MORAY PLACE INVESTMENT COMPANY

LONG FORM
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 September 2023

CONTENTS

ABOUT YOUR COMPANY

Moray Place Investment Company (MPIC) was formed on 2 May 2012 as an open-ended investment company and started trading on 15 May 2012. It is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the UK as a non-UCITS retail scheme.

The company is intended to be a long-term investment vehicle for like-minded individuals. It is low-cost, straightforward and free of the conflicts of interest that bedevil the money management industry.

MPIC's objective is to preserve and then grow the purchasing power of its investors' capital. The investment manager believes that it is most meaningful to assess MPIC's progress over a full economic cycle, which is typically five to ten years. Over this time frame useful comparators include UK consumer price inflation, the yield on long-dated gilts, and equity indices.

MPIC expects to achieve its objective primarily through owning shares in established companies listed on stock exchanges around the world. It will not borrow, use derivatives, short-sell securities, or invest in property directly.

The investment approach is uncomplicated, disciplined and patient. The investment manager also believes that it is conservative, if idiosyncratic. MPIC is not designed to appeal to a broad constituency. It is only suitable for investors who can evaluate the merits and risks of such an approach: if you cannot, or it makes you uncomfortable, or it simply does not suit your psychology, you should not invest.

Value of company at 30 September 2023	£149m
Authorised Corporate Director (ACD)	Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited
Investment manager	Hollis Capital Limited
Minimum investment	Initial: £200,000 Subsequent: £10,000
Dealing spread	1%
Ongoing charges	0.49%
Performance fee	Not applicable
Initial charges	Not applicable
Redemption charges	5% for sales within 2 years of purchase 2% for sales between 2 and 5 years of purchase *Paid to MPIC, not to the ACD or investment manager*
Ex-dividend date	30 September
Dividend date	30 November

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	At and for the year ended				
	30 Sept 2023	**30 Sept 2022**	**30 Sept 2021**	**30 Sept 2020**	**30 Sept 2019**
Value of company	£149.1m	£128.6m	£121.3m	£93.0m	£92.2m
Shares outstanding					
Accumulation	34.6m	34.8m	33.6m	31.9m	30.4m
Income	14.4m	12.5m	10.5m	9.2m	7.6m
NAV per share *(mid price)*					
Accumulation	316.1p	279.9p	281.6p	230.4p	246.5p
Income	278.8p	250.4p	255.5p	211.8p	228.4p
Dividend per share					
Accumulation	4.31p	4.07p	3.64p	1.82p	3.48p
Income	3.85p	3.69p	3.34p	1.69p	3.27p
Effective liquidity	14%	14%	14%	20%	19%
Ongoing charges†	0.49%	0.49%	0.45%	0.46%	0.47%
Portfolio turnover	9%	3%	8%	6%	8%

† The Investment Association changed its definition of ongoing charges in 2022. The figure now includes the underlying costs of investment trust holdings. By the previous definition the ongoing charges for 2023 and 2022 was 0.44%.

	Cumulative gain to 30 Sept 2023		
	5 years	**10 years**	**Since inception**
NAV per accumulation share	39%	159%	216%
Comparators			
UK Consumer Price Index	24%	33%	38%
Index of the annual yield on the longest dated gilt	8%	23%	29%
FTSE All-Share Total Return Index	20%	72%	120%

Notes
The company started trading on 15 May 2012 when shares were issued at 100p each.
Effective liquidity includes the investment in gold; all the current constituents are shown on page 9.
The ongoing charges figure is based on the average NAV during the year.

Dear fellow shareholders

Moray Place Investment Company exists to protect and then grow the purchasing power of its investors' capital. My first letter to shareholders in 2012 outlined the guiding principles by which I manage the company. Those principles are repeated in full on pages six and seven.

Progress so far

In my 2012 letter I committed to compare MPIC's results against three benchmarks. All three are in the table at the bottom of page two. In that original letter I also wrote that it is not meaningful to assess the company's progress over a single year. Instead, I would evaluate its results over a full economic cycle. As each cycle varies in length, and for simplicity, I stated that I would report on periods of at least five years but no more than ten.

The table at the bottom of page two summarises MPIC's results against those benchmarks over five and ten years, as well as since inception in May 2012. I regard the company's results as satisfactory over any period longer than five years.

The table on page 29 offers another perspective. Its final row shows the compound annual growth in asset value per share since inception. MPIC's progress is equivalent to an average gain in purchasing power of 7.6% each year. I do not expect the next 11½ years to be as good. However, I do expect MPIC to grow faster than inflation over time and I hope for compound annual growth of up to 5% in real net asset value.

A classic guide for investors

This year is the 50th anniversary of, for me, the best edition of the book *The Intelligent Investor*. It was the last edition written by Benjamin Graham before he died in 1976. It was also the only one that Warren Buffett helped to write.

Ben Graham was a polymath. In 1914, aged 20, Columbia University offered him teaching jobs in three separate faculties – maths, English and philosophy. He chose Wall Street. He managed one of the first hedge funds from 1926 to 1956, with outstanding investment results. Yet, Graham's fame is as a teacher and the "father of security analysis". He taught an evening class at Columbia Business School from 1927 to 1955. His most famous pupil, employee and acolyte was Warren Buffett.

