Annual Report and Accounts
for the year ended 30 April 2019

Blue Planet
Investment Trust plc

Blue Planet Investment Trust plc

Registered number SC192153

Contents

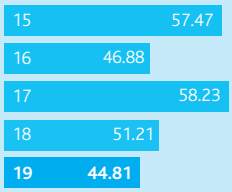
Financial Record including Key Performance Indicators	1
Portfolio Information	2
Strategic Report	4
Investment Manager's Report	8
Board of Directors	15
The Investment Manager	16
Corporate Governance Report and Audit Committee Report	17
Directors' Report	20
Directors' Remuneration Report	24
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	25
Independent Auditor's Report	26
Accounts	29
Income Statement	30
Balance Sheet	31
Statement of Changes in Equity	32
Notes on the Accounts	33
Notice of Annual General Meeting	42
Shareholder Information	45
Officers and Advisors	46

This document is important and requires your immediate attention. If you are in any doubt as to the action to be taken, you should seek personal financial advice from your independent financial advisor authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

If you have sold or otherwise transferred all your shares in Blue Planet Investment Trust plc, please forward this document, together with the enclosed form of proxy, at once to the purchaser or transferee or to the stockbroker, bank or other agent through whom the sale or transfer was effected for transmission to the purchaser or transferee. If you have sold or otherwise transferred only part of your holding of shares, you should retain these documents..

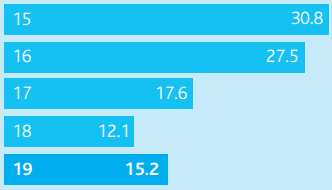
Financial Record highlights

Net asset value per share 2015-2019 p

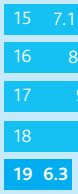


Share price 2015-2019 p

Share Price Discount to NAV 2015-2019 %



Dividend yield on our shares 2015-2019 %



Source: Blue Planet

Financial Record including Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

As at 30 April	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total return per share (p)[1]	(1.60)	(2.32)	14.35	(7.78)	4.46
NAV total return per share (%)[2]	(3.2)	(4.4)	31.2	(13.6)	8.4
Share price total return (%)[3]	(4.0)	3.3	53.3	(8.0)	8.1
Total return on Benchmark Index[4] (%)	3.2	8.5	20.0	(6.9)	6.4
Revenue return available for shareholders (£'000)	1,515	2,921	2,842	1,487	1,469
Revenue return per share (p)[1]	3.06	5.90	5.75	3.00	2.97
Capital return per share (p)[1]	(4.66)	(8.22)	8.60	(10.78)	1.49
Dividend per share (net) (p)[5]	2.40	4.80	4.70	3.00	2.82
Dividend yield on our shares (%)[6]	6.3	10.7	9.8	8.8	7.1
Dividend yield on Benchmark Index (%)	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.4

Period to 30 April	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total assets less current liabilities (excluding loans) (£'000)	24,383	34,526	40,106	34,233	40,650
Loans (£'000)	(2,215)	(9,192)	(11,299)	(11,040)	(12,214)
Shareholders' funds (£'000)	22,168	25,334	28,807	23,193	28,436
Net asset value per share (p)[7]	44.81	51.21	58.23	46.88	57.47
Share price (p) – (Bid)	38.00	45.00	48.00	34.00	39.75
Share price discount to NAV (%)[8]	15.2	12.1	17.6	27.5	30.8
Gearing (%)[9]	9.1	36.3	38.7	47.6	43.0
Ongoing Charges (%)[10]	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8

The Board assesses the Company's performance in meeting its objectives against the above KPIs, they also believe the above KPIs are of most relevance to shareholders in monitoring the performance of the Company and therefore the return on their investment in the Company.

1. Returns per share are calculated by taking the figure for "Return on ordinary activities after taxation and total comprehensive income" for each column as stated on the Income Statement and dividing by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.
2. NAV total return per share is calculated as the percentage change in net asset value per share in the period with dividend paid during the period reinvested at the time of distribution.
3. Share price total return is calculated as the percentage change in share price in the period with dividend paid during the period reinvested at the time of distribution.
4. The Company's benchmark index is an index of the top 100 listed companies in the UK, with dividends reinvested at the time of distribution. The percentage change in value between each year-end is shown above.
5. Dividend per share is calculated as £1,187,397 divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue at the period end.
6. Dividend yield is dividend proposed/paid divided by share price (bid) at the period end.
7. Net asset value per share is calculated as shareholders' funds divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue at the period end.
8. Calculated as the difference between net asset value per share and share price, divided by net asset value per share.
9. Net debt as a percentage of shareholders' funds. Net debt is equal to total loans less cash at bank.
10. Ongoing charges figure has been prepared in accordance with the Association of Investment Companies ("AIC") recommended methodology. Total administrative expenses, as stated on the income statement, is divided by shareholders' funds.

