

## Shareholder Information / Glossary

**ADS**

ADS, or American depositary shares, are shares in non-US companies, held by US banks, that are traded on major US markets. These can be bought and traded freely by investors and help give foreign companies access to a broader investor base.

**AIFM**

The AIFM, or Alternative Investment Fund Manager, is Asset Value Investors, which manages the portfolio on behalf of AGT shareholders. The current approach to investment used by Asset Value Investors was adopted in June 1985.

NAV total return since inception of strategy in June 1985 (annualised)

	30 September 2024	30 September 2023	
Closing NAV per share (p)	253.81	226.77	a
Dividends paid out (p)	49.20	45.50	b
Benefits from reinvesting dividends (p)	136.51	117.34	c
Adjusted NAV per share (p)	439.52	389.61	d = a + b + c
Opening NAV per share (p)* – June 1985	5.94	5.94	e
Annualised NAV total return (%)	11.6%	11.5%	$((d/e)^{(1/39.25)}) - 1$

**Algorithmic trading**

A trading strategy in which trading orders are executed using automated pre-programmed instructions accounting for variables such as time, price, and volume.

**Alternative Performance Measure (APM)**

An APM is a numerical measure of the Company's current, historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows, other than a financial measure defined or specified in the applicable financial framework. In selecting these Alternative Performance Measures, the Directors considered the key objectives and expectations of typical investors in an investment trust such as the Company.

**AUM**

AUM, or assets under management, is the total market value of the investments managed by a firm or fund, on behalf of its investors.

**Bps/Basis points**

One basis point is 0.01% (one hundredth of one per cent).

**CAPEX**

Capex, or capital expenditure, is the money a corporate entity spends to buy, maintain, or improve its fixed asset base – buildings, land, factories, equipment, etc.

**Carry trade**

A carry trade is a strategy that involves borrowing funds at a lower interest rate and investing in assets which provides a higher rate of return.

**Comparator Benchmark**

As described in the Chairman's Statement the Company's Comparator Benchmark is the MSCI All Country World Total Return Index, but performance is also reported compared with the previous comparator benchmark, the MSCI All Country World ex-US Total Return Index, expressed in Sterling terms. The benchmark is an index which measures the performance of global equity markets, both developed and emerging. The weighting of index constituents is based on their market capitalisation.

Dividends paid by index constituents are assumed to be reinvested in the relevant securities at the prevailing market price on the day that the relevant securities first trade ex-dividend. The Investment Manager's investment decisions are not influenced by whether a particular company's shares are, or are not, included in the benchmark. The benchmark is used only as a yard stick to compare investment performance.

**Cost**

The book cost of each investment is the total acquisition value, including transaction costs, less the value of any disposals or capitalised distributions allocated on a weighted average cost basis.

**Currency**

GBP	EUR	USD	SEK	JPY	NOK	SGD	INR	CAD
Pounds Sterling	Euro	US Dollar	Swedish Krona	Japanese Yen	Norwegian Krone	Singapore Dollar	Indian Rupee	Canadian Dollar

**Discount/Premium (APM)**

If the share price is lower than the NAV per share, it is said to be trading at a discount. The size of the Company's discount is calculated by subtracting the share price of 231.0p (2023: 202.0p) from the NAV per share (with debt at fair value) of 253.8p (2023: 226.8p) and is usually expressed as a percentage of the NAV per share, 9.0% (2023: 10.9%). If the share price is higher than the NAV per share, this situation is called a premium.

**Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA)**

A proxy for the cash flow generated by a business – it is most commonly used to assess businesses that do not (yet) generate operating or shareholder profits.

**EV/EBITDA**

The ratio of enterprise value (EV) to EBITDA. EV is a measure of a company's total value, often used as a more comprehensive alternative to market capitalisation. It includes the market value of a company's equity, its debt and any cash or cash equivalents on its balance sheet.

## Shareholder Information / Glossary continued

**Gearing (APM)**

Gearing refers to the ratio of the Company's debt to its equity capital. The Company may borrow money to invest in additional investments for its portfolio. If the Company's assets grow, the shareholders' assets grow proportionately more because the debt remains the same. But if the value of the Company's assets falls, the situation is reversed. Gearing can therefore enhance performance in rising markets but can adversely impact performance in falling markets.

