0.36
Novo Nordisk ‘B’	3,263	365	0.16
Total Denmark		1,731	0.74
Finland - 0.45%			
Valmet	41,493	1,055	0.45
France - 2.10%			
Alstom	20,249	486	0.21
BNP Paribas	15,600	866	0.37
Essilor International	15,690	2,323	0.99
Kering	1,614	812	0.34

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities - 57.60% (continued)			
France - 2.10% (continued)			
Total Energies	9,004	453	0.19
Total France		4,940	2.10
Germany - 1.37%			
HelloFresh	16,343	319	0.14
Infineon Technologies	45,945	1,334	0.57
Puma	9,669	529	0.22
RWE	29,055	1,044	0.44
Total Germany		3,226	1.37
Ireland - 1.30%			
Horizon Therapeutics	10,811	963	0.41
Johnson Controls International	24,498	1,384	0.59
Perrigo	22,868	695	0.30
Total Ireland		3,042	1.30
Israel - 0.49%			
Check Point Software Technologies	7,090	732	0.31
CyberArk Software	3,698	423	0.18
Total Israel		1,155	0.49
Italy - 0.59%			
Moncler	27,580	1,391	0.59
Japan - 3.41%			
Fanuc	10,200	1,457	0.62
Medley	31,000	881	0.38
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	163,300	971	0.41
Nintendo	37,900	1,331	0.57
Recruit Holdings	23,400	606	0.26
Secom	22,100	1,064	0.45
Shiseido	9,800	410	0.17
Sumitomo Forest	15,300	231	0.10
Uni Charm	15,200	470	0.20
Yaskawa Electric	18,600	583	0.25
Total Japan		8,004	3.41
Luxembourg - 0.15%			
Inpost	44,672	348	0.15

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities - 57.60% (continued)			
Netherlands - 2.42%			
Argen Corporation	1,403	435	0.18
ASM International	2,175	591	0.25
Ferrari New	4,425	894	0.38
Koninklijke DSM	9,627	999	0.43
Koninklijke KPN	162,874	451	0.19
NXP Semiconductors	12,528	1,876	0.80
Signify	15,047	439	0.19
Total Netherlands		5,685	2.42
Norway - 0.10%			
Equinor	9,808	242	0.10
Singapore - 0.59%			
DBS	62,300	1,378	0.59
South Africa - 0.12%			
Sappi	120,022	288	0.12
Spain - 0.36%			
BBVA	148,648	847	0.36
Sweden - 0.83%			
Essity 'B'	79,598	1,682	0.71
SCA 'B'	24,332	273	0.12
Total Sweden		1,955	0.83
Switzerland - 0.70%			
Geberit	2,063	944	0.40
Nestlé	7,153	705	0.30
Total Switzerland		1,649	0.70
Taiwan - 0.16%			
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	26,000	367	0.16
United States - 33.94%			
Abbott Laboratories	4,129	371	0.16
Adobe	2,426	730	0.31
Advanced Micro Devices	8,219	502	0.21
Albemarle	3,316	758	0.32
Alnylam Pharmaceuticals	2,993	550	0.23

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities - 57.60% (continued)			
United States - 33.94% (continued)			
American Express	7,213	1,025	0.44
American Water Works	5,437	691	0.29
Americold Realty Trust	32,946	840	0.36
Apellis Pharmaceuticals	12,621	541	0.23
Apple	10,464	1,226	0.52
Applied Materials	7,807	707	0.30
Arcellx	13,459	365	0.15
Autodesk	7,423	1,297	0.55
Avantor	22,434	435	0.18
Bank of America	21,323	614	0.26
BioCryst Pharmaceuticals	64,116	549	0.23
Booking Holdings	441	872	0.37
Bright Horizons	6,339	395	0.17
Bumble	23,939	500	0.21
Cadence Design Systems	4,667	693	0.29
Chemed	1,806	741	0.31
Chevron	6,346	898	0.38
Citigroup	17,157	727	0.31
Coherent	17,078	602	0.26
Colgate-Palmolive	5,856	354	0.15
Coupang	26,861	368	0.16
Cytokinetics	20,230	698	0.30
Danaher	3,042	653	0.28
Darling International	9,610	518	0.22
Deere & Company	3,618	1,243	0.53
Edwards Lifesciences	12,510	780	0.33
Eli Lilly	2,582	722	0.31
EOG Resources	6,392	687	0.29
Equinix Real Estate Investment Trust	2,912	1,746	0.74
Exxon Mobil	13,750	1,296	0.55
F&G Annuities & Life	24,394	425	0.18
Fiserv	19,449	1,685	0.72
Five9	12,409	794	0.34
Gen Digital	30,424	569	0.24
Gilead Sciences	15,145	1,033	0.44
Graphic Packaging Holding	34,646	678	0.29
Humana	2,350	977	0.42
IDEX	3,782	736	0.31
IDEXX Laboratories	1,313	512	0.22
Incyte	8,381	580	0.25
Insmed	30,526	534	0.23
Intellia Therapeutics	8,817	304	0.13

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities - 57.60% (continued)			
United States - 33.94% (continued)			
International Flavours & Fragrances	7,601	694	0.30
Intra-Cellular Therapies	13,905	540	0.23
JPMorgan Chase	6,019	684	0.29
Kadant	1,546	256	0.11
KLA	3,398	1,084	0.46
Korn-Ferry International	17,197	754	0.32
Leslie's	38,177	480	0.20
Life Storage	3,816	335	0.14
Louisiana-Pacific	20,749	1,147	0.49
Lululemon Athletica	4,044	1,008	0.43
Marriott International	2,584	366	0.16
Marvell Technology	10,054	353	0.15
MasterBrand	184,046	1,374	0.58
Medifast	4,200	380	0.16
Mercadolibre	1,097	1,052	0.45
Mercer International	53,167	549	0.23
Middleby Corporation	1,423	180	0.08
NextEra Energy	16,335	990	0.42
ON Semiconductor	10,675	637	0.27
Otis Worldwide Corporation	13,422	896	0.38
Packaging Corporation of America	7,182	832	0.35
Palo Alto Networks	5,133	661	0.28
PayPal Holdings	18,193	1,204	0.51
PNC Financial Services	4,987	670	0.29
Pool.com	3,957	1,239	0.53
Prologis	10,195	1,071	0.46
Qualys	9,346	876	0.37
Quest Diagnostics	4,131	498	0.21
Rapid7	14,652	474	0.20
Roper Technologies	1,817	630	0.27
Salesforce.com	9,157	1,250	0.53
Sarepta Therapeutics	6,102	619	0.26
Schlumberger	14,980	693	0.29
Service Corporation International	4,278	258	0.11
Snap	60,881	572	0.24
Splunk	4,408	343	0.15
Stride	11,376	396	0.17
Sunnova Energy International	34,344	543	0.23
Sylvamo	3,987	154	0.07
Synopsys	7,165	2,058	0.88
Thermo Fisher Scientific	3,805	1,763	0.75
TransUnion	17,104	997	0.42

