

VT Dominium Holdings
Investment Company with Variable Capital

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MAY 2022

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SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Size of the Company:	£30,448,129
Shares outstanding:	
Accumulation:	22,640,778
Income:	290,804
Net asset value per share ('NAV'):	
Accumulation:	132.9p
Income:	126.5p
Ongoing charges figure ('OCF'):	1%
Redemption charge:	3% for redemptions within 3 years (payable to VT Dominium Holdings ICVC)
Portfolio turnover:	1.2%
Minimum initial investment:	£250,000
Minimum subsequent investment:	£20,000
Year end:	31 st May
Ex-dividend date:	31 st May
Dividend distribution date:	31 st July
Dividend per share:	
Accumulation:	0.9769p
Income:	0.9299p
<i>Authorised Corporate Director (ACD), Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM) and Registrar</i>	Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited Orton Moray IV32 7QE Telephone: 01343 880217 Email: dominium@valu-trac.com Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority
<i>Investment Adviser</i>	Inpersca Limited 43 Melville Street Edinburgh EH3 7JF Appointed Representative of Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited
<i>Depository</i>	NatWest Trustee and Depository Services Limited House A, Floor 0, 175 Glasgow Road Gogarburn Edinburgh EH12 1HQ Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority
<i>Auditor</i>	Johnston Carmichael LLP, CA Commerce House, South Street Elgin IV30 1JE

ABOUT VT DOMINIUM HOLDINGS ICVC

VT Dominion Holdings ICVC ('the Company') is an Open-Ended Investment Company that is authorised and regulated by the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) as a non-UCITS retail scheme. It began operations on 14th July 2017 as a vehicle for business ownership and is intended for like-minded shareholders who recognise the risks and benefits of its investment objective and approach. It does not directly own immovable assets, commodities, derivatives or collective investment schemes, and does not 'short' shares or borrow to invest.

Investment objective

The Company's investment objective is to preserve and grow the purchasing power of shareholders capital (i.e. for its returns to increase in excess of the UK's Consumer Price Index) over the long-term.

Investment approach

As investment adviser, Inpersca Limited is of the opinion that business ownership offers the best means to protect and grow capital in real terms over time. It provides owners with a claim on the true sources of wealth creation. Participating patiently in the ownership of a limited number of carefully selected businesses, each efficiently providing products and services that effectively satisfy society's needs, is the core of the Company's investment approach. It has no defined time horizon for each but hopes to own them for decades. *Simply put, its goal is to buy well and hold on.*

The Company will seek to partner with competent and honest entrepreneurs or business owners who share with it a community of interest. These individuals will have the privilege and burden of overseeing the distribution or reinvestment of the cash flows generated by their businesses, a key determinant of the rate at which the Company's capital will compound over time.

In order that this wealth creation accrues to owners, and is not competed away, each business in which the Company has an ownership participation should have barriers to entry that are scarce and difficult to replicate. They should also operate with capital structures and business models resilient enough to endure life's inevitable vicissitudes.

At Inpersca Limited we believe that neither 'risk' nor 'value' is a number that can be found on a spreadsheet.

Given the sanctity of capital we see 'risk' as the likelihood of permanent capital loss. The careful selection of each business the Company owns is its best protection against this outcome – even then we will make errors of judgement. As long-term business owners we do not view asset price volatility, or illiquidity, as risk. You should know in advance that the Company will not avoid large drops in the share prices of the companies it owns. By understanding its businesses and management partners we hope to have the resilience to survive these falls and the courage to take advantage of them.

We 'value' scarcity, resilience, adaptability, ingenuity, probity and competence. The Company will look to own as much of this as possible for every portion of a business it acquires. Price volatility may provide it with the opportunity to acquire a greater portion of this value relative to the price it is being asked to pay - a welcome outcome.

Cash represents the residual of the investment approach. Suitable investment opportunities do not arise each and every day, or just because we might want them to. When suitable investment candidates are not available cash will be allowed to accumulate, to a maximum of fifteen percent of net asset value. We have no ability to time markets and so do not attempt to do so.

We do not believe making comparisons of investment performance with other assets over short periods of time is helpful. Furthermore, the Company's ownership interests are selected without consideration of benchmark weightings and as such performance may deviate substantially from other investment vehicles. A realistic measure of long-term performance would be progress against the UK's Consumer Price Index ('CPI') over a rolling five-year period. We suggest that a reasonable long-term comparator for global business ownership may be the MSCI World Index.

