WISE FUNDS

# TB WISE FUNDS

## ANNUAL REPORT & AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 28 February 2022

## CONTENTS

The Authorised Corporate Director and Investment Manager, Your Investments, Other Information........ 1
Authorised Status, Structure of the Company, Cross Holdings Between Sub-Funds........ 2
Remuneration Policy of the Authorised Corporate Director........ 3
Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's Responsibilities, Director's Statement........ 5
Statement of Depositary's Responsibilities, Depositary's Report to the Shareholders of TB Wise Funds........ 6
Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of TB Wise Funds........ 7

**TB WISE MULTI-ASSET GROWTH**
Authorised Status, Investment Objective and Policy, Ongoing Charges Figure........ 10
Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator, Risk Profile, Fund Benchmarks........ 11
Investment Review........ 12
Portfolio Statement........ 19
Summary of Fund Performance........ 23
Statement of Total Return, Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders........ 26
Balance Sheet........ 27
Notes to the Financial Statements........ 28
Distribution table........ 41

**TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME**
Authorised Status, Investment Objective and Policy, Ongoing Charges Figure........ 42
Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator, Risk Profile, Other Information, Fund Benchmarks........ 43
Investment Review........ 44
Portfolio Statement........ 54
Summary of Fund Performance........ 58
Statement of Total Return, Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders........ 64
Balance Sheet........ 65
Notes to the Financial Statements........ 66
Distribution tables........ 80

Directory........ 92

*Note: The Authorised Corporate Director's Report consists of 'Authorised Status' and 'Structure of the Company' on page 2, 'Authorised Status' and 'Investment Objective and Policy' on pages 10 and 42, 'Investment Review' as provided by the Investment Manager, on pages 12 to 18 and 44 to 53, and 'Directory' on page 92.*

## THE AUTHORISED CORPORATE DIRECTOR AND INVESTMENT MANAGER

The Authorised Corporate Director (the 'ACD') of TB Wise Funds (the 'Company') is T. Bailey Fund Services Limited. Wise Funds Limited is the Investment Manager (the 'Investment Manager') of the Company.

Wise Funds Limited and T. Bailey Fund Services Limited are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Further information about Wise Funds Limited and the funds which it manages can be found at www.wise-funds.co.uk.

## YOUR INVESTMENTS

You can buy or sell shares in the sub-funds of the Company through your Financial Advisor. Alternatively, you can telephone the dealing line; 0115 988 8258, during normal office hours. Application forms can be requested in writing from the ACD or by calling the Client Services Team on the dealing line. They can also be downloaded from the website: www.tbaileyfs.co.uk/funds/tb-wise-funds.

The sub-funds are eligible for ISA investments/transfers and the shares are available as part of a regular savers scheme.

The most recent price of shares in issue can be found at www.tbaileyfs.co.uk, or by phone using the contact details set out in the prospectus.

## OTHER INFORMATION

Full details of TB Wise Funds are set out in the Prospectus. This document provides investors with extensive information about the funds including risks and expenses. A copy of the Prospectus is available on request from the ACD, or can be found at www.tbaileyfs.co.uk/funds/tb-wise-funds.

The Key Investor Information documents, Supplementary Information document and Value Assessment are also available at www.tbaileyfs.co.uk/funds/tb-wise-funds.

## AUTHORISED STATUS

TB Wise Funds (the 'Company') is an open-ended investment company (an 'OEIC') with variable capital, as defined in the Glossary to the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') Handbook, incorporated in England and Wales under registration number IC 283. The effective date of the authorisation order made by the FCA was 4 February 2004. The Company has an unlimited duration.

## STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANY

The Company is structured as an umbrella company, in that different sub-funds may be established from time to time by the ACD with the agreement of the Depositary and the approval of the FCA. On the introduction of any new sub-fund, or share class, a revised prospectus will be prepared and issued.

The Company is compliant with the Protected Cell Regime for OEICs. Under the Protected Cell Regime, each sub-fund represents a segregated portfolio of assets and accordingly, the assets of the sub-fund belong exclusively to that sub-fund and shall not be used or made available to discharge (directly or indirectly) the liabilities of, or claims against, any other person or body, including the Company and any other sub-fund and shall not be available for any such purpose.

As at the balance sheet date, there were two sub-funds; TB Wise Multi-Asset Growth and TB Wise Multi-Asset Income.

The base currency of the Company is Pounds Sterling.

The assets of the sub-funds have been invested in accordance with the investment objectives and investment policy of the sub-funds. Investment of the assets must comply with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook.

Subject to the above, the liabilities, expenses, costs and charges of the Company will be allocated between classes in accordance with the terms of shares of those classes.

The Company is a UK UCITS.

Shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company. Shareholders are not liable to make any further payment to the Company after they have paid the price on purchase of the Shares.

## CROSS HOLDINGS BETWEEN SUB-FUNDS

As at the year end there were no cross holdings between the two sub-funds.

## REMUNERATION POLICY OF THE AUTHORISED CORPORATE DIRECTOR

### Introduction and Scope

TBFS has policies and practices for those staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the combined activities. TBFS is a UCITS firm and is therefore subject to the UCITS Remuneration Code.

The Remuneration Policy:

- Is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management;
- Does not encourage risk taking that exceeds the level of tolerated risk of the firm;
- Encourages behaviour that delivers results which are aligned to the interests of TBFS's clients and the UCITS funds it manages;
- Aligns the interests of senior management and staff with material impact ('Code Staff') with the long-term interests of TBFS's clients and the UCITS funds it manages;
- Recognises that remuneration should be competitive and reflect both financial and personal performance. Accordingly, Remuneration for Code Staff is made up of fixed pay (salary and benefits, including pension) and variable (performance-related) pay; and
- Recognises that fixed and variable components should be appropriately balanced and that the variable component should be flexible enough so that in some circumstances no variable component may be paid at all. Variable pay is made up of short-term awards typically based on short-term financial and strategic measures for the area of the business in which the member of Code Staff works.

In accordance with BIPRU 11.5.18R the following disclosures are made:

### Decision making process for determining remuneration policy, link between pay and performance

There is no remuneration committee. Remuneration is set within the context of a 5-year plan which ensures any threats to capital adequacy, liquidity and solvency caused by excessive remuneration would be identified. The bonus and commission arrangements including the staff bonus pool are set annually as part of the annual operating plan and any changes to the pool require approval by the CEO of TBFS and the Board of T. Bailey Holdings Limited ('TBH').

The main shareholders are represented on the Board of TBH which ratifies the annual operating plans. The annual operating plan includes the level of remuneration for all staff including Code Staff.

To assist with the above process, a benchmarking exercise was conducted in 2019 which incorporated information from external consultants in connection with remuneration.

### Policy on link between pay and performance

The staff bonus scheme is operated so as to allow for meaningful rewards to be paid to staff whose performance during the year merits recognition but within the context of an annual operating plan. The Board bears in mind the projected performance of the company when making any adjustments to the scheme. This is agreed within the setting of the annual operating plan and reviewed once full year results are available.

The final bonus total is signed off by the TBFS board. The bonus payments are non-contractual and can be amended or withdrawn at any time.

Payment of scheme bonus to individuals is linked to their performance against agreed objectives from staff appraisals. All bonuses are monetary and paid through the payroll.

## REMUNERATION POLICY OF THE AUTHORISED CORPORATE DIRECTOR (CONTINUED)

Staff are eligible to be a part of the scheme once they have completed a full years' service prior to the start of the relevant appraisal year. The same process applies to all grades of staff including executive directors.

There are no commission based payments made to staff.

No other pay reward schemes exist within the business.

### Total remuneration paid by the ACD for the year ended 30 September 2021

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total Number of Staff** | **51** |
| | **£'000** |
| Fixed | 1,797 |
| Variable | 111 |
| **Total Remuneration Paid** | **1,908** |

### Total remuneration paid by the ACD to Remuneration Code Staff for the year ended 30 September 2021

| | Senior Management | Staff with Material Impact |
|---|---|---|
| **Total Number of Staff** | **10** | **-** |
| | **£'000** | **£'000** |
| Fixed | 800 | - |
| Variable | 9 | - |
| **Total Remuneration Paid** | **809** | **-** |

Please note that there were no remuneration payments made directly from TB Wise Funds or any of its sub-funds.

## STATEMENT OF THE AUTHORISED CORPORATE DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Authorised Corporate Director (the "ACD") of TB Wise Funds (the "Company") is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 ("the OEIC Regulations"), the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes' Sourcebook ("COLL") and the Company's Instrument of Incorporation.

The OEIC Regulations and COLL require the ACD to prepare financial statements for each accounting period which:

- are in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law"), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Statement of Recommended Practice: "Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds" issued by the Investment Association ("IA SORP") in May 2014 and amended in June 2017; and
- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and each of its sub-funds as at the end of that period and the net revenue and the net capital gains or losses on the property of the Company and each of its sub-funds for that period.

In preparing the financial statements, the ACD is required to:

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

The ACD is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable it to ensure that the financial statements comply with the applicable IA SORP and United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law. The ACD is also responsible for the system of internal controls, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

## DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

In accordance with COLL 4.5.8BR, the Report and the Financial Statements were approved by the board of directors of the ACD of the Company and authorised for issue on 30 June 2022.

The Directors are of the opinion that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements as the assets of the Company and its sub-funds consist predominantly of readily realisable securities and accordingly the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next twelve months from the approval of these financial statements.

**Gavin Padbury**
**Chief Operations Officer**
**T. Bailey Fund Services Limited**
**Nottingham, United Kingdom**
**30 June 2022**

**Rachel Elliott**
**Chief Financial Officer**
**T. Bailey Fund Services Limited**
**Nottingham, United Kingdom**
**30 June 2022**

## STATEMENT OF DEPOSITARY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Depositary must ensure that the Company is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook ("COLL"), the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/1228) (the OEIC Regulations), 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, redemption and cancellation of shares are carried out in accordance with the Regulations;
- the value of shares in the Company is calculated in accordance with the Regulations;
- any consideration relating to transactions in the Company's assets is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits;
- the Company's income is applied in accordance with the Regulations; and
- the instructions of the Authorised Corporate Director ("the ACD") are carried out (unless they conflict with the Regulations).

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

## DEPOSITARY'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TB WISE FUNDS

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

(i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Company's shares and the application of the Company's revenue, in accordance with COLL and, where applicable, the OEIC Regulations, the Instrument of Incorporation and the Prospectus of the Company; and

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

**NatWest Trustee & Depositary Services Limited**
**London, United Kingdom**
**30 June 2022**

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of TB Wise Funds (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the sub-funds as at 28 February 2022 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the property of the sub-funds for the year ended 28 February 2022; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", the Statement of Recommended Practice "Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds", the rules in the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and the Instrument of Incorporation.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise for each sub-fund:

- the statement of total return;
- the statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders;
- the balance sheet;
- the related individual notes 1 to 15; and
- the distribution tables

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), the Statement of Recommended Practice: "Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds" issued by the Investment Association in May 2014, the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook 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 further described 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 Financial Reporting Council's (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 (ACD'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 twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the ACD 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 ACD 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.

## Responsibilities of depositary and ACD

As explained more fully in the statement of Depositary's responsibilities and the statement of the ACD's responsibilities, the depositary is responsible for the safeguarding the property of the company and the ACD 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 ACD 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 ACD 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 ACD either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have 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.

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

## Extent to which 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 extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. This included Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialist such as valuations and IT specialist regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the valuation and existence of investments. In response we have: involved our financial instruments specialists to assess the applied valuation methodologies; agreed investment holdings to independent confirmations; and agreed investment prices to reliable independent sources.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with HMRC and the FCA.

## Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook

In our opinion:

- proper accounting records for the company have been kept and the financial statements are in agreement with those records;
- we have received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit; and
- the information disclosed in the annual report for the year ended 28 February 2022 for the purpose of complying with Paragraph 4.5.9R of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook is consistent with the financial statements.

## Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Paragraph 4.5.12R of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority. 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.

**Deloitte LLP**
**Statutory Auditor**
**Birmingham, United Kingdom**
**30 June 2022**

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET GROWTH, AUTHORISED STATUS

TB Wise Multi-Asset Growth (the 'Fund') is a sub-fund of TB Wise Funds with investment powers equivalent to those of a UK UCITS as defined in the Glossary to the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') Handbook.

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

The investment objective of TB Wise Multi-Asset Growth is to provide capital growth over rolling periods of 5 years in excess of the Cboe UK All Companies Index and in line with or in excess of the Consumer Price Index, in each case after charges.

The Fund may have direct or indirect exposure to multiple asset classes including equities, fixed interest securities (government or corporate bonds), and indirect exposure to alternative asset classes, such as infrastructure, clean energy, commodities, property and private equity. Indirect exposure will be obtained through investments in closed-ended collective investment funds (such as investment trusts and REITs) and open-ended collective investment schemes (such as unit trusts, OEICs and ETFs) which may include those managed by the ACD and its associates (together 'collective investment vehicles').

The Fund may also invest directly in money market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash. The Fund's portfolio will be diversified by reference to various factors such as industry, geography or asset class, although there is no restriction on allocations between different factors. The Investment Manager may also, where it considers appropriate, manage the portfolio on a more concentrated basis by holding fewer than 30 holdings. This could be, for example, where the Investment Manager decides to increase its backing of certain managers, thus reducing the tail of holdings, or during adverse market conditions where the Investment Manager may consider it in the best interests of shareholders to allocate a greater proportion of the portfolio to cash.

The Fund may use derivatives to reduce risk or cost or to generate additional capital or income at proportionate risk (known as "Efficient Portfolio Management"). It is intended that the use of derivatives will be limited.

The Fund is actively managed. The Investment Manager aims to construct a portfolio of "best-in-class" collective investment vehicles and companies in asset classes that it expects to benefit from favourable market conditions, and at valuations which the Investment Manager considers are attractive at the point of purchase. This approach is research-intensive, and involves consideration of many factors in relation to both the wider economic environment and individual holdings. By focusing both on direct and indirect investments, research on each element of the portfolio benefits the other. The Investment Manager is purposely using a broad investment universe as it offers the best opportunity in seeking to achieve the Fund's objectives in an everchanging world.

## ONGOING CHARGES FIGURE

The Ongoing Charges Figure ('OCF') provides investors with a clearer picture of the total annual costs in running a Collective Investment Scheme. The OCF consists principally of the Annual Management Charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid in respect of Depositary, custody, FCA and audit fees. As the Fund invests in other funds, the weighted average costs of the underlying funds are also taken into account. The OCFs, as calculated in accordance with ESMA guidelines, are disclosed as 'Operating charges (p.a.)' in the Summary of Fund Performance tables on pages 23 to 25.

*Please note that the maximum level of management fees which may be charged to any collective investment scheme in which the Fund invests is 6%.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET GROWTH, SYNTHETIC RISK AND REWARD INDICATOR

The Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator demonstrates in a standard format where the Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. It is based on historical performance data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund. The indicator uses a scale of one to seven. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. The lowest category does not mean a fund is a risk free investment.

The Fund is in risk category five because it invests in a variety of asset classes, but with a bias towards shares.

## RISK PROFILE

The value of investments may go down as well as up in response to general market conditions and the performance of the assets held. Investors may not get back the money which they invested.

There is no guarantee that the Fund will meet its stated objectives.

The Fund invests in global shares (via collective investment schemes and investment trusts), with some regions being regarded as more risky. The movements of exchange rates may lead to further changes in the value of investments and the income from them.

Whilst the intention of using derivatives is to reduce risk, this outcome is not guaranteed and derivatives involve additional risks which could lead to losses.

There is a risk that any company providing services such as safe keeping of assets or acting as counterparty to derivatives may become insolvent, which may cause losses to the Fund.

A limited number of investments may be held, which has the potential to increase the volatility of performance.

## FUND BENCHMARKS

The Fund is managed to outperform the CBOE UK All Companies Index (the "Index") over Rolling Periods of 5 years. Given the objectives the Index has been chosen as a target benchmark as equities have historically been the fastest growing asset class over longer periods of time. The Fund is marketed solely into the UK and investors are predominantly UK based so a broad based UK equity index has been chosen. Whilst the Index is comprised of UK listed companies, a large proportion of their revenues comes from outside of the UK, making it a good proxy for UK investors looking for international exposure. Please note the Fund is not constrained by or managed to the Index.

The CBOE UK All Companies Index is a Target Benchmark of the Fund.

The Fund is managed to outperform the Consumer Prices Index (the "CPI") over Rolling Periods of 5 years. The Fund aims to achieve a return for investors in real terms in line with the risk profile of the Fund. The CPI is a measure of UK inflation, and so is considered an appropriate measure of what constitutes a return in real terms for these purposes.

The Consumer Prices Index is a Target Benchmark of the Fund.

Shareholders may wish to compare the Fund's performance against other funds within the Investment Association's Flexible Sector as that will give investors an indication of how the Fund is performing compared with others investing in a similar but not identical investment universe. The IA Flexible Sector is considered to be an appropriate comparator because the Fund adopts a flexible asset allocation.

The IA flexible Sector is a Comparator Benchmark of the Fund.

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET GROWTH, INVESTMENT REVIEW

### Performance

| | Cumulative returns for the periods ended 28 February 2022 (%) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 year | 3 years | 5 years |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Growth – A Shares | 6.83 | 30.72 | 47.96 |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Growth – B Shares | 7.54 | 33.28 | 52.82 |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Growth – W Shares[1] | 7.81 | 34.28 | 54.76 |
| Cboe UK All Companies Index* | 16.73 | 17.41 | 24.58 |
| UK Consumer Price Index* | 5.32 | 7.58 | 12.54 |
| IA Flexible Investment Sector** | 3.65 | 22.45 | 29.14 |

| | Rolling 5 year returns for the periods ended 28 February (%) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Growth – A Shares | 47.96 | 89.49 | 39.84 | 45.77 | 58.77 |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Growth – B Shares | 52.82 | 95.65 | 44.33 | 50.36 | 63.77 |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Growth – W Shares[1] | 54.76 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Cboe UK All Companies Index* | 24.58 | 31.97 | 18.65 | 28.58 | 42.89 |
| UK Consumer Price Index* | 12.54 | 9.32 | 9.15 | 7.34 | 7.26 |
| IA Flexible Investment Sector** | 29.14 | 50.42 | 26.78 | 32.10 | 42.60 |

*[1] W Share Class was launched on 9 December 2016.*

** Target Benchmark. ** Comparator Benchmark.*

*Source: Financial Express. Total Return. Bid to Bid. Sterling Terms.*

*Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Investors are reminded that the price of shares and the income derived from them is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up.*

### Market Background

The past year was an eventful one that saw global economies emerge from the Covid pandemic before facing a shock of a different kind with the first non-provoked invasion of a sovereign state in Europe since WWII. First of all, after numerous failed attempts following the emergence of increasingly transmissible Covid variants, the vast majority of the world ended the period with broadly reopened economies. It took the high efficacy of vaccines, the success of rollout programs started at the end of 2020, and some luck (both that vaccines stayed effective against new variants and that these variants did not prove more deadly), but as we approach Spring, lockdowns and restrictive measures appear behind us. China remains the exception, however, having pursued a zero-Covid strategy since the start of the pandemic which has led to lower immunity levels than elsewhere and raises questions about the country's ability to reopen its economy. Even for the rest of the world, there is certainly no place for complacency as a lot of work remains to be done to vaccinate emerging countries and because the virus has shown an incredible ability to throw curveballs. Although the hope is that the current prevalent strategy of learning to live with the virus will prove successful, one cannot assume that we are completely out of the woods just yet.

As we moved towards a post-Covid environment, global economies continued to rebound strongly but started to show some loss of momentum from the second half of 2021. More importantly for market participants, economic data stopped surprising on the upside after the summer, a combination of a gradual return towards normality and of forecasters needing to revise their expectations down. At least as critical as growth, the main focus for the period was on inflation with data in the US and the UK at their highest in at least three decades. While initially relatively contained, inflation broadened quickly to a large amount of goods and services, although still had to take hold in wages by the end of the period. Wage inflation and a durable uplift in inflation expectations would move inflation from a transitory phenomenon driven by the Covid shock to a more permanent one. In that context, central banks are firmly in the spotlight, having to manage the difficult balancing act of preventing inflation from taking hold without squashing the economic recovery. Before the invasion of Ukraine by Russia in February 2022, market expectations were that interest rates would need to be raised relatively aggressively over the next few months to contain inflationary pressures.

