The Dream Trust

Annual Report

for the year ended 28 February 2025

Contents

The Dream Trust
Report of the Manager

Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited ('EPFL'), as Manager, presents herewith the Annual Report for The Dream Trust for the year ended 28 February 2025.

The Dream Trust ('the Trust' or 'the Fund') is an authorised unit trust scheme further to an authorisation order dated 4 May 1999 and is a UCITS scheme complying with the investment and borrowing powers rules in the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL'), as published by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').

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

The Financial Stability Board ('FSB') created the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') to improve and increase reporting of climate-related financial information. EPFL have produced TCFD reports in compliance with the FCA's rules on climate-related financial disclosures. The TCFD Product report is designed to help you understand the impact the Fund has on the climate and equally how climate change could influence the performance of the Fund. The report will also give you the ability to compare a range of climate metrics with other funds. To understand the governance, strategy, and risk management that EPFL has in place to manage the risks and opportunities related to climate change, please refer to the TCFD Entity report. These reports are available on our website https://www.evelyn.com/services/fund-solutions/tcfd-reporting/.

The Trust Deed can be inspected at the offices of the Manager.

Copies of the Prospectus and Key Investor Information Document ('KIID') are available on request free of charge from the Manager.

Investment objective and policy

The objective of the Trust is to achieve a combination of capital returns and income, net of fees, that exceed UK inflation (as measured by the Consumer Price Index) by 3% per annum, over a rolling time period of at least 5 years. Capital invested in the Trust is at risk and there is no guarantee that a positive return will be delivered over any one or a number of twelve-month periods.

The Trust will gain exposure to a range of global, diversified asset classes.

At any one time, the Trust may be invested in any one or more of the following: collective investment schemes, equities, equity related investments (including structured products), fixed income securities (which may include investment grade, high yield and index-linked securities that are issued by governments or companies), investment trusts (for the purposes of gaining exposure to alternative asset classes including infrastructure, property and global equity markets), exchange traded funds and other asset classes (including deposits, cash, near cash). Up to 100% of the value of the scheme property may be invested in units or shares in other collective investment schemes (this may include collective investment schemes managed by the Manager or the Investment Manager).

The Trust is actively managed, and the Investment Manager is not constrained by any particular asset allocation in respect of industry, sector or geography. Typically, the Trust will maintain, in normal market conditions, an exposure to equities of between 25% and 60% of the value of the portfolio. Such exposure may be direct or indirect.

Changes affecting the Fund in the year

There were no fundamental or significant changes to the Fund in the year.

Further information in relation to the Fund is illustrated on page 34.

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, we hereby certify the Annual Report on behalf of the Manager, Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited.

Neil Coxhead   Brian McLean
Directors
Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
13 June 2025

Statement of the Manager's responsibilities

The Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL') published by the FCA, requires the Manager to prepare financial statements for each annual accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust and of the net revenue and net capital gains on the scheme property of the Trust for the year.

In preparing the financial statements the Manager is responsible for:

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

COLL also requires the Manager to carry out an Assessment of Value on the Company, previously published within the Annual Report, this assessment can now be found on the Manager's website at:

https://www.evelyn.com/services/fund-solutions/other-funds-administered-by-evelyn-partners-fund-solutions-limited/evelyn-partners-funds-a-e/

The Manager is responsible for the management of the Trust in accordance with the Trust Deed, the Prospectus and COLL.

Report of the Trustee to the unitholders of The Dream Trust

Trustee's responsibilities

The Trustee must ensure that the Fund is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together 'the Regulations'), the Trust Deed and Prospectus (together 'the Scheme documents') as detailed below.

The Trustee must in the context of its role act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the Fund and its investors.

The Trustee is responsible for the safekeeping of all custodial assets and maintaining a record of all other assets of the Fund in accordance with the Regulations.

The Trustee must ensure that:

- the Fund's cash flows are properly monitored and that cash of the Fund is booked into the cash accounts in accordance with the Regulations;
- the sale, issue, redemption and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the Regulations;
- the value of units of the Fund are calculated in accordance with the Regulations;
- any consideration relating to transactions in the Fund's assets is remitted to the Fund within the usual time limits;
- the Fund's revenue is applied in accordance with the Regulations; and
- the instructions of the Manager are carried out (unless they conflict with the Regulations).

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

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

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

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

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
13 June 2025

Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of The Dream Trust

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Dream Trust (the 'Trust') for the year ended 28 February 2025, which comprise the Statement of total return, Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders, Balance sheet, the related Notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies and the Distribution table. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at 28 February 2025 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the scheme property of the Trust for the year then ended;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- Have been prepared in accordance with the Investment Association Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds, the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook (COLL Rules) of the Financial Conduct Authority and the Trust Deed.

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 responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Manager'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 Trust'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 Manager 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 Manager 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.