HISTORIC DATA

As at, or for the period ending:	Net assets	OCF ¹	Portfolio turnover ²	Redemptions ³	NAV per acc. share	CPI (rebased) ⁴	Real NAV per acc. share ⁵	Div. per inc. share
Inception	£5.0m	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
31 st May 2018 ⁶	£18.6m	1.00%	Nil	Nil	105.6	102.4	103.1	0.48p
31 st May 2019	£21.8m	1.00%	Nil	1.1%	114.0	104.5	109.1	0.67p
31 st May 2020	£20.5m	1.00%	Nil	1.8%	107.9	105.0	102.7	0.65p
31 st May 2021	£24.0m	1.00%	4.1%	0.7%	126.7	107.3	118.1	0.44p
31 st May 2022	£30.4m	1.00%	1.2%	0.9%	132.9	116.9	113.6	0.93p
Cumulative change since inception					32.9%	16.9%	13.6%	
Compounded annual total return since inception					6.0%	3.3%	2.7%	

Notes:

1. For details on the OCF cap see note 5 on page twelve.
2. Portfolio turnover is the lower of total investment purchases or sales over the period as a percentage of the average assets for the period.
3. Redemptions are the gross number of shares redeemed over the period as a percentage of total shares in issue at the start of the period.
4. CPI data is sourced from the UK's Office of National Statistics and rebased from July 2017.
5. Real NAV per accumulation share is determined by deflating the net asset value per accumulation share by the rebased CPI.
6. The period ending 31st May 2018 was not a full year so the OCF and portfolio turnover figures for that period are annualised.

INVESTMENT ADVISER'S BUSINESS PRINCIPLES

As investment adviser, Inpersca Limited takes seriously its fiduciary responsibility to your savings. To ensure a community of interest between it and the shareholders of the Company, Inpersca Limited is operated on the following broad business principles:

- ❖ We regard the capital entrusted to the Company as irreplaceable. Its long-term preservation, in real terms, is our first priority. A major portion of the savings of our staff are invested in the Company. We aim to make money with its shareholders, not from them.
- ❖ We care about investment returns. Inpersca Limited is dedicated solely to advising the Company and to monitoring the businesses it owns. The Company's size will be limited so as to maximise its opportunity set.
- ❖ As the Company grows it is our intention to share with the Company's shareholders the benefits of scale via a systematic reduction of the ongoing charges figure. In addition, our investment approach seeks to minimize transaction costs, an important and often overlooked expense that impairs long-term investment returns.
- ❖ It is essential that the shareholders of the Company are like-minded investors who share our investment philosophy, perspective of risk, return expectations and time horizon. The longer your investment time horizon the better. If your investment time horizon is less than five years, it is unlikely to be a suitable vehicle for your savings (a redemption fee is payable to the Company for redemptions within three years). Our own time horizon is much longer and we only intend to comment on progress over a minimum of a five-year rolling period.

Inpersca Limited
Investment Adviser

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Dear fellow owners,

Our Company was established to serve as a simple and cost-effective vehicle through which similar-minded shareholders combine their savings to convey them honestly into an unknowable future. In recognition of the sanctity of these savings, its objective is to preserve and enhance their purchasing power over time. To do so, we seek to participate as patient and supportive owners in a collection of wonderful businesses that are diverse in activity and geography, each engaged in honest and substantive effort, and overseen by people of character and competence.

While my time horizon is longer, I have suggested that a rolling five-year period is the minimum time frame over which to assess the Company's progress against its objective. The year-end fell just six weeks short of its fifth anniversary and so page three of this report now includes a table of historic data. In referencing it, I draw your attention to three considerations: measurement, worth and environment.

Measurement

What we choose to measure communicates our values, directs our thinking and establishes our priorities. Importantly, through the feedback loops we use to learn and improve, what we measure determines what we will become. Complicating the task of measuring is that there can be a delay between the quality of inputs or processes used and any quantitative feedback as to their consequences. Moreover, in undertakings with probabilistic outcomes, luck plays a role and so the determinative factors that influence the persistency of results are only identifiable by reducing its effect.

Many of you run, or have run, a farm or business. You will recognise not only the importance of measurement but also its limitations in a corporate setting. Often what really counts cannot be counted, or the outcomes sought can only be achieved obliquely. The first consideration is that the further removed one is from having to understand the hard to identify qualitative characteristics that give rise to quantitative outcomes, the more tempting it is to just revert to counting whatever is available – it is often simpler to count the bottles than to describe the character of the wine contained within.

I encourage you to think of yourself as a co-owner in each of the businesses in which the Company has a claim. As such, it is important to understand to what purpose your savings are being put to use and the character of those who have stewardship of it. It is my hope that the letters in these reports offer something of a description as to the attributes of the 'wine' that influence the number of 'bottles' tallied in the accompanying financial statements.

Worth

The regulations under which our Company operates requires that most of its assets be held in enterprises whose shares are listed for trading on a recognised stock exchange. While a listing offers a convenient venue for acquiring and disposing shares, it is not necessary for achieving our objective. As privately owned businesses demonstrate, underlying worth rises or falls regardless of whether or not their shares are regularly traded.

By convention, the net asset value of our Company is calculated with reference to the share prices prevailing on stock exchanges at a particular moment in time. These prices are determined through millions of decisions by market participants, each with their own time preferences, objectives, sentiments and incentives. The second factor to consider is that the further these are from our own, the greater the likelihood that our assessment of a firm's worth will differ from the consensus reflected in a share price.