The Intelligent Investor was first published in 1949 and continues to be an investment bestseller. Warren Buffett has called it, "By far the best investment book on investing ever written." It includes three timeless concepts.

1. *Shares represent a part ownership of an underlying business*
   Many people treat shares like chips in a casino, a way to make money fast. Graham advised against this attitude, which he called "speculative". He advocated an "investment" approach, which he viewed as akin to that of a businessman. Thus, the investment merit of a share is tied to the underlying value that a businessman would pay for the whole company.

2. *Margin of safety*
   There is a distinction between underlying business value and the share price. The essence of stockmarket investing is to assess a business's value and compare that to its share price. The aim is to receive more business value than one pays for in share price – price is what you pay, value is what you get. The larger the gap, the larger the margin of safety. The margin of safety is available to absorb the effects of error, ignorance and bad luck.

3. *Mr Market*
   Chapter 8 of *The Intelligent Investor* includes a famous parable about a business partner called Mr Market. Graham wrote that one should imagine stockmarket prices as coming from Mr Market, who co-owns a private business with you. Each day he offers to buy your stake in the business or sell you his. Yet, while the business you both own is reasonably stable, Mr Market's emotional state is not. He is a manic-depressive. Thus, when euphoric, he can imagine only good times for your business and quotes a high price for it. But when depressed, he can see only problems and quotes a low price. Mr Market is also obliging, as he does not mind if you ignore him. It is at your option if you want to transact.

   Thus, the more emotionally unstable is Mr Market, the better for you. But, Ben Graham had a warning: Mr Market is there to serve you, not to guide you. To take advantage of his erratic prices, you must be better than Mr Market at valuing your business.

Graham was aware that any approach to moneymaking that could easily be described and followed was unlikely to last. No investment style is guaranteed. However, he wrote *The Intelligent Investor* to help investors create a sound mental and emotional framework for their decisions. It is these attitudes that seem timeless.

Graham's mental framework is the foundation of my investment approach. MPIC uses the stockmarket as a convenient way to own a variety of businesses. But I am wary of being distracted by Mr Market's obliging and erratic behaviour. Few investors who buy and sell frequently do better than a simple policy of buy and hold. Moreover, the active cohort does worse the longer the period. Yet, while buy and hold is a sound policy, buying and holding a selection of superior companies seems better.

Graham made his reputation advocating simple valuation rules. Yet, he made his fortune with a single investment in a superior company, which flouted much of his advice on valuation. His postscript to the 1973 edition described this investment in GEICO, the US car insurer. For over two decades Graham treated GEICO like a family business and did not sell a single share. And for over two decades the profits from GEICO exceeded the gains from all his other investments. Graham's moral was that there are several ways to make and keep money on Wall Street, and that he was lucky. But behind the luck was a background of preparation and a sound mental framework. One needs the means, the judgement and the courage to take advantage of luck.

The quotable Ben Graham

Quotes are a pithy way to recall and encapsulate wisdom. Graham was a great practitioner, teacher and writer. These quotes are from *The Intelligent Investor*.

- "The investor's chief problem – and even his worst enemy – is likely to be himself."

- "Even the intelligent investor is likely to need considerable willpower to keep from following the crowd."

- "Obvious prospects for physical growth in a business do not translate into obvious profits for investors."

- "The chief losses to investors come from the purchase of *low-quality* securities at times of favourable business conditions."

- "Investment is most intelligent when it is most *businesslike*."

The current portfolio

MPIC's portfolio changes little from year to year. My inactivity is purposeful, guided by Graham's three timeless lessons. First, I focus on the underlying businesses within MPIC's portfolio. Second, I try to distinguish between business value and share price. Finally, I try not to be distracted by Mr Market. I seek superior companies, bought at reasonable prices, to own for years.

The portfolio has four parts, each over 15% of MPIC. The structure is not by design but the outcome of my continuous quest for satisfactory results.

- Property and casualty insurance companies. Insurers make money from underwriting risk and from investing their policyholders' premiums and shareholders' funds. Underwriting and investing are difficult businesses to expand profitably over time. For this reason, Mr Market is rarely excited by insurers. Good management is vital for superior results. This is something MPIC's insurers have shown over decades, which provides our margin of safety.

- Investment and holding companies. I seek those controlled by low-profile families who treat outside shareholders with respect. MPIC and other outside shareholders benefit through low-cost investment expertise, long-term ownership and board representation. Yet, Mr Market appears uninterested as there is no glamour, no excitement and no promotion. Their share prices can be 40% to 60% below their underlying business values, which is a large margin of safety.

- A selection of apparently mundane businesses. They provide basics such as beer, clothes, self-drive removal vans, dredgers and sausage rolls. But while their activities are ordinary, their business results are not. Yet, Mr Market can regard their prosaic activities as boring. This depresses their share prices, providing a margin of safety.