At the end of the reported period, President Putin of Russia decided to launch an invasion of Ukraine, taking most observers by surprise. At the time of writing, it seems impossible to predict whether the conflict will be quick or prolonged. Putin certainly hadn't planned on the level of tenacity and resistance that the Ukrainian people are showing in the early days of this attack. As surprising, has been the swiftness with which Europeans and Americans have agreed a united front against Russia and the magnitude of the measures they have taken so far. While sanctions against key political individuals and oligarchs are common, the US, EU and UK appear determined to respond to Russia's aggression with an economic war, taking unprecedented measures to sanction the Russian central bank and payment systems, in effect, cutting the country off financially. So far, however, those sanctions haven't applied to the European oil and gas markets, critical for the region which import around 35% of its gas from Russia. For now, supplies haven't been interrupted since they represent a major source of capital for Russia but, with Putin increasingly backed into a corner, it remains possible that he would decide to turn those taps off. From a global economic standpoint, this conflict will add to inflationary pressures, mainly through the energy market but also through other commodities and food, at a time when they were already coming through strongly as discussed above. Depending on the severity and the length of the war, global growth, particularly in Europe, could also be impacted, pushing world economy into stagflation (high inflation and low-to-no growth) and, possibly, recession. While in the grand scheme of things, few global companies have meaningful operations in Russia or Ukraine, higher inflation and geopolitical uncertainty could put investment decisions on hold, while consumer demand should be affected by higher bills, in effect putting a brake on the recovery. Given their well-telegraphed intent to raise rates, we wouldn't expect central banks to change course though, unless the impact of the conflict on economic growth proves significant. The most likely outcome suggests that, whilst the pace of rates rises might moderate, investors, for the time being at least, will have to adjust to being weaned off the historic support of low monetary policy.

In the fluid context above, the standout performer were commodities, particularly energy with oil jumping from ~$60 a barrel to $95 over the year (and reaching $130 a barrel in the first week of March 2022). Even before the Ukraine invasion, it is worth remembering that oil supply was constrained by years of underinvestment as pushes have been made to transition away from fossil fuel. While this transition is necessary and welcome, there aren't yet any established enough alternatives of the scale required to replace oil immediately, making fossil fuel a necessary evil for years to come. The conflict in Ukraine and the fear of disruptions from Russian supplies have brought this phenomenon even more in focus. Other commodities, such as metals and grains, also performed strongly, there again, driven by the rebound-led rise in demand, supply chains constraints post-Covid and, late in the period, the Russia/Ukraine conflict.

Elsewhere, bonds struggled, as broadly expected, given the rise in inflation and the prospect of rate rises from central banks. It was also notable that, in the risk-off environment of the later stage of the period, those inflation dynamics prevented bonds from playing their usual role as a way to protect portfolios on the downside.

Finally, interesting dynamics were at play in equity markets too, particularly in the Value vs Growth thematic battle we have been discussing for years. As the economic recovery showed signs of peaking in the second half of 2021, investors returned to technology as a way of sheltering portfolios from the vagaries of the recovery. However, Value stocks staged a strong rebound late in 2021 when it became increasingly clear that inflationary pressures became more engrained and that central banks were resolved not to let them get out of hand. All else being equal, higher interest rates penalise Growth stocks by increasing the rate at which future cash flows are discounted. The further in time those cash flows are expected, the lower their present value when discounted with higher rates. By comparison, Value stocks, which are cheap relative to their current assets as opposed to their future growth prospects look increasingly attractive. In that context, a sharp rotation took place out of -mainly- technology sectors and into Value ones such as financials, energy, retail or consumer discretionary. The Nasdaq index (the bellwether benchmark of US technology stocks) thus dropped about 20% between November 2021 and February 2022. It is worth noting though that, despite this sharp drop, the index remains at more than double where it was trading in March 2020. When it comes to Value, while cyclical sectors such as financials, retail or consumer discretionary gave some of their gains back in the uncertainty of the war, energy and commodities still helped the style. Those stylistic themes help to understand why UK equities managed to perform on par with US equities over the year. The US market is heavily skewed towards Growth sectors (about a third of the index is in technology vs less than 3% in the UK). Meanwhile, the UK is skewed towards Value with about 40% of in the index in financials, energy and materials (vs about 15% in the US). Over the recent months, what has caused the stark underperformance of the UK market relative to the US (more than 40% of relative underperformance over the past 10 years), turned into an advantage. Elsewhere, without much surprise, emerging markets struggled, hurt not only by the Ukrainian conflict towards the end of the period but also by China's poor performance in 2021 as the government embarked on a regulatory crackdown in the technology and education sectors, and concerns about the exit from its zero-Covid policy. That said, those reforms now seem implemented and the government is showing a willingness to focus on stability and growth once again, with easing policies in contrast to tightening ones elsewhere, which may suggest that the outlook is due to improve in the country.

### Performance

Looking at our performance for the year ending in February 2022, the TB Wise Multi-Asset Growth Fund was up 7.5%, behind the CBOE UK All Companies (+16.7%) but ahead of the UK Consumer Price Index (+5.3%). It also beat its peer group, the IA Flexible Investment (+3.7%) to finish in the top quartile of its sector. Over the 5-year horizon defined in our objectives, the Fund delivered 52.8%, comfortably ahead of the CBOE UK All Companies (+24.6%), the UK Consumer Price Index (+12.5%) and the IA Flexible Investment (+29.1%). Over that period, the Fund is in the top 10% of funds in its sector.

In what proved a tricky year to navigate, with oscillations between optimism and fear which translated in big gyrations in top/bottom performers throughout the year, our list of top contributors to performance is relatively diverse and, to a large extent, driven mainly by idiosyncratic factors such as the quality of management and realisation of latent value, than broad market movements.

A first category of contributors came from our private equity investments, namely **Caledonia Investments**, **Oakley Capital Investments** and **Pantheon International**. We have been attracted to the private equity model for years, particularly the ability it gives managers to access opportunities only available in private markets, to take an active role in growing those companies and to be able to do so for the long-term, away from the pressure of frequent public market reporting. We have focused our investments on quality trusts looking particularly appealing from a discount standpoint and, since the Covid crisis, have been attracted by the lagged reporting from private equity, meaning that the strong rebound observable in public markets took a while to be reported in the private equity trusts' NAV, offering attractive entry points. All three of our managers reported strong earnings growth over the period, took advantage of an attractive realisation market and remained disciplined with their new investments. That said, despite returns of between 25% and 36% over the period, discounts on those trusts ended at levels similar to where they started the year. We thus think that they continue to offer value.

Our investors with an activist streak were also strong contributors to performance. We tend to like managers who are able to deliver performance irrespective of their underlying markets. Those managers will often focus on smaller companies where they can take large enough positions to influence management. This was the case of both **Mobius Investment Trust** in emerging markets and **Odyssean Investment Trust** in UK equities. Those two trusts delivered strong NAV returns but also saw a tightening of their discounts highlighting how good performance can be amplified in investment trusts when acknowledged by the market. The lack of correlation between those idiosyncratic managers and their respective markets is well illustrated by the performance of Mobius Investment Trust which delivered a performance of 26% while the broader emerging markets index was down 8% in US Dollar terms.

Finally, our allocation to **BlackRock World Mining Trust** also proved beneficial, particularly in the second half of the period when inflation concerns became increasingly anchored and investors realised that mining equities offer a natural hedge against rising commodity prices while being strongly cash generative and attractively valued. There again, the trust not only benefitted from strong NAV growth but also from a tightening of its discount.

Our biggest detractors were found in two categories, emerging markets and biotechnology. Starting with emerging markets, both **Templeton Emerging Markets Investment Trust** and **Fidelity China Special Situations** had a difficult time given, initially, their large exposure to China and, in particular, to the technology sector which saw a regulatory crackdown by the Chinese government, followed by the negative sentiment in emerging markets post the invasion of Ukraine. When it comes to China, we see the government's tightening of regulations as part of a transition phase that will, eventually, present attractive investment opportunities. There are big question marks over how the economy will exit the government's strict Covid restrictions, however, we take comfort from the fact that it is now the only country where monetary policy is easing as opposed to tightening. With regards to Russia/Ukraine, like for the rest of our holdings, the exposure of the Templeton Emerging Markets Trust to the region was small going into the crisis (~6%) and has now been written down. It thus doesn't represent a direct risk anymore, although sentiment for emerging markets equities is likely to remain volatile until a resolution to the conflict is found.

**International Biotechnology Trust** was another large detractor to performance with the trust hit by the double-whammy of falling NAV and widening of its discount. The performance was hit particularly badly in the first quarter of 2021 and January 2022 during rotations out of Growth sectors we described in the Market Background section. While we understand the desire by investors to move away from Growth areas in a rising rate environment, the performance of the biotechnology sector is still somewhat puzzling to us. The sector was one of the big winners of the pandemic, having been catapulted to the forefront of the news cycle with companies such as Moderna proving instrumental in developing successful vaccines in record time and showcasing the benefits of new technology. If there was a need for a case study of the benefits that the sector can bring to society, this was it. However, the sector might have been victim of its own success, having attracted many generalist investors to the sector who were prompt to sell once they became more comfortable with cyclical parts of the market again. That said, it appears extreme that the sector saw its longest and largest drawdown in its history last year, underperforming the broad US equity market by more than 60%. Since 2015, the Biotechnology index is now flat, which is astonishing for such a dynamic sector, benefitting from the structural growth drivers of an ageing of population and the fast development of new technologies, coupled with appealing valuations. As an illustration of the latter point, there is currently 16% of the US Biotechnology index trading below the level of cash on their balance sheets. Since the companies in the sector tend to be relatively small and larger healthcare companies are craving growth, one would expect the sector to be ripe for acquisitions given current valuations.

## Allocation Changes

As a team, we met with more than 170 managers, either held in our portfolios or new ones. As the recovery is becoming more uncertain and some of the "easy gains" have already been made, it is particularly important to reinforce our convictions in our managers and continue to look for opportunities for the next stage of the cycle.

Some of those opportunities continued to be apparent in private equity, where **Oakley Capital Investments** and **Pantheon International** persisted in trading at attractive valuations relative to their peers and at appealing discounts to their net asset valuations. Although we have now seen some of the lagged growth we were expecting come through, we remain confident in those managers being able to continue delivering strong returns, while investors are yet to recognise the quality and benefits of those trusts. We thus continue to expect discounts to narrow from here.

As the cycle progressed, we increased our allocation to more defensive plays by building up our position in the **TwentyFour Income Fund**, a bond trust that invests in asset-backed securities (financial securities backed by income-generating assets such as mortgages, credit card debt, auto loans…) and lagged the recovery, as well as by adding a new position in **GCP Infrastructure Investments**, which invests in the debt of infrastructure projects. Both of those positions offer direct inflation hedges, unlike fixed income assets where the coupon is fixed and at risk of being devalued in a rising rates environment. With similar direct linkage to inflation, we also added to the **Ecofin Global Utilities and Infrastructure Trust** throughout the year when discount opportunities arose. By investing in listed equities in the utilities and infrastructure sectors, a large proportion of the revenues within the fund is directly indexed to inflation.

Finally, we also added two undervalued growth trusts in the Fund. The first one is the **Worldwide Healthcare Trust** which offers a mixture of biotechnology and pharmaceutical exposure. As we described above, we like the sector and this trust is quite complementary to our existing position in the **International Biotechnology Trust** (to which we added too). The second one was a new position in the **BlackRock Frontiers Investment Trust**, which offers a diversified and relatively uncorrelated way to access growth outside of the largest emerging markets. The trust trades close to its lowest ever discount and is currently around 30% below its 2018 peak.

In terms of reductions, our discipline dictates that we take profits in our strongest performers, such as **AVI Global Trust**, **European Smaller Companies Trust, Mobius Investment Trust** and **Caledonia Investments**. We also took some profits in the **Baker Steel Resources Trust**, a mostly private resources companies trust, in April, after a strong period of performance and a tightening of its discount.

Wise Multi-Asset Growth's asset allocation as at the period end is shown below:

| Sector | Asset allocation as at 28 February 2022 (%) | Asset allocation as at 28 February 2021 (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Absolute Return | 2.6 | 3.3 |
| Asia | 7.3 | 8.7 |
| Emerging Markets | 8.4 | 7.6 |
| Europe | 10.8 | 9.6 |
| Fixed Income | 1.5 | - |
| International | 17.5 | 22.3 |
| Japan | 4.0 | 3.1 |
| Mining and Resources | 8.5 | 9.4 |
| Private Equity | 7.5 | 5.3 |
| Specialist – Biotechnology | 2.6 | 1.7 |
| Specialist - Financials | 2.3 | - |
| Specialist – Technology | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| Specialist – Utilities | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Specialist - Healthcare | 1.1 | - |
| UK Growth | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| UK Income | 3.9 | 4.8 |
| UK Smaller Companies | 8.3 | 10.8 |
| Cash and Other | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

The full list of holdings at the balance sheet date is shown in the Portfolio Statement on pages 19 to 22.

### Outlook

The macroeconomic landscape has changed dramatically again this year, suffering from the second global shock in as many years. As war rages in Ukraine, the economic recovery is in doubt and the risk of stagflation (low growth and high inflation), or even recession, have increased. The length of the conflict and the level of escalation in terms of combat, sanctions and commodity supplies will determine how much economic damage will be inflicted globally. Given how uncertain the situation is in the short-term, one can try to think about the long-lasting consequences of the conflict instead, which may be more obvious. Inflationary pressures make the cost of living squeeze that was already underway even more palatable, with increased risks of insurgency from consumers around the world unable to afford food, heating or petrol. The swiftness with which Europeans and Americans have agreed a united front against Russia and the magnitude of the measures they have taken so far could also be a sign of a new type of war, using financial weapons as opposed to physical ones, which is likely to have important ramifications for the years ahead. China, for example, might think twice before invading Taiwan having now seen how much economic damage the West is prepared to inflict. Other consequences of Putin's actions are likely to be a renewed sense of urgency to transition away from fossil fuels and to promote energy self-sufficiency. Likewise, and more broadly, the reshoring of supply chains which started after the Covid pandemic are likely to be accelerated as companies realise how vulnerable they can be by being too dependent on foreign countries or regions.

From a market standpoint, the risk of stagflation or recession is not an enticing prospect. That said, for the time being, with the war constrained to the edge of Europe, there is still hope that the impact on global growth will be contained, while inflationary pressures abate as Russian supplies are slowly replaced and the move into Spring reduces demand on energy. Every situation is different but it is also worth remembering that the impact of wars on markets is usually relatively short-lived. We thus think that our best course of action is to thoroughly assess our portfolio but not to succumb to panic. Our portfolio is well diversified by names, asset classes, strategies and styles. We have a number of inflationary plays in the Fund, through mining and renewables strategies, and have maintained our allocation to defensive strategies via absolute returns or low duration fixed and floating income funds. We also have a strong preference for idiosyncratic managers whose approach is niche and somewhat uncorrelated to broader market movements. Ultimately though, our best layer of protection will always be the quality of the managers we invest in and we have been impressed with the level of reactivity we have observed in their portfolios and the communication they have provided us with. All those factors give us some degree of comfort in the current uncertain environment, allowing us time to calmly assess the situation and look out for opportunities.

### General Update

The TB Wise Multi-Asset Growth Fund started the interim period with £65m of assets under management and finished with £83m, thanks to the performance described in this report, as well as strong positive inflows, for which we are grateful.

Since the end of the third lockdown in March, our team has adopted a hybrid work structure, combining working from home with a day or two a week in the office, allowing us to meet our colleagues in person. This approach is one that is well suited to our needs and our work requirements, and could be one that we keep using indefinitely. Being a small company however, we have the luxury of flexibility and are prepared to tweak our working habits, were this to be necessary.

At the end of June, Tony Yarrow, whom many of you know, retired, almost 30 years after founding Wise Investment from which Wise Funds started to emerge in 2004. His succession planning has been a few years in the making and, as a business, we think we are well prepared to manage this new phase. It has been an honour for all of us to work with Tony and to learn from him. Although he stopped his direct involvement in the management of our funds, he remains a significant investor and has joined the employee-ownership trust that owns Wise Funds Limited as an independent trustee. We thus look forward to continue working with him in his new capacity.

Finally, all is left is for me to thank, personally and on behalf of the Wise Funds team, all our investors for their ongoing support. Please feel free to contact us if you would like a meeting or have any questions.

**Vincent Ropers**
**Fund Manager**
**Wise Funds Limited**
**Chipping Norton, United Kingdom**
**30 June 2022**

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET GROWTH, PORTFOLIO STATEMENT
As at 28 February 2022

| Holding or nominal value of positions | | Bid market value £ | Percentage of total net assets % |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Absolute Return (2.6%; 28.02.2021 - 3.3%)** | | |
| 8,675 | TM Fulcrum Diversified Core Absolute Return | 1,002,210 | 1.2 |
| 9,978 | TwentyFour Absolute Return Credit | 1,170,095 | 1.4 |
| | | **2,172,305** | **2.6** |
| | **Asia (7.3%; 28.02.2021 - 8.7%)** | | |
| 701,850 | Aberdeen Standard Asia Focus | 1,775,680 | 2.1 |
| 741,986 | Fidelity Asian Values | 3,346,357 | 4.0 |
| 353,738 | Fidelity China Special Situations | 963,936 | 1.2 |
| | | **6,085,973** | **7.3** |
| | **Emerging Markets (8.4%; 28.02.2021 - 7.6%)** | | |
| 1,000,000 | BlackRock Frontiers | 1,250,000 | 1.5 |
| 2,000 | KLS Corinium Emerging Markets | 190,252 | 0.2 |
| 1,440,464 | Mobius | 1,966,233 | 2.4 |
| 1,801,079 | Somerset Emerging Markets | 1,767,039 | 2.1 |
| 1,107,160 | Templeton Emerging Markets | 1,771,456 | 2.2 |
| | | **6,944,980** | **8.4** |
| | **Europe (10.8%; 28.02.2021 - 9.6%)** | | |
| 1,062,430 | Henderson Eurotrust | 1,381,159 | 1.7 |
| 2,110,304 | LF Lightman European | 2,751,203 | 3.3 |
| 1,381,008 | European Smaller Companies Trust | 2,161,278 | 2.6 |
| 2,399,185 | TwentyFour Income | 2,699,083 | 3.2 |
| | | **8,992,723** | **10.8** |
| | **Fixed Income (1.5%; 28.02.2021 - 0.0%)** | | |
| 1,188,000 | GCP Infrastructure | 1,254,528 | 1.5 |
| | | **1,254,528** | **1.5** |
| | **International (17.5%; 28.02.2021 - 22.3%)** | | |
| 2,127,255 | AVI Global Trust | 4,063,057 | 4.9 |
| 94,934 | Caledonia Investments | 3,303,703 | 4.0 |
| 494,747 | LF Ruffer Equity & General | 2,922,374 | 3.5 |
| 108,949 | Pacific G10 Macro | 1,131,981 | 1.3 |
| 3,434,618 | Schroder Global Recovery | 3,133,402 | 3.8 |
| | | **14,554,517** | **17.5** |