Portfolio Information

At 30 April 2019	Country Name	Valuation (£)	% of Portfolio	Implied % of Portfolio
Bonds & Treasury Bills				
Republic of Brazil 10% 01/01/2029	Brazil	1,407,195	5.7	
Republic of Brazil 10% 01/01/2025	Brazil	1,255,838	5.1	
Gulf Keystone 10% 25/07/2023	Bermuda	1,253,488	5.1	
Siccar Point Energy 9% 31/01/2023	Norway	1,249,147	5.1	
Genel Energy 10% 22/12/2022	United Kingdom	1,248,056	5.0	
Faroe Petroleum 8% 28/04/2023	Norway	960,304	3.9	
Egypt Treasury Bill 17/12/2019	Egypt	927,843	3.7	
Ophir Energy plc 9.75% 01/06/2020	Norway	775,192	3.1	
MXN Bonos Desarr 8% 11/06/2020	Mexico	652,791	2.7	
Borealis Finance 7.5% 16/11/2022	Norway	596,053	2.4	
Petrobras 6.625% 16/01/2034	Brazil	566,129	2.3	
DNO ASA 8.75% 31/05/2023	Norway	474,484	1.9	
Egypt Treasury Bill 31/03/2020	Egypt	450,668	1.8	
Deutsche Bank 7.125% Perpetual	Germany	440,000	1.8	
Intergen 7.5% 30/06/2021	Netherlands	434,698	1.8	
IGAS Energy plc 8% 30/06/2021	Norway	418,529	1.7	
Republic of Argentina BADLAR+3.25% 01/03/2020	Argentina	407,278	1.6	
Republic of Argentina 18.2% 03/10/2021	Argentina	406,880	1.6	
LECAP ARS 31/05/2019	Argentina	397,093	1.6	
Floatel International 9% 11/04/2024	Bermuda	279,797	1.1	
Floatel International 12.75% 11/04/2024	Bermuda	259,165	1.0	
Republic of Argentina 15.5% 17/10/2026	Argentina	255,921	1.0	
Telford Offshore Ltd 13% 12/02/2024	Cayman Islands	249,535	1.0	
Telford Offshore Ltd 15% 31/12/2019	Cayman Islands	113,489	0.5	
		15,479,573	62.5	
Long Equities				
MongoDB Inc.	United States	1,911,805	7.7	
The Trade Desk Inc.	United States	1,486,185	6.0	
ETRACS 2 x Leveraged Long Wells Fargo Business Development Company Index ETN	United States	1,214,626	4.9	
Arista Networks Inc.	United States	1,020,576	4.1	
Roku Inc.	United States	914,811	3.7	
Blackberry Ltd	United States	662,155	2.7	
Telford Offshore Holding Ltd	Cayman Islands	297,561	1.2	
Portman Ridge Finance Corp	United States	154,599	0.6	
Fidus Investment Corp	United States	80,406	0.3	
		7,742,724	31.2	
Short Equities				
Lyxor ETF 2 x Bear FTSE MIB	Italy	415,358	1.7	3.4
ETFS 3 x Daily Short CAC 40	France	405,593	1.6	4.8
ProShares 3 x Short S&P500	United States	390,057	1.6	4.8
Lyxor ETF 2 x Short CAC 40	France	137,203	0.6	1.2
		1,348,211	5.5	14.2
Listed Investments		**24,570,508**	**99.2**	
Cash		**187,640**	**0.8**	
Total		**24,758,148**	**100.0**	

At 30th April 2019 the portfolio yield, as reported to the Association of Investment Companies, was 10.1% (30th April 2018 – 11.1%).

Classification of Investments by Sector

At 30 April 2019	Energy %	Government Debt %	Information Technology %	Financials %	Consumer Discretionary %	Consumer Staples %	Telecommunication Services %	Industrials %	Utilities %	Total 2019 %	Total 2018 %
United States	–	–	24.7	7.2	–	–	–	–	–	31.9	13.8
Norway	18.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18.2	7.9
Brazil	2.3	10.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13.1	8.3
Bermuda	7.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.3	4.1
Argentina	–	6.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.0	13.4
Egypt	–	5.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.6	5.1
United Kingdom	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.0	30.5
Cayman Islands	2.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.7	1.8
Mexico	–	2.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.7	–
France	–	–	–	2.2	–	–	–	–	–	2.2	2.6
Germany	–	–	–	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	1.8	1.4
Netherlands	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.8	–
Italy	–	–	–	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	1.7	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.1
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.0
Totals 2019	37.3	25.1	24.7	12.9	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Totals 2018	25.4	25.2	5.5	30.0	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.1	–	100.0

Russell Frith Chairman

Strategic Report

Investment Policy and Objectives

The Company's objective is to provide shareholders with a combination of capital growth and income. To achieve this, it invests in securities (including equities, exchange traded funds, equity-related securities, bonds and derivatives) issued by companies, Governments and other types of issuers located throughout the world.

The Company has not set maximum exposures for any type of issuer, geographical regions or sectors. How the Company's investments are allocated will depend on market conditions and the judgement of the Board as to what is in the best interests of Shareholders. This is to provide it with the flexibility that is necessary to deal with an ever-changing economic environment. It would, however, normally be expected that most of the Company's investments will be in equities, exchange traded funds, equity-related securities, preference shares, bonds, bills and derivatives. However, the Company is not prohibited from investing in other types of securities including unlisted investments and property. No more than 15% of the Company's portfolio may be invested in any one investment at the time the investment is made. There is no restriction on the amount that may be invested in any one country.

The Company may use derivatives (including, but not limited to, contracts for differences, futures and options), principally, but not exclusively, to reduce, transfer or eliminate investment risk in its investments, including protection against currency risks.

The company is a listed Investment Company within the meaning of sections 833 and 834 of the Companies Act 2006 and qualifies as an Investment Trust within the meaning of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. This legislation lays down a minimum distribution policy for dividends which permits the Company to retain a maximum amount of 15% of its income received in the year and exempts it from taxation on realised capital gains. The Company has directed its affairs so as to enable it to continue to satisfy the conditions required to qualify as an Investment Trust. The Company manages its assets with the objective of providing shareholders with a combination of capital growth and income. In order to achieve this objective, it invests in a broad range of assets spread across numerous countries and by gearing its portfolio with a view to enhancing returns. The Board considers that it takes a measured approach to evaluating the risks it accepts. It aims to outperform its benchmark, which comprises the top 100 listed companies in the UK on a total return basis, each year. The Company outsources its routine business administration and investment management functions (including custody of its assets) and has no employees. The key performance indicators against which we monitor our performance are shown on page 1.