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Equities - 57.60% (continued)			
United States - 33.94% (continued)			
UDR	16,735	579	0.25
UFP Industries	15,368	1,167	0.50
Ulta Beauty	3,367	1,406	0.60
United Therapeutics Corporation	3,473	742	0.32
UnitedHealth Group	1,949	791	0.34
Upstart Holdings	17,343	263	0.11
US Bancorp	17,914	724	0.31
Verizon Communications	26,462	894	0.38
Visa 'A'	5,048	944	0.40
Walt Disney	14,008	1,235	0.53
Waste Management	6,265	787	0.33
Welltower	20,768	1,266	0.54
Weyerhaeuser	46,849	1,310	0.56
Wolfspeed	2,834	177	0.08
Zoetis	10,503	1,412	0.60
Total United States		79,778	33.94
Total Equities		135,389	57.60
Collective Investment Schemes 15.52%			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes - 15.52%			
Lyxor MSCI World Health Care TR UCITS ETF	7,343	2,774	1.18
Pictet - Global Sustainable Credit HZ EUR	18,929	2,538	1.08
Pictet-Asian Equities Ex Japan Z USD	32,058	9,788	4.16
Pictet-Emerging Local Currency Debt Z USD	23,331	3,787	1.61
Pictet-Global Emerging Debt Z dm USD	27,712	8,288	3.53
Pictet-Premium Brands Z EUR	22,612	6,957	2.96
UBS ETF (IE) CMCI Composite SF UCITS ETF	27,805	2,344	1.00
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		36,476	15.52
Total Collective Investment Schemes		36,476	15.52
Exchange Traded Commodities - 0.80%			
Invesco Physical Gold USD	12,486	1,888	0.80
Futures - 0.37%			
CME E-Mini Russell 2000 March 2023	42	155	0.07
ICF - FTSE 100 Index March 2023	74	188	0.08
NYF - MSCI Emerging Market March 2023	180	517	0.22
Total Futures		860	0.37

Portfolio statement

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £000s	% of total net assets
Forward Currency Contracts - 0.01%			
Sell Euro	-€14.500,000	(12,805)	
Buy UK sterling	£12,809,345	12,810	
Expiry date 24 February 2023		5	0.00
Sell US dollar	-$140,850,000	(114,350)	
Buy UK sterling	£114,369,187	114,369	
Expiry date 24 February 2023		19	0.01
Total Forward Currency Contracts		24	0.01
Portfolio of investments		215,395	91.64
Other net assets		19,650	8.36
Total net assets		235,045	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges or are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated. Forward contracts are not listed on stock exchanges and are considered over-the-counter instruments.

**Variable interest security

As the sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, there are no comparatives.

SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

as at 31 January 2023

	31 January 2023**	
	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Credit breakdown*		
Investments of investment grade	40,758	17.34
Total bonds	40,758	17.34
Collective Investment Schemes	36,476	15.52
Equities	135,389	57.60
Exchange Traded Commodities	1,888	0.80
Futures – assets	860	0.37
Forward Currency Contracts – assets	24	0.01
Investments as shown in the balance sheet	215,395	91.64
Total value of investments	215,395	91.64

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

** As the sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, there are no comparatives.

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 has 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 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 is also entitled to use structured products. Where these are used there may be cases where the issuer fails to meet its obligations, which would result in a loss 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 the Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

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
	p
Change in net assets per share	
Opening net asset value per share	100.00
Return before operating charges*	0.59
Operating charges	(0.90)
Return after operating charges*	(0.31)
Distributions+	(0.67)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	0.67
Closing net asset value per share	99.69
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.12
Performance	
Return after charges	(0.31)%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£000s)	235,045
Closing number of shares	235,778,047
Operating charges++	0.93%
Direct transaction costs	0.13%
Prices	
Highest share price (p)	103.30
Lowest share price (p)	90.75

+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.

**Class 'A' Accumulation launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

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 31 January 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current period*
30.09.22	group 1	interim	0.238	-	0.238
30.09.22	group 2	interim	0.182	0.056	0.238
31.03.23	group 1	final	0.436	-	0.436
31.03.23	group 2	final	0.152	0.284	0.436

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 24 February 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 24 February 2022 to 31 July 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 1 August 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 01 August 2022 to 31 January 2023

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Financial Statements – True Potential Pictet Growth

Statement of total return

for the period ended 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023*	
		£000s	£000s
Income:			
Net capital gains	2		1,387
Revenue	3	2,479	
Expenses	4	(1,243)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(19)	
Net revenue before taxation		1,217	
Taxation	5	(129)	
Net revenue after taxation			1,088
Total return before distributions			2,475
Distributions	6		(1,086)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			1,389

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the period ended 31 January 2023

	2023*	
	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		0
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	246,835	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(14,559)	
		232,276
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		1,389
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		1,380
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		235,045

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Balance Sheet

as at 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023*
		£000s
Assets:		
Fixed assets:		
Investments		215,395
Current assets:		
Debtors	7	8,887
Cash and bank balances and amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	8	21,572
Total assets		245,854
Liabilities:		
Creditors:		
Bank overdraft (including futures overdraft)	8	(64)
Other creditors	9	(10,745)
Total liabilities		(10,809)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		235,045

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements
for the period ended 31 January 2023

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital gains

	2023*
	£000s
Non-derivative securities – gains	494
Derivative contracts - gains	75
Currency losses	(899)
Forward currency contracts	1,717
Net capital gains	1,387

3. Revenue

	2023*
	£000s
Non-interest distributions from overseas funds	54
Interest distributions from overseas collective investment schemes	216
UK revenue	100
Overseas revenue	995
Interest on debt securities	961
Bank interest	112
Deposit interest	16
Stock dividends	25
Total revenue	2,479

4. Expenses

	2023*
	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates	
Annual management charge	1,243
Total expenses	1,243

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 £9,840 inclusive of VAT.