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET GROWTH, PORTFOLIO STATEMENT (CONTINUED)
As at 28 February 2022

| Holding or nominal value of positions | | Bid market value £ | Percentage of total net assets % |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Japan (4.0%; 28.02.2021 - 3.1%)** | | |
| 2,962,203 | AVI Japan Opportunity | 3,317,667 | 4.0 |
| | | **3,317,667** | **4.0** |
| | **Mining and Resources (8.5%; 28.02.2021 - 9.4%)** | | |
| 2,421,076 | Baker Steel Resources Trust | 1,791,596 | 2.1 |
| 406,788 | Blackrock World Mining Trust | 2,961,417 | 3.6 |
| 124,284 | Jupiter Gold & Silver | 2,340,413 | 2.8 |
| | | **7,093,426** | **8.5** |
| | **Private Equity (7.5%; 28.02.2021 - 5.3%)** | | |
| 810,000 | Oakley Capital | 3,118,500 | 3.8 |
| 1,031,150 | Pantheon International | 3,093,450 | 3.7 |
| | | **6,211,950** | **7.5** |
| | **Specialist - Biotechnology (2.6%; 28.02.2021 - 1.7%)** | | |
| 339,724 | International Biotechnology | 2,143,658 | 2.6 |
| | | **2,143,658** | **2.6** |
| | **Specialist - Financials (2.3%; 28.02.2021 - 0.0%)** | | |
| 1,136,450 | Polar Capital Global Financials | 1,914,918 | 2.3 |
| | | **1,914,918** | **2.3** |
| | **Specialist - Technology (1.1%; 28.02.2021 - 1.8%)** | | |
| 46,002 | Herald Investment Trust | 877,718 | 1.1 |
| | | **877,718** | **1.1** |

| Holding or nominal value of positions | | Bid market value £ | Percentage of total net assets % |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Specialist - Utilities (5.0%; 28.02.2021 - 4.5%)** | | |
| 1,294,500 | Ecofin Global Utilities and Infrastructure | 2,466,023 | 3.0 |
| 1,229,053 | Premier Miton Global Infrastructure Income | 1,670,283 | 2.0 |
| | | **4,136,306** | **5.0** |
| | **Specialist - Healthcare (1.1%; 28.02.2021 - 0.0%)** | | |
| 28,000 | Worldwide Healthcare Trust | 877,800 | 1.1 |
| | | **877,800** | **1.1** |
| | **UK Growth (4.9%; 28.02.2021 - 4.7%)** | | |
| 1,304,267 | Man GLG UK Undervalued Assets | 2,171,604 | 2.6 |
| 137,755 | Polar Capital UK Value Opportunities | 1,870,707 | 2.3 |
| | | **4,042,311** | **4.9** |
| | **UK Income (3.9%; 28.02.2021 - 4.8%)** | | |
| 756,154 | JO Hambro UK Equity Income | 3,221,216 | 3.9 |
| | | **3,221,216** | **3.9** |
| | **UK Smaller Companies (8.3%; 28.02.2021 - 10.8%)** | | |
| 194,062 | Aberforth Smaller Companies | 2,573,262 | 3.1 |
| 1,717,291 | Odyssean Investment Trust | 2,678,974 | 3.2 |
| 113,782 | TB Amati UK Smaller Companies | 1,611,933 | 2.0 |
| | | **6,864,169** | **8.3** |
| | **Portfolio of investments** | **80,706,165** | **97** |
| | **Net other assets** | **2,239,227** | **2.7** |
| | **Total net assets** | **82,945,392** | **100.0** |

*All holdings in investment trusts, equities and preference shares are listed on recognised stock exchanges.*

| Asset Class | Asset class allocation as at 28 February 2022 (%) | Asset class allocation as at 28 February 2021 (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Investment Trusts | 64.9 | 61.1 |
| Collective Investment Schemes | 32.4 | 36.5 |
| Cash and Other | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET GROWTH, SUMMARY OF FUND PERFORMANCE

| B Accumulation Shares | 1 Mar 2021 to 28 Feb 2022 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2020 to 28 Feb 2021 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2019 to 29 Feb 2020 (pence per share) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Change in net assets per share** | | | |
| Opening net asset value per share | 407.84 | 323.20 | 329.87 |
| Return before operating charges* | 38.06 | 87.74 | (3.64) |
| Operating charges | (4.00) | (3.10) | (3.03) |
| Return after operating charges* | 34.06 | 84.64 | (6.67) |
| Distributions | (3.21) | (3.19) | (3.27) |
| Retained distributions on accumulation shares | 3.21 | 3.19 | 3.27 |
| Closing net asset value per share | 441.90 | 407.84 | 323.20 |
| * after direct transaction costs of: | 0.42 | 0.24 | 0.41 |
| **Performance** | | | |
| Return after charges | 8.35% | 26.19% | (2.02)% |
| **Other information** | | | |
| Closing net asset value | £47,595,880 | £30,721,969 | £25,221,600 |
| Closing number of shares | 10,770,824 | 7,532,799 | 7,803,693 |
| Operating charges (p.a.) | 1.15% | 1.20% | 1.21% |
| Direct transaction costs (p.a.) | 0.09% | 0.07% | 0.12% |
| **Prices** | | | |
| Highest published share price | 474.11 | 420.90 | 365.57 |
| Lowest published share price | 410.35 | 248.87 | 328.50 |

*Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Investors are reminded that the price of shares and the revenue derived from them is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET GROWTH, SUMMARY OF FUND PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

| A Accumulation Shares | 1 Mar 2021 to 28 Feb 2022 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2020 to 28 Feb 2021 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2019 to 29 Feb 2020 (pence per share) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Change in net assets per share** | | | |
| Opening net asset value per share | 365.62 | 291.63 | 299.54 |
| Return before operating charges* | 34.12 | 78.84 | (3.14) |
| Operating charges | (6.19) | (4.85) | (4.77) |
| Return after operating charges* | 27.93 | 73.99 | (7.91) |
| Distributions | 0.00 | (0.83) | (0.92) |
| Retained distributions on accumulation shares | 0.00 | 0.83 | 0.92 |
| Closing net asset value per share | 393.55 | 365.62 | 291.63 |
| * after direct transaction costs of: | 0.37 | 0.21 | 0.37 |
| **Performance** | | | |
| Return after charges | 7.64% | 25.37% | (2.64)% |
| **Other information** | | | |
| Closing net asset value | £141,224 | £304,053 | £253,709 |
| Closing number of shares | 35,885 | 83,160 | 86,998 |
| Operating charges (p.a.) | 1.80% | 1.85% | 1.86% |
| Direct transaction costs (p.a.) | 0.09% | 0.07% | 0.12% |
| **Prices** | | | |
| Highest published share price | 423.03 | 377.40 | 330.03 |
| Lowest published share price | 367.80 | 224.47 | 296.34 |

*Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Investors are reminded that the price of shares and the revenue derived from them is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET GROWTH, SUMMARY OF FUND PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

| W Accumulation Shares | 1 Mar 2021 to 28 Feb 2022 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2020 to 28 Feb 2021 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2019 to 29 Feb 2020 (pence per share) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Change in net assets per share** | | | |
| Opening net asset value per share | 412.29 | 325.91 | 331.81 |
| Return before operating charges* | 38.45 | 88.64 | (3.71) |
| Operating charges | (2.90) | (2.26) | (2.19) |
| Return after operating charges* | 35.55 | 86.38 | (5.90) |
| Distributions | (4.39) | (4.08) | (4.14) |
| Retained distributions on accumulation shares | 4.39 | 4.08 | 4.14 |
| Closing net asset value per share | 447.84 | 412.29 | 325.91 |
| * after direct transaction costs of: | 0.42 | 0.24 | 0.42 |
| **Performance** | | | |
| Return after charges | 8.62% | 26.50% | (1.78)% |
| **Other information** | | | |
| Closing net asset value | £35,208,288 | £33,998,623 | £30,279,160 |
| Closing number of shares | 7,861,855 | 8,246,304 | 9,290,562 |
| Operating charges (p.a.) | 0.90% | 0.95% | 0.96% |
| Direct transaction costs (p.a.) | 0.09% | 0.07% | 0.12% |
| **Prices** | | | |
| Highest published share price | 480.14 | 425.46 | 368.53 |
| Lowest published share price | 414.85 | 250.99 | 331.06 |

*Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Investors are reminded that the price of shares and the revenue derived from them is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET GROWTH, STATEMENT OF TOTAL RETURN
For the year ended 28 February 2022

| | Note | £ | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income | | | | |
| Net capital gains | 2 | | 4,649,888 | 13,106,107 |
| Revenue | 3 | 1,273,279 | | 1,038,675 |
| Expenses | 4 | (608,825) | | (437,252) |
| Interest payable and similar charges | 6 | - | | (6) |
| Net revenue before taxation | | 664,454 | | 601,417 |
| Taxation | 5 | (48) | | (753) |
| Net revenue after taxation | | | 664,406 | 600,664 |
| **Total return before distributions** | | | **5,314,294** | **13,706,771** |
| Distributions | 6 | | (664,613) | (600,664) |
| **Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities** | | | **4,649,681** | **13,106,107** |

*Note: All of the Company's and sub-fund's results are derived from continuing operations.*

## STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS
For the year ended 28 February 2022

| | Note | £ | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Opening net assets attributable to shareholders** | | | **65,024,645** | **55,754,469** |
| *Movements due to sales and repurchases of shares:* | | | | |
| Amounts receivable on issue of shares | | 26,196,897 | | 8,622,881 |
| Amounts payable on cancellation of shares | | (13,610,407) | | (13,045,706) |
| | | | 12,586,490 | (4,422,825) |
| Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities | | | 4,649,681 | 13,106,107 |
| Retained distributions on accumulation shares | 6 | | 684,576 | 586,894 |
| **Closing net assets attributable to shareholders** | | | **82,945,392** | **65,024,645** |

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET GROWTH, BALANCE SHEET

As at 28 February 2022

| | Note | 28.02.22<br>£ | 28.02.21<br>£ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets:** | | | |
| **Fixed assets:** | | | |
| Investments | | 80,706,165 | 63,441,017 |
| **Current assets:** | | | |
| Debtors | 7 | 378,425 | 130,893 |
| Cash and bank balances | 8 | 2,053,396 | 1,647,732 |
| **Total assets** | | **83,137,986** | **65,219,642** |
| | | | |
| **Liabilities:** | | | |
| **Creditors:** | | | |
| Other creditors | 9 | 192,594 | 194,997 |
| **Total liabilities** | | **192,594** | **194,997** |
| | | | |
| **Net assets attributable to shareholders** | | **82,945,392** | **65,024,645** |

## 1. Accounting policies

### (a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of investments, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Association in May 2014 and amended in June 2017.

The Directors are of the opinion that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements as the assets of the Company and its sub-funds consist predominantly of readily realisable securities and accordingly the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next twelve months from the approval of the financial statements.

### (b) Functional currency

The functional currency used in the financial statements is Pound Sterling because it is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

### (c) Recognition of revenue

Dividends and distributions on holdings, net of any irrecoverable tax credits, are recognised when the underlying transferable security or collective investment scheme is quoted ex-dividend or ex-distribution. Bank interest and management fee rebates are accounted for on an accruals basis. All revenue is recognised on the condition that the flow of economic benefits is probable and the amount can be measured reliably.

### (d) Treatment of stock dividends

Stock dividends are credited to the capital account when the stock is quoted ex-dividend. The cash equivalent is then transferred to the revenue account and forms part of the distributable revenue.

The allocation of special dividends is considered on a case-by-case basis in determining whether the dividend is to be treated as revenue or capital.

### (e) Equalisation on distributions

Equalisation on revenue distributions received from underlying holdings in collective investment schemes is treated as a return of capital.

### (f) Treatment of expenses

All expenses, except those relating to the purchase and sale of investments, are allocated to the revenue account on an accrual basis.

### (g) Allocation of revenue and expense to multiple share classes

Any assets or liabilities not attributable to a particular share class will be allocated by the ACD in a manner which is considered fair to shareholders in general, usually pro-rata based on the net asset values of the relevant share classes.

## 1. Accounting policies (continued)

### (h) Taxation/deferred taxation

Corporation tax is provided for on taxable revenue, less deductible expenses, at a rate of 20%. This is the rate that has been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided for in respect of all items that have been included in these financial statements, or those of a previous period, that will be included in future periods for taxation purposes, other than those timing differences regarded as permanent. Any liability to deferred tax is provided for at the rate of tax expected to apply to the reversal of timing difference.

Income tax on interest distributions is classed as 'income tax recoverable' and is recovered on a yearly basis on submission of the Fund's annual tax return.

### (i) Distribution policy

Net revenue produced by the Fund’s investments is accrued six-monthly. At the end of each period the revenue, less the expenses allocated to the revenue account, is accumulated at the discretion of the Investment Manager, as per the prospectus.

### (j) Exchange rates

Assets and liabilities in overseas currencies at the year-end are translated into Sterling at the latest available rates of exchange on the balance sheet date. Transactions in overseas currencies occurring during the year are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date of the transaction.

### (k) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Fund’s balance sheet when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for the Fund’s investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially recognised at fair value (excluding transaction costs).

The investments are measured at bid prices, and quoted price for single priced funds, on the balance sheet date, with any gains or losses arising on measurement recognised in the statement of total return. If bid prices are not available, the latest available prices are used. If separate offer and bid prices are quoted for shares or units, then the bid price is used. If no price or recent available price exists, the investments are valued at a price which, in the opinion of the ACD, reflects the fair value of the asset. This may involve the use of an appropriate valuation technique/methodology.

### (l) Management fee rebates

Management fee rebates are accounted for on an accruals basis and are allocated to the capital or revenue account of the Fund, according to whether the underlying fund charges its fees to capital or revenue.

### (m) Significant judgements

There have been no significant judgements or sources of estimated uncertainty in the period.

## 2. Net capital gains

| | 28.02.22<br>£ | 28.02.21<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| Non-derivative securities | 4,648,033 | 13,102,682 |
| Transaction charges | (830) | (885) |
| Capital management fee rebates | 2,685 | 4,310 |
| **Net capital gains** | **4,649,888** | **13,106,107** |

## 3. Revenue

| | 28.02.22<br>£ | 28.02.21<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| UK franked distributions | 333,931 | 195,887 |
| UK unfranked distributions | 126,177 | 3,764 |
| UK franked dividends | 777,058 | 839,024 |
| Overseas dividends | 36,113 | - |
| **Total revenue** | **1,273,279** | **1,038,675** |

## 4. Expenses

| | 28.02.22<br>£ | 28.02.21<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| **Payable to the ACD, associates of the ACD and agents of either:** | | |
| Annual management charge | 504,730 | 351,025 |
| Registration fees | 19,817 | 12,611 |
| Administration fees | 39,198 | 30,675 |
| | 563,745 | 394,311 |
| **Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary and agents of either:** | | |
| Depositary's fees | 32,392 | 23,651 |
| Safe custody fees | 1,947 | 1,381 |
| | 34,339 | 25,032 |
| **Other expenses:** | | |
| Audit fee | 8,046 | 7,662 |
| Tax fee | 2,352 | 4,128 |
| FCA fee | 115 | 159 |
| Other expenses | 228 | 5,960 |
| | 10,741 | 17,909 |
| **Total expenses** | **608,825** | **437,252** |

| | 28.02.22<br>£ | 28.02.21<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| **Fees payable to the company auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements:** | | |
| Total audit fee | **8,046** | **7,662** |
| Total non-audit fees - Tax compliance services | **2,352** | **4,128** |

## 5. Taxation

### (a) Analysis of the charge in the year

| | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|
| **Analysis of charge in the year** | | |
| Irrecoverable income tax | 48 | 753 |
| **Total current tax for the year (see note 5(b))** | **48** | **753** |
| | | |
| Deferred tax (see note 5(c)) | - | - |
| **Total taxation for the year** | **48** | **753** |

### (b) Factors affecting the current taxation charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised Open-Ended Investment Company (20%). The differences are explained below:

| | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Net revenue before taxation | 664,454 | 601,417 |
| | | |
| Corporation tax at 20% (2021: 20%) | 132,891 | 120,283 |
| | | |
| **Effects of:** | | |
| Revenue not subject to taxation | (229,420) | (206,982) |
| Capital management fee rebates | 537 | 862 |
| Excess expenses for which no relief taken | 95,992 | 85,837 |
| Irrecoverable income tax | 48 | 753 |
| **Current tax charge for the year (see note 5(a))** | **48** | **753** |

### (c) Provision for deferred tax

At the 28 February 2022 the Fund had surplus management expenses of £5,467,838 (28 February 2021: £4,987,876). The deferred tax asset in respect of this would be £1,093,568 (28 February 2021: £997,575). It is unlikely that the Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised at the year-end or at the previous year end (see note 5(a)). Changes in tax laws and rates may affect recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities and our effective tax rate in the future.

## 6. Distributions

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

| | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Interim - Accumulation (31 Aug) | 203,450 | 270,005 |
| Final - Accumulation (28 Feb) | 481,126 | 316,889 |
| | 684,576 | 586,894 |
| Add: Revenue deducted on cancellation of shares | 22,926 | 38,225 |
| Deduct: Revenue received on issue of shares | (42,889) | (24,455) |
| **Net distribution for the year** | **664,613** | **600,664** |
| Interest | - | 6 |
| **Total finance costs** | **664,613** | **600,670** |
| **Reconciliation to net distribution for the year** | | |
| Net revenue after taxation for the year | 664,406 | 600,664 |
| Losses transferred to capital | 207 | - |
| **Net distribution for the year** | **664,613** | **600,664** |

Details of the distributions per share are set out on page 41.

## 7. Debtors

| | 28.02.22<br>£ | 28.02.21<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| Amounts receivable for issue of shares | 287,569 | 82,840 |
| Accrued revenue | 90,307 | 47,416 |
| Prepayments | 10 | 8 |
| Management fee rebates recoverable | 539 | 629 |
| **Total debtors** | **378,425** | **130,893** |

## 8. Cash and bank balances

| | 28.02.22<br>£ | 28.02.21<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and bank balances | 2,053,396 | 1,647,732 |
| **Total cash and bank balances** | **2,053,396** | **1,647,732** |

## 9. Other creditors

| | 28.02.22<br>£ | 28.02.21<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| Amounts payable for cancellation of shares | 129,282 | 143,220 |
| Accrued annual management charge | 41,986 | 31,426 |
| Accrued registration fees | 1,412 | 925 |
| Accrued administration fees | 3,306 | 2,638 |
| Accrued depositary fees | 2,661 | 2,120 |
| Accrued custody fees | 1,197 | 526 |
| Accrued audit fees | 8,046 | 7,662 |
| Accrued tax fees | 4,704 | 6,480 |
| **Total creditors** | **192,594** | **194,997** |

## 10. Related party transactions

The ACD is regarded as a related party of the Fund. The ACD acts as either agent or principal for the Depositary in respect of all transactions in the Fund's shares. The aggregate monies received through issue and paid on cancellation are disclosed in the statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders. As at the balance sheet date, there were no shares held by the ACD, the Depositary or associates of either the ACD or the Depositary. As at the balance sheet date there was one nominee shareholder (Pershing Nominees Limited) that held approximately 42.3% of the Fund's total net asset value.

As at 28 February 2022, the Fund held 113,782 shares in TB Amati UK Smaller Companies of which T. Bailey Fund Services Limited is also the Authorised Corporate Director. Details of transactions occurring during the accounting period with the ACD and the Depositary, and any balances due at the year end, are fully disclosed in notes 4 and 9 of the financial statements.

## 11. Share classes

As at the balance sheet date the Fund had three share classes. The following table shows a breakdown of the change in shares in issue of each share class in the year:

| | **B Accumulation** |
|---|---:|
| Opening shares at the start of the year | 7,532,798.708 |
| Total creation of shares in the year | 5,409,806.629 |
| Total cancellation of shares in the year | (2,171,781.163) |
| **Closing shares at the end of the year** | **10,770,824.174** |

| | **A Accumulation** |
|---|---:|
| Opening shares at the start of the year | 83,160.454 |
| Total creation of shares in the year | 210.680 |
| Total cancellation of shares in the year | (47,486.052) |
| **Closing shares at the end of the year** | **35,885.082** |

| | **W Accumulation** |
|---|---:|
| Opening shares at the start of the year | 8,246,303.871 |
| Total creation of shares in the year | 418,156.028 |
| Total cancellation of shares in the year | (802,605.230) |
| **Closing shares at the end of the year** | **7,861,854.669** |

As at the balance sheet date the annual management charge of each share class was as follows:

A Accumulation shares 1.40% p.a., B Accumulation shares 0.75% p.a. and W Accumulation shares 0.50% p.a.

The net asset value of each share class, the net asset value per share, and the number of shares in each share class are given in the Summary of Fund Performance tables on pages 23 to 25. The distributions per share are given in the distribution tables on page 41. Income, and the associated tax, which is not attributable to a particular share class is allocated by the ACD in a manner which is considered fair to shareholders in general, usually pro-rata based on the net asset values of the share classes. All share classes have the same rights on winding up.

## 12. Risk management policies

In pursuing the investment objectives financial instruments are held which may expose the Fund to various types of risk. The main risks inherent in the investment portfolio, and the ACD's policies for managing these risks, which were applied consistently throughout the year, are set out below:

### (a) Currency exposures

The Fund's financial assets are mainly invested in investment trusts and other collective investment schemes whose prices are generally quoted in Sterling. The Fund may also invest in trusts and other schemes whose prices are quoted in other currencies. As it didn't do so at the year end, there was no direct currency exposure.