The Company's does not acquire its ownership interests in an attempt at anticipating the expectations of others. Rather, the motivation for doing so is to participate in the value that might accrue over time from each of them putting their productive assets and entrepreneurial talents to sensible use in honestly and persistently delighting their customers. As such, we recognise the importance of scarcity, resilience, adaptability, ingenuity, probity and competence. Just as would be true for a private business, with time the weight of the underlying economic returns that are the consequence of these characteristics will determine their worth to us in meeting *our* objective.

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Over the last five years, it is my assessment that, in aggregate, the underlying progress of our collection of assets has advanced at a rate a little greater than that reflected in their share prices. A few have advanced significantly, most modestly and some have struggled. This divergence matters most when we transact. Accordingly, every effort is made to ensure any transactions are the result of wanting to, rather than needing to.

Environment

Usain Bolt is regarded as the fastest human over one hundred metres, yet Greg Vollet claims to have run the distance in a faster time.¹ Vollet achieved his time by running the distance down a steep hill. The third consideration to note is that measurements are influenced by the environment in which they are taken.

Years of monetary malfeasance has interfered with price discovery and therefore the signals individuals use to make daily trade-offs. It has created a 'money illusion' that has pernicious effects as new money impacts asset prices and consumer prices differently, both in degree and speed. Broadly, the price gains accruing to the owners of assets in recent years have been achieved in a favourable environment i.e. by running downhill. This has implications for the allocation of societal capital as it distorts objectives and incentives and influences moral and ethical principles. It makes an honest assessment of progress as measured in monetary terms more difficult and an understanding of the qualitative characteristics of the Company's assets even more important.

The above notwithstanding, in the table's column titled 'Real NAV per acc. share,' the reported net asset value is deflated by the UK's CPI. The Company's investment objective explicitly references CPI as the benchmark for determining the destruction of our spending power. This index has limitations, but provides context. You may wish to also consider progress against other measures such as gold or the Economist's 'Big Mac Index,' possibly even a domestic house price index or broader stock market indices. It is certainly true that when measured against most of these, progress in net asset value to this point is less flattering.

Time has an influence on all three of the above considerations. In coming to a judgement on progress, your time horizon will determine what you weigh as important.

If one cannot sell, they must care

Georg von Siemens, the German banker and industrialist, is reputed to have suggested the above. Our Company does not accumulate its ownership interests with the intention of selling or using the fluctuations in capital markets to trade its way to wealth. Rather, the hope is to participate as careful owners in each business for decades. Nevertheless, it will sell where necessary. Since inception, our interests in three firms have been disposed of. Two by choice, the third through a take-over we opposed. It was an error of judgement on my behalf in respect to stewardship at each that gave cause for these disposals. Evaluating people is difficult. Periods of crisis or windfall often reveal their true motivations and principles.

Ownership interests in four new companies have been added over the last five years. Through two we offer products and services that form a small, but critical, part of a larger chain of value creation in the production and distribution of drink and food products (Robertet and TFF Group). One occupies a niche in leasing specialty tools (VP). The fourth is a holding company whose assets mostly comprise a collection of global industrial enterprises (Exor). A characteristic they have in common with many of the other entities in the Company's collection of assets is that each is controlled and run by a family. This does not ensure success. Neither is it deliberate. Rather, it is an outcome of attempting to identify like-minded parties through whom effective governance can be achieved vicariously. The motivation of some controlling families is to pass their respective businesses on to the next generation in better shape than when they inherited it. Where true, they care about the factors that cannot be counted, understand the importance of time, and have skin-in-the-game when it comes to making inevitable trade-offs. It is my assessment that those families with whom we are co-owners are motivated by a community of interest to act honestly in building something of enduring worth.

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

A case for optimism

In the last few years we have witnessed the horror of war return to Europe, the distress of a global pandemic, increasing infringements on our liberties, the spreading societal consequences of unprecedented monetary meddling and much else beside. Sadly, the adverse effects of these events have been extreme for very many people and have left the trust and infrastructure on which the global economy depends a little more fragile. Each has been accompanied by a cacophony of ‘news’ and demands for action that serve to swamp our consciousness and add to uncertainty, panic, speculation and false virtue. Stress can overwhelm our ability to think rationally and to recognise the many myriad incremental and widely dispersed positive developments that have also occurred.

It is undeniably true that my interests are aligned with being optimistic. So are yours. Over the last three hundred years our living standards have improved to a remarkable and unprecedented extent. Economist Deidre McCloskey refers to this period as the ‘Great Enrichment.’ At its root was the evolution of an ethical framework, based on what she calls ‘bourgeois virtues’², that made honest, hard work honourable and afforded individuals the freedom and liberty to use their creativity to choose, experiment and innovate. The resulting plurality of thought and effort given to having a go at trying to address society’s ever-changing needs, and the vast networks of commercial co-operation that have arisen to facilitate this effort, are cause for optimism. This is what we participate in as business owners.