Using debt at par value, the gross gearing of 14.6% (2023: 13.7%) represents borrowings of £162,371,000 (2023: £141,549,000) expressed as a percentage of shareholders' funds of £1,112,725,000 (2023: £1,031,018,000). Using debt at fair value, gross gearing is 13.6% (2023: 11.9%).

Net gearing, which accounts for cash balances and uses debt at par value, is 8.0% (2023: 11.0%). Using debt at fair value, net gearing is 7.1% (2023: 7.4%).

The gross and net gearing reconciliation calculations are provided below:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000	
<b>Gross Gearing (Debt at Par)</b>			
Debt	(162,371)	(141,549)	a
NAV	1,112,725	1,031,018	b
Gross Gearing	14.6%	13.7%	=a/b

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000	
<b>Net Gearing (Debt at Par)</b>			
Current Assets (inc. Cash)	74,624	52,079	a
Current Liabilities	(1,395)	(3,398)	b
Debt (£'000)	(162,371)	(141,549)	c
Net Debt (£'000)	(89,142)	(92,868)	d=a+b+c
NAV (£'000)	1,112,725	1,031,018	e
Net Gearing	8.0%	9.0%	=d/e

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000	
<b>Gross Gearing (Debt at fair value)</b>			
Debt	(153,096)	(124,487)	a
NAV	1,122,000	1,048,080	b
Gross Gearing	13.6%	11.9%	=a/b

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000	
<b>Net Gearing (Debt at fair value)</b>			
Current Assets (inc. Cash) (£'000)	74,624	52,079	a
Current Liabilities (£'000)	(1,395)	(3,398)	b
Debt at Fair Value (£'000)	(153,096)	(124,487)	c
Net Debt (£'000)	(79,867)	(75,806)	d=a+b+c
NAV at Fair Value (£'000)	1,122,000	1,048,080	e
Net Gearing	7.1%	7.2%	=d/e

The current values of the Loan Notes and revolving credit facility consist of the following:

	30 September 2024							30 September 2023					
	2036 GBP loan £'000	2036 EUR loan £'000	2037 EUR loan £'000	2032 JPY loan £'000	2033 JPY loan £'000	2039 JPY loan £'000	Total £'000	2036 GBP loan £'000	2036 EUR loan £'000	2037 EUR loan £'000	2032 JPY loan £'000	2033 JPY loan £'000	Total £'000
Value of issue	30,000	22,962	17,526	49,516	24,802	26,828	171,634	30,000	22,962	17,526	49,516	24,802	144,806
Unamortised issue costs	(73)	(56)	(90)	(143)	(43)	(41)	(446)	(80)	(61)	(97)	(162)	(48)	(448)
Exchange movement	-	1,996	(887)	(7,815)	(1,346)	(765)	(8,817)	-	3,059	(179)	(5,593)	(96)	(2,809)
Amortised book cost	29,927	24,902	16,549	41,558	23,413	26,022	162,371	29,920	25,960	17,250	43,761	24,658	141,549
Fair value	26,103	23,119	14,671	40,203	22,623	26,377	153,096	25,051	22,158	13,936	40,584	22,757	124,487
Redemption value	28,392	27,536	17,885	44,087	24,870	29,349	172,119	28,869	26,960	17,292	39,577	26,291	138,989

**Gearing (APM) continued**

The fair values of the Loan Notes are calculated using net present values of future cash flows and the yields, taking account of exchange rates. The redemption value includes the penalty payable on early redemption.

The impact of holding the Loan Notes at fair value would be to increase the Company's net assets with debt at fair value by £9,275,000 (2023: increase by £17,062,000). The fair value is lower than the amortised cost (face value less capitalised costs) due to increased market interest rates.

The fair value of the Company's Loan Notes at the year-end was £153,096,000 (2023: £124,487,000). The interest rates of the non-current liabilities (Loan Notes) are fixed. A 1% increase in market interest rates would be expected to decrease the fair value of the Loan Notes, decreasing the liability and therefore increasing net assets by approximately £13,300,000 (2023: £10,800,000), all other factors being equal. A 1% decrease would increase the fair value of the Loan Notes, increasing the liability and therefore decreasing net assets by approximately £18,900,000 (2023: £12,000,000).