In addition, the Fund's investments have an indirect exposure to exchange rate movements on the underlying investments of the investment trusts and collective investment schemes that are held in foreign currencies. Movements in exchange rates will impact on the prices of such underlying investments and as a result may affect the value of the Fund.

### (b) Cash flow risk and interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities

The Fund's revenue is mainly received from holdings in investment trusts and other collective investment schemes. The revenue cash flow from these and from their underlying investments may fluctuate depending upon decisions made by the companies in which they invest. The Fund does not have any long-term financial liabilities.

The Fund is affected by the impact of movements in interest rates on its own cash balances and on certain underlying investments held by the investment trusts and collective investment schemes in which it invests. The direct exposure to interest rate risk as at the balance sheet date is shown in the following table:

| | Floating rate financial assets £'000 | Fixed rate financial assets £'000 | Financial assets not carrying interest £'000 | Floating rate financial liabilities £'000 | Financial liabilities not carrying interest £'000 | Total £'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **28.02.22** | | | | | | |
| Sterling | 2,053 | - | 81,085 | - | (193) | 82,945 |
| **28.02.21** | | | | | | |
| Sterling | 1,648 | - | 63,572 | - | (195) | 65,025 |

Short-term debtors and creditors are included as non-interest bearing financial assets and liabilities in the above table. The floating rate financial assets and liabilities comprise: Sterling denominated bank account balances that bear interest at the Bank of England base rate less 75 basis points (to a minimum of NIL) and overdrafts that bear interest at the Bank of England base rate plus 100 basis points. Non-interest bearing financial assets and liabilities mainly comprise investments that do not have a maturity date. Cash flow risk and interest rate risk is managed by only holding cash at reputable financial institutions.

## 12. Risk management policies (continued)

### (b) Cash flow risk and interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Changes in interest rates would have no material impact to the valuation of floating rate financial assets or liabilities as at the balance sheet date. Consequently, no sensitivity analysis has been presented.

### (c) Liquidity risk

All of the Fund's underlying financial assets are considered to be readily realisable. Where investments cannot be realised in time to meet any potential liability, the Fund may borrow up to 10% of its net asset value to ensure settlement. All of the Fund's financial liabilities are payable on demand or in less than one year.

### (d) Credit risk

Credit risk 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 and issuer risk. Cash is held with reputable credit institutions and credit risk is assessed on a regular basis.

Certain transactions in securities that the Fund enters into expose it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the investment for a purchase, or cash for a sale after the Fund has fulfilled its obligations. The Fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as an acceptable counterparty and these are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

### (e) Market price risk

The value of shares/units in the underlying investments is not fixed and may go down as well as up. This may be the result of a specific factor affecting the value of an individual share/unit held within an underlying investment or be caused by general market factors (such as government policy or the health of the underlying economy) which can affect the entire portfolio.

The Investment Manager seeks to minimise these risks by holding diversified portfolios of collective investment schemes and transferable securities in line with the investment objectives. In addition, the management of the Fund complies with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, which includes rules prohibiting a holding greater than 20% of the assets of the Fund in any one underlying investment.

If the value of shares/units in the underlying investments were to increase or decrease by 10% the change in the net asset value of the Fund would be £8,070,617 (28 February 2021: £6,344,102). This calculation assumes all other variables remain constant.

## 12. Risk management policies (continued)

### (f) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

| | INVESTMENT ASSETS | |
|---|---|---|
| **Valuation technique** | **28 February 2022 £** | **28 February 2021 £** |
| Level 1: Quoted Prices | 53,751,453 | 39,678,685 |
| Level 2: Observable Market Data | 26,954,712 | 23,762,332 |
| Level 3: Unobservable Data | - | - |
| | **80,706,165** | **63,441,017** |

As at the year-end there were no investment liabilities (28 February 2021: £nil). There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

### (g) Commitments on derivatives

No derivatives were held at the balance sheet date (28 February 2021: £nil).

## 13. Transaction costs

### (a) Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties incurred when purchasing and selling the underlying securities. In addition to the direct transaction costs below, indirect costs are incurred through the bid-offer spread. It is not possible for the ACD to quantify these indirect costs. A breakdown of the purchases and sales, and the related direct transaction costs incurred by the Fund in the year are shown in the table below:

| | 28.02.22 £ | | 28.02.21 £ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Analysis of total purchase costs** | | | | |
| **PURCHASES** | | | | |
| Collective Investment Schemes | 3,831,981 | | 4,001,906 | |
| Investment Trusts | 25,517,457 | | 5,747,403 | |
| Net purchases before direct transaction costs | 29,349,438 | | 9,749,309 | |
| **DIRECT TRANSACTION COSTS** | | **% of total purchases** | | **% of total purchases** |
| Investment Trusts | 68,961 | 0.23% | 28,810 | 0.29% |
| Total direct transaction costs | 68,961 | 0.23% | 28,810 | 0.29% |
| **Gross purchases total** | **29,418,399** | | **9,778,119** | |
| **Analysis of total sale costs** | | | | |
| **SALES** | | | | |
| Collective Investment Schemes | 1,845,000 | | 3,939,806 | |
| Investment Trusts | 15,294,907 | | 10,170,081 | |
| Gross sales before direct transaction costs | 17,139,907 | | 14,109,887 | |
| **DIRECT TRANSACTION COSTS** | | **% of total sales** | | **% of total sales** |
| Investment Trusts | (4,498) | 0.03% | (10,009) | 0.07% |
| Total direct transaction costs | (4,498) | 0.03% | (10,009) | 0.07% |
| **Net sales total** | **17,135,409** | | **14,099,878** | |

| | 28.02.22 £ | % of ave NAV | 28.02.21 £ | % of ave NAV |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Analysis of total direct transaction costs** | | | | |
| Investment Trusts | 73,459 | 0.09% | 38,819 | 0.07% |
| Total direct transaction costs | **73,459** | **0.09%** | **38,819** | **0.07%** |

## 13. Transaction costs (continued)

## (b) Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.94% (28 February 2021: 0.66%). This is calculated as the difference between the offer and bid value of the portfolio as a percentage of the offer value.

## 14. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

The Fund had no capital commitments or contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date (28 February 2021: £nil)

## 15. Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the year-end, the net asset value per share of each share class has changed as follows:

B Accumulation Shares – Decreased from 441.90 pence per share to 426.05 pence per share (27 June 2022).

A Accumulation Shares – Decreased from 393.55 pence per share to 378.63 pence per share (27 June 2022).

W Accumulation Shares – Decreased from 447.84 pence per share to 432.13 pence per share (27 June 2022).

There are no post balance sheet events which require adjustments at the year-end.

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET GROWTH, DISTRIBUTION TABLE

For the year ended 28 February 2022

### Interim Distribution (31 August 2021)

Group 1 - Shares purchased on or prior to 28 February 2021
Group 2 - Shares purchased after 28 February 2021

| Shares | Revenue<br>(pence) | Equalisation[1]<br>(pence) | Paid/Accumulated<br>31.10.21<br>(pence) | Paid/Accumulated<br>31.10.20<br>(pence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.8827 | - | **0.8827** | **1.4374** |
| Group 2 | 0.5398 | 0.3429 | **0.8827** | **1.4374** |
| **A Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | - | - | **-** | **0.3516** |
| Group 2 | - | - | **-** | **0.3516** |
| **W Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.4569 | - | **1.4569** | **1.8430** |
| Group 2 | 1.0600 | 0.3969 | **1.4569** | **1.8430** |

### Final Distribution (28 February 2022)

Group 1 - Shares purchased on or prior to 31 August 2021
Group 2 - Shares purchased after 31 August 2021

| Shares | Revenue<br>(pence) | Equalisation[1]<br>(pence) | Paid/Accumulated<br>30.04.22<br>(pence) | Paid/Accumulated<br>30.04.21<br>(pence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 2.3259 | - | **2.3259** | **1.7482** |
| Group 2 | 1.0305 | 1.2954 | **2.3259** | **1.7482** |
| **A Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | - | - | **-** | **0.4754** |
| Group 2 | - | - | **-** | **0.4754** |
| **W Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 2.9331 | - | **2.9331** | **2.2410** |
| Group 2 | 1.4678 | 1.4653 | **2.9331** | **2.2410** |

*[1] Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all 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 but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, AUTHORISED STATUS

TB Wise Multi-Asset Income (the 'Fund') is a sub-fund of TB Wise Funds with investment powers equivalent to those of a UK UCITS as defined in the Glossary to the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') Handbook.

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide an annual income in excess of 3% and to provide income and capital growth at least in line with the Consumer Price Index, over rolling periods of 5 years. (In each case after deduction of charges)

The Fund may have direct or indirect exposure to multiple asset classes. At any one time, between 40 – 85% of the Fund will be directly or indirectly exposed to equities. The balance of the Fund will be exposed, in any combination to one or more of: alternative asset classes, such as infrastructure, clean energy, commodities, property and private equity; fixed interest securities (government or corporate bonds (which may include high-yield bonds)); money market instruments; deposits; cash and near cash. Exposure to alternative asset classes will always be indirect.

Indirect exposure will be obtained through investments in closed-ended collective investment funds (such as investment trusts and REITs) and open-ended collective investment schemes (such as unit trusts, OEICs and ETFs), which may include those managed by the ACD and its associates (together 'collective investment vehicles').

The Fund's portfolio will be diversified by reference to various factors such as industry, geography or asset class, although there is no restriction on allocations between different factors. The Investment Manager may also, where it considers appropriate, manage the portfolio on a more concentrated basis by holding fewer than 30 holdings. This could be, for example, where the Investment Manager decides to increase its backing of certain managers, thus reducing the tail of holdings, or during adverse market conditions where the Investment Manager may consider it in the best interests of Shareholders to allocate a greater proportion of the portfolio to cash.

The Fund may use derivatives to reduce risk or cost or to generate additional capital or income at proportionate risk (known as "Efficient Portfolio Management"). It is intended that the use of derivatives will be limited.

The Fund is actively managed. The Investment Manager aims to construct a portfolio of "best-in-class" collective investment vehicles and companies that demonstrate a commitment and ability to deliver consistent income, in asset classes that it expects to benefit from favourable market conditions, and at valuations which the Investment Manager considers are attractive at the point of purchase. This approach is research-intensive, and involves consideration of many factors in relation to both the wider economic environment and individual holdings. By focusing both on direct and indirect investments, research on each element of the portfolio benefits the other. The Investment Manager is purposely using a broad investment universe as it offers the best opportunity in seeking to achieve the Fund's objectives in an everchanging world.

## ONGOING CHARGES FIGURE

The Ongoing Charges Figure ('OCF') provides investors with a clearer picture of the total annual costs in running a Collective Investment Scheme. The OCF consists principally of the Annual Management Charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid in respect of Depositary, custody, FCA and audit fees. The OCFs, as calculated in accordance with ESMA guidelines, are disclosed as 'Operating charges (p.a.)' in the Summary of Fund Performance tables on pages 58 to 63.

*Please note that the maximum level of management fees which may be charged to any collective investment scheme in which the Fund invests is 6%.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, SYNTHETIC RISK AND REWARD INDICATOR

The Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator demonstrates in a standard format where the Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. It is based on historical performance data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund. The indicator uses a scale of one to seven. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. The lowest category does not mean a fund is a risk free investment.

The Fund is in risk category six because it invests in a variety of asset classes, but with a bias towards shares.

## RISK PROFILE

The value of investments may go down as well as up in response to general market conditions and the performance of the assets held. Investors may not get back the money which they invested.

There is no guarantee that the Fund will meet its stated objectives and where there is more than one objective there may be periods where not all objectives are being met.

The Fund invests in global shares, with some regions being regarded as more risky. The movements of exchange rates may lead to further changes in the value of investments and the income from them.

Whilst the intention of using derivatives is to reduce risk, this outcome is not guaranteed and derivatives involve additional risks which could lead to losses.

There is a risk that any company providing services such as safe keeping of assets or acting as counterparty to derivatives may become insolvent, which may cause losses to the Fund.

A limited number of investments may be held, which has the potential to increase the volatility of performance.

## OTHER INFORMATION

On 8 April 2022 the Fund changed it's objective from providing an annual yield in excess of the Cboe UK All Companies Index with the potential to provide income and capital growth over Rolling Periods of 5 years in line with or in excess of the Consumer Price Index, in each case after charges. The new objective is to provide an annual income in excess of 3% and to provide income and capital growth at least in line with the Consumer Price Index, over rolling periods of 5 years. (In each case after deduction of charges). This was changed because the Cboe are no longer calculating the yield of the UK All Companies Index.

The comparator benchmark of the Fund was changed to the Investment Association's 40-85% sector, from the IA flexible Investment Sector on the same date.

Please note that, although the language of the investment objective and policy of the Fund has changed after the year end, there is no change to either: (i) the way in which the Fund will be managed; or (ii) the risk profile of the Fund.

More information about the change can be found at https://wise-funds.co.uk/news/tb-wise-multi-asset-income-update .

## FUND BENCHMARKS

The Fund aims to provide income and capital growth for investors in real terms in line with the risk profile of the Fund. The Consumer Price Index is a measure of UK inflation, and so is considered an appropriate measure of what constitutes a return in real terms for these purposes. The CPI is a Target Benchmark of the Fund.

Shareholders may wish to compare the Fund's performance against the Investment Association's 40 – 85% Sector as that will give investors an indication of how the Fund is performing compared with others investing in a similar but not identical investment universe. The Investment Association's 40 – 85% Sector is considered to be an appropriate comparator because the Fund meets the threshold requirements and it reflects the asset allocation of the Fund. Th IA 40-85% sector is a Comparator Benchmark of the Fund.

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, INVESTMENT REVIEW

### Performance

| | Cumulative returns for the periods ended 28 February 2022 (%) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Income – A Shares | 14.55 | 18.16 | 21.09 |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Income – B Shares | 15.16 | 20.29 | 24.90 |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Income – W Shares[1] | 15.43 | 21.13 | 26.36 |
| UK Consumer Price Index* | 5.32 | 7.58 | 12.54 |
| IA Flexible Investment Sector** | 3.65 | 22.45 | 29.14 |

| | Rolling 5 year returns for the periods ended 28 February (%) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Income – A Shares | 21.09 | 39.95 | 25.08 | 37.52 | 68.69 |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Income – B Shares | 24.90 | 44.49 | 29.06 | 41.84 | 73.97 |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Income – W Shares[1] | 26.36 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| UK Consumer Price Index* | 12.54 | 9.32 | 9.15 | 7.34 | 7.26 |
| IA Flexible Investment Sector** | 29.14 | 50.42 | 26.78 | 32.10 | 42.60 |

*Performance based on income share classes.*

*[1] W Share Class was launched on 9 December 2016.*

** Target Benchmark. ** Comparator Benchmark.*

*Source: Financial Express. Total Return. Bid to Bid. Sterling Terms.*

*Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Investors are reminded that the price of shares and the income derived from them is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up.*

## Market background

The writing of this report has been overshadowed by the invasion of Ukraine which once again clouds the investment backdrop and brings further uncertainty and suffering at a point when all had hoped the misery of Covid was finally receding. We will discuss the impact of Ukraine later in the performance review and outlook but will start on the more optimistic subject of Covid as this was the primary factor impacting investment markets during the period under review.

In retrospect the achievements in managing Covid over the course of the year have been remarkable. Following the announcement of successful vaccines in November 2020, their rollout over the course of 2021 has provided a step-change in our ability to live with the virus. Whilst new variants have emerged over the course of the year and have tested markets periodically, there appears to be much more cause for optimism as we exit 2021 that Covid will no longer dominate both the way we live our lives and the investment narrative for markets. The global economy as a result continued its recovery from its steep recession in 2020 and expanded at above trend rates of growth in 2022, providing a supportive backdrop both to corporate profits and equity markets. However, it is important to note that progress has not been uniformly felt across the world with stark differences in vaccination rates by geography and socio-economic groups. In addition, differing approaches to the restrictions governments have been willing to impose have led to diverging rates of economic growth between developed and emerging markets. Whilst expected growth rates for developed world economies have remained broadly flat over the period, emerging markets led by China have seen higher forecasts for economic growth pared back considerably. As a result the differential in growth between emerging and developed markets has narrowed to the lowest level since 2000 and helps explain the underperformance of equity markets in these regions over the period.

Currently 64% of the world population has received at least one dose of a Covid vaccine and 11 billion doses have been administered globally. Whilst 17 million doses are being administered each day only 14% of low-income countries have received at least one dose and it will not be until later this year before significant progress is made in emerging economies. It remains important that this progress continues, not only for the health of the populations of those countries but also to keep global economic growth strong and to ease the supply chain dislocations that have accompanied the rapid reopening of global trade. Over the period we saw the emergence of the Delta and Omicron variants of the virus which both saw significant spikes in the numbers of people contracting Covid as well as testing the effectiveness of vaccines against these unknown mutations. Markets were understandably nervous with significant bouts of volatility as cases rose, however, it was notable through these periods that government restrictions were less severe, often targeted at those who were unvaccinated and that booster shots were able to be administered quickly and continued to be highly effective in reducing the severity of the virus and keeping hospitalisation rates low. So far it has been encouraging that whilst they have proven to be more contagious and able to reinfect patients who have already had Covid before, these new variants have been less severe and have led to significantly fewer hospitalisations than feared. As a result, fewer lockdown restrictions have proved necessary and the economic impact of each successive wave has reduced. It has become apparent, however, that vaccine effectiveness wanes over time and that regular top ups for the most vulnerable will remain necessary. This puts further pressure on the global supply of vaccines and defers the point at which the whole global population is protected and increases the debate over vaccine nationalism. This disparity in vaccination rate by country has been marked during the period even among more developed countries and partly explains the divergence in performance within global equity markets. Japanese equity markets were down 7% in local currency, for example, and have failed to recover from the slow initial vaccine roll-out that resulted from its lengthy clinical testing and approval process. However, there has been a rapid improvement since, with 80% of the population now double-jabbed which puts it above both the UK and the US. Within developing economies China stands out as having a high vaccination rate, however, questions remain over the effectiveness of their chosen vaccine against Covid mutations and with hospitals under greater pressure and a political zero-Covid policy, recent Omicron outbreaks have led to draconian lockdowns similar to those experienced closer to home in 2020. This threatens to disrupt global supply chains and both reinforces the need to fully vaccinate everyone as well as reminds us that Covid will continue to impact us directly and indirectly for some time. As more effective vaccines roll-out, however, we would expect this to lead to an easing of this policy and an improvement of the relative growth rates in the region and to underpin equity markets in these areas.