Performance in the year and achievements

Strategy

We continued to implement a defensive strategy throughout the year focusing on capital preservation and income generation at the expense of capital gains. The reasons for so doing are set out in the Investment Manager's Report so I shall not dwell on them here, other than to say it appeared to be the correct stance given the Federal Reserve's avowed and repeatedly reaffirmed policy of steadily increasing interest rates. This worked well initially and we were outperforming our benchmark index at the half-year stage. However, when the Federal Reserve unexpectedly abandoned that long-standing policy without warning in the second half of our financial year, it left us wrong footed and we underperformed as the market shot up. We have now adjusted our investment strategy to take account of the new environment in which we now appear to find ourselves. This remedial action has led to us outperforming our benchmark index by a large margin since the year end but too late to avoid underperformance for the year.

Capital Performance

We produced a negative capital return of 4.66p per share for the year for the reasons set out above and have taken remedial action to address the issues that led to this. Consequently, we are confident of a better outcome in the current financial year to 30th April 2020 and have started the year well. In the period to 5th July 2019 we have produced a total return of 9.9% against the benchmark return of 2.7%.

Income

Our revenue return per share for the year was 3.06 pence per share as against 5.90 pence per share in the prior year. This drop was attributable to a number of factors. The most important being that we simply had fewer investments due to our much lower levels of gearing. This reduced our income accordingly. Another factor was higher funding costs. We had to pay more

to borrow money as interest rates rose and that squeezed our margins and further reduced our net income. Weakness in the Argentinian Peso and Brazilian Real also reduced our income from our high yielding Argentinian and Brazilian investments in GBP terms as did the absence of any special dividends over the period. In short, it was a difficult environment for income generation.

Dividend

As shareholders will be aware your Board is committed to paying as high a dividend as we reasonably can and to having a dividend yield in excess of the FTSE 100 – an objective we have achieved in every year since our merger in 2012. In terms of the current year, we are proposing a dividend of 2.4p that equates to a dividend yield of 6.3% based on the closing bid price of the Company's shares on 30th April 2019. That is well ahead of the FTSE 100's yield of 4.4%. We are proud to have paid 18.99p in dividends since our merger on 13th June 2012. If we include the proposed dividend, that figure rises to 21.39p, the equivalent of 119% of our share price (18p offer price) at the time of our merger. Subject to approval by shareholders at the AGM, the dividend will be paid to shareholders who are on the register on 26th July 2019.

Outlook

As was mentioned earlier the current year has started well. We have made a total return of 9.9% in the period to 5th July 2019, against the benchmark return of 2.7%. Though it is early in the year, if this level of outperformance continues the current year promises to be a good one.

Portfolio Diversification

The Company's investments are spread across 13 countries. Our largest exposure at the year-end was to the U.S. where 31.9% of our investments were listed or traded, 18.2% were in Norway, 13.1% in Brazil, 7.3% in Bermuda, 6.0% in Argentina, 5.6% in Egypt, 5.0% in the United Kingdom, 2.7% in the Cayman Islands, 2.7% in Mexico, 2.2% in France, 1.8% in Germany, 1.8% in the Netherlands and 1.7% in Italy.

As regards to diversification across asset classes. At the year end, 62.5% of our investment portfolio was invested in bonds, 36.7% was in equities and 0.8% in cash.

In terms of diversification across sectors, our largest exposure was to the Energy sector where 37.3% of our investments were, followed by Government Debt which accounted for 25.1%, Information Technology for 24.7% and Financials for 12.9%.

The Fund's Discrete Annual Performance relative to its Benchmark Index since the Merger of Blue Planet investment trusts in 2012.

Year-to	Share Price Total Return	NAV Total Return	Benchmark Total Return
30th April 2019	-4.0%	-3.2%	3.2%
30th April 2018	3.3%	-4.4%	8.5%
30th April 2017	53.3%	31.2%	20.0%
30th April 2016	-8.0%	-13.6%	-6.9%
30th April 2015	8.1%	8.3%	6.4%
30th April 2014	50.1%	25.6%	9.3%
30th April 2013	22.7%	22.3%	16.4%

Principal risks, viability and going concern

The Company continues to face various risks which form an intrinsic part of international investment. These risks tend not to change from year to year. Market risk arises mainly from the uncertainty regarding the future price performance of equities, bonds and other investments held by your Company which can be affected by any number of unforeseen external events including Brexit. This risk is magnified when gearing is used and will affect the NAV of the Company. Gearing the Fund by borrowing also means that interest-rate risks arise. These risk factors are beyond the control of the Company but the Board relies on the manager to monitor markets daily and react accordingly.

The Investment Manager has developed sophisticated, computerised financial models which allow it to monitor the value of the Trust's portfolio, its foreign exchange exposures, gearing, income, expenditure and other important financial information in real time. This information

can be accessed remotely and is monitored daily. The Company's Board of Directors also has remote access to this financial information which allows it to monitor and assess performance and risks on a real-time basis.

The Board, which meets quarterly, imposes borrowing limits to ensure gearing levels are appropriate to market conditions and gearing can be reduced swiftly if market conditions deteriorate. When gearing is employed the potential impact of changes to interest rates is taken into consideration. The securities dealt in are predominantly liquid and readily realisable.

The Fund is exposed to foreign currency risk due to the range of currencies in which investments are held. This can affect the value of its portfolio, its income in sterling terms and its NAV. The largest risk was to the US Dollar at the period end. Currency risk is a risk that can be controlled partially by employing hedging strategies. Their use is considered on a case-by-case basis. To mitigate this risk, the Fund Manager monitors the economic data which affects the value of currencies in the portfolio, as well as the currency movements themselves, daily. As was mentioned earlier, the Board is also able to remotely monitor the Company's currency exposures and risks in real time.