Like people, companies adapt. Some are better at it than others. While the fruits of this progress have been broadly shared, they have not been evenly shared. Additionally, progress is not linear and has suffered frequent setbacks. Many point to these as a harbinger of change and reversal of fortune. It is always possible that at some point they will be right, even if just for a moment. However, the problems of today are the result of the innovations created to solve yesterday’s problems. Similarly, today’s solutions will create tomorrow’s problems.

*Not being able to govern events, I govern myself*³

Our Company is not suitable for everyone. The motivation for, and application of, its philosophy is uncommon, its time horizon requires patience, progress towards its objective will be lumpy, and it is merely designed to cope with uncertainty not eliminate it. While it welcomes like-minded co-owners, no effort is made to solicit subscriptions for its shares or to promote it. Indeed, its idiosyncrasies make it ‘uncomfortable by design.’ This is part of a deliberate effort at ensuring those who do elect to become shareholders truly share a concern for both its intended destination and the means used in seeking to get there.

We all deal with stress differently. The purposeful application of a sensible philosophy, retaining realistic expectations and structuring my affairs in a way that enables me to focus on consistently improving a process with a view to achieving long-term goals assists me in dealing with it. While luck helps, financial independence is not reserved only for those who are fortunate enough to have an exceptional IQ, the best education or the best job. It can be achieved by dedication to a process that involves living within one’s means, saving diligently, continuous study, being willing to think independently, careful investment, and patience. This process is simple, but not easy. It requires conscious effort. I hope that being an owner in our Company might aid in this endeavour.

Evan Green
Inpersca Limited
July 2022

Notes:

1. *Canadian Running Magazine: Two crazy ways to break Usain Bolt’s 100m world record* by Tim Huebsch (March 2016)
2. In her *Bourgeois Trilogy* McCloskey describes these as justice, temperance, courage, prudence, faith, hope and love.
3. Attributed to Michel de Montaigne

OWNERSHIP INTERESTS

Portfolio Statement as at 31st May 2022

Holding	Security	Currency	Value (£)	% of Net Assets	31 st May 2021
2,480	Markel Corp.	USD	2,721,663	8.94	
38,000	Heineken Holding NV	EUR	2,379,691	7.82	
5,610	Costco Wholesale Corp.	USD	2,071,347	6.80	
8,200	Berkshire Hathaway Inc.	USD	2,059,961	6.77	
41,000	Fielmann AG	EUR	1,755,329	5.76	
11,000	Schindler Holding AG	CHF	1,745,080	5.73	
10,800	Pernod Ricard SA	EUR	1,676,700	5.51	
58,503	TFF Group	EUR	1,556,091	5.11	
66,000	Admiral Group plc	GBP	1,455,960	4.78	
15,400	RLI Corp.	USD	1,452,530	4.77	
29,900	Brown & Brown Inc.	USD	1,393,710	4.58	
13,100	Nestle SA	CHF	1,268,210	4.17	
128,660	VP plc	GBP	1,201,684	3.95	
12,000	Compagnie Financiere Richemont SA	CHF	1,053,758	3.46	
3,300	Mastercard Inc.	USD	935,511	3.07	
171,950	A.G. Barr plc	GBP	917,353	3.01	
1,400	Rational AG	EUR	717,946	2.36	
12,000	Exor NV	EUR	698,829	2.30	
9,600	PriceSmart Inc.	USD	594,276	1.95	
50,000	Compania Cervecerias Unidas SA (ADR)	USD	555,221	1.82	
600	Robertet Group	EUR	463,963	1.52	
24,000	C.F. Richemont SA Warrants (Sept 2023)	CHF	11,134	0.04	
Total equities			28,685,947	94.22	93.38
Cash and equivalents			Various	1,803,222	5.92
Adjustment to revalue assets from mid to bid				(41,040)	(0.14)
Total portfolio			30,448,129	100.00	

During the year there were investment purchases of £5,643,685 and investment sales of £344,759 (note 15).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of total return

For the year ended 31 st May	Notes	£	2022 £	£	2021 £
Income					
Net capital gains	2		1,086,167		3,438,988
Revenue	3	551,530		341,644	
Expenses	4	(314,324)		(249,181)	
Operating expenses					
Expense reimbursement by investment adviser	5	27,463		27,275	
Finance costs: interest	6	<u>(4,275)</u>		<u>(4,260)</u>	
Net revenue before taxation		260,394		115,478	
Taxation	7	<u>(57,922)</u>		<u>(30,060)</u>	
Net revenue after taxation			<u>202,472</u>		<u>85,418</u>
Total return before dividends			1,288,639		3,524,406
Finance costs: dividends	6		<u>(204,177)</u>		<u>(85,062)</u>
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			<u>1,084,462</u>		<u>3,439,344</u>