Whilst the improving Covid backdrop has supported the economic recovery, it has not come without it challenges. The rapid reopening of the global economy and the combination of a sudden increase in demand and supply chains that have struggled to keep pace had already translated into rising inflation at the start of the period. At that point investors and central bankers remained sanguine that this was likely to prove broadly transitory believing supply chains were likely to gradually sort themselves out and mathematically high inflation numbers would fall as comparator numbers eased. Tightness in the labour market was also expected to ease as furlough was withdrawn and employment data was no longer distorted by government support schemes. Over the course of the year, however, there has been a dramatic shift in market expectations both over the level and the duration of inflation that is likely to result from the Covid crisis. The extent to which these expectations for inflation have shifted over the course of the year is best demonstrated by forecasts announced by Bank of England at its quarterly Monetary Policy Committee meetings when the level of interest rates is determined. Whereas in March 2021 the Bank of England expected inflation to remain close to its 2% target through 2022 and 2023, at its February 2022 Committee Meeting the Bank of England expected CPI inflation to peak at around 7.25% in April 2022 and to fall back to a little above 2% in 2024. Economics is described as an inexact science but it is worth highlighting how wrong even the Bank of England have been over the course of the last year. The belief that inflation would remain benign and that monetary policy could consequently remain very loose has characterised financial markets ever since the financial crisis. The period since September has, therefore, proved a shock to many investors and had important implications both for asset class performance and for which sectors to hold within equity markets. It is worth noting that whilst inflation forecasts move ever higher, the belief still remains that inflation will return to target levels within the not-too-distant future. If 2021 has taught us anything it is that such predictions should be treated with a high degree of scepticism and that portfolios should not be constructed in a way that they perform only in such a benign environment. Such inflationary pressures have been felt not only in the UK but also in the US and even the EU. In the US, the Federal Reserve gradually acknowledged that the labour market was sufficiently strong and economic growth robust enough initially to taper its monthly bond purchase programme (quantitative easing) and eventually to accept that higher inflation than anticipated warranted a complete reversal of this policy (quantitative tightening) and higher interest rates. The path to monetary policy normalisation has accelerated dramatically over the period. Up until November central bankers were trying to navigate a path for monetary policy that maintained the recovery in economic growth, that supported the labour market whilst keeping an eye on inflation. Thereafter the commentary from central bankers has prioritised keeping inflation under control as the fear developed that high inflation could feed through into higher wage demands and that as a consequence inflation would become more persistent rather than transitory. This is taking place against a backdrop of much lower numbers of workers returning to the workforce post Covid, a problem exacerbated in the UK by Brexit, and at a point when labour costs as a percentage of GDP are at the lowest levels for many decades. A decade of austerity post the Global Financial Crisis had already led to greater political populism and it seems likely employees will use the current inflationary backdrop to push for higher wages. The extent to which this change in inflation expectations has led to a reassessment of the outlook for monetary policy is best shown by changes in the yield on 2-year government bonds in the US and UK over the period. At the end of August 2021 the yield on US bonds of this duration was 0.2% whereas at the time of writing (23/03/2022) the yield on the same bond is now 2.15%. This reflects where markets expect interest rates to go over the course of the next 2 years. Having raised rates for the first time in March 2022 by 0.25%, notwithstanding the geopolitical events in Ukraine, markets are now expecting a further 6 rate hikes in the US over the remainder of the year. In the UK rates have been raised to 0.75% and markets appear to be pricing in another 1.25% of interest rates rises over the next 2 years.

With decent economic growth but rising inflation and tightening monetary policy equity markets have continued to broadly perform well. US, European and UK equity indices all compounded their strong recovery of the prior 12 months, with the UK notably benefiting from its heavy overweight exposure to commodity sectors in the second half of the period. However, the broader strength of the overall asset class has masked weaker performance in specific markets and sectors. Chinese equity markets have performed badly as economic growth has disappointed. Power shortages hit industrial output, the housing market weakened as authorities targeted speculation and elevated leverage in this market following the collapse of the developer Evergrande and more restrictive Covid policies have held back economic recovery. Increased regulatory scrutiny of companies in the internet, technology and education markets further dampened investor appetite. This relative weakness in economic growth spilled over into neighbouring countries and Asia Pacific indices were weak as well. Unsurprisingly, the weakest region over the year was in Eastern European emerging markets following the invasion of Ukraine and the imposition of sanctions on companies in Russia and Belarus.

Within equity markets there was a notable rotation away from growth sectors, particularly technology companies, towards traditional value sectors, such as financials and commodities. These sectors have benefited from cheap absolute valuations as well as from an improved cyclical outlook for earnings. Over the second half of the period, the leading index of US technology shares fell 7% as high valuations came under pressure from rising bonds yields. Since the Global Financial Crisis investors have become increasingly dependent on the liquidity provided by low interest rates and quantitative easing, particularly in those sectors where low discount rates applied to expectations for high profits in the future have inflated valuations today. Whilst the pain has been felt particularly hard amongst those loss-making concept technology companies, many of which have more than halved over the period, there has been a broader derating of companies that have seen multiples steadily increase in recent years. As we entered the year end there was a noticeable divergence in valuations between the cheapest 20% of global equities and the most expensive 20%. Whereas the former currently sits at a valuation level below its long run average since 1990, the most expensive 20% of global equities has only ever been more expensive in the technology boom in 2000. Given the income requirement of the Fund and the value bias to our investment approach we have been heavily skewed in our equity allocation towards value sectors over the period and remain so. Against a backdrop of rapidly increasing inflation expectations, rising government bond yields and heightened concerns over economic outlook towards the end of the period, fixed income markets have been a disappointing defensive asset class for investors with global treasury and credit indices delivering negative returns for the year. In order to deliver positive returns, credit selection has been key as well as investing into areas of the fixed income market where there is some inflation protection available to investors, such as asset backed security markets (e.g. commercial and residential mortgages), and corporate loans, both of which see coupons move up in line with interest rates.

Commodities have been the strongest performing asset class over the year. Strong capital discipline has limited supply of commodities at a point when government stimulus through infrastructure spending programmes has boosted demand already recovering from Covid. Industrial metal prices, such as copper and nickel, rose over the period whilst iron ore recovered to finish the year strongly following a sharp spike in the price earlier in the year. Oil & gas prices were also strong as supply discipline from OPEC led to tight markets. In all cases, an underlying positive pricing picture was turbo-charged by the Russian invasion of Ukraine given concerns over supply disruption following sanctions. Russia is a significant exporter of gas, supplying around 40% of gas used in the euro area as well as being the second largest global crude oil producer. Ukraine, Belarus and Russia are big exporters of wheat and fertilisers so a protracted conflict and sanctions will only feed through to higher food prices and general inflation. Consumer confidence that had already weakened as inflation rose has fallen further as the spectre of stagflation (economic stagnation & inflation) emerges.

Finally, property stocks also performed strongly over the course of the year. Industrial property continued to see strong rental growth as demand for logistics warehouse space outstripped supply. Office and certain retail assets benefited from the reopening of the economy post-Covid restrictions being eased, rent collection improved significantly over the period and increased as a result, paving the way for dividends to return closer to pre-Covid levels. Whilst net asset values in most cases stabilised and returned to growth, the biggest driver of performance was a narrowing of the extremely wide discounts these companies had moved to during the period of uncertainty in the prior year.

## Performance

Over the 12-month period the Fund rose 15.2% compared to its target benchmark, the Consumer Price Index, which rose 5.3%, and the comparator benchmark, the IA Flexible sector, which rose 3.7%. Over 5 years the Fund has risen 24.9% compared to its target benchmark, the Consumer Price Index, which rose 12.5%, and the comparator benchmark, the IA Flexible sector, which rose 29.1%. The strong performance of the Fund over the period reflected its heavy allocation towards asset classes that have benefited from the continued recovery of the global economy over the course of the year as well as the value bias of our investment process. This has helped not only in exposing the portfolio to companies and funds which have delivered positive returns but, as importantly, avoiding those sectors and asset classes that have produced negative returns. The Fund is multi-asset with a wide remit allowing us to invest across the broadest range of assets, in whatever proportions we believe is appropriate and this flexibility has served us particularly well during a period when traditionally defensive assets classes, such as fixed income, have detracted from benchmark performance. Whilst we are pleased to have recovered the relative underperformance the Fund suffered during the initial months of the Covid pandemic in early 2020, we are mindful that the volatility of the Fund during this period was higher than we would have liked and have taken steps to diversify the portfolio both geographically and by asset class. We believe these actions should bring great resilience to the portfolio at a time when valuations for most assets have recovered strongly and geopolitical developments and inflationary pressures are leading to a more uncertain investment backdrop. Furthermore, we believe these actions should have a significant impact on improving the resilience of the Fund's dividend as a result of greater diversification and a stronger allocation to investment trusts rather than direct equities. The former not only demonstrated a much greater willingness and ability to maintain dividends during the crisis but also offered an opportunity to retain equity exposure whilst trading at wider discounts to net asset value than normal. In our previous annual report we spoke of our disappointment over the drop in the Fund's dividend and outlined the efforts we had made in trying to restore the dividend without sacrificing the significant capital upside we saw in markets at the time. It is very welcome to be able to report strong progress on both fronts over the period.

Throughout 2020 and into 2021 we have switched our direct equity allocation into funds managed by third parties. Predominantly we achieved this by investing into investment trusts at discounts to net asset value. These equity funds have proven to be some of our strongest contributors to performance, particularly for those funds which have a strong value-driven investment process. Temple Bar, Man GLG Income, Polar Capital Global Financials, European Assets Trust, Middlefield Canadian Income and Murray International all performed strongly over the period and we have used the strong performance to reduce or exit those holdings where we felt valuations had become extended or to diversify the portfolio internationally whilst maintaining our valuation discipline. Our direct equity holdings have continued to perform positively and the dividend outlook has improved. Sthree, the global STEM-focussed recruitment company, saw a very strong rebound in demand for its services and we exited the holding as the valuation better reflected its outlook for earnings. The vast majority of our direct equity holdings sit within the financials sector and are direct beneficiaries of both the improving economic backdrop as well as higher government bond yields. Whilst valuations remain very low, many of the companies in this sector have improved their balance-sheet strength over the Covid crisis and demonstrated much greater earnings' resilience than in the GFC when they were firmly in the eye of the storm. Dividends have also been restored following a period of regulatory pressure to suspend them during the uncertainty of the previous year. Whilst high levels of inflation are causing a drop in consumer confidence and concern over a cost-of-living squeeze, employment remains strong and wage growth looks set to grow providing some protection. The sector looks to be well-positioned to weather this particular headwind and valuations remain attractive. We saw strong performance from Legal & General, Aviva, Paragon, Polar Capital Holdings, Natwest and Standard Chartered. In many cases dividends and earnings are now higher than in 2019. Performance was not uniform, however, with Morses Club disappointing in the final month of the year citing a pick-up in complaints driven by claims management companies. This was at odds with previous commentary from the senior management team and we therefore exited our holding in its entirety.

Against this favourable backdrop for quoted equities, our private equity funds, Princess Private Equity and BMO Private Equity also performed strongly. Strong earnings growth from the underlying portfolio holdings, some upward revaluation coupled with a bumper year for realisations of their co-investment holdings drove excellent net asset value growth over the period. We have slowly been switching our holding in Princess Private Equity into BMO Private Equity, where we believe there is a stronger outlook for future realisations, the underlying portfolio valuation metrics are more favourable and the relative discount at which the fund trades represents further upside opportunity.

Our best performing asset class was property, driven both by a general cyclical recovery from Covid and reversal of the extremely attractive valuations last year. In addition, we benefited from a stock-specific bid for U&I. U&I reflected the significant undervaluation that markets were placing on certain subsectors of the property sector, particularly towards companies with less predictable development-led earnings. Despite the uncertainty over when and by how much the company might restore its dividend, we had held on to our position on valuation grounds and it was encouraging, therefore, to see this valuation anomaly recognised by Land Securities who bid for the company at a 73% premium at the start of November. In all cases we have seen an improvement in rent collection as well as letting activity whilst more recently net asset values have been rising. This reflects greater comparative evidence available to valuers from transactions that have taken place in the secondary market when determining valuation levels. These had all but dried up last year forcing valuers to take a more conservative approach. We have exposure to industrial property, retail warehouses, regional offices, care homes as well as student property and believe there is still strong scope for rents to grow from here either due to further cyclical recovery or on account of direct inflation linkage in their lease structures. This positions these companies well to further increase dividends which already look attractive. We continue to hold Standard Life Investment Property Income, Ediston Property, Palace Capital, Urban Logistics and Impact Healthcare Reit. Recently we have added to Empiric Student Property, which we believe should benefit from a lagged post-Covid recovery as universities fully return to in-situ teaching next year and longer-term structural growth in their markets.

Our resources holdings also performed strongly. As discussed earlier, the backdrop for commodities was positive as supply-demand dynamics supported higher commodity prices. Concerns over geopolitical events and inflation meant the sector also acted as a hedge for investors against these twin risks. We used the period to switch our holding in Rio Tinto, predominantly exposed a single commodity, iron ore, into the Blackrock World Mining investment trust. The trust sat at an unusually wide discount to its net asset value at the time and gives greater exposure to a more diversified set of industrial metals, many of which are needed to deliver medium term net-zero carbon goals.

Within the more defensive allocation of the portfolio, we hold funds invested in areas of fixed income as well as holdings exposed to infrastructure, utility and renewables sectors. Given the moves in government bond yields over the period and the adverse inflation movement over the period, this element of the portfolio has faced a headwind over the year. Our overall allocation to this area has been low reflecting both our view that economic recovery and attractive valuations supported higher allocation to risk assets, such as value equity funds, but also our view that the extremely low yields on offer for defensive assets provided limited opportunity to deliver positive inflation-adjusted returns for investors. It was very encouraging to see, therefore, that whilst government and credit bond markets delivered negative returns over the year, the more defensive parts of the portfolio still made positive returns over the period. We have sought to invest into bond funds where we believe there is some sort of inflation protection available to investors. The Twenty-Four Income Fund, for example, invests into asset back security markets where coupons on their debt instruments move up in line with interest rates. Starwood European Real Estate Finance invests in loans to property companies, which again have a linkage to interest rates. Furthermore, we believed there was scope for capital upside notwithstanding the interest rate headwind given the improving cyclical outlook for their borrowers and the unusually wide discount to net asset value at which the trust traded. Similarly, we felt the backdrop of rising power prices provided a strong tailwind for the net asset value of GCP Infrastructure and a yield of 7% positioned the trust well to deliver a strong total return. As markets have performed strongly during the course of the year we have reduced the overall risk of the portfolio and added to our overall defensive allocation. We initiated holdings in infrastructure trusts, Pantheon Infrastructure and JLEN Environmental Assets as well increasing our holdings in Ecofin Global Utilities and Infrastructure and GCP Infrastructure. We have also increased our holdings in Starwood European Real Estate and Twenty Four Income as well as initiating a position in Fulcrum Income which proved very resilient in the Covid crisis and further diversifies our sources of income.

In addition to its objective around capital return, the Fund has a specific objective to deliver an income higher than the CBOE UK All Companies Index and to increase that income in line with inflation or better over rolling 5-year periods. In our annual report last year we expressed our disappointment in the delivery on our income objective and the extent to which we were prioritising the restoration of the dividend. At that time we estimated that given the return to dividend payments across equity markets and the changes we had made to the portfolio, the distribution per unit for the Fund should be at least 5.04p for the 2021/2022 year. It is encouraging, therefore, to able to report that the total of monthly distributions over the period has in fact been 5.63p, a reduction of 8% compared to the dividend announced for the year to February 2020. Last year the dividend had fallen by 38% so this represents a significant rebound towards prior levels of distribution and we are particularly happy that we managed to achieve this without sacrificing the very significant capital upside we saw at the time. Looking ahead we expect further growth in the dividend to 5.8 pence per share over the course of the next year. This represents a yield on the Fund of 4.7%. It is important to note, however, the Fund is unlikely to meet its objective to grow the distribution per unit in real terms over a 5-year rolling basis and, given our desire to diversify the portfolio away from historically higher-yielding direct UK equities, that investors should consider the latest distribution the one from which we will now look to grow in real terms. Whilst it is painful to acknowledge a re-basing of the dividend, we believe this is a sustainable level from which to build and still represents a competitive level of income.

## Allocation Changes

Given the strength in global equity markets and the implied belief in economic forecasts that the recovery from Covid would continue to remain strong, we used this period to recycle the portfolio out of some the more cyclical and highly rated growth holdings, which have performed exceptionally strongly since the announcement of successful vaccines. As valuations have moved higher there is less buffer for markets to deal with unexpected bumps on the road to recovery beyond pre-Covid levels. Inflation, rising interest rates, supply chain blockages and geopolitical tensions all have scope to disrupt the smooth recovery of the global economy and in many cases valuations already appear to discount earnings exceeding pre-Covid levels. As discussed earlier, however, valuation dispersion within equity markets remains extremely wide and we continue to believe that the biggest cause for concern remains the elevated level of valuations of growth stocks to which we have limited exposure rather than value equities, which still remain cheap in absolute terms. We have, however, somewhat derisked the portfolio over the period and continued on the strategic path we set in 2020 to diversify the portfolio away from its high direct equity allocation. This diversification has not only involved a switching of UK direct equities into UK equity funds but, more recently, we have further diversified the equity allocation internationally as well as further diversifying the portfolio by asset class. We believe these actions should all improve the resilience of the Fund in the face of unexpected future events without changing our valuation driven approach.

Within our direct UK equity holdings, we have sold our holdings in Aviva, Morses Club, Polar Capital, Shoe Zone, Sthree and Taylor Wimpey. In certain cases these were residual positions where we had limited confidence in their ability to return to paying a dividend or were due to an unexpected change in the investment case. In most cases, these decisions were driven by strong recovery in the share prices and have been used a source of capital to add to existing equity funds where we believe there is broader valuation support. Overall our direct UK equity allocation has reduced from 35% to 17% and marks a significant change to the end of 2019 when direct UK equities represented 68% of the portfolio. Last year a significant beneficiary of our switch out of direct equities were UK equity funds. Over the course of the year we have reduced this allocation given exceptional performance and considerable narrowing of discounts to net asset values in this area. In particular, we have reduced our holding in Temple Bar, Schroder UK Mid Cap and Aberforth Smaller Companies. UK equity funds now represent 10% of the portfolio compared to 14% at the start of the period. International equity funds have seen an increase in allocation, particularly to funds where performance has lagged or which are underpinned by strong valuation support. The increase in the international equity allocation from 17% to 23% is somewhat distorted by the complete exit of our 3.9% holding in European Assets Trust on valuation grounds. New holdings have been initiated in Blackrock Frontiers, CC Japan Income & Growth, International Biotechnology and Schroder Global Equity and we have increased our holding in Murray International. We believe this not only diversifies the portfolio internationally but also improves the overall dividend cover and valuation of the portfolio. We continue to hold some growth holdings within the portfolio but have reduced our exposure given their strong performance at a time when the valuation headwind from higher discount rates has strengthened. In addition to Schroder UK Mid Cap, European Assets Trust and Polar Capital mentioned above, our overall allocation to Private Equity has also reduced from 6% to 5% in spite of strong relative performance in the period. Within our private equity allocation, there has been a significant switch out of the more highly rated Princess Private Equity into BMO Private Equity.

Over the 12-month period our property allocation has increased from 13% to 17% notwithstanding the bid for U&I over the period. Strong relative performance has partially driven this increase in allocation as have new holdings Impact Healthcare REIT, Empiric Student Property and Urban Logistics in the period. We believe each holding further diversifies our exposure within the property sector to areas with strong rental growth prospects. We have further added to Ediston Property and Standard Life Investment Property, both of which have significantly strengthened their balance-sheets over the period, have seen net asset values growth and whose discounts appear not to reflect an improving outlook for dividend growth.

Finally, our defensive allocation has seen the biggest change over the period increasing from 9% to 17%. The biggest increase has been driven by the addition of two new infrastructure funds, Pantheon Infrastructure and JLEN Environmental, and an increase to our holding in Ecofin Global Utilities and Infrastructure. Pantheon is focussed on building out a portfolio of private equity infrastructure investments, JLEN is an established fund investing in a diversified portfolio of renewable, infrastructure assets whilst Ecofin invests in regulated utilities, renewables and transport infrastructure globally. In aggregate, we believe these portfolio changes position the portfolio well for a global economy that continues to recover from Covid but where risks have increased, particularly towards the end of the period. We are mindful of our objective to provide investors with an above average yield that can grow in real terms whilst at the same time delivering capital growth at or above the Consumer Price Index over the medium term. We believe the changes we have made in the portfolio in recent months not only allow for these three objectives but also that the increased diversification should reduce the overall volatility of the Fund.

The asset allocation as at the period end is shown below:

| Sector | Asset allocation as at 28 February 2022 (%) | Asset allocation as at 28 February 2021 (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Asia | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Business Consultancy | - | 2.1 |
| Defensive | 1.0 | - |
| Emerging Markets | 1.5 | - |
| Europe | - | 3.9 |
| Fixed Income | 10.0 | 7.2 |
| International | 8.1 | 3.0 |
| Japan | 1.7 | - |
| North America | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Private Equity | 5.3 | 6.1 |
| Property | 16.7 | 13.4 |
| Small-Cap | - | 4.9 |
| Biotechnology | 1.4 | - |
| Construction | 1.6 | 3.1 |
| Financials | 17.9 | 26.8 |
| Resources | 8.7 | 9.3 |
| Utilities | 6.1 | 1.7 |
| UK Consumer Facing | - | 0.2 |
| UK Equity | 10.0 | 9.2 |
| Cash and other | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

The full list of holdings at the balance sheet date is shown in the Portfolio Statement on pages 54 to 57.