Opinions on Other Matters Prescribed by the COLL Rules

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

- Proper accounting records for the Trust have been kept and the accounts are in agreement with those records;
- We have received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit; and
- The information given in the Report of the Manager for the year is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of The Dream Trust ('continued')

Responsibilities of the Manager

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Manager's responsibilities set out on page 4, the Manager 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 Manager 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 Manager is responsible for assessing the Trust'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 Manager either intends to wind up the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://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 assessed whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations by considering their experience, past performance and support available.

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

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

- UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 and the IA Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds;
- The Financial Conduct Authority's COLL Rules; and
- The Trust's Prospectus.

We gained an understanding of how the Trust is complying with these laws and regulations by making enquiries of the Manager. We corroborated these enquiries through our review of submitted returns, external inspections, relevant correspondence with regulatory bodies and the Trust's breaches register.

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

- Management override of controls; and
- The completeness and classification of special dividends between revenue and capital.

Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of The Dream Trust ('continued')

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

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

In addition to the above, the following procedures were performed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free of material fraud or error:

- Reviewing the level of and reasoning behind the Trust's procurement of legal and professional services;
- Performing audit work procedures over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business, review of a pre sign-off Net Asset Valuation (NAV) statement for any unexpected activity and reviewing judgements made by the Manager in its calculation of accounting estimates for potential management bias;
- Using a third-party independent data source to assess the completeness of the special dividend population and determining whether special dividends recognised were revenue or capital in nature with reference to the underlying circumstances of the investee companies' dividend payments;
- Assessing the Trust's compliance with the key requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, and its Prospectus;
- Completion of appropriate checklists and use of our experience to assess the Trust's compliance with the IA Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds; and
- Agreement of the financial statement disclosures to supporting documentation.

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

Use of Our Report

This report is made solely to the Trust's unitholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the COLL Rules published by the Financial Conduct Authority under section 247 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Trust's unitholders 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 Trust and the Trust's unitholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Johnston Carmichael LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Bishop's Court
29 Albyn Place
Aberdeen AB10 1YL
13 June 2025

Accounting policies of The Dream Trust
for the year ended 28 February 2025

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

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

b *Valuation of investments*
The purchases and sales of investments are included up to close of business on the last business day of the accounting year.

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

The quoted investments of the Fund have been valued at the global closing bid-market prices excluding any accrued interest in the case of debt securities ruling on the principal markets on which the stocks are quoted on the last business day of the accounting year.

Collective investment schemes are valued at the bid price for dual priced funds and at the single price for single priced funds and are valued at their most recent published price prior to the close of business valuation on 28 February 2025.

c *Foreign exchange*
The base currency of the Fund is UK sterling which is taken to be the Fund's functional currency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Excess reportable income from reporting offshore funds is recognised as revenue when the reported distribution rate is available and forms part of the Fund's distribution.

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

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

Accounting policies of The Dream Trust (continued)

for the year ended 28 February 2025

d *Revenue (continued)*

Interest on debt securities is recognised on an accruals basis, taking into account the effective yield on the investment. Accrued interest purchased and sold on interest bearing securities is excluded from the capital cost of these securities and dealt with as part of the revenue of the Fund. The effective yield is a calculation that amortises any discount or premium on the purchase of an investment over its remaining life based on estimated cash flows. The amortised amounts form part of the distributable revenue and are calculated at each month end.

e *Expenses*

All expenses, other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments, are charged to revenue on an accrual basis.

Bank interest paid is charged to revenue.

f *Taxation*

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

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

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at 28 February 2025 to pay more or less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current rates and tax laws. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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

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

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

g *Efficient Portfolio Management*

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

Accounting policies of The Dream Trust (continued)
for the year ended 28 February 2025

h *Distribution policies*

i *Basis of distribution*

The distribution policy is to distribute all available revenue after deduction of expenses payable from revenue. Distributions attributable to income units are paid to unitholders.

ii *Unclaimed distributions*

Distributions to unitholders outstanding after 6 years are taken to the capital property of the Fund.

iii *Revenue*

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

iv *Expenses*

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

v *Equalisation*

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

Investment Manager's report

Investment performance*

In the year 1 March 2024 to 28 February 2025, the Fund's total return in GBP was 8.93% compared to the target benchmark Consumer Price Index net of fees +3% which was 6.53% and the comparator benchmark of MPI Medium Risk of 6.24%.

Background

The period saw strong returns from global equity markets, with the US taking the lead. For the first half, leadership of both the US and global equity markets was narrow, with the bulk of performance coming from just seven large technology stocks.

The second half was split into two parts. Early September saw a strong rally after a short-lived drawdown in August, buoyed by a series of rate cuts from major Central Banks including the US Federal Reserve ('Fed') and European Central Bank ('ECB') alongside stronger US data. The final three months of 2024 then brought a dramatic shift in the global landscape as we learnt that Donald Trump had won the US election, leading to divergence in global economic sentiment. US equities and the dollar rallied following the election result, driven by optimism about deregulation and tax cuts, whilst European and Chinese equities fell, hindered by the threat of US tariffs and, in the case of the former, political instability in France and Germany.