5. Taxation

	2023*
	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the period	
Corporation tax	5
Irrecoverable overseas tax	125
Reclaimable tax written off	4
Double taxation relief	(5)
Total taxation (note 5b)	129

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20%.

The differences are explained below:

	2023*
	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	1,217
Corporation tax @ 20%	243
Effects of:	
UK revenue	(20)
Overseas revenue	(196)
Irrecoverable overseas tax	125
Reclaimable tax written off	4
Double taxation relief	(5)
Tax relief on index-linked gilts	(22)
Total taxation (note 5a)	129

c) Provision for deferred tax

There was no provision required for deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

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*
	£000s
Interim accumulation distribution	352
Final accumulation distribution	1,028
	1,380
Equalisation:	
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	28
Amounts added on issue of shares	(322)
Total net distributions	1,086

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023*
	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	1,088
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(2)
Distributions	1,086

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

7. Debtors

	2023*
	£000s
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	6,127
Currency trades outstanding	2,471
Accrued revenue	279
Recoverable overseas withholding tax	10
Total debtors	8,887

8. Cash and bank balances

	2023*
	£000s
Cash and bank balances and amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	21,572
Bank overdraft (including futures overdraft)	(64)
Total cash and bank balances	21,508

9. Other creditors

	2023*
	£000s
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	279
Purchases awaiting settlement	7,820
Currency trades outstanding	2,468
Accrued expenses:	
Payable to the ACD and associates	
Annual management charge	178
Total accrued expenses	178
Total other creditors	10,745

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there are no commitments or contingent liabilities.

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	-
Total shares issued in the period	250,849,635
Total shares cancelled in the period	(15,071,588)
Closing shares in issue	235,778,047

For the period ended 31 January 2023, the annual management charge is 0.91%. The annual management charge includes the ACD's periodic charge, Investment Manager's fee and other permitted charges to the operation of the Sub-Fund.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

11. Share classes (continued)

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

12. Related party transactions

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

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

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

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the period end, the net asset value per A Accumulation share has decreased from 99.7p to 96.26p as at 17 May 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
Equities	195,331	22	0.01	90	0.05	5	-	195,448
Bonds*	118,291	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,291
Collective Investment Schemes	76,193	22	0.03	-	-	-	-	76,215
Total	389,815	44		90		5		389,954

Capital events amount of £63,793 is excluded from the total purchases as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

14. Transaction costs (continued)

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Commissions £000s	%	Taxes £000s	%	Other Expenses £000s	%	Sales after transaction costs £000s
Equities	64,582	(5)	0.01	(6)	0.01	(2)	-	64,569
Bonds*	75,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,087
Collective Investment Schemes	36,982	(18)	0.05	-	-	-	-	36,964
Total	176,651	(23)		(6)		(2)		176,620

** 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 period:

2023	£000s	% of average net asset value
Commission	67	0.06%
Taxes	96	0.06%
Other Expenses	6	0.00%

2023	£000s	% of average net asset value
Summary of direct transaction costs		
derivatives	14	0.01%

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%.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

(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 31 January 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 £10,770,000.

(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.

Forward currency contracts are used to help the sub-fund achieve its investment objective as stated in the Prospectus. The ACD monitors the exposure to these contracts to ensure they are in keeping with the investment objective.

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
Brazilian real	1,019
Canadian dollar	1,996
Danish krone	1,737
Euro	26,794
Hong Kong dollar	1
Japanese yen	8,039
New Taiwanese dollar	366
Norwegian krone	256
Singapore dollar	1,388
South African rand	288
Swedish krona	1,955
Swiss franc	1,749
US dollar	154,961
Total foreign currency exposure	200,549

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

At 31 January 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 £3,669,000. 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 period 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 31 January 2023, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 basis points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund would increase or decrease by approximately £101,000.

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
Brazilian real	-	-	-	1,019	-	1,019
Canadian dollar	90	-	-	1,906	-	1,996
Danish krone	5	-	-	1,732	-	1,737
Euro	2,077	-	-	27,169	(2,452)	26,794
Hongkong dollar	1	-	-	-	-	1
Japanese yen	24		-	8,015		8,039
New Taiwanese dollar	-	-	-	367	(1)	366
Norwegian krone	14	-	-	242	-	256
Singapore dollar	10	-	-	1,378	-	1,388
South African rand	-	-	-	288	-	288
Swedish krona	-	-	-	1,955	-	1,955
Swiss franc	100	-	-	1,649	-	1,749
UK sterling	18,848		1,849	16,723	(2,924)	34,496
US dollar	23,778	(64)	15,533	121,082	(5,368)	154,961
	44,947	(64)	17,382	183,525	(10,745)	235,045

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. All debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. 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. In the case of forward foreign currency contracts these are payable in less than one year.

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 period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

	Investment assets	Investment liabilities
Basis of valuation	2023	2023
	£000s	£000s
Quoted prices	184,013	-
Observable market data	31,382	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	215,395	-

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.

In the period there was direct exposure to derivatives. On a daily basis, exposure is calculated in UK sterling using the commitment approach with netting applied where appropriate. The total global exposure figure is divided by the net asset value of the sub-fund to calculate the percentage global exposure. Global exposure is a risk mitigation technique that monitors the overall commitment to derivatives in the sub-fund at any given time and may not exceed 100% of the net asset value of the property of the Sub-Fund.

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.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and as a result could potentially impact upon the risk factors outlined above.

(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 period ended 31 January 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.

At the balance sheet date, the leverage was 107.1%

(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 the global exposure is as follows:

	Gross exposure value	% of the total net asset value
	£000s	
Investment		
Futures		
CME E-Mini Russell 2000 March 2023	3,308	1.41
ICF - FTSE 100 Index March 2023	5,735	2.44
NYF MSCI Emerging Market Future March 2023	7,637	3.25
Forward Currency Contracts		
Value of short position - Euro	12,805	5.45
Value of short position -Japanese yen	114,350	48.65

There have been no collateral arrangements in the period.

True Potential Pictet Aggressive
Investment Manager's report

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

Investment Objective

The sub-fund seeks to deliver capital growth (a rise in value) over a rolling 3 year period net of fees.

Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund will provide exposure to a diversified portfolio using a multi-asset strategy combining different asset classes such as shares, bonds and cash (as further explained below). The aim is to deliver capital growth.