## Outlook

Events in Ukraine now dominate the investment outlook. In the short-term sanctions and commodity price shocks have exacerbated underlying inflationary pressure and markets are having to consider the unpalatable scenario where higher levels of inflation no longer go hand in hand with higher levels of economic growth. Such stagflationary conditions (economic stagnation & inflation) would make progress difficult for most asset classes. It is impossible to know at the moment whether this turns out to be a relatively short-lived event or whether its impact will endure. A febrile atmosphere with the potential for wider escalation has already caused spikes in market volatility. Changes we have made to the portfolio in recent days either reflect our view that it is neither sensible to hope for the best when it comes to assessing recent geopolitical events nor it is wise to ignore the opportunities that indiscriminate selling has presented in certain areas. In some cases, share prices have retraced the majority of the recovery enjoyed post the vaccine news. Before the decision to invade Ukraine we had already taken steps to gradually de-risk the portfolio driven by a view that valuations for risk assets had skewed more in favour of risk rather than return. Economies are still on their recovery out of Covid, however, some of its longer-term costs remain. Debt to GDP in developed world economies are high, inflation could prove stickier than hoped for and the voices of populism and deglobalisation are likely only to increase as a result of reduced real wages and supply chain disruption. Equity market valuations remain very polarised and we believe a skew towards cheap, globally diversified companies still provides the bedrock of a portfolio that can deliver above average income that can grow in real terms. We are maintaining our exposure to commodities, which we believe will provide protection against inflation as well as a hedge against further geopolitical risk. Our property holdings all provide high and well covered dividend streams with scope for these to grow further as strong balance-sheets are deployed and rents enjoy a cyclical recovery. Whilst we have undoubtedly entered choppier waters, we believe the portfolio is well-diversified, its yield supported by improving corporate profits and rents and there is now better balance from defensive areas to face into the uncertainty we are currently presented with.

We recently announced an upcoming change to the objective and policy for the Fund, details of which can be found by clicking on this Wise updates the objective and moves sector of its multi-asset income fund – Wise Funds (wise-funds.co.uk). I would like to reassure you that these changes will not affect the way we continue to manage the Fund. Over the reporting period we aimed to yield more than the Cboe UK All companies Index, however, last year the Cboe confirmed they were going to stop calculating a yield for this index. In order to remain compliant with regulation and to ensure the Fund has appropriate targets, we were required to find an alternative target benchmark that also ensures we don’t change how we manage the Fund. Since launch MAI has always sought to pay a good level of income, as well as grow that income and the capital in line with inflation. The new objective aims to capture these same principles.

In addition, we have also decided to make a change in the sector classification in which the Fund sits. Since launch we have always been in the IA Flexible Investment Sector but after careful consideration, we feel the IA Mixed 40-85% Investment Sector better reflects the way the portfolio is managed. Over the past 5 years, the Flexible Sector has seen an increase in non-multi-asset funds, which are often more growth orientated and a decrease in multi-asset income funds. We would again stress that this move in sector classification will not change our management approach but will provide a better comparison of the Fund against a more representative group of peers. Whilst in theory this does add a constraint to the asset classes we are able to hold, in practice we have always managed the Fund comfortably within the sector limits. For comparison, over 1 year the IA Flexible sector has risen 3.7% compared to 4.0% for the IA Mixed 40-85% Investment Sector. Over 5 years, the IA Flexible sector has risen 29.1% compared to the IA Mixed 40-85% Investment sector, which has risen 27.4%.

### General update

Despite the strong capital return delivered over the period, the assets under management of the TB Wise Multi-Asset Income Fund fell from £86.7m at the start of the period and ended the period at £84.9m (based on actual quoted net asset values at year end date) as the Fund continued to suffer net outflows. We have been very encouraged, however, to see these outflows reverse in the first two months of the year and return once again into positive territory and remain grateful for your continued support.

Since the end of the third lockdown in March, our team has adopted a hybrid work structure, combining working from home with a day or two a week in the office, allowing us to meet our colleagues in person. This approach is one that is well suited to our needs and our work requirements, and could be one that we keep using indefinitely. Being a small company however, we have the luxury of flexibility and are prepared to tweak our working habits, were this to be necessary.

At the end of June, Tony Yarrow, whom many of you know, retired, almost 30 years after founding Wise Investment from which Wise Funds started to emerge in 2004. His succession planning has been a few years in the making and, as a business, we think we are well prepared to manage this new phase. It has been an honour for all of us to work with Tony and to learn from him. Although he stopped his direct involvement in the management of our funds, he remains a significant investor and has joined the employee-ownership trust that owns Wise Funds Limited as an independent trustee. We thus look forward to continue working with him in his new capacity.

Finally, all is left is for me to thank, personally and on behalf of the Wise Funds team, all our investors for their ongoing support. Please feel free to contact us if you would like a meeting or have any questions.

**Philip Matthews**
**Fund Manager**
**Wise Funds Limited**
**Chipping Norton, United Kingdom**
**30 June 2022**

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, PORTFOLIO STATEMENT
As at 28 February 2022

| Holding or nominal value of positions | | Bid market value £ | Percentage of total net assets % |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Asia (4.0%; 29.02.21 - 4.0%)** | | |
| 1,534,314 | Aberdeen Asian Income | 3,390,834 | 4.0 |
| | | **3,390,834** | **4.0** |
| | **Defensive (1.0%; 29.02.21 - 0.0%)** | | |
| 8,195 | Fulcrum Income Fund | 826,491 | 1.0 |
| | | **826,491** | **1.0** |
| | **Emerging Markets (1.5%; 29.02.21 - 0.0%)** | | |
| 1,000,000 | Blackrock Frontiers | 1,250,000 | 1.5 |
| | | **1,250,000** | **1.5** |
| | **Fixed Income (10.0%; 29.02.21 - 7.2%)** | | |
| 1,743,388 | GCP Infrastructure | 1,841,018 | 2.2 |
| 1,200,000 | Provident Financial 7% | 1,239,384 | 1.5 |
| 1,949,689 | Starwood European Real Estate | 1,817,110 | 2.1 |
| 3,192,036 | TwentyFour Income | 3,591,040 | 4.2 |
| | | **8,488,552** | **10.0** |
| | **International (8.1%; 29.02.21 - 3.0%)** | | |
| 231,400 | Murray International | 2,744,404 | 3.2 |
| 4,149,966 | Schroder Global Equity Income | 4,147,061 | 4.9 |
| | | **6,891,465** | **8.1** |
| | **Japan (1.7%; 29.02.21 - 0.0%)** | | |
| 982,808 | CC Japan Income & Growth | 1,454,556 | 1.7 |
| | | **1,454,556** | **1.7** |

| Holding or nominal value of positions | | Bid market value £ | Percentage of total net assets % |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **North America (4.0%; 28.02.21 - 4.0%)** | | |
| 3,025,486 | Middlefield Canadian | 3,433,927 | 4.0 |
| | | **3,433,927** | **4.0** |
| | **Private Equity (5.3%; 28.02.21 - 6.1%)** | | |
| 876,829 | BMO Private Equity Trust | 3,831,743 | 4.5 |
| 60,759 | Princess Private Equity | 666,061 | 0.8 |
| | | **4,497,804** | **5.3** |
| | **Property (16.7%; 28.02.21 - 13.4%)** | | |
| 5,229,998 | Ediston Property Investment | 3,995,718 | 4.7 |
| 728,476 | Emprirc Student Property | 641,059 | 0.8 |
| 1,067,222 | Impact Healthcare REIT | 1,161,138 | 1.4 |
| 537,108 | Newriver REIT | 476,415 | 0.5 |
| 1,212,500 | Palace Capital | 2,861,500 | 3.4 |
| 4,692,075 | Standard Life Property | 3,687,971 | 4.3 |
| 738,226 | Urban Logistics REIT | 1,343,571 | 1.6 |
| | | **14,167,372** | **16.7** |
| | **Specialist - Biotechnology (1.4%; 28.02.21 - 0.0%)** | | |
| 188,579 | International Biotechnology | 1,189,933 | 1.4 |
| | | **1,189,933** | **1.4** |

| Holding or nominal value of positions | | Bid market value £ | Percentage of total net assets % |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Specialist - Construction (1.6%; 28.02.21 - 3.1%)** | | |
| 461,619 | Boot (Henry) | 1,347,927 | 1.6 |
| | | **1,347,927** | **1.6** |
| | **Specialist - Financials (17.9%; 28.02.21 - 26.8%)** | | |
| 573,280 | Chesnara | 1,602,318 | 1.9 |
| 1,605,006 | Legal & General Group | 4,447,472 | 5.2 |
| 374,630 | Natwest Group | 860,150 | 1.0 |
| 290,881 | Numis Corporation | 750,473 | 0.9 |
| 426,986 | Paragon | 2,156,279 | 2.6 |
| 1,092,160 | Polar Capital Global Financials | 1,840,290 | 2.2 |
| 476,844 | Provident Financial | 1,382,848 | 1.6 |
| 510,766 | Randall & Quilter Investment | 766,149 | 0.9 |
| 256,688 | Standard Chartered | 1,368,147 | 1.6 |
| | | **15,174,126** | **17.9** |
| | **Specialist - Resources (8.7%; 28.02.21 - 9.3%)** | | |
| 1,018,678 | Blackrock World Mining Trust | 7,415,976 | 8.7 |
| | | **7,415,976** | **8.7** |
| | **Specialist - Utilities (6.1%; 28.02.21 - 1.7%)** | | |
| 1,325,592 | Ecofin Global Utilities and Infrastructure | 2,525,253 | 3.0 |
| 1,394,842 | JLEN Environmental Assets | 1,517,588 | 1.8 |
| 1,118,000 | Pantheon Infrastructure | 1,157,130 | 1.3 |
| 223,600 | Pantheon Infrastructure Warrant | 6,708 | 0.0 |
| | | **5,206,679** | **6.1** |

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, PORTFOLIO STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

As at 28 February 2022

| Holding or nominal value of positions | | Bid market value £ | Percentage of total net assets % |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **UK Equity (10.0%; 29.02.21 - 9.2%)** | | |
| 261,611 | Aberforth Smaller Companies | 3,468,962 | 4.1 |
| 1,742,242 | Man GLG Income | 2,047,135 | 2.4 |
| 80,683 | Schroder UK Mid Cap | 469,575 | 0.6 |
| 205,511 | Temple Bar Investment Trust | 2,474,352 | 2.9 |
| | | **8,460,024** | **10.0** |
| | **Portfolio of investments** | **83,195,666** | **98.0** |
| | **Net other assets** | **1,655,872** | **2.0** |
| | **Total net assets** | **84,851,538** | **100.0** |

| Asset Class | Asset class allocation as at 28 February 2022 (%) | Asset class allocation as at 29 February 2021 (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Investment Trusts | 70.9 | 61.1 |
| Equities | 17.3 | 34.9 |
| CIS | 8.3 | 1.5 |
| Bonds | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Cash and Other | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

*All holdings in investment trusts, equities and preference shares are listed on recognised stock exchanges.*

*'Business Consultancy' sector disinvested since the beginning of the period (28 February 2021: 2.1%)*

*'Small-Cap' sector disinvested since the beginning of the period (28 February 2021: 4.9%)*

*'UK Consumer Facing' sector disinvested since the beginning of the period (28 February 2021: 0.2%)*

*'Europe' sector disinvested since the beginning of the period (28 February 2021: 3.9%)*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, SUMMARY OF FUND PERFORMANCE

| B Income Shares | 1 Mar 2021 to 28 Feb 2022 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2020 to 28 Feb 2021 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2019 to 29 Feb 2020 (pence per share) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Change in net assets per share** | | | |
| Opening net asset value per share | 111.30 | 108.03 | 117.48 |
| Return before operating charges* | 19.00 | 7.90 | (2.30) |
| Operating charges | (1.10) | (0.86) | (1.04) |
| Return after operating charges* | 17.90 | 7.04 | (3.34) |
| Distributions | (5.63) | (3.77) | (6.11) |
| Closing net asset value per share | 123.57 | 111.30 | 108.03 |
| * after direct transaction costs of: | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.40 |
| **Performance** | | | |
| Return after charges | 16.08% | 6.52% | (2.84)% |
| **Other information** | | | |
| Closing net asset value | £23,742,743 | £23,411,433 | £29,285,376 |
| Closing number of shares | 19,214,092 | 21,033,999 | 27,108,238 |
| Operating charges (p.a.) | 0.96% | 0.92% | 0.88% |
| Direct transaction costs (p.a.) | 0.12% | 0.19% | 0.34% |
| **Prices** | | | |
| Highest published share price | 131.78 | 113.77 | 127.63 |
| Lowest published share price | 113.25 | 71.24 | 108.51 |

*Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Investors are reminded that the price of shares and the revenue derived from them is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, SUMMARY OF FUND PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

| B Accumulation Shares | 1 Mar 2021 to 28 Feb 2022 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2020 to 28 Feb 2021 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2019 to 29 Feb 2020 (pence per share) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Change in net assets per share** | | | |
| Opening net asset value per share | 248.14 | 231.29 | 238.69 |
| Return before operating charges* | 42.71 | 18.73 | (5.23) |
| Operating charges | (2.52) | (1.88) | (2.17) |
| Return after operating charges* | 40.19 | 16.85 | (7.40) |
| Distributions | (9.95) | (8.23) | (12.71) |
| Retained distributions on accumulation shares | 9.95 | 8.23 | 12.71 |
| Closing net asset value per share | 288.33 | 248.14 | 231.29 |
| * after direct transaction costs of: | 0.35 | 0.38 | 0.84 |
| **Performance** | | | |
| Return after charges | 16.20% | 7.29% | (3.10)% |
| **Other information** | | | |
| Closing net asset value | £21,270,467 | £21,632,462 | £30,528,134 |
| Closing number of shares | 7,377,225 | 8,717,925 | 13,199,198 |
| Operating charges (p.a.) | 0.96% | 0.92% | 0.88% |
| Direct transaction costs (p.a.) | 0.12% | 0.19% | 0.34% |
| **Prices** | | | |
| Highest published share price | 305.14 | 253.20 | 272.14 |
| Lowest published share price | 252.51 | 152.54 | 227.19 |

*Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Investors are reminded that the price of shares and the revenue derived from them is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, SUMMARY OF FUND PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

| A Income Shares | 1 Mar 2021 to 28 Feb 2022 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2020 to 28 Feb 2021 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2019 to 29 Feb 2020 (pence per share) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Change in net assets per share** | | | |
| Opening net asset value per share | 101.08 | 98.73 | 108.08 |
| Return before operating charges* | 17.37 | 7.16 | (2.09) |
| Operating charges | (1.73) | (1.35) | (1.66) |
| Return after operating charges* | 15.64 | 5.81 | (3.75) |
| Distributions | (5.23) | (3.46) | (5.60) |
| Closing net asset value per share | 111.49 | 101.08 | 98.73 |
| * after direct transaction costs of: | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.37 |
| **Performance** | | | |
| Return after charges | 15.47% | 5.88% | (3.47)% |
| **Other information** | | | |
| Closing net asset value | £79,142 | £338,185 | £456,935 |
| Closing number of shares | 70,985 | 334,580 | 462,797 |
| Operating charges (p.a.) | 1.61% | 1.57% | 1.53% |
| Direct transaction costs (p.a.) | 0.12% | 0.19% | 0.34% |
| **Prices** | | | |
| Highest published share price | 118.99 | 103.32 | 116.80 |
| Lowest published share price | 102.84 | 65.08 | 99.19 |

*Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Investors are reminded that the price of shares and the revenue derived from them is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, SUMMARY OF FUND PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

| A Accumulation Shares | 1 Mar 2021 to 28 Feb 2022 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2020 to 28 Feb 2021 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2019 to 29 Feb 2020 (pence per share) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Change in net assets per share** | | | |
| Opening net asset value per share | 224.78 | 210.88 | 219.05 |
| Return before operating charges* | 38.90 | 16.81 | (4.71) |
| Operating charges | (3.89) | (2.91) | (3.46) |
| Return after operating charges* | 35.01 | 13.90 | (8.17) |
| Distributions | (11.91) | (7.49) | (11.63) |
| Retained distributions on accumulation shares | 11.91 | 7.49 | 11.63 |
| Closing net asset value per share | 259.79 | 224.78 | 210.88 |
| * after direct transaction costs of: | 0.31 | 0.35 | 0.77 |
| **Performance** | | | |
| Return after charges | 15.58% | 6.59% | (3.73)% |
| **Other information** | | | |
| Closing net asset value | £90,593 | £436,420 | £695,773 |
| Closing number of shares | 34,871 | 194,155 | 329,940 |
| Operating charges (p.a.) | 1.61% | 1.57% | 1.53% |
| Direct transaction costs (p.a.) | 0.12% | 0.19% | 0.34% |
| **Prices** | | | |
| Highest published share price | 275.09 | 229.38 | 248.32 |
| Lowest published share price | 228.73 | 139.03 | 207.88 |

*Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Investors are reminded that the price of shares and the revenue derived from them is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, SUMMARY OF FUND PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

| W Income Shares | 1 Mar 2021 to 28 Feb 2022 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2020 to 28 Feb 2021 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2019 to 29 Feb 2020 (pence per share) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Change in net assets per share** | | | |
| Opening net asset value per share | 112.62 | 109.02 | 118.25 |
| Return before operating charges* | 19.18 | 8.02 | (2.34) |
| Operating charges | (0.81) | (0.63) | (0.75) |
| Return after operating charges* | 18.37 | 7.39 | (3.09) |
| Distributions | (5.70) | (3.79) | (6.14) |
| Closing net asset value per share | 125.29 | 112.62 | 109.02 |
| * after direct transaction costs of: | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.41 |
| **Performance** | | | |
| Return after charges | 16.31% | 6.78% | (2.61)% |
| **Other information** | | | |
| Closing net asset value | £29,017,789 | £29,765,360 | £33,310,197 |
| Closing number of shares | 23,160,038 | 26,428,783 | 30,555,039 |
| Operating charges (p.a.) | 0.71% | 0.67% | 0.63% |
| Direct transaction costs (p.a.) | 0.12% | 0.19% | 0.34% |
| **Prices** | | | |
| Highest published share price | 133.58 | 115.08 | 128.76 |
| Lowest published share price | 114.59 | 71.90 | 109.50 |

*Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Investors are reminded that the price of shares and the revenue derived from them is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, SUMMARY OF FUND PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

| W Accumulation Shares | 1 Mar 2021 to 28 Feb 2022 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2020 to 28 Feb 2021 (pence per share) | 1 Mar 2019 to 29 Feb 2020 (pence per share) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Change in net assets per share** | | | |
| Opening net asset value per share | 250.71 | 233.13 | 240.06 |
| Return before operating charges* | 43.05 | 18.97 | (5.36) |
| Operating charges | (1.84) | (1.39) | (1.57) |
| Return after operating charges* | 41.21 | 17.58 | (6.93) |
| Distributions | (12.95) | (8.31) | (12.37) |
| Retained distributions on accumulation shares | 12.95 | 8.31 | 12.37 |
| Closing net asset value per share | 291.92 | 250.71 | 233.13 |
| * after direct transaction costs of: | 0.35 | 0.39 | 0.85 |
| **Performance** | | | |
| Return after charges | 16.44% | 7.54% | (2.89)% |
| **Other information** | | | |
| Closing net asset value | £10,650,804 | £9,126,575 | £9,773,406 |
| Closing number of shares | 3,648,580 | 3,640,291 | 4,192,182 |
| Operating charges (p.a.) | 0.71% | 0.67% | 0.63% |
| Direct transaction costs (p.a.) | 0.12% | 0.19% | 0.34% |
| **Prices** | | | |
| Highest published share price | 308.87 | 255.83 | 274.30 |
| Lowest published share price | 255.13 | 153.78 | 228.76 |

*Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Investors are reminded that the price of shares and the revenue derived from them is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, STATEMENT OF TOTAL RETURN
For the year ended 28 February 2022

| | Note | £ | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income | | | | |
| Net capital gains | 2 | | 9,687,875 | 945,511 |
| Revenue | 3 | 4,226,783 | | 3,526,546 |
| Expenses | 4 | (682,098) | | (679,523) |
| Interest payable and similar charges | 6 | (7) | | (71) |
| Net revenue before taxation | | 3,544,678 | | 2,846,952 |
| Taxation | 5 | - | | - |
| Net revenue after taxation | | | 3,544,678 | 2,846,952 |
| **Total return before distributions** | | | **13,232,553** | **3,792,463** |
| Distributions | 6 | | (4,025,298) | (3,400,012) |
| **Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities** | | | **9,207,255** | **392,451** |

*Note: All of the Company's and sub-fund's results are derived from continuing operations.*

## STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS
For the year ended 28 February 2022

| | Note | £ | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Opening net assets attributable to shareholders** | | | **84,710,435** | **104,049,819** |
| *Movements due to sales and repurchases of shares:* | | | | |
| Amounts receivable on issue of shares | | 11,488,530 | | 14,140,993 |
| Amounts payable on cancellation of shares | | (22,053,871) | | (35,188,045) |
| | | | (10,565,341) | (21,047,052) |
| Dilution levy | | | - | 51,173 |
| Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities | | | 9,207,255 | 392,451 |
| Retained distributions on accumulation shares | 6 | | 1,499,189 | 1,264,044 |
| **Closing net assets attributable to shareholders** | | | **84,851,538** | **84,710,435** |

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, BALANCE SHEET
As at 28 February 2022

| | Note | 28.02.22<br>£ | 28.02.21<br>£ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets:** | | | |
| **Fixed assets:** | | | |
| Investments | | 83,195,666 | 83,819,063 |
| **Current assets:** | | | |
| Debtors | 7 | 677,394 | 716,997 |
| Cash and bank balances | 8 | 2,039,946 | 1,760,364 |
| **Total assets** | | **85,913,006** | **86,296,424** |
| | | | |
| **Liabilities:** | | | |
| **Creditors:** | | | |
| Distribution payable on income shares | 6 | 417,840 | 92,981 |
| Other creditors | 9 | 643,628 | 1,493,008 |
| **Total liabilities** | | **1,061,468** | **1,585,989** |
| | | | |
| **Net assets attributable to shareholders** | | **84,851,538** | **84,710,435** |

## 1. Accounting policies

### (a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of investments, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Association in May 2014 and amended in June 2017.

