

Other Reports / AIFMD Disclosures (Unaudited)

The Company's AIFM is Asset Value Investors Limited.

The AIFMD requires certain information to be made available to investors in AIFs before they invest and requires that material changes to this information be disclosed in the annual report of each AIF. Those disclosures that are required to be made pre-investment are included within an AIFMD Investor Disclosure Document. This, together with other necessary disclosures required under AIFMD, can be found on the Company's website www.aviglobal.co.uk.

All authorised AIFMs are required to comply with the AIFMD Remuneration Code. The AIFM's remuneration disclosures can be found on the Company's website www.aviglobal.co.uk.

Leverage:

For the purposes of the AIFMD, leverage is any method which increases the Company's exposure, including the borrowing of cash and the use of derivatives.

This is expressed as a ratio between the Company's exposure and its net asset value, and is calculated under the Gross and Commitment Methods in accordance with AIFMD. Under the Gross Method, exposure represents the sum of the Company's positions without taking account of any netting or hedging arrangements. Under the Commitment Method, exposure is calculated after certain hedging and netting positions are offset against each other.

The Company is required to state its maximum and actual leverage levels, calculated as prescribed by the AIFMD as at 30 September 2024. This gives the following figures:

Leverage Exposure	Gross Method	Commitment Method
Maximum Limit	150%	130%
Actual Level	121%	111%

Other Reports / Report of the Audit Committee

Role of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee's main functions are:

- To monitor the internal financial control and risk management systems on which the Company is reliant.
- To consider whether there is a need for the Company to have its own internal audit function.
- To monitor the integrity of the half year and annual financial statements of the Company by reviewing and challenging, where necessary, the actions and judgements of the Investment Manager and the Administrator.
- To review the proposed audit programme and the subsequent Audit Report of the external Auditor and to assess the effectiveness and quality of the audit process, the nature of the non-audit work and the levels of fees paid in respect of both audit and non-audit work, in compliance with the Company's Non-Audit Services Policy.
- To make recommendations to the Board in relation to the appointment, re-appointment or removal of the Auditor, and to negotiate their remuneration and terms of engagement on audit and non-audit work.
- To monitor and review annually the external Auditor's independence, objectivity, effectiveness, resources and qualifications.

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises the whole Board, being independent Directors. Calum Thomson, a qualified chartered accountant with over 30 years' experience, has chaired the Audit Committee throughout the year. All members of the Committee have recent and relevant financial experience, and the Committee as a whole has competence relevant to the investment trust sector. The Audit Committee operates within defined terms of reference, which are available on the Company's website.

Activities During the Year:

- Review of the Half Year Report for the period to 31 March 2024, recommending its approval to the Board;
- Consideration of the external Auditor's plan for the audit of the year end financial statements;
- Review of the Company's internal controls and risk management system, including an annual assessment of emerging and principal risks facing the Company;
- Commission a detailed review of the risk register which resulted in a simplified register which provides a higher level of focus on key risks;
- Review of the service levels provided by the Company's Custodian and Depositary;
- Review of the controls reports issued by the Company's outsourced service providers, including those issued by the Company's Administrator, Depositary, Custodian and Investment Manager;
- Review of the year-end financial statements, including a review to ensure that the financial statements issued by the Company are considered fair, balanced and understandable, and discussion of the findings of the external audit with the Auditor. Several sections of the Annual Accounts are not subject to formal statutory audit, including the Strategic Report and Investment Manager's Review; and the checking process for the financial information in these sections was considered by the Audit Committee, and by the Auditor;
- Assessment and recommendation to the Board on whether it was appropriate to prepare the Company's financial statements on the going concern basis. This review included challenging the assumptions on viability of the Company and reviewing stress tests focused on its ability to continue to meet its viability. The Board's conclusions are set out in the Report of the Directors on page 61;
- Consideration of a statement by the Directors on the long-term viability of the Company. That statement can be found on page 61;

- Recommendation of a final dividend for the year ended 30 September 2024 and an interim dividend for the period to 31 March 2024;
- Review of special dividends received in the year to determine their allocation to the revenue or capital account in the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Review of the measures it should take in order to comply with the FRC's Minimum Standard for Audit Committees and updates to its terms of reference and meeting agendas to ensure that the Committee meets the responsibilities set out in the Minimum Standard;
- Review of the schedule of expenditure changes; and
- Review of the Committee's terms of reference.