The exposures set out below may be achieved indirectly through collective investment schemes or directly. The collective investment schemes may include schemes managed by the ACD, Investment Manager or sub-investment manager, or an affiliate of these parties.

The strategy is based on thematic investing, i.e. taking active decisions in assets whose returns are influenced by forces of change that evolve independently of the economic cycle. This is complemented by tactical opportunities, i.e. individual stocks or sectors may be selected for specific reasons. Other investments may be added for diversification and defensive purposes.

There are no geographic restrictions on the investments.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in shares; corporate bonds; government bonds; money-market instruments; derivatives and forward transactions (including securities embedding derivatives); and deposits.

The portfolio will typically (be invested with the following exposures:

• 60% - 100% by value in listed shares (including real estate investment trusts) (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 70%); and

• 0 - 40% by value in publicly traded corporate and/or government bonds (a loan, usually to a company or government, that pays interest), money market instruments, deposits and/or cash and near cash instruments (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 25%).

Corporate bonds may include high yield debt (which have a higher risk of default but potentially offer higher returns to compensate). Government bonds may include emerging markets (bonds issued by less developed countries).

The portfolio may also be invested up to 10% in commodities, metals, energy and agricultural products (the exposure within normal market conditions is expected to be around 5%). Exposure to commodities may be achieved indirectly through exchange traded products.

Derivatives (that is sophisticated investment instruments linked to the rise and fall of the price of other assets) may be used to a limited extent to:

• gain exposure to a particular asset class or sector aiming to improve returns and control risk by increasing diversification;

• protect the portfolio from some upward or downward movements; and

• limit the effects of price changes in other currencies.

The Sub-Fund may hold warrants (a security that entitles the holder to buy the underlying stock of the issuing company) up to 5% by value.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and Efficient Portfolio Management. The use of derivatives for investment purposes may increase the volatility and risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

Sub-Investment Activities

As at the end of January 2023, the portfolio has an 83.04% equity allocation, 12.53% bond allocation, 2.82% cash allocation and 1.61% position in Gold & Commodities. The portfolio yields 1.69% and duration is at 1.1. Source: Pictet Asset Management.

Performance of the fund since inception has been 0.24% compared to a 1.05% performance of the IA Flexible Investment, net of charges in GBP. The Thematic Equity sleeve had a small outperformance compared to Global Equities.

Fund Performance is Net of fees and income (TWR).

Considering the strategy and outlook above, the portfolio was positioned defensively since inception to the end of June 2022. Therefore, equity allocations were at the low end of their range and below benchmark. The Tactical Equity Tilts were positioned to improve the defensiveness and dividend yield of the portfolios, through allocations to UK, Energy & Financials (Cyclical Value) and Real Estate Equities. Exposure to fixed income markets reflected a preference towards safer assets, leading to a focus on sovereign bonds over credit. In Developed Markets, we preferred US Treasuries over UK Gilts, and in Emerging Markets we favoured Hard Currency bonds for their attractive yields. Fixed Income duration throughout this period was low and below benchmark. For diversification during a tumultuous period of persistent inflation, we held an above-benchmark allocation to commodities.

As the backdrop improved in the second half of 2022, we actively shifted the portfolio to express our outlook. We believed the peak in inflation and the stabilisation in yields would benefit our core allocation to Thematic Equities. We also believed that the peak in Fed Hawkishness that would result from such a backdrop would trigger a relief rally that would benefit LargeCap Growth, as a result in our Tactical Equity Tilts we allocated to a US Large cap index. Furthermore, as we saw that the policy support in China was incrementally improving and the Zero-Covid policy was becoming increasingly untenable we added exposure to China Reopening plays by allocating to EM, EM Asia, and Premium Brands. To reflect our increased bullishness, we added to US small cap.

Investment Strategy and Outlook

Since inception of the portfolio (25th February) to the end of June 2022, our investment outlook was that persistently high inflation and the rapid rise in rates would weigh on economic activity and corporate profitability. Accordingly, we positioned the portfolios defensively by increasing our allocation to cash and cutting duration relative to benchmarks. We maintained our focus on thematic equities, where we believed the underlying secular trends would allow for relatively more resilient earnings. Moreover, through our Tactical Equity Tilts we created a Cyclical Value Basket to protect the portfolio from stagflationary conditions.

Towards the beginning of the second half of 2022, we were looking for signs of moderating inflation and thereby prospects for a less aggressive hiking cycle. Moreover, with the Macro highlighting the strength of the consumer and the Valuation signalling the threat to corporate margins, we began forming our view that we might have an earnings recession, rather an economic one. As our previous fears of recession had been pushed out and the peak in inflation came about, we anticipated a much more accommodative environment for financial assets.

Our outlook was and continues to be that disinflation will restore confidence to markets, less aggressive financial conditions will allow thematic equity fundamentals to drive returns, and that a "better than expected" economic environment will entail a rotation away from expensive defensives to more cyclical tilts. Falling inflation should in turn increase consumer confidence. Globally, the corporate sector should benefit from not only improved consumer confidence but also the stimulus measures initiated in China that are more likely to gain traction with the restrictions around the zero Covid policy lifted. The 2023 recession, should it emerge, will be one of the most highly forecast in history and we expect improved consumer sentiment, the continued tightness of the labour market in the US, and an averted energy crisis in Europe to push any such risk to the back end of the year. As such, any cuts in interest rates priced in by the market may be premature at this point. From a portfolio perspective, this more benign than anticipated environment should benefit more cyclical parts of the economy relative to defensives. Loosening financial conditions and strong labour demand should increasingly lead to upside surprises in equities and earnings given consensus expectations which favours a risker profile to portfolios. We will continue to monitor risks to our positioning, namely any meltdown in consumer sentiment that would damage demand. Our eyes are also on credit markets, where an adverse credit event would damage the stable cost of capital argument.

The Investment Strategy continues to be centred around three main components: Thematic Equities, Tactical Equity Tilts and Diversification. Thematic Equities are companies that align to identified megatrends which the investment team believes will participate significantly in future economic growth. Tactical Equity Tilts aim to diversify and supplement the core allocation, as well as to allow the portfolio to navigate through different market conditions. Diversification is achieved through allocations to commodities, alternative investments, fixed income, and FX. This diversification has been particularly useful in a year like 2022, where the equity-bond correlation was positive.