However, three major events subsequently shook investor confidence towards the end of the period. The first was significant volatility in bond markets, driven by diverging growth expectations as US data showed signs of softening whilst European growth was upgraded on the prospect of increased defence spending amidst US-Russia negotiations over Ukraine. The market ended February pricing in an extra rate cut to almost three by the end of 2025 from the Fed, whilst the ECB was expecting one less rate cut to three cuts over the same period. The second was the launch of DeepSeek's Artificial Intelligence model which sparked concerns regarding US tech valuations, leading to a decline in technology stocks which impacted broader markets given their large representation in global indices. Finally, the new Trump administration's announcement of tariffs on Canada, Mexico, and China, although a last-minute extension for Canada and Mexico did prompt a relief rally.

For the full period, bond markets registered small gains, with rises in the first half of the period driven by evidence of falling inflation and interest rate cuts being offset by great volatility in the second half over concerns that interest rates would have to stay higher for longer.

The rise in volatility resulted in a very strong period for Gold. Within the other alternatives, higher interest rate expectations acted as something of a break on rising prices, but more corporate activity within the investment and infrastructure space reignited hope of a brighter future for the listed alternative sector.

Investment activities

In the early part of the period, we rotated our equity positioning away from global managers more towards regional exposure and added a little to our overall equity weighing. In June 2024 we reduced our exposure to credit spreads through the sale of the Hermes unconstrained credit fund and a reduction in M&G Investment Funds 3 - Emerging Markets Bond Fund and initiated a position in VanEck S&P Global Mining UCITS ETF as we felt that the longer-term potential of the sector was underpriced by the market. During the market turmoil at the beginning of August that saw equity markets sell off sharply, we added to our global equity tracker position before the market recovered towards the end of the month.

Over the second half of the period, the position in Ninety One Funds Series III - Global Environment Fund was sold post the US election, as whilst the details are yet to be fully determined, Trump's election was deemed overall to be a negative for the sustainable energy sector. The proceeds from the sale were invested in Fisher Investments Institutional US Small and Mid-Cap Core Equity Fund, with these companies seen as beneficiaries of potential tax cuts and deregulation under the new administration, whilst valuations remain attractive relative to large caps.

*Source: FE Analytics.

[1]Source: Refinitiv.

[2]Figure is inclusive of Collective Investment Schemes whose asset class focus is equities.

Investment Manager's report (continued)

Investment strategy and outlook

We do not believe that we are seeing evidence of a looming recession, but will continue to keep an eye on the data. Trump's presidency has brought a huge amount of uncertainty over the size and impact of his tariff policy which is weighing on sentiment. The threat of reciprocal tariffs is also bringing additional uncertainty. At the corporate level, 2024 quarter 4 earnings in the US were positive for both earnings and revenue growth and we expect ongoing earnings and revenue growth in the current year, which should continue to provide a constructive background for equities.

In Asia, we feel that China still needs to deliver further stimulus to make a meaningful difference to maintaining economic growth at their target level of 5%. In Europe, the approval of a meaningful change in fiscal stance in Germany has shone a spotlight on a relatively undervalued market and will potentially result in an uplift to growth forecasts for 2026/27.

Within fixed income, we remain happy to own relatively short duration given the potential for short term inflation not to fall as fast as previously expected. Markets are gradually pricing in more realistic expectations on the direction of interest rates – particularly in Europe and the UK – less so in the US.

Within the Alternatives sector, we believe Gold will remain well supported in the current environment and with the listed infrastructure sector are reassured by growing levels of corporate activity and buybacks which should help narrow discounts.

Schroder & Co. Limited (trading under the name Cazenove Capital Management)
17 March 2025

Summary of portfolio changes

for the year ended 28 February 2025

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

Purchases:	Cost £
HSBC Global Funds ICAV - Global Government Bond UCITS ETF	2,639,128
UK Treasury Gilt 0.375% 22/10/2026	2,359,394
UK Treasury Index-Linked Gilt 0.125% 03/02/2026	1,011,442
JPMorgan Liquidity Funds - JPM GBP Liquidity LVNAV Select	800,000
SPDR S&P 400 US Mid Cap UCITS ETF	681,576
Fisher Investments Institutional US Small and Mid-Cap Core Equity Fund	639,135
UK Treasury Index-Linked Gilt 1.25% 22/11/2027	514,643
UK Treasury Gilt 1.125% 31/01/2039	498,395
BlackRock European Dynamic Fund	411,291
Vanguard FTSE 250 UCITS ETF	326,063
Palo Alto Networks	305,451
VanEck S&P Global Mining UCITS ETF	301,209
Schroder Asian Alpha Plus Fund	237,000
Antofagasta	224,761
Schroder Special Situations Fund - Diversified Alternative Assets	177,320
Amundi Prime All Country World UCITS ETF	166,514
Fidelity Investment Funds IX - Fidelity Emerging Markets Fund	122,700