The Company has no cyber systems of its own; instead it outsources the provision of services to third party providers who themselves, like any company, are exposed to cyber risk. This risk is monitored by a regular review of service providers by the Company Secretary who reports directly to the Board of Directors. A financial analysis of risks is provided in Note 16 to the Accounts.

Where investments are made in emerging markets there is a risk of higher volatility in the price performance of these equities and their associated currencies. Political risk and adverse economic circumstances are more likely to arise, putting the value of the investment at a higher risk. The registration and settlement arrangements in emerging markets may be less developed than in more mature markets, so operational risks of investing are higher.

As with all small investment trusts, the discount to NAV can fluctuate significantly both in absolute terms and relative to other similar trusts and this is something that it is difficult for the Board to control on anything but a short-term basis. Whilst the Board proposes to renew its ability at the AGM to purchase shares in the market for treasury, the Board may not avail itself of this ability. Instead it has focussed on increasing the dividends paid to shareholders and maximising capital growth. Our current discount to NAV is approximately 25%.

The Company has been viable since its formation on 23rd December 1998 and the Directors do not see anything that would change that in the foreseeable future. The Directors consider viability as part of their continuing programme of monitoring risk. In preparing the Viability Statement, in accordance with the UK Corporate Governance Code provision C.2.2, the Directors have assessed the prospects of the Company over a longer period than the twelve months required by the 'Going Concern' provision. The Directors consider three years to be a reasonable time horizon to consider the continuing viability of the Company, although they do have due regard to viability over the longer term. The Company is an investment trust whose portfolio is invested in listed securities. The following support the Directors' view of the viability of the Company:

- The portfolio principally comprises investments traded on major international stock exchanges and there is a spread of investments by size of company and activity. In the opinion of the Manager, the portfolio is sufficiently liquid under current and potential stressed market conditions to meet all ongoing and future liabilities. There is no expectation that the liquidity profile of the investments held within the portfolio will be materially different in the future;
- The Company's long term viability depends on the global economy and markets continuing to function. The Directors do consider the possibility of a wide-ranging collapse in corporate earnings and/or the market value of listed securities and are alert to this risk. With regard to the latter point, it should be borne in mind that a significant proportion of the Company's expenses are in ad valorem investment management fees, which would naturally reduce if the market value of the Company's assets were to fall and;
- The Company has a robust risk control framework that, following guidelines from the Financial Reporting Council, aims to reduce the likelihood and impact of: poor judgement in decision-making; risk-taking that exceeds the levels agreed by the Board; human error, or control processes being deliberately circumvented. The Directors have conducted a robust assessment of each of the principal risks and uncertainties detailed on page 37.

Taking account of the anticipated investment holding periods, the liquidity and medium-term prospects of the Company's investment portfolio, the Directors have formed a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue its operations and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the next three years.

Key Performance Indicators

The Board uses a number of financial KPIs to assess the performance of the Company in achieving its objectives. The principal KPIs are:

1. **Performance relative to benchmark**
   Performance in the financial year is measured against the Company's benchmark, which is an index of the 100 largest, listed companies in the UK. As shown in the Financial Record on page 1, the total return on a Share Price basis was -4.0% with the benchmark returning +3.2%, resulting in an underperformance of 7.2 percentage points. The total return, on a NAV basis, was -3.2% with the benchmark returning +3.2%, resulting in an underperformance of 6.4 percentage points. More information on performance relative to the benchmark can be found on page 4.
2. **Dividend yield relative to benchmark**
   Dividend yield for the financial year is also measured against the Company's benchmark. As shown in the Financial Record on page 1 the dividend yield for the financial year will, subject to shareholder approval, be 6.3%, against the benchmark's yield of 4.4%. Consequently, the Company's dividend yield was 1.4 times that of its benchmark index. More information relating to this can be found on page 4.
3. **Discount to net asset value**
   The Board monitors the discount and is responsible for share buybacks and the sale of Treasury shares. The Board has not actively sought to buy back the Company's own shares in the market as it sees this as an ineffective and short-lived means of lowering the discount.

Borrowings, Gearing and Liquidity

The Fund ended the year with gearing net of cash of 9.1%. The Company finances its gearing by means of credit facilities with KAS Bank N.V. and Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated which will allow it to continue to gear its portfolio.

Under the Company's Articles of Association, the maximum gearing the Company may deploy is 75% of NAV although the Board has historically imposed a lower ceiling equal to 50% of NAV. Generally, gearing beneficially affects the Company's NAV when the value of its investments is rising, but adversely affects it in periods when the value of investments is falling.

Continuation Vote

Shareholders are required by the Company's Articles to be given an opportunity to vote on a Special Resolution for the winding up of the Company at the Annual General Meeting every five years with the next vote being at this year's AGM in August. In light of your Company's long track record of paying very high dividends, its good start to the current financial year and good future prospects, the Board unanimously recommends that shareholders vote AGAINST resolution number 11 so that the Company can continue in existence.

I look forward to welcoming you to the Annual General Meeting on the 22nd August 2019.