- Gold, including Franco Nevada. MPIC owns gold as insurance against bad outcomes, as well as a form of liquidity. I prefer gold to bonds or paper money for three reasons. First, gold is not someone else's liability. Second, its supply is limited. Third, it has been a store of purchasing power throughout recorded history. Gold is a durable store of wealth, although it cannot grow like a good business.

The golden rule

I created MPIC based on the golden rule: to do as I would be done by. Thus, MPIC is a low-cost, long-term, tax-efficient investment vehicle. Most of my own savings are, and will remain, invested in the company. While this does not ensure a satisfactory outcome, it does ensure that I will treat your investment in MPIC as if it were my own.

Thank you for your trust and continued patience.

Peter Hollis

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

All enduring human endeavours and relationships appear to have a commitment to common goals and shared values. To help potential co-investors assess whether they share my goals and values, in my first letter to shareholders in 2012 I outlined the objectives and guiding principles by which I manage MPIC. They are restated below, as they have been in every annual report. They are principles, so are unlikely to change significantly. However, they may evolve as I continue to learn from new insights as well as from my mistakes.

Investment objective and appropriate gauges of progress

One key to attracting and keeping like-minded co-investors is that we gauge progress by the same yardstick. Moreover, that yardstick needs to be stated at the start of the relationship.

The essence of investment is to defer consumption today so that one may consume more in future. Hence, MPIC's objective is to preserve and then grow the purchasing power of its investors' capital. In deferring consumption today one might wish, for instance, to buy more groceries, property or education in future. All would represent valid standards by which to assess progress. However, for ease, I will compare MPIC's results against three benchmarks.

1. *The UK Consumer Price Index*
   Spending power is most commonly evaluated with respect to consumer goods. One basic hurdle for MPIC is thus to grow faster than UK consumer goods inflation.

2. *The yield on UK long-dated gilts*
   Consumer goods are only a part of personal expenditure. Perhaps the most comprehensive gauge of the expected erosion of purchasing power is the yield on UK long-dated gilts. This yield can be interpreted as the market's best guess of the nominal return required at least to sustain the purchasing power of pound sterling in the future.

3. *The UK FTSE All-Share Index*
   MPIC is not an equity fund, but it does expect primarily to use quoted equities as the means of achieving its objective. An equity index is thus an informative comparator, as well as a test of whether MPIC is preserving its investors' purchasing power in one specific form of assets: publicly quoted companies.

Note, first, that the comparators are UK-oriented. This seems appropriate as most of MPIC's owners are British with predominantly pound sterling commitments and liabilities. Second, I do not believe that a single year is an informative time frame over which to assess progress. I believe that the most appropriate period is an economic cycle, not the time it takes the earth to orbit the sun. Thus, I will compare MPIC's returns against its three comparators over a full economic cycle. The economic cycle varies in length, but for simplicity I will define it as a minimum of five years and maximum of ten, and comment on both periods.

My guiding principles

Another way of assessing whether there is a community of interest with my investment values is to compare your investing beliefs, or principles, with mine. These are mine:

- *I will treat your investment in MPIC as I would treat my own*
  I have, and will maintain, most of my savings invested in MPIC.

- *Costs matter*
  While the investment results of MPIC will be volatile and inherently uncertain, I am certain of one thing: costs erode long-term returns. Therefore, MPIC aspires to be one of the lowest cost investment companies available to individual investors.

- *Purposeful inactivity*
  I will invest so to be untroubled were financial markets to close for five years. Expect turnover of investments within MPIC to average less than 10% each year.

- *Independent thinking*
  My investment philosophy is to be conservative, but not conventional. I will shun excessively popular, fashionable investments. I believe that an important paradox in investment is that the more popular an idea becomes, the less profitable it is likely to be.

- *Long-term optimism about man's instincts to trade, barter and exchange goods and ideas*
  I believe that this is the true source of durable prosperity and wealth. Rising living standards are largely derived from accumulated knowledge and new ideas, which is only constrained by human ingenuity and imagination.

- *Long-term pessimism on the value of government promises*
  Politicians promise too much. In exchange for obvious short-term benefits they willingly incur less obvious long-term costs. This undermines the value of government-backed promises, such as paper money and sovereign bonds. One consequence is inflation, which I believe to be at source a political phenomenon. It has been one of the tragedies of modern financial academic work to label government bonds "risk-free".

- *The role of quoted equity investments*
  I believe that the long-term ownership of superior businesses run by honest people is the best means of allowing the investor to participate in the general tendency for global living standards to rise, while simultaneously protecting his capital from inflation. Quoted equity securities allow the investor to part-own a variety of such businesses around the world, at remarkably low cost. Consequently, it is likely that investments in quoted equities will dominate the portfolio.

- *Risk and uncertainty cannot be avoided*
  Business and investing are complex, unpredictable and fraught with uncertainty. I do not believe that government bonds are risk-free. I do not believe that investment risk can be quantified. And I do not believe in smooth progress. MPIC is designed to cope with investment risk and uncertainty, not to eliminate it.