Statement of changes in net assets attributable to shareholders

For the year ended 31 st May	2022 £	2021 £
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders	24,037,194	20,488,820
Amounts receivable on creation of shares	5,313,677	199,765
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(215,000)	(174,822)
Dilution levies	6,621	-
Dividend reinvested	221,175	84,087
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities (see above)	<u>1,084,462</u>	<u>3,439,344</u>
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders	<u>30,448,129</u>	<u>24,037,194</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Balance sheet

At 31 st May		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Assets			
Investment assets		28,644,907	22,344,575
Debtors	8	179,049	130,090
Cash and cash equivalent	9	<u>1,665,659</u>	<u>1,584,259</u>
Total other assets		<u>1,844,708</u>	<u>1,714,349</u>
Total assets		30,489,615	24,058,924
Liabilities			
Creditors	10	(28,947)	(20,698)
Dividend payable		(2,704)	(1,032)
Bank overdraft	9	<u>(9,835)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities		<u>(41,486)</u>	<u>(21,730)</u>
Net assets attributable to shareholders		<u>30,448,129</u>	<u>24,037,194</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31st May 2022

1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied in both the current and prior year, are set out below:

- (a) The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds (SORP) issued by the Investment Association (IA) in May 2014 and to the amendments to the SORP issued by the IA in June 2017. The functional currency of the Company is sterling.
- (b) Dividends on equities are recognised as revenue gross of withholding tax and accrue when the security is quoted ex-dividend. Both interest on deposits and the annual management charge rebates are accounted for on an accruals basis.
- (c) The ordinary element of stocks received in lieu of cash dividends is recognised as revenue of the Company, and where applicable is included in the distribution. In the case of an enhanced stock dividend the value of the enhancement is treated as capital.
- (d) Special dividends are treated as repayments of capital or revenue depending on the facts of each particular case.
- (e) All expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis and, other than those relating to the buying and selling of investments, all expenses are charged to the revenue of the Company.
- (f) Where the revenue from investments exceeds the expenses of the Company, annual dividends accrue to all shareholders. Holders of income shares receive their dividends as a cash payment. In all cases, tax vouchers will be issued to shareholders.
- (g) The Company is not more than 60% invested in qualifying investments (as defined by S468L ICTA 1988) and where applicable will pay a dividend distribution.
- (h) The investments of the Company have been valued at bid market prices at 4.30pm UK time on 31st May 2022.
- (i) Foreign currency assets and liabilities at the end of the accounting period are translated at the exchange rates at the closing valuation point and any gains or losses taken to capital.
- (j) Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the ACD considers that it is more likely than not there will be taxable profits from which underlying timing differences can be deducted.
- (k) In certain circumstances the ACD may charge a dilution levy on the sale or redemption of shares. The levy, which is paid into the Company, is intended to cover certain charges not included in the bid market value of the Company used in calculating the share price. These charges could otherwise have a diluting effect on the interests of the remaining shareholders of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2	Net capital gains	2022 £	2021 £
	The net capital gains comprise:		
	Currency gains/(losses)	40,760	(79,491)
	Realised non-derivative securities losses	(83,767)	(231,582)
	Unrealised non-derivative securities gains	1,129,905	3,750,874
	Custodial transaction charges	<u>(731)</u>	<u>(813)</u>
	Total net capital gains	<u>1,086,167</u>	<u>3,438,988</u>

3	Revenue	2022 £	2021 £
	UK dividends	210,950	124,535
	Overseas dividends	339,870	217,109
	Bank interest	<u>710</u>	<u>-</u>
	Total revenue	<u>551,530</u>	<u>341,644</u>

Note the 2021 Revenue has been reclassified as follows:

Annual management charge rebate of £27,275 has been moved into expense reimbursement by investment adviser (note 5).

4	Expenses	2022 £	2021 £
	Payable to the ACD, associates of the ACD, and agents of either:		
	ACD fees	<u>287,740</u>	<u>221,906</u>
	Payable to the depositary, its associates, and agents of either:		
	Depositary and safekeeping fees	<u>20,489</u>	<u>21,397</u>
	Other expenses:		
	Audit fee	6,000	5,818
	FCA fee	<u>95</u>	<u>60</u>
		<u>6,095</u>	<u>5,878</u>
	Total expenses	<u>314,324</u>	<u>249,181</u>