On behalf of the Board

Russell Frith
Chairman
16 July 2019

Performance of Trust

% change relative to its benchmarks over the year

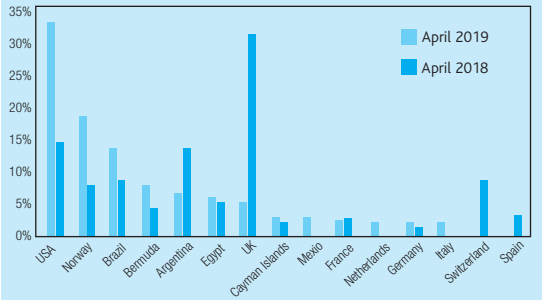
3.2%

NAV Performance of Fund
1 May 2018 – 30 April 2019

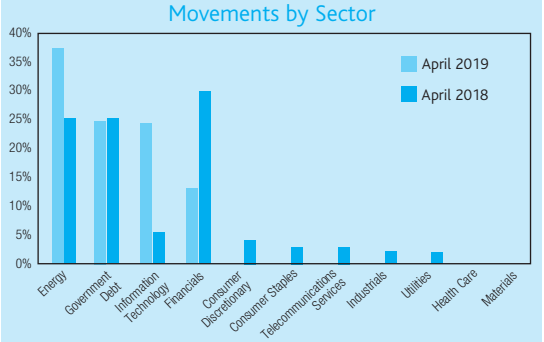
3.2%

Benchmark Index
1 May 2018 – 30 April 2019

Movements by geographical region



Movements by Sector



Investment Manager's Report

Performance in the Year

We produced a total return of -3.2% for the year against our benchmark's return of +3.2%. This was a very disappointing outcome given our strong start to the year. However, that was negated when the Federal Reserve did an entirely unexpected, 180-degree policy "U-turn" in December 2018, following a barrage of public criticism by President Trump of its avowed policy of steadily increasing interest rates and tightening monetary policy. Up until that point, the Federal Reserve's long standing, public position, had been that it would gradually but steadily increase interest rates and tighten monetary policy over a protracted period of time. We were positioned to limit the damage caused by this and hopefully profit from it and had structured the portfolio accordingly. We had slashed our gearing to 7.6% of NAV and our net equity exposure to 11.8% of the portfolio, the lowest that either of those metrics had been in many years. We also shorted US Treasuries. That stance seemed about right given the Federal Reserve's avowed policies but was undermined virtually overnight by the Fed's unexpected volte-face.

Equities began to fall in September 2018 and the decline accelerated sharply in December as the Federal Reserve pressed on with the implementation of its policy of tightening monetary conditions. It increased interest rates by 25 basis points on the 18th December 2018, the fourth rise that year and the ninth since it began normalising rates in December 2015. It also minuted that further "gradual" rate hikes would be appropriate. At the same time its officials were broadcasting that there would be another two hikes in 2019. The S&P 500 bottomed six days later on the 24th December, having fallen 20% since September and everything looked good for our strategy. Then President Trump, who had been highly critical of the Fed's policy of increasing interest rates for months, ramped up his attacks on them tweeting: "The only problem our economy has is the Fed". The Federal Reserve capitulated shortly thereafter, abandoned its long standing, publicly avowed, policy of gradually tightening interest rates, and sent the message to markets that it might cut them instead. This completely wrong footed markets who had expected them to ignore President Trump's bluster. Equities soared, yields on U.S. Treasuries fell sharply and we were left wrongly positioned. With only a 11.8% net exposure to equities we were positioned to outperform a falling market. Trump's intervention and the Fed's volte-face changed all that and as equities rose, our under exposure to them contributed towards us underperforming our benchmark index, that has a 100% exposure to equities. However, the main reason for our underperformance was losses on our foreign exchange hedges and in particular USD and BRL. These were placed to protect the portfolio against a rise in the value of Sterling following Brexit, and against an adverse outcome in the Brazilian elections, neither of which happened. GBP/USD started the year at $1.3763 and ended it at $1.3032, having been as low as $1.2759. The BRL hedge was placed at BRL 5.2475 in June 2018 ahead of the Brazilian elections in October of that year and taken off after at BRL 4.6635. The combined losses on those hedges amounted to £691,000. Had we not hedged those positions we would have been that much better off.

We think the Feds' abandonment of its policy of "normalising" monetary conditions and financial markets was wrong for a number of reasons. Prudent economic management, which has been absent for many years, will ultimately have to be restored if another 2007/8 type financial meltdown is to be averted. It may already be too late, and it now looks like we are going to see a re-run of the mistakes that led to the 2007/8 financial catastrophe. Interest rates now look set to be cut should equity markets start to crumple again, as they will eventually, under the pressure of slowing economic and earnings growth, trade wars and dangerously high levels of debt. If that happens, it will be a repeat of the mistakes made in the run-up to 2007/8 when every time markets weakened, central banks, led by the Fed, responded by cutting interest rates and flooding money markets with liquidity with the result that the bubble got bigger and bigger and the situation ever more unstable until it eventually burst, with catastrophic consequences. If these mistakes are repeated then the consequences will be even worse than in 2007/8 as the bubble is larger and public finances are much weaker. The best

outcome for everyone would be for the Fed to resume its policy of gradually increasing interest rates, irrespective of the inevitable economic slowdown it will cause, so that saving is encouraged, and borrowings are gradually brought down to safer, more manageable levels. This would reduce financial risk and result in more stable financial markets in the long run.

However, the Fed's recent climb down casts doubt on whether that will happen. It also makes it much more difficult to forecast what is about to happen as the Fed's decision making now appears to be being influenced by political considerations rather than just purely economic ones. On balance it does now look like we are heading for a re-run of 2007/8 with central banks responding to economic slowdowns by cutting interest rates and flooding money markets with liquidity. That will be good for equity and bond markets in the short run but carries with it enormous risks that could end up in another financial catastrophe. This dangerous rollercoaster makes it very difficult for us as Managers. We have, however, on balance, decided to increase gearing and our equity exposure whilst monitoring the situation very closely.

Turning to the portfolio and how it fared.