Sales:	Proceeds £
HSBC Global Funds ICAV - Global Government Bond UCITS ETF	1,362,212
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% 31/01/2028	1,076,745
UK Treasury Index-Linked Gilt 1.25% 22/11/2027	1,060,759
UK Treasury Index-Linked Gilt 0.125% 03/02/2026	1,022,517
Ninety One Funds Series III - Global Environment Fund	710,311
UK Treasury Gilt 0.375% 22/10/2026	702,953
JPMorgan Liquidity Funds - JPM GBP Liquidity LVNAV Select	700,000
M&G Investment Funds 3 - Emerging Markets Bond Fund	683,732
SPDR S&P 400 US Mid Cap UCITS ETF	632,711
Amundi US TIPS Government Inflation-Linked Bond UCITS ETF	608,260
Hipgnosis Songs Fund	566,144
Greencoat UK Wind	373,927
HICL Infrastructure	367,615
Vanguard FTSE 100 UCITS ETF	364,668
Federated Hermes Unconstrained Credit Fund	345,264
Antofagasta	321,841
Vanguard FTSE 250 UCITS ETF	315,304
Schroder Asian Alpha Plus Fund	273,507
Mowi	204,232
Gresham House Energy Storage Fund	155,246

Portfolio statement
as at 28 February 2025

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Debt Securities* 10.86% (9.72%)			
Aa3 to A1 10.86% (9.72%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.375% 22/10/2026	£1,763,888	1,665,622	5.33
UK Treasury Gilt 1.125% 31/01/2039	£2,720,875	1,729,960	5.53
Total debt securities		3,395,582	10.86
Equities 7.68% (7.22%)			
Equities - United Kingdom 3.10% (3.55%)			
Materials 2.22% (2.58%)			
Antofagasta	40,000	693,400	2.22
Health Care 0.88% (0.97%)			
Impact Healthcare REIT	350,000	274,050	0.88
Total equities - United Kingdom		967,450	3.10
Equities - Europe 3.37% (3.67%)			
Equities - Ireland 3.37% (2.93%)			
CRH	13,000	1,054,560	3.37
Equities - Norway 0.00% (0.74%)		-	-
Total equities - Europe		1,054,560	3.37
Equities - United States 1.21% (0.00%)			
Palo Alto Networks	2,500	378,251	1.21
Total equities		2,400,261	7.68
Closed-Ended Funds 0.00% (4.27%)		-	-
Collective Investment Schemes 74.92% (74.06%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 13.63% (16.74%)			
BlackRock European Dynamic Fund	134,980	407,478	1.30
Fidelity Investment Funds ICVC - Global Dividend Fund	17	21	0.00
Fidelity Investment Funds IX - Fidelity Emerging Markets Fund	583,919	682,602	2.18
HSBC Index Tracker Investment Funds - FTSE All-World Index Fund	450,000	1,213,380	3.88
M&G Investment Funds 1 - Japan Fund	686,210	1,009,003	3.23
Schroder Asian Alpha Plus Fund^	795,740	950,909	3.04
Total UK authorised collective investment schemes		4,263,393	13.63

* Grouped by credit rating - source: Interactive Data and Bloomberg.

^ Managed by the Investment Manager, Schroder & Co. Limited (trading under the name Cazenove Capital Management).

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 28 February 2025

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes (continued)			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 61.29% (57.32%)			
Amundi Prime All Country World UCITS ETF	20,000	181,800	0.58
ATLAS Global Infrastructure Fund	2,509	324,274	1.04
Findlay Park American Fund	6,607	1,169,571	3.74
Fisher Investments Institutional US Small and Mid-Cap Core Equity Fund	5,250	605,535	1.94
HSBC Global Funds ICAV - Global Government Bond UCITS ETF	236,900	2,212,172	7.07
JPMorgan Funds - America Equity Fund	23,838	2,577,019	8.24
JPMorgan Liquidity Funds - JPM GBP Liquidity LVNAV Select	1,000,000	1,000,000	3.20
L&G Multi-Strategy Enhanced Commodities UCITS ETF	89,398	1,009,840	3.23
Morgan Stanley Investment Funds - Global Asset Backed Securities Fund	35,000	824,950	2.64
Robeco Capital Growth - BP Global Premium Equities	6,273	831,325	2.66
Schroder Special Situations Fund - Diversified Alternative Assets^	15,000	1,295,700	4.14
SPDR S&P 500 UCITS ETF	3,375	1,575,113	5.04
UTI India Dynamic Equity Fund	38,536	483,082	1.54
VanEck S&P Global Mining UCITS ETF	10,977	267,839	0.86
Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF	25,325	2,246,581	7.18
Vontobel Fund - TwentyFour Absolute Return Credit Fund	14,762	1,480,481	4.73
Wellington Global Health Care Equity Fund	60,736	618,430	1.98
William Blair SICAV - US Small-Mid Cap Growth Fund	4,000	464,119	1.48
Total offshore collective investment schemes		19,167,831	61.29
Total collective investment schemes		23,431,224	74.92
Exchange Traded Commodities 3.72% (2.89%)			
WisdomTree Physical Gold	79,000	1,164,855	3.72
Portfolio of investments		30,391,922	97.18
Other net assets		880,899	2.82
Total net assets		31,272,821	100.00

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

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 29 February 2024.