Risks

The risks include financial market volatility, higher inflation, higher interest rates, recession, and their subsequent pressures on corporate profitability. In our monthly meeting with the Risk Team, we carry stress test scenarios to constantly monitor and evaluate impacts on the portfolios. The portfolio reduces foreign currency risk by dynamically hedging some foreign currency into GBP to a minimum threshold.

Pictet Asset Management Ltd - a sub-delegate of True Potential Investments LLP

16 February 2023

Portfolio changes

for the period ended 31 January 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
US Treasury 2.25% 15/02/2052	3,020
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/07/2031	2,399
Pictet-Premium Brands Z EUR	2,393
Pictet-Asian Equities Ex Japan Z USD	2,354
UK Treasury Gilt 1.25% 31/07/2051	1,730
Xtrackers MSCI World Energy UCITS ETF	1,467
VanEck Global Mining UCITS ETF	1,455
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/01/2032	1,428
UBS ETF (IE) CMCI Composite SF UCITS ETF	1,366
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 10/08/2031	1,303
Subtotal	18,915
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the period	88,883

	Proceeds
Sales:	£000s
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/07/2031	2,373
US Treasury 2.25% 15/02/2052	1,858
Xtrackers MSCI World Energy UCITS ETF	1,524
UK Treasury Gilt 1.25% 31/07/2051	1,522
VanEck Global Mining UCITS ETF	1,230
iShares Developed Markets Property Yield UCITS ETF	1,134
UBS ETF (IE) CMCI Composite SF UCITS ETF	969
Xtrackers MSCI USA Banks UCITS ETF	919
US Treasury 1.625% 15/05/2031	860
VanEck Semiconductor UCITS ETF	787
Subtotal	13,176
Total proceeds from sales, including the above, for the period	38,013

Portfolio statement
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Debt Securities - 12.58%			
Government Bonds - 7.09%			
US Treasury Bill 0% 09/02/2023	$780,000	633	1.15
UK Treasury Gilt 0% 06/02/2023	£1,100,000	1,100	1.99
US Treasury 2.25% 15/02/2052	$1,561,300	953	1.73
US Treasury FRN 31/10/2024	$1,508,200	1,225	2.22
Total Government Bonds		3,911	7.09
Government Index-Linked - 5.49%			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 10/08/2031	£800,000	992	1.80
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% Index Linked 22/03/2051	£379,000	436	0.79
US Treasury 0.125% Index Linked 15/01/2032	$1,084,200	854	1.55
US Treasury 0.75% Index Linked 15/07/2028	$800,000	748	1.35
Total Government Index-Linked		3,030	5.49
Total Debt Securities		6,941	12.58
Equities - 65.82%			
United Kingdom 5.03%			
Basic Materials 1.27%			
Croda International	6,221	428	0.77
Mondi	18,056	275	0.50
		703	1.27
Consumer Goods 0.38%			
Reckitt Benckiser	3,616	209	0.38
		209	0.38
Consumer Services 1.09%			
Compass Group	20,245	391	0.71
InterContinental Hotels	3,777	211	0.38
		602	1.09
Financials 0.40%			
Lloyds Banking Group	418,605	220	0.40
		220	0.40
Healthcare 1.12%			
Haleon	191,614	621	1.12
		621	1.12
Oil & Gas 0.15%			
BP	16,608	81	0.15
		81	0.15

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Equities - 65.82% (continued)			
United Kingdom 5.03% (continued)			
Telecommunications 0.14%			
Vodafone Group	80,590	75	0.14
		75	0.14
Utilities 0.48%			
United Utilities Group	24,863	263	0.48
		263	0.48
Total United Kingdom		2,774	5.03
Brazil 0.50%			
Suzano Papel e Celulose	37,100	274	0.50
Total Brazil		274	0.50
British Virgin Islands 0.66%			
Capri Holdings	6,710	362	0.66
Total British Virgin Islands		362	0.66
Canada 2.56%			
Enbridge	5,898	196	0.35
Royal Bank of Canada	2,168	180	0.33
Suncor Energy	1,228	34	0.06
TC Energy	2,742	96	0.17
Waste Connections	8,461	913	1.65
Total Canada		1,419	2.56
Cayman Islands 0.15%			
BeiGene ADR	411	85	0.15
Total Cayman Islands		85	0.15
Denmark 0.85%			
Coloplast 'B'	1,454	142	0.26
Genmab	714	226	0.41
Novo Nordisk 'B'	879	98	0.18
Total Denmark		466	0.85
Finland 0.51%			
Valmet	11,178	284	0.51
Total Finland		284	0.51

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Equities - 65.82% (continued)			
France 2.39%			
Alstom	5,455	131	0.24
BNP Paribas	4,070	226	0.41
Essilor International	4,227	626	1.13
Kering	435	219	0.40
Total Energies	2,296	115	0.21
Total France		1,317	2.39
Germany 1.58%			
HelloFresh	4,403	86	0.16
Infineon Technologies	12,377	359	0.65
Puma	2,605	143	0.26
RWE	7,827	281	0.51
Total Germany		869	1.58
Ireland 1.49%			
Horizon Therapeutics	2,913	260	0.47
Johnson Controls International	6,600	373	0.68
Perrigo	6,160	187	0.34
Total Ireland		820	1.49
Israel 0.57%			
Check Point Software Technologies	1,910	197	0.36
CyberArk Software	996	114	0.21
Total Israel		311	0.57
Italy 0.68%			
Moncler	7,430	375	0.68
Total Italy		375	0.68
Japan 3.87%			
Fanuc	2,700	386	0.70
Medley	8,300	236	0.43
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	42,600	253	0.46
Nintendo	10,200	358	0.65
Recruit Holdings	6,300	163	0.30
Secom	5,900	284	0.51
Shiseido	2,700	113	0.20
Sumitomo Forest	4,100	62	0.11
Uni Charm	4,100	127	0.23
Yaskawa Electric	5,000	157	0.28
Total Japan		2,139	3.87