We started the financial year with a fairly low to medium risk portfolio with 49.3% invested in bonds and treasury bills, 47.3% in equities and gearing of 36%. As the year went on we further reduced risk. We hedged most of our major currency exposures including the USD and BRL and by the year end our gearing had been slashed to 9.1%, 62.5% of the portfolio was invested in bonds and treasury bills and our net exposure to equities (long equities less short equities) had been cut to 17.0%. In short, we positioned ourselves for falling markets and rising Sterling.

Equities

The equities that we did retain were mostly fast growing and innovative technology stocks. These contributed positively to our performance and easily beat our benchmark index. Of these MongoDB Inc. was the best performing with a total return of +204.0%. Other good performers were Telford Offshore Holding Ltd whose shares rose 162.0%, The Trade Desk, Inc whose shares rose 51.7%, Portman Ridge Finance Corp., +36.1%, ETRACS 2xLeveraged Long Wells Fargo Business Development Company Index ETN, +23.4% , Fidus Investments, +18.3%, HubSpot Inc , +16.3%, Arista Networks. ,+13.5%, MarketAxess Holdings Inc, +11.1% and Universal Display Corp, +8.4%. We have never had a problem selecting stocks that outperform our benchmark index and what equities we did have did that easily. Our stock selection has always been good. What we got wrong this year was asset allocation and currency hedging. Had we had a higher exposure to equities and not hedged any of our currency exposures then we would have easily beaten our benchmark index.

Bonds and Treasury Bills

As regards our bonds and treasury bills, their performance was mixed. Most of our bonds fared well. In terms of Sterling, our top performing bonds were the Republic of Brazil 10% 01/2029, with a total return of +23.4%, Telford Offshore Ltd 12/19, +23.0%, Gulf Keystone 10% 25/07/2023 +22.5%, Borealis Finance 7.5% 11/2022, +20.0%, Genel Energy 10% 22/12/22 , +17.0%, Faroe Petroleum 8% 04/2023, +16.3%, Siccar Point Energy 9% 01/2023, +10.7%. Our best performing treasury bills were the Egypt Treasury Bill 05/02/2019 , +19.9% , and Egypt Treasury Bill 22/01/2019 , +18.0%.

However, our Argentinian investments proved to be a drag on our performance for the second year running. Questions regarding Macri's ability to bring down inflation and hold onto his Presidency led to the collapse in the value of the Peso, which lost nearly 51% of its value against Sterling over the year. This in turn led to a large write down in the value of those assets in our books and our Argentinian investments were by far our worst performing bonds with our Rep. of Argentina 18.2% 2021 bonds falling 53.7%, our Rep. of Argentina B+3.25% 2020, by 33.2% and our Rep of Argentina 15.5% 10/2026, by 22.6%. The collapse in the Peso also reduced the income we received from these investments in Sterling terms and because they were such high income

Top 10 Investments at a glance

at year end

Pos.	Company	% of net assets
1	MongoDB Inc	8.6
2	The Trade Desk, Inc.	6.7
3	Republic of Brazil 10% 01/01/2029	6.3
4	Republic of Brazil 10% 01/01/2025	5.7
5	Gulf Keystone 10% 25/07/2023	5.7
6	Siccar Point Energy 9% 31/01/2023	5.6
7	Genel Energy 10% 2022	5.6
8	ETRACS 2xLeveraged Long Wells Fargo	5.5
9	Arista Networks Inc.	4.6
10	Faroe Petroleum 8% 28/04/2023	4.3

Investment Manager's Report *(continued)*

generators this had a material impact on our income for the year. At the end of the year to 30th April 2018 Argentinian bonds and bills accounted for 13.4% of our portfolio. That had decreased to 6.0% by the end of the current year, partly because of disposals but also because of the devaluation of the Peso. What the future holds for Argentina largely depends on whether or not Marci remains in office and the future path of inflation. If he remains and inflation starts to fall, we would expect the value of our Argentinian assets to increase sharply. If not, we could see more downside, although arguably the market has already discounted that and is heavily oversold so it may not be by much. The risks appear to be asymmetric with a good risk-reward profile ahead.

The table on the subsequent page sets out the movement of investments by geographical region.

Outlook

Since the year end we have increased the risk profile, net equity exposure and gearing and reduced currency hedges. This has had a beneficial impact and the current year has started off well with the Fund outperforming its benchmark index. As at 5th July 2019, the fund had produced a total return of 9.9% against the benchmark's 2.7%.

Monthly Factsheets

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd produces informative monthly factsheets on the investment trust. These contain detailed information on the portfolio, the Fund's performance, dividends, borrowings, geographic and sector allocations, amongst other things and help keep investors up to date with what is happening to the Fund. These can be viewed on or downloaded from Blue Planet's website www.blueplanet.eu. Shareholders and other interested parties can also subscribe to receive the monthly factsheet by email.

Asset Allocation

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd applies a top down approach to its asset allocation and investment research decisions. This process seeks to assess the likely impact of economic and monetary policies on global capital and currency markets. We aim to identify how those policies will affect individual countries, sectors, companies and financial and other assets. Once we have identified those investments that stand to benefit most, we allocate capital to them.

Currency

The Fund is exposed to a range of currencies. The table below shows those exposures at the year end and how those currencies performed against Sterling over the year.

Currency	% of portfolio in currency at end of financial period	Appreciation/depreciation against £ in the financial year
US Dollar	65.2%	+5.6%
Brazilian Real	10.8%	-5.5%
Argentine Peso	6.0%	-51.1%
Egyptian Pound	5.6%	+8.6%
Euro	3.9%	-1.9%
Mexican Peso	2.7%	+1.2%

Positive currency movements have a beneficial impact on our performance but only to the extent that it affects the unhedged part, if any, of the portfolio. Negative currency movements reduce the performance of the shares denominated in that currency when translated into sterling but again only to the extent that it affects the unhedged part, if any, of the portfolio..