5 Expense reimbursement by investment adviser

The investment adviser has undertaken to rebate the Company any expenses to the extent necessary to limit the annual ongoing charges figure to 1.0% per annum of the Company's average assets. The investment adviser has also voluntarily undertaken to limit the annual ongoing charges figure to 0.85% per annum on incremental assets above £30m and 0.75% per annum on incremental assets above £50m.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6	Finance costs	2022	2021
		£	£
	Dividend for the year	223,879	85,119
	Add: Revenue deducted on cancellation of shares	-	178
	Deduct: Revenue received on issue of shares	(19,702)	(235)
	Net distribution for the year	204,177	85,062
	Interest payable and similar charges	4,275	4,260
	Total finance costs	208,452	89,322
	Reconciliation of distributions		
	Net revenue after taxation	202,472	85,418
	Balance brought forward	1,705	1,349
	Balance carried forward	-	(1,705)
	Net distribution for the year	204,177	85,062
7	Taxation	2022	2021
		£	£
(a)	Analysis of charge in the year		
	Irrecoverable overseas withholding tax	57,922	30,060
	Total current tax charge for the year (note 7b)	57,922	30,060
(b)	Factors affecting current tax charge for the year		
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an open-ended investment company of 20.0% (2021: 20.0%). The differences are explained below:		
	Net revenue before taxation	260,394	115,478
	Corporation tax at 20.0% (2021: 20.0%)	52,079	23,096
	Effects of:		
	Revenue not subject to UK corporation tax	(110,164)	(68,329)
	Current year expenses not utilised	58,085	45,233
	Irrecoverable overseas withholding tax	57,922	30,060
	Current tax charge for the year (note 7a)	57,922	30,060
(c)	Provision for deferred taxation		
	At 31 st May 2022 there is a potential deferred tax asset of £208,055 (2021: £149,970) in relation to surplus management expenses. It is unlikely the Company will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise this amount and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised.		
8	Debtors	2022	2021
		£	£
	Dividends receivable	67,416	60,385
	Overseas withholding tax reclaimable	81,251	63,243
	Annual management charge rebate receivable	-	6,446
	Capital return receivable	30,360	-
	Prepayments	22	16
	Total debtors	179,049	130,090

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9 Cash and cash equivalent	2022 £	2021 £
Cash and bank balances	<u>1,665,659</u>	<u>1,584,259</u>
Bank overdraft	<u>(9,835)</u>	<u>-</u>

10 Creditors	2022 £	2021 £
ACD fee	21,355	13,822
Other accrued expenses	<u>7,592</u>	<u>6,876</u>
Total creditors	<u>28,947</u>	<u>20,698</u>

11 Share movement	Income shares	Acc. shares
Shares outstanding at 1 st June 2021	237,089	18,825,791
Shares issued during the year	53,715	3,983,585
Shares cancelled during the year	-	(168,598)
Shares converted during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at 31 st May 2022	290,804	22,640,778

12 Financial instruments

In pursuing its investment objective as stated on page two, the Company holds a number of financial instruments. The Company's financial instruments comprise securities, cash balances, debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations, for example, in respect of sales and purchases awaiting settlement, amounts receivable for issues and payable for redemptions and debtors for accrued revenue.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments, those of its underlying holdings and the ACD's policies for managing these risks, are summarised below. These policies have been applied throughout the year.

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the value of the Company's investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices caused by factors other than interest rate or foreign currency movement. Market price risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments the Company holds. It represents the potential loss the Company might suffer through holding market positions in the face of price movements.

The Company's investment holdings are exposed to market price fluctuations, which are monitored by the ACD in pursuance of the investment objective and policy as set out in the Prospectus. If market prices at the balance sheet date had been 10% higher or lower while all other variables remained the same the return attributable to shareholders for the period ended 31st May 2022 would have increased or decreased by £2,864,491 (2021: £2,234,458).

Adherence to investment guidelines and to investment and borrowing powers set out in the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus and in the rules of the FCA's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook mitigates the risk of excessive exposure to any particular type of security or issuer.

Maturity of financial liabilities

The financial liabilities of the Company at 31st May 2022 are payable either within one year or on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the capital value or income of the Company's investments will fluctuate as a result of changes in interest rates.

The Company currently does not invest in floating rate securities. The Company does hold cash balances which are subject to variable interest rates.

At the period end date 5.4% of the Company's assets by value were interest bearing (2021: 6.6%).

Liquidity risk

The Company's assets comprise mainly of readily realisable securities. The main liability of the Company is the redemption of any shares that its shareholders wish to sell. Assets of the Company may need to be sold if insufficient cash is available to finance such redemptions.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of the Company's investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Company's investment holdings can be registered overseas. This means that the balance sheet can be affected by movements in foreign currency exchange rates.

If foreign currency exchange rates at the balance sheet date had been 10% higher or lower while all other variables remained the same the return attributable to shareholders for the year ended 31st May 2022 would have increased or decreased by £2,558,549 (2021: £1,956,602).

The currency exposure at 31st May 2022 consists of:

	Net monetary assets		Non-monetary assets		Total net assets	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sterling	1,310,616	795,365	3,552,027	3,675,811	4,862,643	4,471,176
Euro	60	-	9,239,658	6,171,868	9,239,718	6,171,868
Swiss Franc	271,571	-	4,076,358	3,933,459	4,347,929	3,933,459
US Dollar	220,975	897,254	11,776,864	8,563,437	11,997,839	9,460,691
Total	<u>1,803,222</u>	<u>1,692,619</u>	<u>28,644,907</u>	<u>22,344,575</u>	<u>30,448,129</u>	<u>24,037,194</u>

Credit risk

Certain transactions in securities that the Company 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 Company has fulfilled its responsibilities. The Company only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as acceptable counterparties. In addition, limits are set to the exposure to any individual broker. At the year end the Company held cash balances of £1,665,659 with an overdraft of £9,835 (2021: cash balances £1,584,259, overdraft £nil). The credit ratings of all the banks related to the Company are reviewed daily to ensure they continue to meet the criterion required by the ACD.