Significant Areas of Focus

The Committee considers in detail the annual and interim statements and its key focus in its work on the Annual Report and Accounts is that the financial statements are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy. The Committee also carefully considers the most significant issues, both operational and financial, likely to impact on the Company's financial statements.

The key area of focus for the Committee was the valuation of the investment portfolio: 99.87% of the equity investment portfolio at the year-end can be verified against daily market prices and observable price movements. The remaining 0.13% uses methodologies not based on observable inputs.

The following other areas of focus were considered throughout the year and as part of the annual audit:

- The possibility of management override of controls, because individuals have access to the Company's assets and accounting records in order to fulfil their roles. The Board, through the Audit Committee, is responsible for ensuring that suitable internal control systems to prevent and detect fraud and error are designed and implemented by the third-party service providers to the Company and is also responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of such controls.
- Valuation of investments: Most of the Company's assets are listed and regularly traded and so values for these assets can be verified from market sources. In the case of unlisted investments the Committee challenges management to ensure that valuations are reasonable and appropriate given the circumstances and information available. Valuations are also verified as part of the audit process.
- Revenue recognition: Dividends are accounted for on an ex-dividend basis and occasionally the Company receives special dividends. All revenues are reconciled and there is separation of duties between the Investment Manager and Administrator.
- Management fees: The Investment Manager's fee is the largest expense item. The Administrator ensures that each fee payment is independently verified and the amounts paid are further verified as part of the audit process.
- Debt covenants: Compliance with debt covenants is verified by the Administrator at each month end and certified to lenders and notified to the Directors.
- Going Concern and Viability: During the year and as part of the year-end review the Committee considered the Company's ability to continue to operate and its future viability. Stress tests were carried out, examining the effects of substantial falls in asset value and revenues. Throughout the year, the Audit Committee has also dedicated time to considering the likely economic effects and the impact on the Company of the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, geopolitical and economic challenges around the world, supply shortages, inflationary pressures and how the level of demand for the Company's shares may affect the discount.
- Compliance with the Companies Act and Listing Rules: Reports on compliance are received and reviewed at each quarterly Board meeting.

Other Reports / Report of the Audit Committee continued

Significant Areas of Focus continued

- **Investment Trust Status:** A report on compliance with the requirements to maintain investment trust status is received and reviewed at each Board meeting. As part of the year-end process, the Audit Committee reviews the requirements to retain investment trust status, and in particular the minimum dividend distribution which must be made with respect to the year under review.

A further significant risk control is to ensure that the investment portfolio accounted for in the financial statements reflects physical ownership of the relevant securities. The Company uses the services of an independent Custodian (JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA) to hold the assets of the Company. The investment portfolio is reconciled regularly by the Administrator to the Custodian's records. The systems and controls operated by the Custodian are also monitored by the Depository, J.P. Morgan Europe Limited, whose responsibilities include oversight of the safekeeping of the Company's assets. The Audit Committee meets with the Depository, as necessary, to review the work of the Depository, and to consider the effectiveness of the internal controls at the Custodian.

Given the nature of the Company's investments, substantial funds can be received from corporate actions at investee companies. The implementation of the corporate actions can be complex and challenging. The Committee reviews such corporate actions, and takes advice where necessary. The Committee reviews the analysis of corporate actions provided by the Investment Manager and ensures that the treatment in the financial statements is appropriate.

The Company suffers withholding tax on many of its dividends received, some of which is irrecoverable. The Audit Committee and the Investment Manager aim to ensure that any recoverable withholding tax is received in a timely manner. However, such recovery can be difficult in some jurisdictions, and the Company has incurred professional service fees in this area. During the year under review the Audit Committee decided to make a provision against an amount of withholding tax that has remained due for over nine years.

At each Audit Committee meeting, the members discussed the emerging risks that may have an impact on the Company. Topics discussed in the year under review included the continuing effects of the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, the impact of Consumer Duty in respect of cost disclosures, developments in the investment trust sector and consolidation in the wealth managers sector and in particular increasing levels of inflation and the growing prominence of climate change.

Internal Controls

The Board confirms that there is an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the emerging and principal risks faced by the Company in line with the FRC's Guidance on Risk Management, Internal Control and Related Financial and Business Reporting published in September 2014 and the FRC's Guidance on Audit Committees published in April 2016. This process has been in place for the year under review and up to the date of approval of this report, and accords with the guidance. In particular, it has reviewed and updated the process for identifying and evaluating the significant risks affecting the Company and policies by which these risks are managed. The risks of any failure of such controls are identified in a Risk Matrix and a schedule of Key Risks, which are regularly reviewed by the Board and which identify the likelihood and severity of the impact of such risks and the controls in place to minimise the probability of such risks occurring. Where reliance is made on third parties to manage identified risks, those risks are matched to appropriate controls reported in the relevant third-party service provider's annual report on controls. The principal risks identified by the Board are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 17 to 19.