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Equities - 65.82% (continued)			
Luxembourg 0.17%			
Inpost	12,035	94	0.17
Total Luxembourg		94	0.17
Netherlands 2.77%			
Argen Corporation	378	117	0.21
ASM International	586	159	0.29
Ferrari New	1,192	241	0.44
Koninklijke DSM	2,594	269	0.49
Koninklijke KPN	43,878	122	0.22
NXP Semiconductors	3,375	505	0.91
Signify	4,054	118	0.21
Total Netherlands		1,531	2.77
Norway 0.12%			
Equinor	2,602	64	0.12
Total Norway		64	0.12
Singapore 0.67%			
Development Bank of Singapore	16,800	372	0.67
Total Singapore		372	0.67
South Africa 0.14%			
Sappi	32,334	78	0.14
Total South Africa		78	0.14
Spain 0.40%			
BBVA	38,778	221	0.40
Total Spain		221	0.40
Sweden 0.95%			
Essity ‘B’	21,443	453	0.82
SCA ‘B’	6,555	74	0.13
Total Sweden		527	0.95
Switzerland 0.80%			
Geberit	556	254	0.46
Nestlé	1,927	190	0.34
Total Switzerland		444	0.80

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Equities - 65.82% (continued)			
Taiwan 0.18%			
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	7,000	99	0.18
Total Taiwan		99	0.18
United States 38.78%			
Abbott Laboratories	1,112	100	0.18
Adobe	654	197	0.36
Advanced Micro Devices	2,214	135	0.24
Albemarle	893	204	0.37
Alnylam Pharmaceuticals	806	148	0.27
American Express	1,943	276	0.50
American Water Works	1,465	186	0.34
Americold Realty Trust	8,876	226	0.41
Apellis Pharmaceuticals	3,400	146	0.26
Apple	2,819	330	0.60
Applied Materials	2,103	190	0.34
Arcellx	3,626	98	0.18
Autodesk	2,000	350	0.63
Avantor	6,044	117	0.21
Bank of America	5,536	160	0.29
BioCryst Pharmaceuticals	17,273	148	0.27
Booking Holdings	119	235	0.43
Bright Horizons	1,708	107	0.19
Bumble	6,449	135	0.24
Cadence Design Systems	1,257	187	0.34
Chemed	486	199	0.36
Chevron	1,648	233	0.42
Citigroup	4,476	190	0.34
Coherent	4,601	162	0.29
Colgate-Palmolive	1,578	96	0.17
Coupang	7,236	99	0.18
Cytokinetics	5,450	188	0.34
Danaher	819	176	0.32
Darling International	2,589	139	0.25
Deere & Company	975	335	0.61
Edwards Lifesciences	3,370	210	0.38
Eli Lilly	696	195	0.35
EOG Resources	1,698	183	0.33
Equinix Real Estate Investment Trust	784	470	0.85

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Equities - 65.82% (continued)			
United States 38.78% (continued)			
Exxon Mobil	3,498	330	0.60
F&G Annuities & Life	6,880	120	0.22
Fiserv	5,239	454	0.82
Five9	3,343	214	0.39
Gen Digital	8,196	153	0.28
Gilead Sciences	4,080	278	0.50
Graphic Packaging Holding	9,334	183	0.33
Humana	633	263	0.48
IDEX	1,019	198	0.36
IDEXX Laboratories	354	138	0.25
Incyte	2,258	156	0.28
Insmed	8,224	144	0.26
Intellia Therapeutics	2,375	82	0.15
International Flavours & Fragrances	2,048	187	0.34
Intra-Cellular Therapies	3,746	146	0.26
JPMorgan Chase	1,570	179	0.32
Kadant	417	69	0.13
KLA	915	292	0.53
Korn-Ferry International	4,633	203	0.37
Leslie's	10,285	129	0.23
Life Storage	1,028	90	0.16
Louisiana Pacific	5,590	309	0.56
Lululemon Athletica	1,089	271	0.49
Marriott International	696	99	0.18
Marvell Technology	2,708	95	0.17
MasterBrand	49,581	370	0.67
Medifast	1,132	102	0.18
MercadoLibre	295	283	0.51
Mercer International	14,323	148	0.27
Middleby Corporation	383	48	0.09
NextEra Energy	4,401	267	0.48
ON Semiconductor	2,876	172	0.31
Otis Worldwide Corporation	3,616	241	0.44
Packaging Coporation of America	1,935	224	0.41
Palo Alto Networks	1,383	178	0.32
PayPal Holdings	4,901	324	0.59
PNC Financial Services	1,301	175	0.32
Pool.com	1,066	334	0.60

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Equities - 65.82% (continued)			
United States 38.78% (continued)			
Prologis	2,746	288	0.52
Qualys	2,518	236	0.43
Quest Diagnostics	1,113	134	0.24
Rapid7	3,947	128	0.23
Roper Technologies	489	169	0.31
Salesforce.com	2,467	337	0.61
Sarepta Therapeutics	1,644	167	0.30
Schlumberger	3,996	185	0.33
Service Corporation International	1,153	69	0.12
Snap	16,401	154	0.28
Splunk	1,187	92	0.17
Stride	3,065	107	0.19
Sunnova Energy International	9,252	146	0.26
Sylvamo	1,074	41	0.07
Synopsys	1,930	554	1.00
Thermo Fisher Scientific	1,025	475	0.86
TransUnion	4,608	269	0.49
UDR	4,508	156	0.28
UFP Industries	4,140	314	0.57
Ulta Beauty	907	379	0.69
United Therapeutics Corporation	935	200	0.36
UnitedHealth Group	525	213	0.39
Upstart Holdings	4,672	71	0.13
US Bancorp	4,673	189	0.34
Verizon Communications	7,129	241	0.44
Visa 'A'	1,360	254	0.46
Walt Disney	3,774	333	0.60
Waste Management	1,688	212	0.38
Welltower	5,595	341	0.62
Weyerhaeuser	12,621	353	0.64
Wolfspeed	763	48	0.09
Zoetis	2,830	380	0.69
Total United States		21,433	38.78
Total Equities		36,358	65.82

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 January 2023

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value (£000s)	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes 13.50%			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes - 13.50%			
Lyxor MSCI World Health Care TR UCITS ETF	1,339	506	0.92
Pictet-Asian Equities Ex Japan Z USD	7,623	2,327	4.21
Pictet-Emerging Local Currency Debt Z USD	3,515	571	1.03
Pictet-Global Emerging Debt Z dm USD	2,332	697	1.26
Pictet-Global Sustainable Credit HZ EUR	3,325	446	0.81
Pictet-Premium Brands Z EUR	7,861	2,419	4.38
UBS ETF (IE) CMCI Composite SF UCITS ETF	5,863	494	0.89
Total Offshore Collective Investment Schemes		7,460	13.50
Total Collective Investment Schemes		7,460	13.50
Exchange Traded Commodities – 0.71%			
Invesco Physical Gold USD	2,596	393	0.71
Futures - 0.41%			
ICF- FTSE 100 Index Future March 2023	14	39	0.07
CME - E Mini Russell 2000 March 2023	12	45	0.08
NYF - MSCI Emerging Market March 2023	53	146	0.26
Total Futures		230	0.41
Forward Currency Contracts - 0.01%			
Sell Euro	€ (3,836,000)	(3,388)	
Buy UK sterling	3,388,594	3,389	
Expiry date 24 February 2023		1	-
Sell US dollar	$(24,150,000)	(19,606)	
Buy UK sterling	£19,609,945	19,610	
Expiry date 24 February 2023		4	0.01
Total Forward Currency Contracts		5	0.01
Portfolio of investments		51,387	93.03
Other net assets		3,848	6.97
Total net assets		55,235	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges or are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated. Forward contracts are not listed on stock exchanges and are considered over-the-counter instruments.