- *Progress will be lumpy*
  Quoted equities represent claims on corporate cash flows, yet their market prices have proved far more volatile than their underlying business values. Historically, publicly listed businesses have suffered widespread, general falls in market prices in approximately one calendar year in three. Indeed, dramatic declines of over 30% have occurred at some point in most decades. I do not believe that MPIC can avoid such characteristic downturns in business and stockmarket cycles, but it will seek to survive them without undue distress.

- *I will discourage investors who cannot commit funds for at least five years*
  MPIC is an open-ended investment company. If funds flow in *and out*, the company's returns may be compromised, to the detriment of the remaining shareholders. Thus, there is an exit charge for all redemptions within five years, which is paid into MPIC to compensate the remaining shareholders. (The charge is not paid to the ACD or the investment manager.)

Peter Hollis

PORTFOLIO AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

Security	Country	Holding	Value £'000	%	*30 Sept 2022*
Markel	US	11,500	14,133	9.5%	
Fairfax	Canada	13,000	8,883	6.0%	
Heineken Holding	Netherlands	125,000	7,698	5.2%	
Next	UK	100,000	7,331	4.9%	
Exor	Netherlands	90,000	6,538	4.4%	
Progressive Corp	US	48,000	5,509	3.7%	
J D Wetherspoon	UK	750,000	5,226	3.5%	
Svenska Handelsbanken A	Sweden	650,000	4,769	3.2%	
Franco-Nevada	Canada	42,000	4,588	3.1%	
Ackermans & van Haaren	Belgium	35,000	4,346	2.9%	
BAT	UK	165,000	4,258	2.9%	
Moody's	US	15,000	3,930	2.6%	
U-Haul Holding Company Non-Vtg	US	76,500	3,331	2.5%	
U-Haul Holding Company	US	8,500	392		
Jardine Matheson Holdings	Singapore	90,000	3,433	2.3%	
VP	UK	621,141	3,277	2.2%	
Ringkjoebing Landbobank	Denmark	27,000	3,216	2.2%	
Winmark	US	10,000	3,109	2.1%	
Bunzl	UK	90,000	2,644	1.8%	
Admiral Group	UK	110,000	2,625	1.8%	
Remgro	South Africa	400,000	2,587	1.7%	
Investor B	Sweden	160,000	2,526	1.7%	
Philip Morris International	US	30,000	2,300	1.5%	
RLI	US	18,000	2,026	1.4%	
Jet2	UK	180,000	1,962	1.3%	
Ryanair	Ireland	140,000	1,936	1.3%	
Texas Pacific Land Trust	US	1,200	1,829	1.2%	
Hansa Investment Company A	UK	825,000	1,530	1.1%	
Hansa Investment Company Ord	UK	125,000	236		
LG Corp	South Korea	30,000	1,529	1.0%	
Northern Trust	US	22,000	1,264	0.8%	
GBL	Belgium	20,000	1,225	0.8%	
Atlas Copco B	Sweden	120,000	1,161	0.8%	
Charles Schwab	US	25,000	1,141	0.8%	
Rights & Issues Investment Trust	UK	54,128	1,037	0.7%	
Meitec	Japan	60,000	891	0.6%	
Yaoko	Japan	20,000	843	0.6%	
Cosmos Pharmaceutical	Japan	10,000	840	0.6%	
CF-Alba	Spain	20,000	804	0.5%	
Greggs	UK	30,000	739	0.5%	
LG H&H Preferred Non-Voting	South Korea	5,000	530	0.4%	
Ocean Wilsons Holdings	UK	30,000	290	0.2%	
Total equities			***128,462***	***86.3%***	*85.9%*

PORTFOLIO AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

Security	Country	Holding	Value £'000	%	*30 Sept 2022*
Royal Canadian Mint Gold ETR	Canada	375,000	5,738	3.8%	
Perth Mint Gold ETP	Australia	282,836	4,294	2.9%	
Sprott Physical Gold Trust	US	340,000	4,015	2.7%	
Sprott Physical Gold & Silver Trust	Canada	200,000	2,853	1.9%	
Zurich Cantonal Bank Gold ETF	Switzerland	3,000	1,364	0.9%	
Cash and equivalents	Various		2,709	1.8%	
Total effective liquidity			***20,973***	***14.0%***	*14.3%*
Adjustment to revalue assets from mid to bid			*-381*	*-0.3%*	
Total portfolio			**149,054**	**100.0%**	

Statement of total return

For the year ended 30 September	Notes	£'000	2023 £'000	£'000	2022 £'000
Income					
Net capital gains/(losses)	2		14,576		(2,731)
Revenue	3	2,774		2,477	
Expenses	4	(624)		(562)	
Finance costs: interest	5	-		(2)	
Net revenue before taxation		2,150		1,913	
Taxation	6	(156)		(114)	
Net revenue after taxation			1,994		1,799
Total return before dividend			16,570		(932)
Finance costs: dividend	5, 15		(2,045)		(1,879)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			14,525		(2,811)

Statement of changes in net assets attributable to shareholders

For the year ended 30 September	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders	128,636	121,336
Amounts receivable on creation of shares	9,750	8,694
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(5,347)	-
Dividend accumulated	1,490	1,417
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities (see above)	14,525	(2,811)
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders	149,054	128,636

Balance sheet

At 30 September			**2023**		**2022**
		£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
	Notes				
Assets					
Investment assets			146,345		128,374
Debtors	7	458		602	
Cash and bank balances	8	2,960		258	
Total other assets			3,418		860
Total assets			149,763		129,234
Liabilities					
Creditors	9	(154)		(136)	
Dividend payable		(555)		(462)	
Total liabilities			(709)		(598)
Net assets attributable to shareholders			149,054		128,636

For the year ended 30 September 2023

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 and the amounts are rounded up to the nearest £'000.