**Internal Rate of Return (IRR)**

The IRR is a measure of the total return on an investment taking account of the amount and timing of all amounts invested and amounts realised. The IRR is expressed as an annualised percentage. The use of IRR enables different investments with differing cash flow profiles to be compared on a like for like basis.

**M&A**

Mergers and acquisitions

**Market cap/capitalisation**

The total market value of a company's shares – that is the share price multiplied by the number of shares in issue.

**Multiple/compression/expansion**

The "multiple" is a comparison between the market capitalisation of a company and a fundamental quantity, typically earnings. If the multiple expands, the ratio of market capitalisation to earnings increases, whereas if it contracts the ratio decreases

**NAV Total Return (APM)**

NAV total return is calculated by assuming that dividends paid out are re-invested into the NAV on the ex-dividend date. This is accounted for in the "Effect of reinvesting dividends" line. The NAV used here includes debt marked to fair value and is inclusive of accumulated income.

Where an "annualised" figure is quoted, this means that the performance figure quoted is not a standard one-year figure, and therefore has been converted into an annual return figure in order to ease comparability. For example, if AGT's NAV increased by +100% over a ten-year period, this would become an annualised NAV return of 7.2%.

	Page	30 September 2024	30 September 2023	
<b>NAV total return over 1 year</b>				
Closing NAV per share (p)		253.81	226.77	a
Dividends paid out (p)	73	3.70	3.30	b
Effect of reinvesting dividends (p)		0.43	0.19	c
Adjusted NAV per share (p)		257.94	230.26	d = a+b+c
Opening NAV per share (p)*		226.77	199.76	e
NAV total return (%)		13.7%	15.3%	+ (d/e)-1
<b>NAV total return over 10 years (annualised)</b>				
Closing NAV per share (p)		253.81	226.77	a
Dividends paid out		30.04	28.94	b
Effect of reinvesting dividends (p)		20.56	18.34	c
Adjusted NAV per share (p)		304.41	274.05	d = a + b + c
Opening NAV per share (p)*		114.70	109.92	e
Annualised NAV total return (%)		10.2%	9.6% ((d/e) ^ (1/10)) - 1	

**Net Assets**

Net assets are the total value of all the Company's assets less all liabilities. Net assets is equivalent to shareholders' funds.

**Net Asset Value (NAV) (APM)**

The NAV is shareholders' funds expressed as an amount per individual share. Shareholders' funds are the total value of all the Company's assets, at current market value, having deducted all liabilities including debt at amortised cost revalued for exchange rate movements. The total NAV per share is calculated by dividing shareholders' funds of £1,112,725,000 (2023: £1,031,018,000) by the number of Ordinary Shares in issue excluding Treasury Shares of 442,061,0671 (2023: 462,173,682) at the year-end.

## Shareholder Information / Glossary continued

### Net Asset Value (debt at fair value) (APM)

The adjusted NAV per share (debt at fair value) incorporates the debt at fair value instead of at amortised cost, increasing the NAV by £9,275,000 (2023: £17,062,000 increase). This is calculated by the original NAV of £1,112,725,000 (2023: 1,031,018,000) less the debt at amortised cost £162,371,000 (2023: £141,549,000), adding back the debt at fair value £153,096,000 (2023: £124,487,000). The adjusted NAV (debt at fair value) is £1,122,000,000 (2023: £1,048,080,000) divided by the number of Ordinary Shares in issue excluding Treasury Shares of 442,061,671 (2023: 462,173,682) at the year-end provides the adjusted NAV per share (debt at fair value) provides the adjusted NAV per share (debt at fair value) of 253.81p (2023: 226.77p).

### Ongoing Charges Ratio (APM)

The Company's Ongoing Charges Ratio (formerly disclosed as the Expense Ratio) represents the annualised expenses (excluding finance costs and certain non-recurring items) of £9,583,000 (2023: £8,655,000) (being investment management fees of £7,611,000 (2023: £6,891,000) and other expenses of £2,034,000 (2023: £1,782,000) less non-recurring expenses of £62,000 (2023: £18,000)) expressed as a percentage of the average daily net assets of £1,100,968,000 (2023: £1,010,898,000) during the year as disclosed to the London Stock Exchange. Not all listed investment management companies are now disclosing their gross costs and so it is not possible to produce a comprehensive summary of the running costs of closed end funds in AGT's portfolio of investments.