Internal Controls continued

The following are the key components which the Company has in place to provide effective internal control:

- The Board has agreed clearly defined investment criteria, which specify levels of authority and exposure limits. Reports on compliance with these criteria are regularly reviewed by the Board.
- The Board has a procedure to ensure that the Company can continue to be approved as an investment company by complying with sections 1158/1159 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.
- The Investment Manager and Administrator prepare forecasts and management accounts which allow the Board to assess the Company's activities and to review its performance.
- The contractual agreements with the Investment Manager and other third-party service providers, and adherence to them, are regularly reviewed.
- The services of and controls at the Investment Manager and other third-party suppliers are reviewed at least annually.
- The Audit Committee receives and reviews assurance reports on the controls of all third-party service providers, including the Custodian and Administrator, undertaken by professional service providers.
- The Audit Committee seeks to ensure that the Company is recovering withholding tax on overseas dividends to the fullest extent possible.
- The Investment Manager's Compliance Officer continually reviews the Investment Manager's operations. The Investment Manager also employs an independent compliance consultant. Compliance reports are submitted to the Committee at least annually.

Internal control systems are designed to meet the Company's particular needs and the risks to which it is exposed. They do not eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and, by their nature, can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against misstatement or loss.

As the Company has no employees, it does not have a whistle-blowing policy and procedure in place. The Company delegates its main functions to third-party providers, each of whom report on their policies and procedures to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee believes that the Company does not require an internal audit function, principally because the Company delegates its day-to-day operations to third parties, which are monitored by the Committee, and which provide control reports on their operations at least annually.

External Audit Process

The Audit Committee meets at least twice a year with the Auditor.

The Auditor provides a planning report in advance of the preparation of the Annual Report and a report on the annual audit. The Audit Committee has an opportunity to question and challenge the Auditor in respect of each of these reports. In addition, the Audit Committee Chairman discusses the audit plan and results of the audit with the external Auditor prior to the relevant Audit Committee meeting. After each audit, the Audit Committee reviews the audit process and considers its effectiveness. The review of the 2023 audit concluded that the audit process had worked well, and that the key matters had been adequately addressed by the auditors. At least once a year, the Audit Committee has an opportunity to discuss any aspect of the Auditor's work with the Auditor in the absence of the Investment Manager and administrators.

The Audit Committee specifically considered and discussed with the Auditor the use of Alternative Performance Measures in this Annual Report. The Auditor made a number of recommendations, which have been incorporated in the Annual Report.

Auditor Assessment and Independence

The Audit Committee has reviewed BDO's independence policies and procedures, including quality assurance procedures. It was considered that those policies and procedures remained fit for purpose. Christopher Meyrick is the Audit Partner allocated to the Company. The audit of the financial statements for the year to 30 September 2024 is his second as Audit Partner and it is the second year for which BDO have been the Company's auditors. The Committee has also taken into consideration the standing, skills and experience of the audit firm and the audit team, and is satisfied that BDO is both independent and effective in carrying out their responsibilities.

The Audit Committee has discussed the findings of the FRC's recent 2024 Audit Quality Report on the quality of audits performed by BDO and questioned the audit team on any particular areas of the findings that caused them to change their audit approach and was relevant to the audit of the Company. Whilst the Committee is disappointed with the lack of progress since the previous Audit Quality Report, it noted that the proportion of audits that were inspected and found to require "no more than limited improvements" had decreased noticeably compared with the previous year, and has satisfied itself that none of the shortcomings identified are directly relevant to the audit of the Company.

Fees Payable to the Auditor

Total fees payable to the Auditor were £61,000 (2023: £54,000). Of the total fees, the fees for audit services were £61,000 (2023: £54,000). The Audit Committee has approved and implemented a policy on the engagement of the Auditor to supply non-audit services, taking into account the recommendations of the FRC, and does not believe there to be any impediment to the Auditor's objectivity and independence.

All non-audit work to be carried out by the Auditor must be approved by the Audit Committee in advance. The cost of non-audit services provided by the Auditor for the financial year ended 30 September 2024 was £nil (2023: £nil). The Audit Committee is satisfied that BDO was independent on appointment and remains independent.