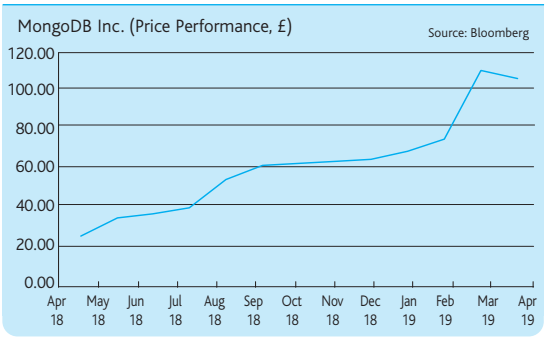
Review of the Top 10 Investments at year end

1. MongoDB Inc.

MongoDB is the leading modern, general purpose database platform which enables developers to build and modernize applications rapidly and cost-effectively across a broad range of use cases. MongoDB is an innovator on NoSQL databases, which encompasses a wide variety of different database technologies that were developed in response to the demands presented in building modern applications. Its business model combines the developer mindshare and adoption of benefits of open source with the economic benefit of a proprietary software subscription business model. The company generates revenue primarily from sale of subscription, which accounted for 93% of total revenue for the year ended January 2019. As of January 2019, the company had 13,400 customers spanning a wide range of industries in more than 100 countries in the world. MongoDB was incorporated in 2007 and completed its IPO on Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol MDB on October 2017.

MongoDB Inc.

% of Net Assets	8.6%
Market Value	£1,911,805
Total Return	+204.0%

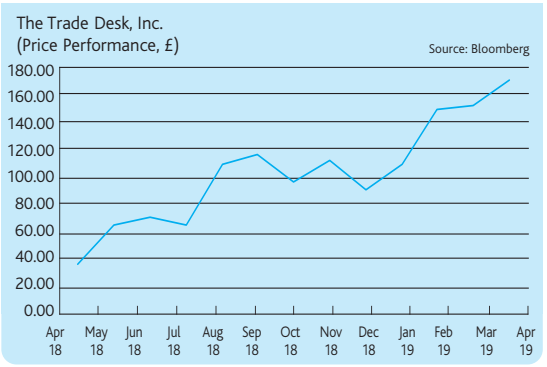


2. The Trade Desk, Inc.

The Trade Desk, Inc is a technology company that empowers buyers of advertising through its proprietary cloud based platform. Ad buyers can create, manage and optimize more expressive data-driven digital advertising campaigns across ad formats, including display, video, audio, native and social, on a multitude of devices, such computers, mobile devices and connected TV. Clients of the company are primarily advertising agencies and other service providers for advertisers. The company generate revenue by charging a fee based on a percentage of a client`s total spend on advertising. The Trade Desk, Inc. was founded in 2009, and it went public on the Nasdaq Global Market on September 2016.

The Trade Desk, Inc.

% of Net Assets	6.7%
Market Value	£1,486,185
Total Return	+51.2%

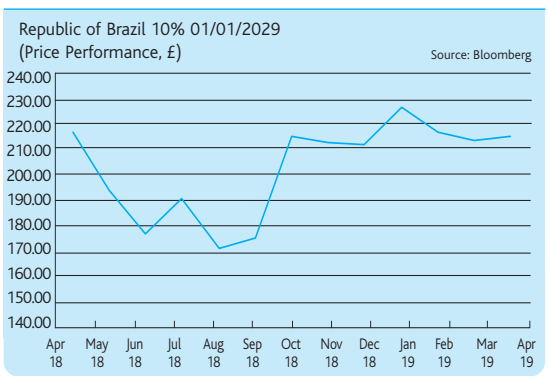


3. Republic of Brazil 10% 01/01/2029

Brazilian citizens elected a new President, Jair Bolsonaro, on the 28th October 2018. This result was appreciated by the financial community as the political and economic climate in the largest Lat-Am economy deteriorated during the "car wash" scandal and socialist's economic policies. Bonds rebounded in September, when selling pressure on emerging markets eased and Bolsonaro was leading the polls. Paulo Guedes, the Minister of the Economy, promised a sustainable pension reform and market liberalizations, with the latter more achievable than the former in the medium term. The FX rate at the end of April was 5.10 BRL to 1 GBP, the Brazilian Real falling 5.5% in 12 months. The bonds we bought have an annual coupon of 10% and a maturity date in January 2029. The yield to maturity at the time of writing is 8.9%.

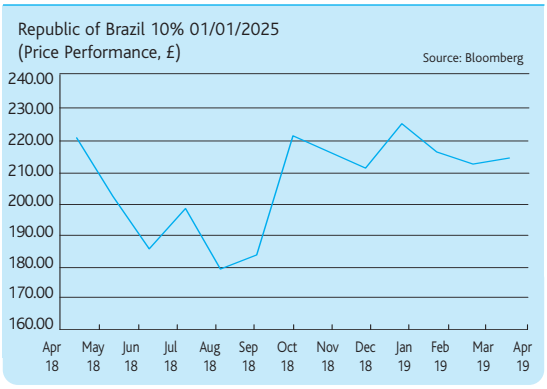
Republic of Brazil 10% 01/01/2029

% of Net Assets	6.3%
Market Value	£1,407,195
Total Return	+123.4%



Republic of Brazil 10% 01/01/2025

% of Net Assets	5.7%
Market Value	£1,255,838
Total Return	+6.8%

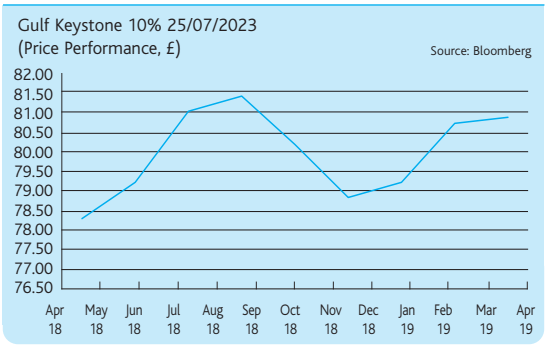


4. Republic of Brazil 10% 01/01/2025

A commentary on our Brazilian investments can be found above. The yield to maturity at the time of writing on this 2025 bond is 8.6%.