United Kingdom equities are grouped in accordance with Global Industry Classification Standard ('GICS').

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^ Managed by the Investment Manager, Schroder & Co. Limited (trading under the name Cazenove Capital Management).

Risk and reward profile*

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

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

The Fund is in a higher category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen frequently and more dramatically than some other types of investment. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

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

During the year, the risk and reward indicator changed from 4 to 5.

* As per the KIID published on 12 February 2025.

Comparative table

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

Income	2025 p	2024 p	2023 p
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	149.85	146.02	150.80
Return before operating charges	15.79	8.56	(0.68)
Operating charges	(1.64)	(1.55)	(1.82)
Return after operating charges *	14.15	7.01	(2.50)
Distributions^	(3.65)	(3.18)	(2.28)
Closing net asset value per unit	160.35	149.85	146.02
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.02	0.02	0.00
Performance			
Return after charges	9.44%	4.80%	(1.66%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£)	31,272,821	29,212,982	28,393,414
Closing number of units	19,502,297	19,494,632	19,444,833
Operating charges^^	1.04%	1.06%	1.22%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Published prices			
Highest offer unit price	178.2	162.9	167.2
Lowest bid unit price	150.6	139.6	139.0

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

^ Rounded to 2 decimal places.

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

The OCF includes expenses incurred by underlying holdings of collective investment schemes and closed ended vehicles such as investment trusts in relation to the Fund (the synthetic 'OCF'). Following guidance issued by the Investment Association on 30 November 2023, the synthetic OCF calculation no longer includes closed ended vehicles.

Financial statements - The Dream Trust

Statement of total return
for the year ended 28 February 2025

	Notes	2025		2024	
		£	£	£	£
Income:					
Net capital gains	2		2,076,917		718,364
Revenue	3	720,451		824,261	
Expenses	4	(221,277)		(203,149)	
Net revenue before taxation		499,174		621,112	
Taxation	5	(47,324)		27,801	
Net revenue after taxation			451,850		648,913
Total return before distributions			2,528,767		1,367,277
Distributions	6		(480,889)		(619,933)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			2,047,878		747,344

Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders
for the year ended 28 February 2025

	2025		2024	
	£	£	£	£
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders		29,212,982		28,393,414
Amounts receivable on issue of units	31,886		92,016	
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	(19,925)		(19,792)	
		11,961		72,224
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		2,047,878		747,344
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders		31,272,821		29,212,982

Balance sheet
as at 28 February 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
		£	£
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		30,391,922	28,675,446
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	14,049	96,331
Cash and bank balances	8	1,126,896	770,260
Total assets		31,532,867	29,542,037
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(231,297)	(319,322)
Other creditors	9	(28,749)	(9,733)
Total liabilities		(260,046)	(329,055)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		31,272,821	29,212,982

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 28 February 2025

1. Accounting policies

   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 9 to 11.

2. Net capital gains

	2025	2024
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised gains / (losses)	17,027	(150,485)
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised gains	2,062,968	872,004
Currency gains	1,735	341
Forward currency contracts losses	(180)	-
Transaction charges	(4,633)	(3,496)
Total net capital gains	2,076,917	718,364

3. Revenue

	2025	2024
	£	£
UK revenue	79,933	110,316
Unfranked revenue	41,408	98,477
Overseas revenue	474,703	477,391
Interest on debt securities	120,270	124,630
Bank and deposit interest	4,137	13,447
Total revenue	720,451	824,261

4. Expenses

	2025	2024
	£	£
Payable to the Manager and associates		
Annual management charge*	291,850	269,799
Annual management charge rebate*	(92,634)	(86,812)
	199,216	182,987
Payable to the Trustee		
Trustee fees	10,138	9,372
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	8,700	7,632
Non-executive directors' fees	1,394	1,736
Safe custody fees	1,501	1,223
FCA fee	328	199
	11,923	10,790
Total expenses	221,277	203,149

* The annual management charge is 0.95% and includes the Manager's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee. Where the Manager's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee are cumulatively lower than the annual management charge a rebate may occur. For the year ended 28 February 2025, the annual management charge after rebates is 0.65%. The Investment Manager's fees excludes any holdings within the portfolio of investments that are managed by the Investment Manager, Schroder &Co. Limited (trading under the name Cazenove Capital Management).