### % of investee Company

AGT's economic exposure to each investee company, as estimated by AVI.

### Return on Investment (ROI)

The ROI is the total profits earned to date on an investment divided by the total cost of the investment.

### Revenue and Capital Earnings per Share (APM)

Revenue earnings per share is calculated by dividing revenue profit after tax for the year of £18,942,000 (2023: £20,041,000) by the weighted average of Ordinary Shares (excluding shares in issue) during the year 450,758,728 (2023: 478,739,622). Capital earnings per share is calculated by dividing capital profit for the year of £123,715,000 (2023: profit of £114,096,000) by the weighted average of Ordinary Shares (excluding shares in issue) during the year 450,758,728 (2023: 478,739,622).

### Shares Bought Back

The Company may repurchase its own shares, reducing the number of freely traded shares ranking for dividends and enhancing returns and earnings per Ordinary Share to the remaining shareholders. When the Company repurchases its shares, it does so at a total cost below the prevailing NAV per share.

The estimated percentage added to the NAV per share from buybacks of 0.4% (2023: 0.6%) is derived from the repurchase of shares in the market at a discount to the prevailing NAV at the point of repurchase. The shares were bought back at a weighted average discount of 9.6% (2023: 10.1%).

	30 September 2024	30 September 2023	
Weighted average discount of buybacks	9.6%	10.1%	a
Percentage of shares bought back	4.4%	6.0%	b
NAV accretion from buyback	0.4%	0.6%	(a * b) / (1 - b)

### Share Price Total Return (APM)

Share price total return is calculated by assuming that dividends paid out are re-invested into new shares on the ex-dividend date. This is accounted for in the "Effect of reinvesting dividends" line.

	Page	30 September 2024	30 September 2023	
Share price total return over 1 year				
Closing price per share (p)		231.00	202.00	a
Dividends paid out (p)	73	3.70	3.30	b
Effect of reinvesting dividends (p)		0.06	0.10	c
Adjusted price per share (p)		234.76	205.40	d = a+b+c
Opening price per share (p)		202.00	179.00	e
Share price total return (%)		16.3%	14.8%	= (d/e) - 1

### Small cap

A small-cap stock is a company whose market capitalisation is between \$250m to \$2bn.

### TOPIX

The Tokyo Stock Price Index is a capitalisation-weighted Japanese index which lists all firms in the Prime Market.

### Total Assets

Total assets include investments, cash, current assets and all other assets. An asset is an economic resource, being anything tangible or intangible that can be owned or controlled to produce positive economic value. The total assets less all liabilities is equivalent to total shareholders' funds.

### Total Return (APM)

Total return statistics enable the investor to make performance comparisons between investment trusts with different dividend policies. The total return measures the combined effect of any dividends paid, together with the rise or fall in the share price or NAV. This is calculated by the movement in the NAV or share price plus dividend income reinvested by the Company at the prevailing NAV or share price.

### Total Return Swap

A total return swap is a financial contract between two parties, whereby each party agrees to “swap” a series of cash flows. On the long positions, AGT receives income but pays floating rate interest and capital movement. Capital movement is based on the notional value (the equity exposure of the underlying security). On short positions, AGT pays income and receives the floating rate interest and capital movement. For further explanation on our position in Softbank Group, please refer to page 33.

### Treasury Share

When a share is bought back it may be cancelled immediately or held (at zero value) as a Treasury Share. Shares that are held in treasury can be reissued for cash at minimal cost. The Company will only reissue shares from treasury at a price at or above the prevailing NAV per share.

### Weight

Weight is defined as being each position’s value as a percentage of net assets.

### Weighted-average Discount (APM)

The weighted-average discount is calculated as being the sum of the products of each holding’s weight in AGT’s portfolio times its discount.

AVI calculates an estimated sum-of-the-parts NAV per share for each holding in AGT’s portfolio. This NAV is compared with the share price of the holding in order to calculate a discount.

### Weighted Average Shares (APM)

The weighted average shares outstanding is calculated by multiplying the outstanding number of shares after each share issue and buy back of shares during the year with the time weighted portion. The total of the weighted average of shares in issue excluding Treasury shares during the year is 450,758,728.

\* The opening NAV per share is restated for the share split.