Reappointment of the Auditor

Taking into account the performance and effectiveness of the Auditor and the confirmation of their independence, the Committee recommends that BDO LLP be re-appointed as Auditor to the Company.

CMA Order

AGT has complied throughout the year ended 30 September 2024 with the provisions of the CMA Order.

Calum Thomson

Audit Committee Chairman

12 November 2024

Other Reports / Directors' Remuneration Policy

This Remuneration Policy provides details of the remuneration policy for the Directors of the Company. All Directors are independent and non-executive, appointed under the terms of Letters of Appointment, and none have a service contract. The Company has no employees.

This Remuneration Policy was last approved at the AGM of the Company held in 2022. The policy will apply until it is next put to shareholders for renewal of that approval at the Company's AGM in 2025. Any variation of the policy prior to the 2025 AGM would be submitted for shareholder approval.

The non-executive Directors of the Company are entitled to such rates of annual fees as the Board at its discretion shall from time to time determine.

In addition to the annual fee, under the Company's Articles of Association, if any Director is requested to perform extra or special services, they will be entitled to receive such additional remuneration as the Board may think fit, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for any other remuneration that they may be entitled to receive.

Total remuneration paid to Directors is subject to an annual aggregate limit of £300,000, as set out in the Company's Articles of Association.

No component of any Director's remuneration is subject to performance factors.

The rates of fees per Director are reviewed annually. Annual fees are pro-rated where a change takes place during a financial year.

Table of Directors' Remuneration Components*

Component	Director	Rate at 30 September 2024	Purpose of reward	Operation
Annual fee	All Directors	£35,500	For commitment as Directors of a public company	Determined by the Board at its discretion (see Note 1)
Additional Fee	Chairman of the Board	£20,000	For additional responsibility and time commitment	Determined by the Board at its discretion (see Note 1)
Additional Fee	Chairman of the Audit Committee	£5,500	For additional responsibility and time commitment	Determined by the Board at its discretion (see Note 1)
Additional Fee	Senior Independent Director	£2,500	For additional responsibility and time commitment	Determined by the Board at its discretion (see Note 1)
Additional Fee	All Directors	Discretionary	For performance of extra or special services in their role as a Director	Determined by the Board at its discretion (see Notes 1 and 2)
Expenses	All Directors	N/A	Reimbursement of expenses paid by them in order to perform their duties	Reimbursement upon submission of appropriate invoices

Notes:

1. The Board only exercises its discretion in setting rates of fees after an analysis of fees paid to Directors of other companies having similar profiles to that of the Company, and consultation with third-party advisers. Individual Directors do not participate in discussions relating to their own remuneration.
2. Additional fees would only be paid in exceptional circumstances in relation to the performance of extra or special duties. No such fees were paid in the year to 30 September 2024.

* The Company has no employees. Accordingly, there are no differences in policy on the remuneration of Directors and the remuneration of employees. No Director is entitled to receive any remuneration which is performance-related. As a result, there are no performance conditions in relation to any elements of the Directors' remuneration in existence to set out in this Remuneration Policy.

Views of Shareholders

Any views expressed by shareholders on the fees being paid to Directors would be taken into consideration by the Board when reviewing levels of remuneration.

Recruitment Remuneration Principles

1. The remuneration package for any new Chairman or non-executive Director will be the same as the prevailing rates determined on the bases set out above. The fees and entitlement to reclaim reasonable expenses will be set out in Directors' Letters of Appointment.
2. The Board will not pay any introductory fee or incentive to any person to encourage them to become a Director, but may pay the fees of search and selection specialists in connection with the appointment of any new non-executive Director.
3. The Company intends to appoint only non-executive Directors for the foreseeable future.
4. The maximum aggregate fees currently payable to all Directors is £300,000.

Service Contracts

None of the Directors has a service contract with the Company. Non-executive Directors are engaged under Letters of Appointment and are subject to annual re-election by shareholders.

Loss of Office

Directors' Letters of Appointment expressly prohibit any entitlement to payment on loss of office.

Scenarios

The Chairman's and non-executive Directors' remuneration is fixed at annual rates, and there are no other scenarios where remuneration will vary unless there are payments for extra or special services in their role as Directors. It is accordingly not considered appropriate to provide different remuneration scenarios for each Director.

Statement of Consideration of Conditions Elsewhere in the Company

As the Company has no employees, a process of consulting with employees on the setting of the Remuneration Policy is not relevant.