(b) There are no material events that have been identified that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date these financial statements are authorised for issue. The ACD believes that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) Special dividends are treated as either revenue or a repayment of capital depending on the facts of each particular case. Where the receipt of a special dividend results in a significant reduction in the capital value or where the distribution arises from an underlying capital event such as a merger or disposal these would typically be deemed as capital so as to ensure that the matching principle is applied to gains and losses. Otherwise, the special dividend would typically be recognised as revenue. Where special dividends are treated as revenue, they are included in the amount available for distribution. The tax accounting treatment follows the principal amount.

(g) The listed investments of the Company have been valued at bid market prices at 4.30pm UK time on 29 September 2023.

(h) All transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the dates of such transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities at the end of the accounting period are translated into sterling at the exchange rates at the closing valuation point and any gains or losses taken to capital.

(i) 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.

(j) In certain circumstances the ACD may charge a dilution levy on the sale or repurchase 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.

(k) The Company currently issues Accumulation & Income shares. The Company goes ex dividend annually and pays any income available to the shareholder two months in arrears, as a dividend distribution. Any revenue deficit at the year end is funded from capital.

Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It represents the accrued revenue included in the purchase price of the shares. It is returned with the distribution as a capital repayment. This is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of the shares for capital gains tax purposes.

2 Net capital gains/(losses)

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
The net capital gains/(losses) comprise:		
Currency gains	271	27
Non-derivative securities gains/(losses) – unrealised	13,092	(4,219)
– realised	1,215	1,461
Custodial transaction charges	(2)	0
Total net capital gains/(losses)	14,576	(2,731)

3 Revenue

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
UK dividends	1,165	1,219
Overseas dividends	1,534	1,252
Bank interest	75	6
Total revenue	2,774	2,477

4 Expenses

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Payable to the ACD, its associates, and agents of either:		
ACD fee	25	23
Investment management fee	533	478
	558	501
Payable to the depositary, its associates, and agents of either:		
Depositary fee	48	44
Safe custody fees and cash transactions	8	11
	56	55
Other expenses, including audit fee:	10	6
Total expenses	624	562

5	**Finance costs**	**2023**	**2022**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Negative interest on deposits	-	2
	Dividend for the year	2,045	1,879
	Reconciliation of dividend:		
	Net revenue after taxation	1,994	1,799
	Equalisation on subscriptions	58	80
	Equalisation on redemptions	(22)	-
	Withholding tax charged to capital	15	-
	Dividend for the year	2,045	1,879

6	**Taxation**	**2023**	**2022**
		£'000	**£'000**
(a)	**Analysis of charge in the year**		
	Irrecoverable overseas withholding tax	156	114
	Total current tax charge for the year (note 6b)	156	114
(b)	**Factors affecting current tax charge for the year**		
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an open-ended investment company of 20% (2022: 20%). The differences are shown below.		
	Net revenues before taxation	2,150	1,913
	OEIC corporation tax at 20% (2022: 20%)	430	383
	Effects of:		
	Revenue not subject to UK corporation tax	(540)	(494)
	Current year expenses not utilised	110	111
	Irrecoverable overseas withholding tax	156	114
	Current tax charge for the year (note 6a)	156	114

(c) Provision for deferred taxation

At 30 September 2023 there is a potential deferred tax asset of £738 (2022: £628) 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.

7	**Debtors**	**2023**	**2022**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Accrued revenue	283	160
	Overseas withholding tax reclaimable	172	180
	Prepayments	3	8
	Unsettled trades	-	254
	Total debtors	458	602

8	Cash and bank balances	2023	2022
		£'000	£'000
	Cash and bank balances	2,960	258

9	Creditors	2023	2022
		£'000	£'000
	Accrued expenses	154	136
	Total creditors	154	136

10	Share movement	Income shares	Acc. shares
	Shares outstanding at 1 October 2022	12,509,207	34,842,539
	Shares issued during the year	1,935,195	1,414,867
	Shares cancelled during the year	(33,812)	(1,691,698)
	Shares converted during the year	(7,145)	6,389
	Shares outstanding at 30 September 2023	14,403,445	34,572,097

11	Related party transactions	2023	2022
		£'000	£'000
	Authorised Corporate Director's fees and Investment Manager's fees were payable to the following related parties during the		
	Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited	25	23
	Hollis Capital Limited	533	478
	The balances due to these related parties at 30 September 2023 were:		
	Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited	-	-
	Hollis Capital Limited	134	120

12 Financial instruments

In pursuing its investment objective as stated on page 1, the Company holds a number of financial instruments. The Company's financial instruments comprise securities and other investments, 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.