Fair value disclosure

All investments are valued using prices for identical instruments in active markets.

13 Related Party Transactions

Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited, as ACD, is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the investment company.

Amounts paid to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amounts due to the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date are disclosed in note 10. Amounts paid from the ACD and its associates are disclosed in the STR and explained in note 5. Amounts due from the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date are disclosed in note 8.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14 Contingent assets and liabilities

At 31st May 2022 the Company had no contingent liabilities or commitments (2021: none).

15 Direct transaction costs	2022 £	% of purchases	2021 £	% of purchases
Analysis of total purchase costs:				
Purchases before transaction costs	5,637,216		911,063	
Commissions	2,819	0.05	464	0.05
Taxes & levies	3,650	0.06	975	0.11
Total transaction costs	<u>6,469</u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>1,439</u>	<u>0.16</u>
Total purchases plus transaction costs	<u>5,643,685</u>		<u>912,502</u>	
	£	% of sales	£	% of sales
Analysis of total sale costs:				
Gross sales before transaction costs	344,932		1,458,622	
Commissions	(173)	(0.05)	(231)	(0.02)
Total transaction costs	<u>(173)</u>	<u>(0.05)</u>	<u>(231)</u>	<u>(0.02)</u>
Total sales less transaction costs	<u>344,759</u>		<u>1,458,391</u>	
	£	% of average net assets	£	% of average net assets
Analysis of total transaction costs:				
Commissions	2,992	0.01	695	0.00
Taxes & levies	3,650	0.01	975	0.01
Total transaction costs	<u>6,642</u>	<u>0.02</u>	<u>1,670</u>	<u>0.01</u>

16 Portfolio Dealing Spread

The average portfolio dealing spread at 31st May 2022 is 0.28% (2021: 0.84%).

17 Dividend distribution tables

The Company distributes all its net income in a single dividend payment each year. All expenses are charged against revenue.

Equalisation only applies to shares subscribed for during the reporting period (Group 2 shares). When buyers subscribe for shares, the purchase price includes the value of accrued net income up to the date of subscription. This is refunded to shareholders with the dividend as a return of capital. It is capital so is not liable to income tax but should be deducted from the cost of the shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Final distribution per share for the year	Income shares		
	Dividend	Equalisation	Distribution
Group 1: shares purchased prior to 1 st June 2021	0.9299p	-	0.9299p
Group 2: shares purchased on or after 1 st June 2021	0.3049p	0.6250p	0.9299p
Final distribution per share for the year	Accumulation shares		
	Dividend	Equalisation	Distribution
Group 1: shares purchased prior to 1 st June 2021	0.9769p	-	0.9769p
Group 2: shares purchased on or after 1 st June 2021	0.4908p	0.4861p	0.9769p

COMPARATIVE TABLES

For the year ended 31 st May	Income shares		
	2022	2021	2020
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	121.5p	103.9p	110.4p
Return before operating charges [†]	7.1p	19.1p	(4.7p)
Operating charges	(1.2p)	(1.1p)	(1.1p)
Return after operating charges	5.9p	18.0p	(5.8p)
Dividend on income shares	(0.9p)	(0.4p)	(0.7p)
Closing net asset value per share	126.5p	121.5p	103.9p
[†] after direct transaction costs of	0.02p	0.01p	0.01p
Returns			
Total return after charges	4.9%	17.4%	(5.3%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value	£0.4m	£0.3m	£0.2m
Closing number of shares	0.3m	0.2m	0.2m
Operating charges	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Direct transaction costs	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%
Share prices			
Highest price	133.7p	122.5p	118.9p
Lowest price	122.3p	102.2p	96.3p

For the year ended 31 st May	Accumulation shares		
	2022	2021	2020
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	126.7p	107.9p	114.0p
Return before operating charges [†]	7.5p	20.0p	(5.0p)
Operating charges	(1.3p)	(1.2p)	(1.1p)
Return after operating charges	6.2p	18.8p	(6.1p)
Dividend on accumulation shares	(1.0p)	(0.4p)	(0.7p)
Reinvested dividend on accumulation shares	1.0p	0.4p	0.7p
Closing net asset value per share	132.9p	126.7p	107.9p
[†] after direct transaction costs of	0.03p	0.01p	0.01p
Returns			
Total return after charges	4.9%	17.4%	(5.3%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value	£30.1m	£23.7m	£20.3m
Closing number of shares	22.6m	18.8m	18.8m
Operating charges	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Direct transaction costs	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%
Share prices			
Highest price	139.5p	127.3p	122.7p
Lowest price	127.5p	106.2p	99.5p

AUTHORISED CORPORATE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The rules of the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook require the Authorised Corporate Director to prepare financial statements for each accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at the end of the financial year and its net revenue and net capital gains for the year. In preparing these financial statements the Authorised Corporate Director is required to:

- ❖ comply with the Prospectus and applicable accounting standards, subject to any material departures which are required to be disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- ❖ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ❖ make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ❖ prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

The Authorised Corporate Director is required to keep proper accounting records and to manage the Company in accordance with the FCA's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and Investment Funds Sourcebook, the Instrument of Incorporation, and the Prospectus. The Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Director's statement

In accordance with the requirements of the FCA's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and Investment Funds Sourcebook, we hereby certify the annual report.