Other Items

None of the Directors has any entitlement to pensions or pension-related benefits, medical or life insurance schemes, share options, long-term incentive plans or performance-related payments. No Director is entitled to any other monetary payment or any assets of the Company except in their capacity (where applicable) as shareholders of the Company.

Directors' and Officers' liability insurance cover is maintained by the Company, at its expense, on behalf of the Directors.

The Company has also provided indemnities to the Directors in respect of costs or other liabilities which they may incur in connection with any claims relating to their performance or the performance of the Company whilst they are Directors.

The Directors' interests in contractual arrangements with the Company are as shown in the Report of the Directors. Except as noted in the Report of the Directors, no Director was interested in any contracts with the Company during the period or subsequently.

Review of the Remuneration Policy

The Board has agreed that there would be a formal review before any change to the Remuneration Policy; and, at least once a year, the Remuneration Policy will be reviewed to ensure that it remains appropriate.

Other Reports / Report on Remuneration Implementation

This Report is prepared in accordance with Schedule 8 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) (Amendment) Regulations 2013.

A resolution to approve this Report on Remuneration Implementation will be proposed at the AGM of the Company to be held on 19 December 2024.

Statement from the Chairman

As the Company has no employees and the Board is comprised wholly of non-executive Directors, the Board has not established a separate Remuneration Committee. Directors' remuneration is determined by the Board as a whole, at its discretion within an aggregate ceiling of £300,000 per annum. Each Director abstains from voting on their own individual remuneration.

During the year, the Board carried out a review of the level of Directors' fees in accordance with the Remuneration Policy and considered the level of non-executive director fee increases applied by investment trusts with assets of around £1bn, as well as by the Company's peer group. This review concluded that the fees would be increased with effect from 1 April 2024 to £55,000 (previously £53,000) per annum for the Chairman and £35,500 (previously £34,000) per annum for other Directors. The additional fee payable to the Chairman of the Audit Committee was increased from £5,000 to £5,500 and the additional fee paid to the Senior Independent Director remained unchanged at £2,500 per annum.

The Board is satisfied that the changes to the remuneration of the Directors are compliant with the Directors' Remuneration Policy approved by shareholders at the AGM held on 20 December 2022.

There will be no significant change in the way that the Remuneration Policy will be implemented in the course of the next financial year.

Directors' Emoluments (audited information)

Directors are only entitled to fees at such rates as are determined by the Board from time to time and in accordance with the Directors' Remuneration Policy as approved by the shareholders.

None of the Directors has any entitlement to pensions or pension-related benefits, medical or life insurance schemes, share options, long-term incentive plans or performance-related payments. No Director is entitled to any other monetary payment or any assets of the Company consequently, there are no arrangements in place for payments to past Directors.

Accordingly, the Single Total Figure table below does not include columns for any of these items or their monetary equivalents.

As the Company does not have a Chief Executive Officer or any executive Directors, there are no percentage increases to disclose in respect of their total remuneration, and it has not reported on those aspects of remuneration that relate to executive Directors.

Directors' & Officers' liability insurance is maintained and paid for by the Company on behalf of the Directors.

In line with market practice, the Company has agreed to indemnify the Directors in respect of costs, charges, losses, liabilities, damages and expenses, arising out of any claims or proposed claims made for negligence, default, breach of duty, breach of trust or otherwise, or relating to any application under Section 1157 of the Companies Act 2006, in connection with the performance of their duties as Directors of the Company. The indemnities would also provide financial support from the Company should the level of cover provided by the Directors' & Officers' liability insurance maintained by the Company be exhausted.

Voting at AGM

A binding Ordinary Resolution approving the Directors' Remuneration Policy was approved by shareholders at the AGM held on 20 December 2022 and a non-binding Ordinary Resolution adopting the Directors' Report on Remuneration Implementation for the year ended 30 September 2023 was approved by shareholders at the AGM held on 20 December 2023. The votes cast by proxy were as follows:

Remuneration Policy

For - % of votes cast	99.70%
Against - % of votes cast	0.23%
At Chairman's discretion - % of votes cast	0.07%
Total votes cast	160,532,124
Number of votes withheld	462,486

Report on Remuneration Implementation

For - % of votes cast	99.49%
Against - % of votes cast	0.29%
At Chairman's discretion - % of votes cast	0.22%
Total votes cast	130,123,120
Number of votes withheld	418,975

The Directors who served during the year received the following emoluments:

Single Total Figure Table (audited information)