Below is a summary of the main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments, its underlying holdings and the ACD's policies for managing them. 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 portfolio is 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 30 September 2023 would have increased or decreased by £14,635 (2022: £12,837).

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 Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, mitigates the risk of excessive exposure to any particular type of security or issuer.

Foreign currency risk

The Company can invest in overseas securities and hold cash in foreign currencies.

Foreign currency risk may cause the Company's investments to fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Revenue received in other currencies is converted to sterling on or near the date of receipt.

The currency exposure at 30 September consists of:

	Effective liquidity		**Total equities**		**Total portfolio**	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Sterling	2,155	(135)	31,155	28,060	33,310	27,925
Australian Dollar	4,294	4,219	-	-	4,294	4,219
Brazilian Real	14	52	-	674	14	726
Canadian Dollar	8,659	8,554	13,471	10,033	22,130	18,587
Danish Krone	0	-	3,216	1,910	3,216	1,910
Euro	232	122	22,547	19,707	22,779	19,829
Japanese Yen	16	-	2,574	-	2,590	-
S. Korean Won	-	-	2,059	-	2,059	-
NZ Dollar	0	10	-	754	0	764
S. African Rand	0	11	2,587	992	2,587	1,003
Swedish Krona	0	29	8,456	12,504	8,456	12,533
Swiss Franc	1,419	1,412	-	-	1,419	1,412
US Dollar	4,184	4,025	42,397	35,927	46,581	39,952
	20,973	18,299	128,462	110,561	149,435	128,860
Mid to bid adjt.	(20)	(15)	(361)	(209)	(381)	(224)
Total	20,953	18,284	128,101	110,352	149,054	128,636

If foreign 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 30 September 2023 would have increased or decreased by £11,613 (2022 £10,094).

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 1.8% of the Company's net assets by value were interest bearing.

Maturity of financial liabilities

The financial liabilities of the Company at 30 September 2023 are payable either within one year or on demand.

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 investors wish to sell. Assets of the Company may need to be sold if insufficient cash is available to finance such redemptions.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty may be unable or unwilling to make a payment or fulfil contractual obligations.

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 are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and have been approved by the ACD as acceptable counterparties. In addition, limits are set to the exposure to any individual broker.

The Company also may be exposed to credit risk through investments in debt securities. At 30 September 2023, it held no debt securities. Finally, there is credit risk when cash balances are held by banking institutions. The ACD and the investment manager review the banking partners and deposit levels on an ongoing basis.

Fair value disclosure

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

13 Portfolio transaction costs

	2023 £'000	% of purchases	2022 £'000	% of purchases
Analysis of total purchase costs:				
Purchases before transaction costs	15,884		15,291	
Commissions	8	0.05	8	0.05
Taxes	10	0.06	24	0.16
Total transaction costs	18	0.11	32	0.21
Total purchases plus transaction costs	15,902		15,323	

	£'000	% of sales	£'000	% of sales
Analysis of total sale costs:				
Sales before transaction costs	12,140		4,275	
Commissions	3	0.02	1	0.02
Taxes	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total transaction costs	3	0.02	1	0.02
Total sales less transaction costs	12,137		4,274	

	£'000	% of average net assets	£'000	% of average net assets
Analysis of total transaction costs:				
Commissions	11	0.01	9	0.01
Taxes	10	0.01	24	0.02
Total transaction costs	21	0.02	33	0.03

The average portfolio dealing spread at 30 September 2023 is 0.5% (2022 0.4%).

14 Contingent assets and liabilities

At 30 September 2023 the Company had no contingent liabilities or commitments.

15 Dividend tables

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

The tables split share subscriptions into two categories. Group 1 shares were bought before 1 October 2022. Group 2 shares were bought during the reporting period, on or after 1 October 2022.

Equalisation applies only to Group 2 shares bought during the reporting period. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and 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.

	Income shares		
	Dividend per share	**Equalisation per share**	**Total paid per share**
Group 1	3.85p	-	3.85p
Group 2	2.49p	1.36p	3.85p

	Accumulation shares		
	Dividend per share	**Equalisation per share**	**Total reinvested per share**
Group 1	4.31p	-	4.31p
Group 2	2.11p	2.20p	4.31p

COMPARATIVE TABLES

	Income shares		
For the year ended 30 September	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	250.4p	255.5p	211.8p
Return before operating charges †	33.6p	(0.2p)	48.1p
Operating charges	(1.3p)	(1.2p)	(1.1p)
Return after operating charges	32.3p	(1.4p)	47.0p
Dividend on income shares	(3.9p)	(3.7p)	(3.3p)
Closing net asset value per share	278.8p	250.4p	255.5p
† after direct transaction costs of	0.06p	0.08p	0.09p
Returns			
Total return after charges	12.9%	(0.6%)	22.2%
Other information			
Closing net asset value	£40.2m	£31.3m	£26.8m
Closing number of shares	14.4m	12.5m	10.5m
Operating charges	0.49%	0.49%	0.45%
Direct transaction costs	0.02%	0.03%	0.04%
Share prices			
Highest offer price	284.9p	271.1p	265.8p
Lowest bid price	247.2p	250.4p	209.7p