5. Taxation

	2025	2024
	£	£
a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year		
UK corporation tax	18,050	-
Overseas tax withheld	237	1,236
Total current taxation (note 5b)	18,287	1,236
Deferred tax - origination and reversal of timing differences (note 5c)	29,037	(29,037)
Total taxation (note 5b)	47,324	(27,801)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 28 February 2025

5. Taxation (continued)

b. Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2024: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2024: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Net revenue before taxation	499,174	621,112
Corporation tax @ 20%	99,835	124,222
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(15,987)	(22,063)
Overseas revenue	(36,761)	(39,827)
Overseas tax withheld	237	1,236
Utilisation of excess management expenses	(29,037)	(62,332)
Deferred taxation	29,037	(29,037)
Total taxation (note 5a)	47,324	(27,801)

c. Provision for deferred taxation	2025	2024
	£	£
Opening provision	(29,037)	-
Deferred tax charge (note 5a)	29,037	(29,037)
Closing provision	-	(29,037)

Or deferred tax asset disclosure

At the year end, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to excess management expenses as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of the asset not recognised is £0 (2024: £29,037).

6. Distributions

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

	2025	2024
	£	£
Interim income distribution	249,629	301,387
Final income distribution	231,297	319,322
	480,926	620,709
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of units	76	208
Amounts added on issue of units	(113)	(984)
Net equalisation on conversions	-	-
Total net distributions	480,889	619,933

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:

	2025	2024
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	451,850	648,913
Undistributed revenue brought forward	55	112
Deferred taxation in capital	29,037	(29,037)
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(53)	(55)
Distributions	480,889	619,933

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 28 February 2025

7. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Accrued revenue	8,140	44,470
Recoverable overseas withholding tax	5,880	17,944
Prepaid expenses	29	16
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	-	29,037
	14,049	91,467
Payable from the Manager and associates		
Annual management charge rebate	-	4,864
Total debtors	14,049	96,331

8. Cash and bank balances

	2025	2024
	£	£
Total cash and bank balances	1,126,896	770,260

9. Other creditors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Other expenses:		
Safe custody fees	258	213
Audit fee	8,700	7,632
Non-executive directors' fees	1,759	1,743
Transaction charges	37	145
	10,754	9,733
Corporation tax payable	17,995	-
Total other creditors	28,749	9,733

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

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

11. Unit classes

The following reflects the change in units in issue in the year:

	Income
Opening units in issue	19,494,632
Total units issued in the year	20,461
Total units cancelled in the year	(12,796)
Closing units in issue	19,502,297

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 28 February 2025

12. Related party transactions

Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited, as Manager is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Fund.

The Manager acts as principal in respect of all transactions of units in the Fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of units are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders of the Fund.

Amounts payable to the Manager and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amounts due to the Manager and its associates at the balance sheet date are disclosed in note 7.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per income unit has decreased from 160.4p to 157.0p as at 22 May 2025. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

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

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

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

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

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Purchases after transaction costs
2025	£	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	528,829	265	0.05%	1,118	0.21%	530,212
Bonds*	4,383,875	-	-	-	-	4,383,875
Collective Investment Schemes	6,501,562	373	0.01%	-	-	6,501,935
Total	11,414,266	638	0.06%	1,118	0.21%	11,416,022

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Purchases after transaction costs
2024	£	£	%	£	%	£
Closed-Ended Funds	408,000	205	0.05%	2,040	0.50%	410,245
Bonds*	1,351,074	-	-	-	-	1,351,074
Collective Investment Schemes*	7,380,044	-	-	-	-	7,380,044
Exchange Traded Commodities	90,358	45	0.05%	-	-	90,403
Total	9,229,476	250	0.10%	2,040	0.50%	9,231,766

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 28 February 2025

14. Transaction costs (continued)

a Direct transaction costs (continued)

2025	Sales before transaction costs £	Commission £	Commission %	Sales after transaction costs £
Equities	526,338	(264)	0.05%	526,074
Closed-Ended Funds	1,463,668	(736)	0.05%	1,462,932
Bonds*	3,862,974	-	-	3,862,974
Collective Investment Schemes	6,128,181	(182)	0.00%	6,127,999
Total	11,981,161	(1,182)	0.10%	11,979,979

2024	Sales before transaction costs £	Commission £	Commission %	Sales after transaction costs £
Equities	1,472,860	(745)	0.05%	1,472,115
Bonds*	1,433,848	-	-	1,433,848
Collective Investment Schemes	6,375,191	(369)	0.01%	6,374,822
Total	9,281,899	(1,114)	0.06%	9,280,785

Summary of direct transaction costs

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

2025	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	1,820	0.01%
Taxes	1,118	0.00%

2024	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	1,364	0.00%
Taxes	2,040	0.01%

b Average portfolio dealing spread

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

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.10% (2024: 0.09%).

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 28 February 2025

15. Risk management policies

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

a Market risk

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

(i) Other price risk

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

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

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

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

At 28 February 2025, if the price of the investments held by the Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to unitholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £1,349,817 (2024: £1,291,878).

(ii) Currency risk

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

Forward currency contracts may be used to manage the portfolio exposure to currency movements.