As the sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, there are no comparatives.

SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

as at 31 January 2023

	31 January 2023**	
Credit breakdown*	Bid-Market value £000s	Total net assets %
Investments of investment grade	6,941	12.58
Total bonds	6,941	12.58
Forward currency contracts – assets	5	0.01
Collective Investment Schemes	7,853	14.21
Futures – assets	230	0.41
Equities	36,358	65.82
Investments as shown in the balance sheet	51,387	93.03
Total value of investments	51,387	93.03

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

** As the sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, there are no comparatives.

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 has 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 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 is also entitled to use structured products. Where these are used there may be cases where the issuer fails to meet its obligations, which would result in a loss 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 the Sub-Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

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
	p
Change in net assets per share	
Opening net asset value per share	100.00
Return before operating charges*	0.94
Operating charges	(0.90)
Return after operating charges*	0.04
Distributions+	(0.50)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares+	0.50
Closing net asset value per share	100.04
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.14
Performance	
Return after charges	0.04%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£000s)	55,235
Closing number of shares	55,214,241
Operating charges++	0.93%
Direct transaction costs	0.14%
Prices	
Highest share price (p)	103.80
Lowest share price (p)	91.48

+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.

**Class 'A' Accumulation launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

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

Distribution table

for the period ended 31 January 2023

Distributions on A Accumulation shares in pence per share

Allocation date	Share type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current period*
30.09.22	group 1	interim	0.177	-	0.177
30.09.22	group 2	interim	0.139	0.038	0.177
31.03.23	group 1	final	0.327	-	0.327
31.03.23	group 2	final	0.123	0.204	0.327

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 24 February 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 24 February 2022 to 31 July 2022

Final distributions:

Group 1	Shares purchased before 01 August 2022
Group 2	Shares purchased 01 August 2022 to 31 January 2023

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Financial statements - True Potential Pictet Aggressive

Statement of total return

for the period ended 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023*	
		£000s	£000s
Income:			
Net capital gains	2		551
Revenue	3	507	
Expenses	4	(282)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(2)	
Net revenue before taxation		223	
Taxation	5	(35)	
Net revenue after taxation			188
Total return before distributions			739
Distributions	6		(188)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			551

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the period ended 31 January 2023

	2023*	
	£000s	£000s
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		0
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	58,106	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(3,662)	
		54,444
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		551
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		240
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		55,235

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Balance Sheet

as at 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023*
		£000s
Assets:		
Fixed assets:		
Investments		51,387
Current assets:		
Debtors	7	1,414
Cash and bank balances and amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	8	5,116
Total assets		57,917
Liabilities:		
Creditors:		
Bank overdraft (including futures overdraft)	8	(192)
Other creditors	9	(2,490)
Total liabilities		(2,682)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		55,235

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements

for the period ended 31 January 2023

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 10 to 12.

2. Net capital gains

	2023*
	£000s
Non-derivative securities – gains	188
Derivative contracts - losses	(150)
Currency losses	(6)
Forward currency contracts	523
Commission on futures	(4)
Net capital gains	551

3. Revenue

	2023*
	£000s
Non-interest distributions from overseas funds	11
Interest distributions from overseas collective investment schemes	25
UK revenue	27
Overseas revenue	266
Interest on debt securities	144
Bank interest	24
Deposit interest	3
Stock dividends	7
Total revenue	507

4. Expenses

	2023*
	£000s
Payable to the ACD and associates	
Annual management charge	282
Total expenses	282

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 £9,840 inclusive of VAT.

5. Taxation

	2023*
	£000s
a) Analysis of charge for the period	
Irrecoverable overseas tax	35
Total taxation (note 5b)	35

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

5. Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20%.

The differences are explained below:

	2023*
	£000s
Net revenue before taxation	223
Corporation tax @ 20%	45
Effects of:	
UK revenue	(5)
Overseas revenue	(52)
Current year expenses not utilised	16
Irrecoverable overseas tax	35
Tax relief on index-linked gilts	(3)
Tax relief on overseas tax suffered	(1)
Total taxation (note 5a)	35

c) Provision for deferred tax

At 31 January 2023, there is a potential deferred tax asset of £16,270 in relation to surplus management expenses. It is unlikely the Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the period

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*
	£000s
Interim accumulation distribution	60
Final accumulation distribution	180
	240
Equalisation:	
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	5
Amounts added on issue of shares	(57)
Total net distributions	188

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2023*
	£000s
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	188
Distributions	188

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

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

7.	Debtors	2023*
		£000s
	Amounts receivable on issue of shares	744
	Currency trades outstanding	618
	Accrued revenue	49
	Recoverable overseas withholding tax	3
	Total debtors	1,414

8.	Cash and bank balances	2023*
		£000s
	Cash and bank balances and amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	5,116
	Bank overdraft (including futures overdraft)	(192)
	Total cash and bank balances	4,924

9.	Other creditors	2023*
		£000s
	Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	90
	Purchases awaiting settlement	1,741
	Currency trades outstanding	617
	Accrued expenses:	
	Payable to the ACD and associates	
	Annual management charge	42
	Total accrued expenses	42
	Total other creditors	2,490

*The sub-fund launched on 24 February 2022, hence there are no comparatives.

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there are no commitments or contingent liabilities.