	Accumulation shares		
For the year ended 30 September	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	279.9p	281.6p	230.4p
Return before operating charges †	37.7p	(0.3p)	52.4p
Operating charges	(1.5p)	(1.4p)	(1.2p)
Return after operating charges	36.2p	(1.7p)	51.2p
Dividend on accumulation shares	(4.3p)	(4.1p)	(3.6p)
Reinvested dividend on accumulation shares	4.3p	4.1p	3.6p
Closing net asset value per share	316.1p	279.9p	281.6p
† after direct transaction costs of	0.06p	0.08p	0.09p
Returns			
Total return after charges	12.9%	(0.6%)	22.2%
Other information			
Closing net asset value	£109.3m	£97.5m	£94.7m
Closing number of shares	34.6m	34.8m	33.6m
Operating charges	0.49%	0.49%	0.45%
Direct transaction costs	0.02%	0.03%	0.04%
Share prices			
Highest offer price	317.7p	298.8p	289.2p
Lowest bid price	276.5p	278.1p	228.1p

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 affairs of the Company and of its net revenue and net capital gains for the period. 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.

Authorised Corporate 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.

David Fraser FCCA David E. Smith CA

Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited
Authorised Corporate Director

25 October 2023

Remuneration of the Authorised Corporate Director

The ACD is subject to a remuneration policy which meets the requirements of the ESMA published Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the AIFMD as set out in SYSC 19B of the FCA Handbook.

The policy is designed to ensure practices for employee remuneration are consistent with, and promote, sound and effective risk management. It does not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles, rules or instrument of incorporation of the funds managed, and does not impair the ACD compliance with its duty to act in the best interests of the funds it manages.

The ACD has reviewed the Remuneration Policy and its application in the last year which has resulted in no material changes to the policy or irregularities to process.

The ACD is required to disclose the total remuneration it pays to its staff during the financial year, split into fixed and variable remuneration, with separate aggregate disclosure for staff whose actions may have a material impact to the risk profile of a fund or the ACD itself. This includes executives, senior risk and compliance staff and certain senior managers.

28.05.2023	**Number of Beneficiaries**	**Fixed Remuneration**	**Variable Remuneration Paid**	**Total Remunerations Paid**
Total remuneration paid by the ACD during the year	86	£ 3,462,948	£ nil	£ 3,462,948
Remuneration paid to employees of the ACD who have a material impact on the risk profile of the AIF	18	£ 1,043,732	£ nil	£ 1,043,732
Senior Executive Management	14	£ 779,584	£ nil	£ 779,584
Control Functions	4	£ 264,148	£ nil	£ 264,148
Employees receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration brackets as senior management and risk takers	0	£ -	£ nil	£ -

Further information is available in the ACD's Remuneration Policy document which can be obtained from www.valu-trac.com. A paper copy of the remuneration policy is available on request from the registered office of the Authorised Corporate Director free of charge.

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, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Company's shares and the application of the Company's income in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Company, and
(ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Company.

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
1 October 2023

We have audited the financial statements of Moray Place Investment Company ("the Company") for the year ended 30 September 2023 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 and the Dividend Tables. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 September 2023 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 (COLL) 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 Financial Reporting Council's (FRC) 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.

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 agree with those records;
- we have received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit; and
- the information given in the report of the Authorised Corporate Director for the year is consistent with the financial statements.

Responsibilities of the Authorised Corporate Director

As explained more fully in the Authorised Corporate Director's Responsibilities Report set out on page 21, 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 have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities 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.

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;
- the Financial Conduct Authority's Investment Funds Sourcebook; and
- 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.

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. 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

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:

- 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;
- 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 Company's compliance with the key requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, Investment Funds Sourcebook, and its Prospectus;
- Completion of appropriate checklists and use of our experience to assess the Company'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 are to become aware of it.

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

25 October 2023

Authorised Corporate Director's charges

The current annual ACD charge is £26,270, indexed each year on 1 October to the Consumer Price Index. The annual investment management fee is:

0.50% of the net asset value of the Company on the first £20 million;
0.35% of the net asset value of the Company between £20 million and £150 million; and
0.30% of the net asset value of the Company thereafter.

Dividend

All the net revenue of the Company will be paid as a dividend to shareholders on or before 30 November each year.

Issue and redemption of shares

Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited is the Registrar. Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited will receive requests for the purchase or sale of shares at any time during normal business hours. Instructions may be given by telephone (01343 880344) and by sending an application form. Application forms are available from the Registrar.

Dealing is possible on the 1st and 15th (or the next business day) of each month. The price of shares will be determined by a valuation of the Company's net assets at 4.30pm on the dealing day.

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. The minimum value of shares that a shareholder may hold is £200,000 at cost. The ACD may at its discretion accept subscriptions lower than the minimum amount.