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

2025	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Net debtors and creditors	Total net foreign currency exposure
	£	£	£
Euro	120	2,687	2,807
Norwegian krone	-	2,333	2,333
US dollar	3,438,352	860	3,439,212
Total foreign currency exposure	3,438,472	5,880	3,444,352

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 28 February 2025

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)

2024	Financial instruments and cash holdings £	Net debtors and creditors £	Total net foreign currency exposure £
Euro	125	14,089	14,214
Norwegian krone	214,786	5,563	220,349
US dollar	2,716,447	1,458	2,717,905
Total foreign currency exposure	2,931,358	21,110	2,952,468

At 28 February 2025, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to unitholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £172,218 (2024: £147,623).

(iii) Interest rate risk

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

During the year the Fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances. The Fund also has indirect exposure to interest rate risk as it invests in bond funds. The amount of revenue receivable from bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The value of interest bearing securities may be affected by changes in the interest rate environment, either globally or locally.

At 28 February 2025, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 basis points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to unitholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £59,810 (2024: £56,100).

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

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

2025	Variable rate financial assets £	Fixed rate financial assets £	Non-interest bearing financial assets £	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities £	Total £
Euro	120	-	2,687	-	2,807
Norwegian krone	-	-	2,333	-	2,333
UK sterling	1,126,776	3,395,582	23,566,157	(260,046)	27,828,469
US dollar	-	-	3,439,212	-	3,439,212
	1,126,896	3,395,582	27,010,389	(260,046)	31,272,821

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 28 February 2025

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

2024	Variable rate financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Euro	125	-	14,089	-	14,214
Norwegian krone	-	-	220,349	-	220,349
UK sterling	1,304,594	2,303,436	22,981,539	(329,055)	26,260,514
US dollar	-	-	2,717,905	-	2,717,905
	1,304,719	2,303,436	25,933,882	(329,055)	29,212,982

b Credit risk

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

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

In addition to the interest rate risk, bond investments are exposed to issuer risk which reflects the ability for the bond issuer to meet its obligations to pay interest and return the capital on the redemption date. Change in issuer risk will change the value of the investments and is dealt with further in note 15a. The debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. The credit quality of the debt securities is disclosed in the Portfolio statement.

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

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

c Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

15. Risk management policies (continued)

c Liquidity risk (continued)

In addition liquidity is subject to stress testing on an annual basis to assess the ability of the Fund to meet large redemptions, while still being able to adhere to its objective guidelines and the FCA investment borrowing regulations.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2025	Investment liabilities 2025
	£	£
Quoted prices	12,241,871	-
Observable market data	18,150,051	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	30,391,922	-

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2024	Investment liabilities 2024
	£	£
Quoted prices	12,184,408	-
Observable market data	16,491,038	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	28,675,446	-

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

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

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

f Derivatives

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

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

15. Risk management policies (continued)

f Derivatives (continued)

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

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

(i) Counterparties

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

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

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

(ii) Leverage

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

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

(iii) Global exposure

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

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

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

Distribution table

for the year ended 28 February 2025

Interim distribution in pence per unit

Group 1 - Units purchased before 1 March 2024

Group 2 - Units purchased 1 March 2024 to 31 August 2023

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distribution 31 October 2024	Total distribution 31 October 2023
Income				
Group 1	1.280	-	1.280	1.546
Group 2	0.720	0.560	1.280	1.546

Final distribution in pence per unit

Group 1 - Units purchased before 1 September 2024

Group 2 - Units purchased 1 September 2024 to 28 February 2025

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distribution 30 April 2025	Total distribution 30 April 2024
Income				
Group 1	1.186	-	1.186	1.638
Group 2	1.186	-	1.186	1.638

Equalisation

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

Remuneration

Remuneration code disclosure

The remuneration committee is responsible for setting the remuneration policy for all partners, directors and employees within Evelyn Partners Group Limited ('the Group'), including individuals designated as Material Risk Takers (MRTs) under the Remuneration Code. The remuneration policy is designed to be compliant with the Code and provides a framework to attract, retain, motivate and reward partners, directors and employees. The overall policy is designed to promote the long-term success of the group and to support prudent risk management, with particular attention to conduct risk.

Remuneration committee

The remuneration committee report contained in the Group Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 includes details on the remuneration policy. The remuneration committee comprises three independent non-executive directors[1] and is governed by formal terms of reference, which are reviewed and agreed by the board. The committee met seven times during 2024.

Remuneration policy

The main principles of the remuneration policy are:

- aligns the interests of employees with those of our clients/customers and investors;
- is compliant with relevant regulation and considers market best practice;
- is pragmatic, flexible, economic, and considers the commercial objectives of the business;
- is competitive and helps the Group attract and retain talented people;
- encourages behaviours consistent with the Group's values, ambitions, strategy, and risk appetite (including environmental, social and governance risk factors);
- supports the delivery of fair outcomes for our clients; and
- is clear, fair, free from bias and based on objective criteria that avoids discrimination (including gender).