Name of Director	Fees paid (£)		Taxable benefits (£)*		Total (£)			Percentage change (%) ¹		
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2023 - 2024	2022 - 2023	2021 - 2022	2020 - 2021
Graham Kitchen	54,250	47,664	566	467	54,816	48,131	13.8	56.3 ³	5.2	3.4
Anja Balfour	34,750	33,000	2,953	5,514	37,703	38,514	5.3	8.2	5.2	3.4
Neil Galloway	34,750	33,000	–	–	34,750	33,000	5.3	8.2	5.2	–
June Jessop ²	34,750	25,000	3,720	2,404	38,470	27,404	39.0	–	–	–
Calum Thomson	42,500	40,500	1,124	864	43,624	41,364	4.9	8.0	10.3 ⁴	3.4
Susan Noble ⁵	–	11,026	–	267	–	11,293	–	–	5.6	3.9
	201,000	190,190	8,363	9,516	209,363	199,706				

* Reimbursement of travel expenses.

1 The average percentage change over the previous financial years. Fees for Directors who were appointed or resigned during the year were calculated on a pro-rata basis, in order to provide a meaningful figure.

2 Appointed 1 January 2023.

3 Mr Kitchen was appointed as Chairman with effect from 20 December 2022 and since then received the additional fee for this function.

4 Mr Thomson was appointed as Senior Independent Director with effect from 16 December 2021 and since then received the additional fee for this function.

5 Retired 20 December 2022.

Sums Paid to Third Parties (audited information)

None of the fees referred to in the above table were paid to any third party in respect of the services provided by any of the Directors.

Other Benefits

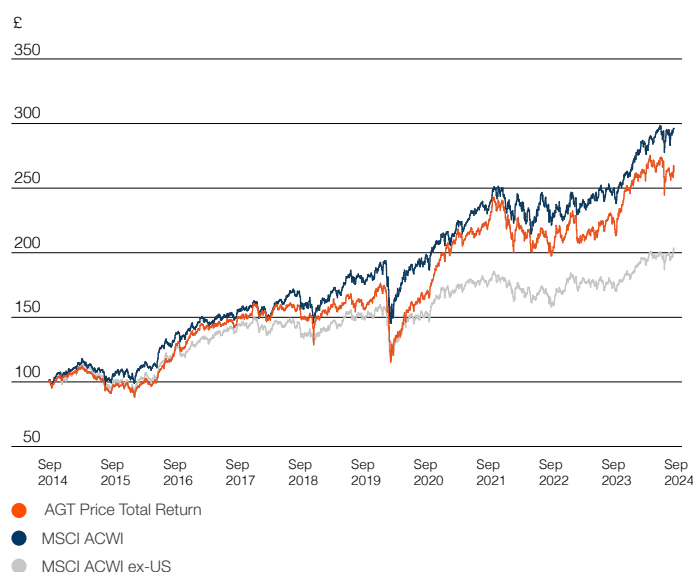
Taxable benefits – Article 100 of the Company’s Articles of Association provides that Directors are entitled to be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred by them in connection with the performance of their duties and attendance at Board and General Meetings.

Pensions related benefits – Article 101 permits the Company to provide pension or similar benefits for Directors and employees of the Company. However, no pension schemes or other similar arrangements have been established and no Director is entitled to any pension or similar benefits.

Share Price Total Return

The chart below illustrates the total shareholder return for a holding in the Company’s shares, as compared to the MSCI All Country World ex-US Index and the MSCI All Country World Index (£ adjusted total return), which have been adopted by the Board as the measure for both the Company’s performance and that of the Investment Manager for the year.

Ten years to 30 September 2024



Relative Importance of Spend on Pay

The table below shows the proportion of the Company’s income spent on pay.

	2024	2023	Difference
Spend on Directors’ fees*	£201,000	£190,000	5.8%
Management fee and other expenses	£9,645,000	£8,673,000	11.2%
Distribution to shareholders:			
(a) dividends	£16,763,000	£15,959,000	5.0%
(b) share buybacks	£43,967,000	£56,668,000	(22.4%)

* As the Company has no employees the total spend on remuneration comprises only the Directors’ fees.

Note: the items listed in the table above are as required by the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) (Amendment) Regulations 2013 ss.20, with the exception of the management fee and other expenses, which has been included because the Directors believe that it will help shareholders’ understanding of the relative importance of the spend on pay. The figures for this measure are the same as those shown in note 3 to the financial statements.