The Directors are of the opinion that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements as the assets of the Company and its sub-funds consist predominantly of readily realisable securities and accordingly the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next twelve months from the approval of the financial statements.

### (b) Functional currency

The functional currency used in the financial statements is Pound Sterling because it is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

### (c) Recognition of revenue

Dividends and distributions on holdings, net of any irrecoverable tax credits, are recognised when the underlying transferable security or collective investment scheme is quoted ex-dividend or ex-distribution. Bank interest and management fee rebates are accounted for on an accrual basis.

All revenue is recognised on the condition that the flow of economic benefits is probable and the amount can be measured reliably.

### (d) Treatment of stock dividends

Stock dividends are credited to the capital account when the stock is quoted ex-dividend. The cash equivalent is then transferred to the revenue account and forms part of the distributable revenue.

The allocation of special dividends is considered on a case-by-case basis in determining whether the dividend is to be treated as revenue or capital.

### (e) Equalisation on distributions

Equalisation on revenue distributions received from underlying holdings in collective investment schemes is treated as a return of capital.

### (f) Treatment of expenses

All expenses, net of any associated tax effect, are allocated to the capital account with the exception of bank interest which is charged to the revenue account on an accrual basis.

### (g) Allocation of revenue and expense to multiple share classes

Any assets or liabilities not attributable to a particular share class will be allocated by the ACD in a manner which is considered fair to shareholders in general, usually pro-rata based on the net asset values of the relevant share classes.

## 1. Accounting policies (continued)

### (h) Taxation/deferred taxation

Corporation tax is provided for on taxable revenue, less deductible expenses, at a rate of 20%. This is the rate that has been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided for in respect of all items that have been included in these financial statements, or those of a previous period, that will be included in future periods for taxation purposes, other than those timing differences regarded as permanent. Any liability to deferred tax is provided for at the rate of tax expected to apply to the reversal of timing difference.

Income tax on interest distributions is classed as 'income tax recoverable' and is recovered on a yearly basis on submission of the Fund's annual tax return.

### (i) Distribution policy

Net revenue produced by the Fund's investments is accrued quarterly. At the end of each period, the revenue, plus an adjustment for expenses allocated to capital, is distributed/accumulated at the discretion of the Investment Manager, as per the prospectus.

### (j) Exchange rates

Assets and liabilities in overseas currencies at the year-end are translated into Sterling at the latest available rates of exchange on the balance sheet date. Transactions in overseas currencies occurring during the year are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date of the transaction.

### (k) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Fund's balance sheet when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for the Fund's investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially recognised at fair value (excluding transaction costs).

The investments are measured at bid prices, and quoted price for single priced funds, on the balance sheet date, with any gains or losses arising on measurement recognised in the statement of total return. If bid prices are not available, the latest available prices are used. If separate offer and bid prices are quoted for shares or units, then the bid price is used. If no price or recent available price exists, the investments are valued at a price which, in the opinion of the ACD, reflects the fair value of the asset. This may involve the use of an appropriate valuation technique/methodology.

### (l) Significant judgements

There have been no significant judgements or sources of estimated uncertainty in the period.

## 2. Net capital gains

| | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Non-derivative securities | 9,770,995 | 822,652 |
| Currency (losses)/gains | (80,025) | 127,062 |
| Transaction charges | (3,095) | (4,203) |
| **Net capital gains** | **9,687,875** | **945,511** |

## 3. Revenue

| | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|
| UK franked distributions | 234,552 | 11,854 |
| UK unfranked distributions | 200,454 | - |
| UK franked dividends | 2,794,995 | 2,647,464 |
| UK unfranked dividends | 638,426 | 485,734 |
| Overseas dividends | 188,825 | 238,225 |
| UK bond interest | 168,937 | 143,561 |
| Unfranked income currency losses | (542) | (309) |
| Franked income currency gains | 1,024 | - |
| Bank interest | 112 | 17 |
| **Total revenue** | **4,226,783** | **3,526,546** |

## 4. Expenses

| | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|
| **Payable to the ACD, associates of the ACD and agents of either:** | | |
| Annual management charge | 560,595 | 545,701 |
| Registration fees | 25,276 | 29,181 |
| Administration fees | 47,599 | 49,170 |
| | 633,470 | 624,052 |
| **Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary and agents of either:** | | |
| Depositary's fees | 35,749 | 34,820 |
| Safe custody fees | 2,144 | 2,027 |
| | 37,893 | 36,847 |
| **Other expenses:** | | |
| Audit fee | 8,040 | 7,662 |
| Tax fee | 2,352 | 4,128 |
| FCA fee | 115 | 159 |
| Other expenses | 228 | 6,675 |
| | 10,735 | 18,624 |
| **Total expenses** | **682,098** | **679,523** |

| | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|
| **Fees payable to the company auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements:** | | |
| Total audit fee | **8,040** | **7,662** |
| Total non audit fees - Tax compliance services | **2,352** | **4,128** |

## 5. Taxation

### (a) Analysis of the charge in the year

| | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|
| **Analysis of charge in the year** | | |
| Overseas tax | - | - |
| Adjustments in respect of prior periods | - | - |
| **Total current tax for the year (see note 5(b))** | - | - |
| | | |
| Deferred tax (see note 5(c)) | - | - |
| **Total taxation for the year** | - | - |

### (b) Factors affecting the current taxation charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised Open-Ended Investment Company (20%). The differences are explained below:

| | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Net revenue before taxation | 3,544,678 | 2,846,952 |
| | | |
| Corporation tax at 20% | 708,936 | 569,390 |
| | | |
| **Effects of:** | | |
| Revenue not subject to taxation | (643,879) | (579,509) |
| Prior period excess expenses utilised | (65,057) | - |
| Excess expenses for which no relief taken | - | 10,119 |
| **Current tax charge for the year (see note 5(a))** | - | - |

### (c) Provision for deferred tax

At the 28 February 2022 the Fund had surplus management expenses of £2,928,636 (28 February 2021: £3,253,919). The deferred tax asset in respect of this would be £585,727 (28 February 2021: £650,784). It is unlikely that 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 year. Changes in tax laws and rates may affect recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities and our effective tax rate in the future.

## 6. Distributions

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

| | 28.02.22<br>£ | 28.02.21<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| Interim - Income (Mar) | 211,143 | 200,407 |
| Interim - Income (Apr) | 471,891 | 451,519 |
| Interim - Income (May) | 203,381 | 70,180 |
| Interim - Income (Jun) | 45,674 | 21,137 |
| Interim - Income (Jul) | 270,917 | 275,656 |
| Interim - Income (Aug) | 330,037 | 240,548 |
| Interim - Income (Sept) | 113,560 | 42,731 |
| Interim - Income (Oct) | 170,812 | 199,778 |
| Interim - Income (Nov) | 146,983 | 140,355 |
| Interim - Income (Dec) | 110,373 | 120,405 |
| Interim - Income (Jan) | 265,384 | 246,713 |
| Final - Income (Feb) | 152,456 | 92,981 |
| | 2,492,611 | 2,102,410 |
| Interim - Accumulation (Mar) | 125,636 | 126,984 |
| Interim - Accumulation (Apr) | 288,110 | 283,634 |
| Interim - Accumulation (May) | 123,815 | 43,948 |
| Interim - Accumulation (Jun) | 27,926 | 13,064 |
| Interim - Accumulation (Jul) | 161,620 | 167,270 |
| Interim - Accumulation (Aug) | 198,303 | 143,994 |
| Interim - Accumulation (Sept) | 68,673 | 23,534 |
| Interim - Accumulation (Oct) | 102,420 | 109,157 |
| Interim - Accumulation (Nov) | 87,774 | 84,604 |
| Interim - Accumulation (Dec) | 65,461 | 70,408 |
| Interim - Accumulation (Jan) | 157,347 | 143,477 |
| Final - Accumulation (Feb) | 92,104 | 53,970 |
| | 1,499,189 | 1,264,044 |
| Add: Revenue deducted on cancellation of shares | 61,540 | 51,901 |
| Deduct: Revenue received on issue of shares | (28,042) | (18,343) |
| **Net distribution for the year** | **4,025,298** | **3,400,012** |
| Interest | 7 | 71 |
| **Total finance costs** | **4,025,305** | **3,400,083** |
| **Reconciliation to net distribution for the year** | | |
| Net revenue after taxation for the year | 3,544,678 | 2,846,952 |
| Expenses allocated to capital, net of tax relief | 480,620 | 553,737 |
| Realised income currency losses | - | (677) |
| **Net distribution for the year** | **4,025,298** | **3,400,012** |

The Distribution payable on income shares at the year-end is the Interim – Income (Jan) dividend (£265,384) and the Final – Income (Feb) dividend (£152,456). This totals the distribution payable on income shares shown on the balance sheet (£417,840).

Details of the distributions per share are set out on pages 80 to 91.

## 7. Debtors

| | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Amounts receivable for issue of shares | 319,788 | 61,972 |
| Sales awaiting settlement | - | 515,637 |
| Accrued revenue | 350,117 | 119,555 |
| Prepayments | 10 | 8 |
| Income tax recoverable | 7,479 | 19,825 |
| **Total debtors** | **677,394** | **716,997** |

## 8. Cash and bank balances

| | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and bank balances | 2,039,946 | 1,760,364 |
| **Total cash and bank balances** | **2,039,946** | **1,760,364** |

## 9. Other creditors

| | 28.02.22 £ | 28.02.21 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Amounts payable for cancellation of shares | 578,370 | 1,427,082 |
| Accrued annual management charge | 42,656 | 42,357 |
| Accrued registration fees | 2,061 | 2,314 |
| Accrued administration fees | 3,804 | 3,639 |
| Accrued depositary fees | 2,733 | 2,692 |
| Accrued custody fees | 1,260 | 782 |
| Accrued audit fees | 8,040 | 7,662 |
| Accrued tax fees | 4,704 | 6,480 |
| **Total creditors** | **643,628** | **1,493,008** |

## 10. Related party transactions

The ACD is regarded as a related party of the Fund. The ACD acts as either agent or principal for the Depositary in respect of all transactions in the Fund's shares. The aggregate monies received through issue and paid on cancellation are disclosed in the statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders. As at the balance sheet date, there were no shares held by the ACD, the Depositary or associates of either the ACD or the Depositary.

As at the balance sheet date there was one nominee shareholder (Pershing Nominees Limited) that held approximately 47% of the Fund's total net asset value.

Details of transactions occurring during the accounting period with the ACD and the Depositary, and any balances due at the year end, are fully disclosed in notes 4 and 9 of the financial statements.

## 11. Share classes

As at the balance sheet date the Fund had six share classes. The following table shows a breakdown of the change in shares in issue of each share class in the year:

| | **B Income** |
|---|---|
| Opening shares at the start of the year | 21,033,999.359 |
| Total creation of shares in the year | 3,265,117.905 |
| Total cancellation of shares in the year | (5,085,025.198) |
| **Closing shares at the end of the year** | **19,214,092.066** |

| | **A Income** |
|---|---|
| Opening shares at the start of the year | 334,580.375 |
| Total creation of shares in the year | 3,217.013 |
| Total cancellation of shares in the year | (266,812.823) |
| **Closing shares at the end of the year** | **70,984.565** |

| | **W Income** |
|---|---|
| Opening shares at the start of the year | 26,428,783.222 |
| Total creation of shares in the year | 2,106,864.371 |
| Total cancellation of shares in the year | (5,375,609.860) |
| **Closing shares at the end of the year** | **23,160,037.733** |

| | **B Accumulation** |
|---|---|
| Opening shares at the start of the year | 8,717,925.055 |
| Total creation of shares in the year | 1,271,858.099 |
| Total cancellation of shares in the year | (2,612,557.960) |
| **Closing shares at the end of the year** | **7,377,225.194** |

## 11. Share classes (continued)

| | A Accumulation |
|---|---|
| Opening shares at the start of the year | 194,155.023 |
| Total creation of shares in the year | 490.856 |
| Total cancellation of shares in the year | (159,774.743) |
| **Closing shares at the end of the year** | **34,871.136** |

| | W Accumulation |
|---|---|
| Opening shares at the start of the year | 3,640,290.798 |
| Total creation of shares in the year | 453,351.468 |
| Total cancellation of shares in the year | (445,062.589) |
| **Closing shares at the end of the year** | **3,648,579.677** |

As at the balance sheet date the annual management charge of each share class was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Income – A Accumulation shares | 1.40% p.a. |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Income – B Accumulation shares | 0.75% p.a. |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Income – W Accumulation shares | 0.50% p.a. |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Income – A Income shares | 1.40% p.a. |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Income – B Income shares | 0.75% p.a. |
| TB Wise Multi-Asset Income – W Income shares | 0.50% p.a. |

The net asset value of each share class, the net asset value per share, and the number of shares in each share class are given in the Summary of Fund Performance tables on pages 58 to 63. The distributions per share class are given in the distribution tables on pages 80 to 91. Income, and the associated tax, which is not attributable to a particular share class is allocated by the ACD in a manner which is considered fair to shareholders in general, usually pro-rata based on the net asset values of the share classes. All classes have the same rights on winding up.

## 12. Risk management policies

In pursuing the investment objectives financial instruments are held which may expose the Fund to various types of risk. The main risks inherent in the investment portfolio, and the ACD's policies for managing these risks, which were applied consistently throughout the year, are set out below:

### (a) Currency exposures

The Fund's financial assets are mainly invested in investment trusts, equities and other collective investment schemes whose prices are generally quoted in Sterling. The Fund may also invest in securities whose prices are quoted in other currencies. This gives rise to a direct currency exposure, details of which are shown in the following table:

## 12. Risk management policies (continued)

### (a) Currency exposures (continued)

| | Net foreign currency assets at 28 February 2022 | | | Net foreign currency assets at 28 February 2021 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Monetary exposures £'000 | Non-monetary exposures £'000 | Total £'000 | Monetary exposures £'000 | Non-monetary exposures £'000 | Total £'000 |
| Euro | - | 666 | 666 | - | 4,351 | 4,351 |

There are no specific policies employed to manage the currency exposure but the exposure will tend to be a relatively small percentage of the total net asset value of the Fund (28 February 2022: 0.8%; 29 February 2021: 5.1%)

In addition, the Fund's investments have an indirect exposure to exchange rate movements on the underlying investments of the investment trusts and collective investment schemes that are held in foreign currencies. Movements in exchange rates will impact on the prices of such underlying investments and as a result may affect the value of the Fund.

If GBP to foreign currency exchange rates had strengthened by 10% as at the balance sheet date, the net asset value of the Fund would have decreased by £60,551 (28 February 2021: £395,575). If GBP to foreign currency exchange rates had weakened by 10% as at the balance sheet date, the net asset value of the Fund would have increased by £74,007 (28 February 2021: £483,481). These calculations assume all other variables remain constant.

### (b) Cash flow risk and interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities

The Fund's revenue is mainly received from holdings in investment trusts, equities and other collective investment schemes. The revenue cash flow from these and from their underlying investments may fluctuate depending upon decisions made by the companies in which they invest. The Fund does not have any long-term financial liabilities.

The Fund is affected by the impact of movements in interest rates on its own cash balances and on certain underlying investments held by the investment trusts and collective investment schemes in which it invests. The direct exposure to interest rate risk as at the balance sheet date is shown in the following table:

## 12. Risk management policies (continued)

### (b) Cash flow risk and interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

| | Floating rate financial assets £'000 | Fixed rate financial assets £'000 | Financial assets not carrying interest £'000 | Floating rate financial liabilities £'000 | Financial liabilities not carrying interest £'000 | Total £'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **28.02.22** | | | | | | |
| Euro | - | - | 666 | - | - | 666 |
| Sterling | 1,775 | - | 83,207 | - | (796) | 84,186 |
| **28.02.21** | | | | | | |
| Euro | - | - | 4,351 | - | - | 4,351 |
| Sterling | 1,760 | - | 80,185 | - | (1,586) | 80,359 |

Short-term debtors and creditors are included as non-interest bearing financial assets and liabilities in the above table.

The floating rate financial assets and liabilities comprise: Sterling denominated bank account balances that bear interest at the Bank of England base rate less 75 basis points (to a minimum of NIL) and overdrafts that bear interest at the Bank of England base rate plus 100 basis points. Non-interest bearing financial assets and liabilities mainly comprise investments that do not have a maturity date.

Cash flow risk and interest rate risk is managed by only holding cash at reputable financial institutions. Changes in interest rates would have no material impact to the valuation of floating rate financial assets or liabilities as at the balance sheet date. Consequently, no sensitivity analysis has been presented.

### (c) Liquidity risk

All of the Fund’s underlying financial assets are considered to be readily realisable. Where investments cannot be realised in time to meet any potential liability, the Fund may borrow up to 10% of its net asset value to ensure settlement. All of the Fund’s financial liabilities are payable on demand or in less than one year.

### (d) Credit risk

Credit risk 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 and issuer risk. Cash is held with reputable credit institutions and credit risk is assessed on a regular basis. Certain transactions in securities that the Fund enters into expose it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the investment for a purchase, or cash for a sale after the Fund has fulfilled its obligations. The Fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as an acceptable counterparty and these are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

## 12. Risk management policies (continued)

### (e) Market price risk

The value of shares/units in the underlying investments is not fixed and may go down as well as up. This may be the result of a specific factor affecting the value of an individual share/unit held within an underlying investment or be caused by general market factors (such as government policy or the health of the underlying economy) which can affect the entire portfolio. The Investment Manager seeks to minimise these risks by holding diversified portfolios of collective investment schemes and transferable securities in line with the investment objectives. In addition, the management of the Fund complies with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, which includes rules prohibiting a holding greater than 20% of the assets of the Fund in any one underlying investment. If the value of shares/units in the underlying investments were to increase or decrease by 10% the change in the net asset value of the Fund would be £8,319,567 (28 February 2021: £8,381,906). This calculation assumes all other variables remain constant.

### (f) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

| | INVESTMENT ASSETS | |
|---|---|---|
| | 28 Feb 2022 | 28 Feb 2021 |
| **Valuation technique** | £ | £ |
| Level 1: Quoted Prices | 76,174,979 | 82,537,052 |
| Level 2: Observable Market Data | 7,020,687 | 1,282,011 |
| Level 3: Unobservable Data | - | - |
| | **83,195,666** | **83,819,063** |

As at the year-end there were no investment liabilities (29 February 2021: £nil). There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

### (g) Commitments on derivatives

No derivatives were held at the balance sheet date (29 February 2021: £nil).