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	-
Total shares issued in the period	58,973,913
Total shares cancelled in the period	-3,759,672
Closing shares in issue	55,214,241

For the period ended 31 January 2023, the annual management charge is 0.91%. 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

11. Share classes (continued)

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 period end, the net asset value per A Accumulation share has decreased from 100.0p to 96.51p as at 17 May 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
Equities	52,834	6	0.01	24	0.05	1	-	52,865
Bonds*	19,311	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,311
Collective Investment Schemes	16,678	5	0.03	-	-	-	-	16,683
Total	88,823	11		24		1		88,859

Capital events amount of £24,000 is excluded from the total purchases as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

14. Transaction costs (continued)

2023	Sales before transaction costs £000s	Commissions £000s	%	Taxes £000s	%	Other Expenses £000s	%	Sales after transaction costs £000s
Equities	17,588	(1)	0.01	(2)	0.01	-	-	17,585
Bonds*	11,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,885
Collective Investment Schemes	8,547	(4)	0.05	-	-	-	-	8,543
Total	38,020	(5)		(2)		-		38,013

* 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 period:

2023	£000s	% of average net asset value
Commission	16	0.06%
Taxes	26	0.08%
Other Expenses	1	0.00%

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%

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 period ended 31 January 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 31 January 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 £2,569,000.

(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.

Forward currency contracts are used to help the sub-fund achieve its investment objective as stated in the Prospectus. The ACD monitors the exposure to these contracts to ensure they are in keeping with the investment objective.

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
Canadian dollar	516
Chinese yuan	78
Danish krone	467
Euro	7,014
Indian rupee	274
Japanese yen	2,148
Norwegian krone	68
Singapore dollar	374
Swedish krona	527
Swiss franc	479
Taiwanese dollar	99
US dollar	34,002
Total foreign currency exposure	46,046

At 31 January 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 £1,152,000. 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the period ended 31 January 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 period 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 31 January 2023, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 basis points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund would increase or decrease by approximately £12,000.

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
Canadian dollar	8	-	-	508	-	516
Chinese yuan	-	-	-	78	-	78
Danish krone	1	-	-	466	-	467
Euro	76	-	-	7,557	(619)	7,014
Indian rupee	-	-	-	274	-	274
Japanese yen	7	-	-	2,141	-	2,148
Norwegian krone	4	-	-	64	-	68
Singapore dollar	3	-	-	371	-	374
Swedish krona	-	-	-	527	-	527
Swiss franc	35	-	-	444	-	479
Taiwanese dollar	-	-	-	99	-	99
UK sterling	4,938	-	1,428	3,572	(749)	9,189
US dollar	3,956	(192)	1,602	29,758	(1,122)	34,002
	9,028	(192)	3,030	45,859	(2,490)	55,235

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 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. All debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. 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. In the case of forward foreign currency contracts these are payable in less than one year.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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	Investment liabilities
Basis of valuation	2023	2023
	£000s	£000s
Quoted prices	44,922	-
Observable market data	6,465	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	51,387	-

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.

In the period there was direct exposure to derivatives. On a daily basis, exposure is calculated in UK sterling using the commitment approach with netting applied where appropriate. The total global exposure figure is divided by the net asset value of the sub-fund to calculate the percentage global exposure. Global exposure is a risk mitigation technique that monitors the overall commitment to derivatives in the sub-fund at any given time and may not exceed 100% of the net asset value of the property of the Sub-Fund.

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.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and as a result could potentially impact upon the risk factors outlined above.

(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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the period ended 31 January 2023

15 Risk management policies (continued)

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.

As at the balance sheet date, the leverage was 107.74%.

(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 the global exposure is as follows:

	Gross exposure value	% of the total net asset value
	£000s	
Investment		
Futures		
ICF- FTSE 100 Index Future March 2023	1,085	1.96%
NYF - MSCI Emerging Market March 2023	2,249	4.07%
CME - E Mini Russell 2000 March 2023	945	1.71%
Forward Currency Contracts		
Value of short position - Euro	3,388	6.13%
Value of short position - US dollar	19,606	35.50%

There have been no collateral arrangements in the period.

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	1 February	Final	payment/ allocation dates	31 March	True Potential Schroders Balanced
	1 August	Interim		30 September	True Potential Schroders Cautious
					True Potential Pictet Defensive
					True Potential Pictet Cautious
					True Potential Pictet Balanced
					True Potential Pictet Growth
					True Potential Pictet Aggressive

XD dates	1 February	Final	payment/ allocation dates	31 March	True Potential Schroders Cautious Income
	3 May	Quarter 1		30 June	True Potential Waverton Income
	1 August	Interim		30 September	
	1 November	Quarter 3		30 December	

XD dates	1 February	Final	payment/ allocation dates	28 February	True Potential UBS Income
	1 March	Month 1		31 March	
	1 April	Month 2		29 April	
	3 May	Month 3		31 May	
	1 June	Month 4		30 June	
	1 July	Month 5		29 July	
	1 August	Month 6		31 August	
	1 September	Month 7		30 September	
	3 October	Month 8		31 October	
	1 November	Month 9		30 November	
	1 December	Month 10		30 December	
	4 January	Month 11		31 January	

Reporting dates	31 January	Annual	All Sub-Funds
	31 July	Interim	All Sub-Funds

Buying and selling shares

The property of the Sub-Funds is valued at 5pm on each business day, 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 Schroders Balanced

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 Schroders Cautious

UK CPI (Consumer Price Index) is a good measure of inflation and is the target set for the Sub-Fund's performance to exceed over a rolling 5-year period. The ACD has selected this target benchmark as the ACD believes it best reflects the target of returns above inflation over a rolling 5-year period.

True Potential Schroders Cautious Income

UK CPI (Consumer Price Index) is a good measure of inflation and is the target set for the Sub-Fund's performance to exceed over a rolling 5-year period. The ACD has selected this target benchmark as the ACD believes they best reflect the target of returns above inflation over a rolling 5-year period. Investors should note that prior to 27 December 2019, the target benchmark for this sub-fund was to exceed UK CPI (Consumer Price Index) over a rolling 5-year period, together with an income target to provide an income distribution of 4% per annum.

True Potential UBS Income

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 Waverton Income

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 Pictet Defensive

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 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 Pictet Cautious

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 Pictet Balanced

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 Pictet Growth

The Sub-Fund's performance can be assessed by comparison to the Investment Association's Flexible Investment 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 Pictet Aggressive

The Sub-Fund's performance can be assessed by comparison to the Investment Association's Flexible Investment 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.

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)
Simon White
True Potential LLP

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

Auditor
Johnston Carmichael LLP
Bishop's Court
29 Albyn Place
Aberdeen AB10 1YL