Anne A. Laing CA

David E. Smith CA

Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited
Authorised Corporate Director

DEPOSITARY'S REPORT

The Depositary must ensure that the Company is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Investment Funds Sourcebook, 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 Alternative Investment Fund Manager ("the AIFM") are carried out (unless they conflict with the Regulations).

The Depositary also has the 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.

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 AIFM:

- (i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemptions and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Company's shares and the application of the Company's income in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Company, and;
- (ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Company.

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
1st June 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of VT Dominion Holdings ICVC ("the Company") for the year ended 31st May 2022 which comprise the Statement of Total Return, Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders, Balance Sheet and the related Notes to the Financial Statements including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

In our opinion the financial statements:

- ❖ give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31st May 2022 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the scheme property of the Company for the year then ended; and
- ❖ have been properly prepared in accordance with the IA Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds, the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority and the Instrument of Incorporation.

Basis for Opinion

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

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

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

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

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

Other Information

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the COLL regulations

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

- ❖ proper accounting records for the Company have been kept and the accounts are in agreement with those records;
- ❖ we have received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit; and
- ❖ the information given in the report of the ACD and in the report of the authorised fund manager for the year is consistent with the financial statements.

Responsibilities of the Authorised Corporate Director

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's responsibilities set out on page 18, the Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and for such internal control as the Authorised Corporate Director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Authorised Corporate Director either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Extent to which the audit is considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

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

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

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

- ❖ UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 and the IA Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds
- ❖ the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and the Financial Conduct Authority's Investment Funds Sourcebook
- ❖ the Company's Prospectus

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

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

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

- ❖ Performing audit work procedures over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business, review of a pre sign-off Net Asset Valuation (NAV) statement for any unexpected activity and reviewing judgements made by the Authorised Corporate Director in its calculation of accounting estimates for potential management bias; and
- ❖ Assessing the Company's compliance with the key requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Investment Funds Sourcebook and its Prospectus.

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

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

Use of our report

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

Johnston Carmichael LLP, Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor, Elgin

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Issue and redemption of shares

Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited is the ACD and Registrar and will receive requests for the purchase or sale of shares at any time during normal business hours (8.30am to 5.30pm). Instructions may be given by email to dominium@valu-trac.com or by sending an application form to the Registrar. Application forms are only available from the Registrar.

The price of shares will be determined by reference to a valuation of the Company's net assets at 4:30pm on the 1st and 15th (or the next business day) of each month.

The ACD has the right to reject, on reasonable grounds relating to the circumstances of the applicant, any application for shares in whole or part. In this event the ACD will return any money sent, or the balance of such monies, at the risk of the applicant.

Any subscription monies remaining after a whole number of shares has been issued will not be returned to the applicant. Instead, smaller denomination shares will be issued.

A contract note giving details of the shares purchased and the price used will be issued by the Registrar by the end of the business day following the valuation point. Settlement is due four business days after the trade date shown on the contract note and should be made to the ACD's dealing account.

Ownership of shares will be evidenced by an entry on the Company's Register of Shareholders. Certificates will not be issued. Annual statements in respect of distributions of revenue will show the number of shares held by the recipient in respect of which the distribution is made. Individual statements of a shareholder's shares will also be issued at any time on request by the registered holder.

Where shares are redeemed, payment will be made not later than the close of business on the fourth business day following the next valuation point. Please note that shares redeemed within three years of purchase will be subject to a redemption charge. This redemption charge is payable to the Company. It is not paid to the ACD or investment adviser.

The most recent prices of shares are published on www.valu-trac.com/dominium. Neither the ACD nor the Company can be held responsible for any errors in the publication of the prices.

Taxation

The Company will pay no corporation tax on its profits for the year and capital gains within the Company will not be taxed.

Distribution

Distributions of the revenue of the Company will be made to shareholders on or before 31st July each year.

Debts of the Company

Shareholders of the Company are not liable for the debts of the Company.

Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive

Under the Alternative Investment Fund Managers (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, the Company has been designated an Alternative Investment Fund. The ACD, Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited, has been appointed as the AIFM.

To comply with the AIFMD, information about the AIFM's remuneration policies and disclosures and conflict of interest policies are available from Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited on its website: www.valu-trac.com. The Company does not employ any staff directly from the AIFM, so there are no quantitative disclosures in this report.