## 13. Transaction costs

### (a) Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties incurred when purchasing and selling the underlying securities. In addition to the direct transaction costs below, indirect costs are incurred through the bid-offer spread. It is not possible for the ACD to quantify these indirect costs. A breakdown of the purchases and sales, and the related direct transaction costs incurred by the Fund in the year are shown in the table below:

| | 28.02.22<br>£ | | 28.02.21<br>£ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Analysis of total purchase costs** | | | | |
| **PURCHASES** | | | | |
| Bonds | - | | 1,155,000 | |
| Collective Investment Schemes | 8,118,307 | | 2,180,000 | |
| Equities | 1,131,962 | | 7,586,979 | |
| Investment Trusts | 20,654,993 | | 19,976,009 | |
| Net purchases before direct transaction costs | 29,905,262 | | 30,897,988 | |
| **DIRECT TRANSACTION COSTS** | | **% of total purchases** | | **% of total purchases** |
| Equities | 6,572 | 0.02% | 39,300 | 0.13% |
| Investment Trusts | 72,649 | 0.24% | 78,364 | 0.25% |
| Total direct transaction costs | 79,221 | 0.26% | 117,664 | 0.38% |
| **Gross purchases total** | **29,984,483** | | **31,015,652** | |
| **Analysis of total sale costs** | | | | |
| **SALES** | | | | |
| Bonds | - | | 193,000 | |
| Collective Investment Schemes | 2,472,619 | | 1,180,000 | |
| Equities | 17,726,353 | | 37,119,115 | |
| Investment Trusts | 20,187,340 | | 12,316,457 | |
| Preference Shares | - | | - | |
| Gross sales before direct transaction costs | 40,386,312 | | 50,808,572 | |
| **DIRECT TRANSACTION COSTS** | | **% of total sales** | | **% of total sales** |
| Equities | (13,638) | 0.03% | (28,804) | 0.06% |
| Investment Trusts | (15,614) | 0.04% | (11,122) | 0.02% |
| Total direct transaction costs | (29,252) | 0.07% | (39,926) | 0.08% |
| **Net sales total** | **40,357,060** | | **50,768,646** | |

| | 28.02.22<br>£ | % of ave NAV | 28.02.21<br>£ | % of ave NAV |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Analysis of total direct transaction costs** | | | | |
| Equities | 20,210 | 0.02% | 68,104 | 0.08% |
| Investment Trusts | 88,263 | 0.10% | 89,486 | 0.10% |
| Total direct transaction costs | **108,473** | **0.12%** | **157,590** | **0.18%** |

## 13. Transaction costs (continued)

### (b) Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.75% (28 February 2021: 0.79%). This is calculated as the difference between the offer and bid value of the portfolio as a percentage of the offer value.

## 14. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

The Fund had no capital commitments or contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date (28 February 2021: £nil).

## 15. Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the year-end, the net asset value per share of each share class has changed as follows:

B Income Shares – Decreased from 123.57 pence per share to 121.22 pence per share (27 June 2022).

B Accumulation Shares – Decreased from 288.33 pence per share to 286.81 pence per share (27 June 2022).

A Income Shares – Decreased from 111.49 pence per share to 109.18 pence per share (27 June 2022).

A Accumulation Shares – Decreased from 259.79 pence per share to 257.98 pence per share (27 June 2022).

W Income Shares – Decreased from 125.29 pence per share to 122.99 pence per share (27 June 2022).

W Accumulation Shares – Decreased from 291.92 pence per share to 290.56 pence per share (27 June 2022).

There are no post balance sheet events which require adjustments at the year-end.

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, DISTRIBUTION TABLE
For the year ended 28 February 2022

**Interim Distribution (31 March 2021)**
Group 1 - Shares purchased on or prior to 28 February 2021
Group 2 - Shares purchased after 28 February 2021

| Shares | Revenue (pence) | Equalisation[1] (pence) | Paid /Accumulated 31.05.21 (pence) | Paid /Accumulated 31.05.20 (pence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.4512 | - | **0.4512** | **0.3380** |
| Group 2 | 0.1545 | 0.2967 | **0.4512** | **0.3380** |
| **A Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.4215 | - | **0.4215** | **0.3181** |
| Group 2 | 0.3904 | 0.0311 | **0.4215** | **0.3181** |
| **W Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.4543 | - | **0.4543** | **0.3411** |
| Group 2 | 0.0715 | 0.3828 | **0.4543** | **0.3411** |
| **B Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.0061 | - | **1.0061** | **0.7240** |
| Group 2 | 0.0643 | 0.9418 | **1.0061** | **0.7240** |
| **A Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.9364 | - | **0.9364** | **0.6802** |
| Group 2 | 0.5001 | 0.4363 | **0.9364** | **0.6802** |
| **W Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.0116 | - | **1.0116** | **0.7298** |
| Group 2 | 0.2989 | 0.7127 | **1.0116** | **0.7298** |

*[1] Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all 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 but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, DISTRIBUTION TABLE (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 28 February 2022

**Interim Distribution (30 April 2021)**

Group 1 - Shares purchased on or prior to 31 March 2021

Group 2 - Shares purchased after 31 March 2021

| Shares | Revenue (pence) | Equalisation[1] (pence) | Paid /Accumulated 30.06.21 (pence) | Paid /Accumulated 30.06.20 (pence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.0455 | - | **1.0455** | **0.7532** |
| Group 2 | 0.4669 | 0.5786 | **1.0455** | **0.7532** |
| **A Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.9596 | - | **0.9596** | **0.6963** |
| Group 2 | 0.8411 | 0.1185 | **0.9596** | **0.6963** |
| **W Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.0601 | - | **1.0601** | **0.7469** |
| Group 2 | 0.5649 | 0.4952 | **1.0601** | **0.7469** |
| **B Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 2.3396 | - | **2.3396** | **1.6209** |
| Group 2 | 0.5060 | 1.8336 | **2.3396** | **1.6209** |
| **A Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 2.1440 | - | **2.1440** | **1.4488** |
| Group 2 | 1.1413 | 1.0027 | **2.1440** | **1.4488** |
| **W Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 2.3672 | - | **2.3672** | **1.6446** |
| Group 2 | 1.6296 | 0.7376 | **2.3672** | **1.6446** |

*[1] Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all 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 but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, DISTRIBUTION TABLE (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 28 February 2022

**Interim Distribution (31 May 2021)**
Group 1 - Shares purchased on or prior to 30 April 2021
Group 2 - Shares purchased after 30 April 2021

| Shares | Net revenue (pence) | Equalisation[1] (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 31.07.21 (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 31.07.20 (pence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.4529 | - | **0.4529** | **0.1177** |
| Group 2 | 0.1634 | 0.2895 | **0.4529** | **0.1177** |
| **A Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.4272 | - | **0.4272** | **0.1074** |
| Group 2 | 0.1550 | 0.2722 | **0.4272** | **0.1074** |
| **W Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.4571 | - | **0.4571** | **0.1189** |
| Group 2 | 0.2638 | 0.1933 | **0.4571** | **0.1189** |
| **B Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.0202 | - | **1.0202** | **0.2554** |
| Group 2 | 0.7589 | 0.2613 | **1.0202** | **0.2554** |
| **A Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.9591 | - | **0.9591** | **0.2325** |
| Group 2 | 0.6844 | 0.2747 | **0.9591** | **0.2325** |
| **W Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.0266 | - | **1.0266** | **0.2576** |
| Group 2 | 0.1919 | 0.8347 | **1.0266** | **0.2576** |

*[1] Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all 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 but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, DISTRIBUTION TABLE (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 28 February 2022

**Interim Distribution (30 June 2021)**

Group 1 - Shares purchased on or prior to 31 May 2021
Group 2 - Shares purchased after 31 May 2021

| Shares | Revenue (pence) | Equalisation[1] (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 31.08.21 (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 31.08.20 (pence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.1049 | - | **0.1049** | **0.0360** |
| Group 2 | 0.0143 | 0.0906 | **0.1049** | **0.0360** |
| **A Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.0536 | - | **0.0536** | **0.0331** |
| Group 2 | (0.0001) | 0.0537 | **0.0536** | **0.0331** |
| **W Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.1002 | - | **0.1002** | **0.0363** |
| Group 2 | 0.0399 | 0.0603 | **0.1002** | **0.0363** |
| **B Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.2378 | - | **0.2378** | **0.0782** |
| Group 2 | 0.0309 | 0.2069 | **0.2378** | **0.0782** |
| **A Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.1821 | - | **0.1821** | **0.0717** |
| Group 2 | 0.0978 | 0.0843 | **0.1821** | **0.0717** |
| **W Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.2265 | - | **0.2265** | **0.0791** |
| Group 2 | 0.0077 | 0.2188 | **0.2265** | **0.0791** |

*[1] Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all 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 but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, DISTRIBUTION TABLE (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 28 February 2022

**Interim Distribution (31 July 2021)**
Group 1 - Shares purchased on or prior to 30 June 2021
Group 2 - Shares purchased after 30 June 2021

| Shares | Revenue (pence) | Equalisation[1] (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 30.09.21 (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 30.09.20 (pence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.6028 | - | **0.6028** | **0.4770** |
| Group 2 | 0.1804 | 0.4224 | **0.6028** | **0.4770** |
| **A Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.6077 | - | **0.6077** | **0.4346** |
| Group 2 | 0.1714 | 0.4363 | **0.6077** | **0.4346** |
| **W Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.6181 | - | **0.6181** | **0.4815** |
| Group 2 | 0.3246 | 0.2935 | **0.6181** | **0.4815** |
| **B Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.3668 | - | **1.3668** | **1.0364** |
| Group 2 | 0.4806 | 0.8862 | **1.3668** | **1.0364** |
| **A Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.3070 | - | **1.3070** | **0.9431** |
| Group 2 | 0.7103 | 0.5967 | **1.3070** | **0.9431** |
| **W Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.3994 | - | **1.3994** | **1.0455** |
| Group 2 | 0.0670 | 1.3324 | **1.3994** | **1.0455** |

*[1] Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all 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 but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, DISTRIBUTION TABLE (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 28 February 2022

**Interim Distribution (31 August 2021)**
Group 1 - Shares purchased on or prior to 31 July 2021
Group 2 - Shares purchased after 31 July 2021

| Shares | Revenue (pence) | Equalisation[1] (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 31.10.21 (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 31.10.20 (pence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.7438 | - | **0.7438** | **0.4205** |
| Group 2 | 0.3372 | 0.4066 | **0.7438** | **0.4205** |
| **A Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.6916 | - | **0.6916** | **0.3829** |
| Group 2 | 0.6882 | 0.0034 | **0.6916** | **0.3829** |
| **W Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.7535 | - | **0.7535** | **0.4246** |
| Group 2 | 0.4501 | 0.3034 | **0.7535** | **0.4246** |
| **B Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.6947 | - | **1.6947** | **0.9188** |
| Group 2 | 0.6873 | 1.0074 | **1.6947** | **0.9188** |
| **A Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.5725 | - | **1.5725** | **0.8344** |
| Group 2 | 1.4256 | 0.1469 | **1.5725** | **0.8344** |
| **W Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.7148 | - | **1.7148** | **0.9264** |
| Group 2 | 0.6170 | 1.0978 | **1.7148** | **0.9264** |

*[1] Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all 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 but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, DISTRIBUTION TABLE (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 28 February 2022

**Interim Distribution (30 September 2021)**
Group 1 - Shares purchased on or prior to 31 August 2021
Group 2 - Shares purchased after 31 August 2021

| Shares | Revenue (pence) | Equalisation[1] (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 30.11.21 (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 30.11.20 (pence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.2593 | - | **0.2593** | **0.0747** |
| Group 2 | 0.1048 | 0.1545 | **0.2593** | **0.0747** |
| **A Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.2442 | - | **0.2442** | **0.0681** |
| Group 2 | 0.2176 | 0.0266 | **0.2442** | **0.0681** |
| **W Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.2624 | - | **0.2624** | **0.0755** |
| Group 2 | 0.1305 | 0.1319 | **0.2624** | **0.0755** |
| **B Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.5945 | - | **0.5945** | **0.1640** |
| Group 2 | 0.1716 | 0.4229 | **0.5945** | **0.1640** |
| **A Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.5593 | - | **0.5593** | **0.1490** |
| Group 2 | 0.4092 | 0.1501 | **0.5593** | **0.1490** |
| **W Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.6005 | - | **0.6005** | **0.1655** |
| Group 2 | 0.2065 | 0.3940 | **0.6005** | **0.1655** |

*[1] Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all 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 but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, DISTRIBUTION TABLE (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 28 February 2022

**Interim Distribution (31 October 2021)**
Group 1 - Shares purchased on or prior to 30 September 2021
Group 2 - Shares purchased after 30 September 2021

| Shares | Revenue (pence) | Equalisation[1] (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 31.12.21 (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 31.12.20 (pence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.3936 | - | **0.3936** | **0.3570** |
| Group 2 | 0.1302 | 0.2634 | **0.3936** | **0.3570** |
| **A Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.3582 | - | **0.3582** | **0.3249** |
| Group 2 | 0.3571 | 0.0011 | **0.3582** | **0.3249** |
| **W Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.3987 | - | **0.3987** | **0.3605** |
| Group 2 | 0.1981 | 0.2006 | **0.3987** | **0.3605** |
| **B Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.9040 | - | **0.9040** | **0.7854** |
| Group 2 | 0.3186 | 0.5854 | **0.9040** | **0.7854** |
| **A Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.8214 | - | **0.8214** | **0.7130** |
| Group 2 | 0.6818 | 0.1396 | **0.8214** | **0.7130** |
| **W Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.9143 | - | **0.9143** | **0.7911** |
| Group 2 | 0.6256 | 0.2887 | **0.9143** | **0.7911** |

*[1] Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all 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 but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, DISTRIBUTION TABLE (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 28 February 2022

**Interim Distribution (30 November 2021)**
Group 1 - Shares purchased on or prior to 31 October 2021
Group 2 - Shares purchased after 31 October 2021

| Shares | Revenue (pence) | Equalisation[1] (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 31.01.22 (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 31.01.21 (pence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.3403 | - | **0.3403** | **0.2813** |
| Group 2 | 0.0887 | 0.2516 | **0.3403** | **0.2813** |
| **A Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.3292 | - | **0.3292** | **0.2555** |
| Group 2 | 0.3258 | 0.0034 | **0.3292** | **0.2555** |
| **W Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.3448 | - | **0.3448** | **0.2838** |
| Group 2 | 0.2054 | 0.1394 | **0.3448** | **0.2838** |
| **B Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.7841 | - | **0.7841** | **0.6220** |
| Group 2 | 0.4282 | 0.3559 | **0.7841** | **0.6220** |
| **A Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.7573 | - | **0.7573** | **0.5644** |
| Group 2 | 0.3822 | 0.3751 | **0.7573** | **0.5644** |
| **W Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.7937 | - | **0.7937** | **0.6249** |
| Group 2 | 0.5446 | 0.2491 | **0.7937** | **0.6249** |

*[1] Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all 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 but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, DISTRIBUTION TABLE (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 28 February 2022

**Interim Distribution (31 December 2021)**
Group 1 - Shares purchased on or prior to 30 November 2021
Group 2 - Shares purchased after 30 November 2021

| Shares | Revenue (pence) | Equalisation[1] (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 28.02.22 (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 28.02.21 (pence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.2571 | - | **0.2571** | **0.2384** |
| Group 2 | 0.0757 | 0.1814 | **0.2571** | **0.2384** |
| **A Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.2364 | - | **0.2364** | **0.2164** |
| Group 2 | 0.2353 | 0.0011 | **0.2364** | **0.2164** |
| **W Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.2606 | - | **0.2606** | **0.2417** |
| Group 2 | 0.1753 | 0.0853 | **0.2606** | **0.2417** |
| **B Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.5944 | - | **0.5944** | **0.5267** |
| Group 2 | 0.2101 | 0.3843 | **0.5944** | **0.5267** |
| **A Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.5482 | - | **0.5482** | **0.4769** |
| Group 2 | 0.4177 | 0.1305 | **0.5482** | **0.4769** |
| **W Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.6014 | - | **0.6014** | **0.5310** |
| Group 2 | 0.1911 | 0.4103 | **0.6014** | **0.5310** |

*[1] Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all 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 but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, DISTRIBUTION TABLE (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 28 February 2022

**Interim Distribution (31 January 2022)**

Group 1 - Shares purchased on or prior to 31 December 2021

Group 2 - Shares purchased after 31 December 2021

| Shares | Revenue (pence) | Equalisation[1] (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 31.03.22 (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 31.03.21 (pence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.6196 | - | **0.6196** | **0.4836** |
| Group 2 | 0.3055 | 0.3141 | **0.6196** | **0.4836** |
| **A Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.5680 | - | **0.5680** | **0.4524** |
| Group 2 | 0.5623 | 0.0057 | **0.5680** | **0.4524** |
| **W Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.6284 | - | **0.6284** | **0.4855** |
| Group 2 | 0.1824 | 0.4460 | **0.6284** | **0.4855** |
| **B Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.4358 | - | **1.4358** | **1.0719** |
| Group 2 | 0.6037 | 0.8321 | **1.4358** | **1.0719** |
| **A Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.3419 | - | **1.3419** | **1.0088** |
| Group 2 | 1.0289 | 0.3130 | **1.3419** | **1.0088** |
| **W Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 1.4522 | - | **1.4522** | **1.0717** |
| Group 2 | 0.3761 | 1.0761 | **1.4522** | **1.0717** |

*[1] Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all 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 but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.*

## TB WISE MULTI-ASSET INCOME, DISTRIBUTION TABLE (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 28 February 2022

**Final Distribution (28 February 2022)**
Group 1 - Shares purchased on or prior to 31 January 2022
Group 2 - Shares purchased after 31 January 2022

| Shares | Revenue (pence) | Equalisation[1] (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 30.04.22 (pence) | Paid/ Accumulated 30.04.21 (pence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.3565 | - | **0.3565** | **0.1921** |
| Group 2 | 0.0963 | 0.2602 | **0.3565** | **0.1921** |
| **A Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.3356 | - | **0.3356** | **0.1662** |
| Group 2 | 0.3345 | 0.0011 | **0.3356** | **0.1662** |
| **W Income** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.3614 | - | **0.3614** | **0.1967** |
| Group 2 | 0.1453 | 0.2161 | **0.3614** | **0.1967** |
| **B Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.8294 | - | **0.8294** | **0.4277** |
| Group 2 | 0.2515 | 0.5779 | **0.8294** | **0.4277** |
| **A Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.7796 | - | **0.7796** | **0.3636** |
| Group 2 | 0.4558 | 0.3238 | **0.7796** | **0.3636** |
| **W Accumulation** | | | | |
| Group 1 | 0.8397 | - | **0.8397** | **0.4387** |
| Group 2 | 0.0276 | 0.8121 | **0.8397** | **0.4387** |

*[1] Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all 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 but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.*

## DIRECTORY

### The Company

TB Wise Funds
64 St. James's Street
Nottingham NG1 6FJ

### Authorised Corporate Director (ACD)

T. Bailey Fund Services Limited
64 St. James's Street
Nottingham NG1 6FJ

| | |
|---|---|
| Tel: | 0115 988 8200 |
| Website: | www.tbaileyfs.co.uk/funds/ tb-wise-funds |

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

### Directors of the ACD

Miss J L Kirk
Mr G M J Padbury
Mrs R E Elliott
Mrs A Troup (Non-executive)
Mr Alain Kerneis (Non-Executive)

### Investment Manager

Wise Funds Limited
The Long Barn
Chalford Park Barns
Oxford Road
Chipping Norton
Oxon
OX7 5QR

| | |
|---|---|
| Tel: | 01608 646 738 |
| Fax: | 01608 641 955 |
| Website: | www.wise-funds.co.uk |

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

### Depositary

NatWest Trustee & Depositary Services Limited
135 Bishopsgate
London EC2M 3UR

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority.

### Registrar and Share Dealing

T. Bailey Fund Services Limited
64 St. James's Street
Nottingham NG1 6FJ

| | |
|---|---|
| Tel: | 0115 988 8200 |
| Dealing Line: | 0115 988 8258 |
| Website: | www.tbaileyfs.co.uk/funds/ tb-wise-funds |

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

### Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Four Brindleyplace
Birmingham
United Kingdom
B1 2HZ

Registered to carry out audit work by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.