Remuneration systems

Fixed pay is determined by considering an employee's role and responsibilities, external market information, and internal budgets/affordability. The remuneration committee considers all of these factors when determining appropriate salary/fixed profit share budgets as part of the annual pay review, and by exception any increases outside of the annual pay review.

Evelyn Partners operates Discretionary Incentive Plans (DIP) – these are discretionary bonus schemes that enable employees to be recognised for their hard work and commitment, through linking reward to the performance and outcomes, including client outcomes, of both the business and the individual employee.

Bonus awards under a DIP are made in cash and/or equity awards and are driven by the following factors:

- The financial performance (primarily EBITDA performance) of the business;
- An employee's individual performance in relation to the Group's key performance indicators and financial outcomes;
- An employee's individual performance in relation to behaviours which are in line with the Group's values, which includes client outcomes and regulatory compliance; and
- A risk and control review, which includes client outcomes.

[1] Please note that the data provided for the independent non-executive directors is as at 31 December 2024. The data provided is for independent non-executive directors only.

Remuneration (continued)

Aggregate quantitative information

The total amount of remuneration paid by Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited ('EPFL') is nil as EPFL has no employees. However, a number of employees have remuneration costs recharged to EPFL and the annualised remuneration for these 70 employees is £3.58 million of which £3.19 million is fixed remuneration. This is based on the salary and benefits for those identified as working in EPFL as at 31 December 2024. Any variable remuneration is awarded for the year ended 31 December 2024. This information excludes any senior management or other Material Risk Takers (MRTs) whose remuneration information is detailed below.

Evelyn Partners Group Limited reviews its MRTs at least annually. These individuals are employed by and provide services to other companies in the Group. It is difficult to apportion remuneration for these individuals in respect of their duties to EPFL. For this reason, the aggregate total remuneration awarded for the year ended 31 December 2024 for senior management and other MRTs detailed below has not been apportioned.

Table to show the aggregate remuneration split by Senior Management and other MRTs for EPFL	For the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024				
	Fixed	Variable Cash	Variable Equity	Total	No. MRTs
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Senior Management	3,448	2,470	-	5,918	15
Other MRTs	477	338	-	815	5
Total	3,925	2,808	-	6,733	20

Investment Manager

The Manager delegates the management of the Fund's portfolio of assets to Schroder & Co. Limited (trading under the name Cazenove Capital Management) and pays to Schroder & Co. Limited, out of the annual management charge, a monthly fee calculated on the total value of the portfolio of investments at the month end. Schroder & Co. Limited are compliant with the Capital Requirements Directive regarding remuneration and therefore their staff are covered by remuneration regulatory requirements.

Further information

Distributions and reporting dates

Where net revenue is available it will be distributed semi-annually on 30 April (final) and 31 October (interim). In the event of a distribution, unitholders will receive a tax voucher.

XD dates:	1 March	final
	1 September	interim
Reporting dates:	the last day in February	annual
	31 August	interim

Buying and selling units

The property of the Fund is valued at 5pm each Thursday, and the last business day of the month, with the exception of Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve or a bank holiday in England and Wales, or the last business day prior to those days annually where the valuation may be carried out at a time agreed in advance between the Manager and the Trustee; and prices of units are calculated as at that time. Unit dealing is on a forward basis i.e. investors can buy and sell units at the next valuation point following receipt of the order.

Prices of units and the estimated yield of the Fund are published on the following website: www.trustnet.com or may be obtained by calling 0141 222 1151.

Benchmark

Target benchmark: Consumer Price Index net of fees +3% over a rolling time period of at least 5 years.

Should investors want to measure the performance of the Trust over a shorter time period, investors can also use MPI Medium Risk as a comparison of the performance of the Trust over varying time periods (for example, one month, one quarter or 5 years). The Manager does not, however, use MPI Medium Risk as a target for the Trust and it should only be used as a means of comparing performance.

The Manager has selected these benchmarks as the Manager believes they best reflect the objective and are consistent with the risk appetite of investors.

Appointments

Manager and Registered office
Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
45 Gresham Street
London EC2V 7BG
Telephone 0207 131 4000
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Administrator and Registrar
Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
177 Bothwell Street
Glasgow G2 7ER
Telephone 0141 222 1151 (Registration)
0141 222 1150 (Dealing)
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Directors of the Manager
Andrew Baddeley - resigned 31 March 2025
Brian McLean
Mayank Prakash - resigned 30 April 2025
Neil Coxhead

Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Manager
Dean Buckley
Linda Robinson
Victoria Muir
Sally Macdonald

Non-Executive Directors of the Manager
Guy Swarbreck - resigned 31 March 2025

Investment Manager
Schroder & Co. Limited (trading under the name Cazenove Capital Management)
1 London Wall Place
London EC2Y 5AU
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Trustee
NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
House A, Floor 0
Gogarburn
175 Glasgow Road
Edinburgh EH12 1HQ
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Auditor
Johnston Carmichael LLP
Bishop's Court
29 Albyn Place
Aberdeen AB10 1YL