Statement of Directors’ Shareholding and Share Interests (audited information)

Neither the Company’s Articles of Association nor the Directors’ Letters of Appointment require a Director to own shares in the Company. The interests of the Directors and their connected persons in the equity and debt securities of the Company at 30 September 2024 (or date of retirement if earlier or date of appointment, if later) are shown in the table below:

	Ordinary Shares	
	2024	2023
Graham Kitchen	109,500 ¹	109,500
Anja Balfour	36,500	36,500
Neil Galloway	40,000	25,000
June Jessop	45,000	28,000
Calum Thomson	44,490	44,490

¹ Includes 33,250 shares held by Jane Kitchen as at 30 September 2024 (as at 30 September 2023: 33,250).

There have been no changes to Directors’ interests between 30 September 2024 and the date of this Report.

Annual Statement

On behalf of the Board and in accordance with Part 2 of Schedule 8 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) (Amendment) Regulations 2013, I confirm that the above Report on Remuneration Implementation summarises, as applicable, for the year to 30 September 2024:

- (a) the major decisions on Directors’ remuneration;
- (b) any substantial changes relating to Directors’ remuneration made during the year; and
- (c) the context in which the changes occurred and decisions have been taken.

Graham Kitchen
Chairman

12 November 2024

Other Reports / Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 30 September 2024



Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 September 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of AVI Global Trust plc (the Company) for the year ended 30 September 2024 which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK-adopted International Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs UK) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee.

Independence

Following the recommendation of the Audit Committee, we were appointed by the Board of Directors on 19 January 2023 to audit the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2023 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement including retenders and reappointments is two years, covering the years ended 30 September 2023 to 30 September 2024. We remain 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 as applied to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. The non-audit services prohibited by that standard were not provided to the Company.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the Directors' assessment of the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Evaluating the appropriateness of the Directors' method of assessing the going concern in light of economic and market conditions by reviewing the information used by the Directors in completing their assessment;
- Assessing the appropriateness of the Directors' assumptions and judgements made by comparing the prior year forecasted costs to the actual costs incurred to check that the projected costs are reasonable;
- Assessing the projected management fees for the year to check that it was in line with the current assets under management levels and the projected market growth forecasts for the following year;
- Assessing the appropriateness of the Directors' assumptions and judgements made in their base case and stress tested forecasts including consideration of the available cash resources relative to forecast expenditure and commitments; and
- Challenging the Directors' assumptions and judgements made in their forecasts including performing an independent analysis of the liquidity of the portfolio.

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

In relation to the Company's reporting on how it has applied the UK Corporate Governance Code, we have nothing material to add or draw attention to in relation to the Directors' statement in the financial statements about whether the Directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.

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

Overview

Key audit matters		2024	2023
	Valuation and ownership of quoted investments	✓	✓
Materiality	Company financial statements as a whole £11.1m (2023: £9.8m) based on 1% (2023: 1%) of Net assets		

An overview of the scope of our audit

Our audit was scoped by obtaining an understanding of the Company and its environment, including the Company's system of internal control, and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including assessing whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that may have represented a risk of material misstatement.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit, and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How the scope of our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation and ownership of quoted investments</p> <p>Refer to page 85 (Audit Committee Report), page 68 (Accounting policy) and pages 78 to 82 (Financial disclosures)</p>	<p>The investment portfolio at the year-end comprised of quoted equity investments amounting to £1,204m.</p> <p>We considered the valuation and ownership of quoted investments to be the most significant audit area as the quoted investments also represent the most significant balance in the Financial Statements and underpin a significant portion of the principal activity of the entity.</p> <p>Whilst we do not consider their valuation to be subject to a significant degree of estimation or judgement, there is a risk that the prices used for the listed equity investments held by the Company are not reflective of the fair value of those investments as at the year-end.</p> <p>There is also a risk that errors made in the recording of investment holdings result in the incorrect reflection of investments owned by the Company.</p> <p>For these reasons and the materiality of the balance in relation to the financial statements as a whole, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p>
	<p>We responded to this matter by testing the valuation and ownership of the whole portfolio of quoted investments. We performed the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmed the year-end bid price was used by agreeing to externally quoted prices; • Assessed if there were contra indicators, such as liquidity considerations, to suggest bid price is not the most appropriate indication of fair value by considering the realisation period for individual holdings; • Recalculated the valuation by multiplying the number of shares held per the statement obtained from the custodian by the valuation per share; • Obtained direct confirmation of the number of shares held per equity investment from the custodian regarding all investments held at the balance sheet date; and • We also considered the completeness, accuracy and clarity of investment-related disclosures against the requirements of relevant accounting standard. <p>Key observations: Based on our procedures performed we did not identify any matters to suggest the valuation or ownership of the quoted equity investments was not appropriate.</p>

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality both in planning and performing our audit, and in evaluating the effect of misstatements. We consider materiality to be the magnitude by which misstatements, including omissions, could influence the economic decisions of reasonable users that are taken on the basis of the financial statements.