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 bought and the price paid will be issued by the Registrar by the end of the third business day following the valuation point.

Ownership of shares will be recorded by an entry on the Company's Register of Shareholders. Certificates will not be issued. Annual statements will show the number of shares held by the recipient on which the dividend is paid. Individual statements of a shareholder's (or, when shares are jointly held, the first named holder's) shares will also be issued at any time on request by the registered holder.

Where shares are sold, payment will be made not later than the close of business on the fourth business day following the trade date.

A redemption charge is payable on any shares sold within five years of purchase. The redemption charge is paid to the Company to compensate continuing shareholders; it is not paid to the ACD or the investment manager.

The most recent issue and redemption prices are available from the ACD.

Value assessment

The ACD conducts an assessment of value for the Company each year. The assessment of value report is available on the ACD's website.

Risk Profile

The Company's Key Investor Information Document is available on the ACD's website. It includes a synthetic risk and reward indicator scale, from 1 to 7, based on past data. The Company is rated 5 because historical data shows that its portfolio has experienced relatively high rises and falls in value in the past.

Taxation

The Company will pay no corporation tax for the year ended 30 September 2023 and capital gains within the Company will not be taxed.

The information below on taxation is a general summary. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers about their own circumstances. Shareholders should also note that the position as outlined may change to reflect future changes in tax legislation.

Individual shareholders

Tax on dividends
Individual shareholders resident in the UK for tax purposes may be liable to income tax on their dividend income. Presently there is a tax-free annual dividend income allowance for individuals. Dividend income in excess of that amount is charged at the rate of tax applicable to the individual taxpayer.

Capital gains tax
Individual shareholders resident in the UK for tax purposes may be liable to capital gains tax on realisation of their shares as with other chargeable assets. Presently each year there is a tax-free allowance for individuals. Gains in excess of that amount are charged at the rate of tax applicable to the individual taxpayer.

ISAs
Individuals resident in the UK for tax purposes may invest each year in Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs), free of income and capital gains tax. The ISA allowance for the 2023/24 tax year is £20,000. The ACD offers a simple, zero-charge ISA which is invested solely in MPIC accumulation shares. For each investor the overall minimum initial and subsequent investment in MPIC still applies. Further details may be obtained from the ACD.

Corporate shareholders

Companies resident in the UK for tax purposes which hold shares should note that OEIC dividends are streamed into both franked and unfranked income. The unfranked income element will be treated as an annual payment which is subject to tax. On realisation of their shares, UK resident companies may be liable to pay corporation tax on any capital gains.

Advantages of investing through an open-ended investment company

Moray Place Investment Company is an open-ended investment company (OEIC). Investing through an OEIC offers considerable advantages for individual investors compared to managing their own portfolio directly or through a financial adviser. These advantages include:

- The full-time attention of an experienced professional investor
- Participation in a diversified portfolio of assets
- An OEIC does not incur capital gains tax on transactions within its portfolio. Investors thus defer any capital gains tax liability until they sell their shares in the OEIC
- An OEIC can offset management and administration costs against taxable income. This is not possible with the costs of directly managed portfolios or fees for financial advice
- Less paperwork and record-keeping

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

	Value of company	NAV per acc. share (1)	Dividend per inc. share	Consumer Price Index (2)	Real NAV per acc. share (1)/(2)*100
At and for the period ended					
15 May 2012		100.0p		100	**100**
30 Sept 2012	£15.6m	104.1p	nil	101	**103**
30 Sept 2013	£22.8m	121.9p	1.04p	103	**118**
30 Sept 2014	£28.3m	128.4p	1.45p	105	**123**
30 Sept 2015	£34.2m	141.0p	1.80p	104	**135**
30 Sept 2016	£51.4m	186.9p	2.22p	105	**177**
30 Sept 2017	£68.7m	210.4p	2.56p	109	**194**
30 Sept 2018	£81.0m	228.2p	2.95p	111	**205**
30 Sept 2019	£92.2m	246.5p	3.27p	113	**218**
30 Sept 2020	£93.0m	230.4p	1.69p	114	**202**
30 Sept 2021	£121.3m	281.6p	3.34p	117	**240**
30 Sept 2022	£128.6m	279.9p	3.69p	129	**217**
30 Sept 2023	£149.1m	316.1p	3.85p	138	**230**
Gain since inception					
Cumulative		216%		38%	**130%**
Annualised		10.6%		2.8%	**7.6%**

Notes
The company started trading on 15 May 2012 when shares were issued at 100p each.
The UK CPI in May 2012 was 95.9. It has been rebased to 100 to aid comparability.
Real NAV is the net asset value per accumulation share deflated by the UK CPI.

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

ACD, AIFM and Registrar	Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited Orton Moray IV32 7QE Telephone: 01343 880344 Fax: 01343 880267 E-mail: mpic@valu-trac.com Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority Registered in England No. 2428648
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Depositary	NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited House A, Floor 0 175 Glasgow Road Gogarburn Edinburgh EH12 1HQ Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority
Auditor	Johnston Carmichael LLP Chartered Accountants Commerce House South Street Elgin IV30 1JE