In order to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that any misstatements exceed materiality, we use a lower materiality level, performance materiality, to determine the extent of testing needed. Importantly, misstatements below these levels will not necessarily be evaluated as immaterial as we also take account of the nature of identified misstatements, and the particular circumstances of their occurrence, when evaluating their effect on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole and performance materiality as follows:

Company financial statements	2024	2023
Materiality	£11.1m	£9.8m
Basis for determining materiality	1% of Net assets	
Rationale for the benchmark applied	As an investment trust, the net asset value is the key measure of performance for users of the financial statements.	
Performance materiality	£8.3m	£7.3m
Basis for determining performance materiality	75% of materiality	
Rationale for the percentage applied for performance materiality	The level of performance materiality applied was set after having considered a number of factors including the expected total value of known and likely misstatements and the level of transactions in the year.	

Reporting threshold

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them all individual audit differences in excess of £555k (2023: £490k). We also agreed to report differences below this threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

Other Reports / Independent Auditor's Report continued

For the year ended 30 September 2024

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

Corporate governance statement

The Listing Rules require us to review the Directors' statement in relation to going concern, longer-term viability and that part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the Company's compliance with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code specified for our review.

Based on the work undertaken as part of our audit, we have concluded that each of the following elements of the Corporate Governance Statement is materially consistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit.

<p>Going concern and longer-term viability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Directors' statement with regards to the appropriateness of adopting the going concern basis of accounting and any material uncertainties identified set out on page 61; and The Directors' explanation as to their assessment of the Company's prospects, the period this assessment covers and why the period is appropriate set out on page 61.
<p>Other Code provisions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directors' statement on fair, balanced and understandable set out on page 62; Board's confirmation that it has carried out a robust assessment of the emerging and principal risks set out on page 17; The section of the Annual Report that describes the review of effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems set out on page 86; and The section describing the work of the Audit Committee set out on page 85.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

Based on the responsibilities described below and our work performed during the course of the audit, we are required by the Companies Act 2006 and ISAs (UK) to report on certain opinions and matters as described below.

<p>Strategic Report and Directors' Report</p>	<p>In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements. <p>In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.</p>
<p>Directors' remuneration</p>	<p>In our opinion, the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.</p>
<p>Matters on which we are required to report by exception</p>	<p>We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or the financial statements and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the Directors are 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 Directors determine 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 Directors are 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 Directors either intend 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.

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

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

Non-compliance with laws and regulations

Based on:

- Our understanding of the Company and the industry in which it operates;
- Discussion with management and those charged with governance; and
- Obtaining an understanding of the Company's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations,

We considered the significant laws and regulations to be Companies Act 2006, the FCA listing and DTR rules, the principles of the AIC Code of Corporate Governance, industry practice represented by the AIC SORP, the applicable accounting framework, and qualification as an Investment Trust under UK tax legislation as any non-compliance of this would lead to the Company losing various deductions and exemptions from corporation tax.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Agreement of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- Enquiries of management and those charged with governance relating to the existence of any non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing minutes of meeting of those charged with governance throughout the period for instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- Reviewing the calculation in relation to Investment Trust compliance to check that the Company was meeting its requirements to retain their Investment Trust Status.

Fraud

We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statement to material misstatement including fraud.

Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiry with the Investment Manager, the Administrator and those charged with governance regarding any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Review of minutes of meeting of those charged with governance for any known or suspected instances of fraud; and
- Discussion amongst the engagement team as to how and where fraud could occur in the financial statements.

Based on our risk assessment, we considered the areas most susceptible to be management override of controls.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- In addressing the risk of management override of control, we:
 - Performed a review of estimates and judgements applied by management in the financial statements to assess their appropriateness and the existence of any systematic bias;
 - Considered the opportunity and incentive to manipulate accounting entries and target tested relevant adjustments made in the period end financial reporting process;
 - Reviewed for significant transactions outside the normal course of business; and
 - Performed a review of unadjusted audit differences, if any, for indications of bias or deliberate misstatement.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members who were all deemed to have appropriate competence and capabilities and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement 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 deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. 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: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Chris Meyrick (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Edinburgh, UK

12 November 2024