Gulf Keystone 10% 25/07/2023

% of Net Assets	5.7%
Market Value	£1,253,488
Total Return	+22.5%

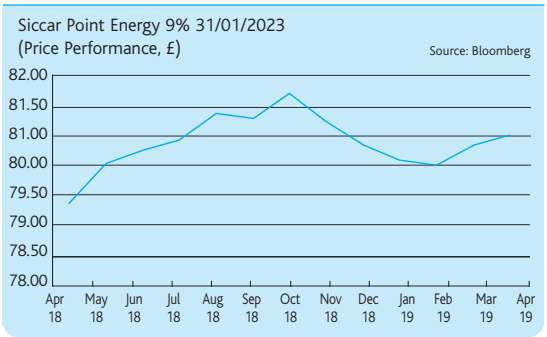


5. Gulf Keystone 10% 25/07/2023

Gulf Keystone Petroleum Limited ("GKP") is an oil and gas exploration and production company operating in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. It is listed on the London Stock Exchange. The company is registered in Bermuda with production sharing contracts for four exploration blocks in Iraqi Kurdistan. It is the operator of its main asset, the Shaikan oil field, which produces 40,000 barrels of oil per day and a view to increasing production to 55,000 and beyond. GKP recently extended its debt maturity and now has one bond issue denominated in US dollar and maturity in July 2023. The coupon has an annual cash coupon of 10%. The yield to maturity at the time of writing based on the 10% cash coupon is 8.5%.

Siccar Point Energy 9% 31/01/2023

% of Net Assets	5.6%
Market Value	£1,249,147
Total Return	+10.7%



6. Siccar Point Energy 9% 31/01/2023

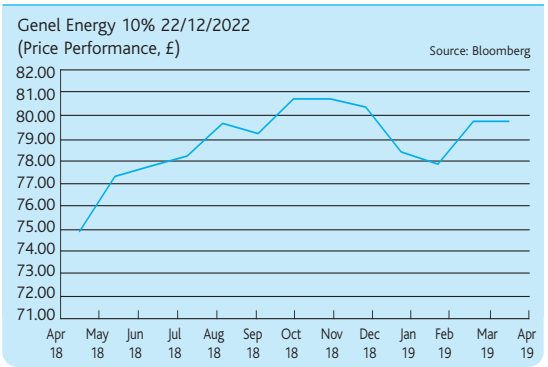
Siccar Point Energy Ltd. is a full cycle production, development and exploration company focussed on high quality, low cost, long life assets on the UK Continental Shelf. Its business includes interests in four of the largest UK assets by remaining reserves (Schiehallion, Mariner, Cambo and Rosebank) as well as an extensive portfolio of additional high quality material development and exploration opportunities. On January 2018 Siccar Point secured its first Bond issue and a second $100 million tranche of this bond was issued on March 2019. The yield to maturity at the time of writing based on the 9% cash coupon is 8.5%.

7. Genel Energy 10% 22/12/2022

Genel Energy plc is an oil company with a registered office in Jersey and exploration and production operations in Iraqi Kurdistan. Genel Energy was created in 2011 as a result of the reverse acquisition of Turkish Genel Enerji by Tony Hayward led investment company Vallares. The company is listed on the London Stock Exchange and has one bond issue, following a refinancing in December 2017. It is denominated in US dollars, has an annual coupon of 10% and matures in December 2022. The yield to maturity of the bond is currently 8.6%. Genel's core assets are the oil producing fields of Taq and Tawke with estimated gross proven and probable (2P) reserves of 550 million barrels of oil. Net production in 2018 averaged 33,700 barrels of oil per day. Production from these assets is among the lowest cost in the industry and generates material free cash flow.

Genel Energy 10% 22/12/2022

% of Net Assets	5.6%
Market Value	£1,248,056
Total Return	+17.0%

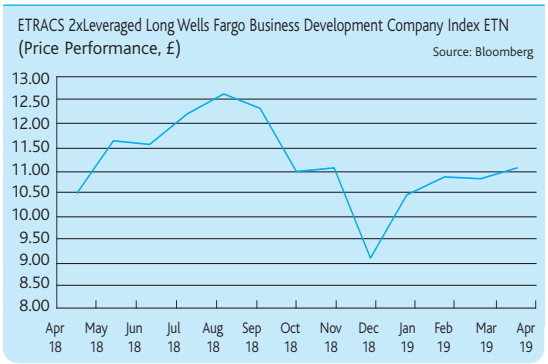


8. ETRACS 2xLeveraged

The ETRACS 2xLeveraged Long Wells Fargo Business Development Company Index ("BDCL") is an exchange-traded note designed to track a leveraged investment in the Wells Fargo Business Development Company Index and pay a variable quarterly coupon linked to the leveraged cash distributions associated with the underlying Business Development Company constituents, less financing costs and investor fees. The trailing 12-month dividend yield offered by BDCL is 16.2%. BDCL is managed by UBS Group and was bought to provide us with income.

ETRACS 2xLeveraged

% of Net Assets	5.5%
Market Value	£1,214,626
Total Return	+22.6%

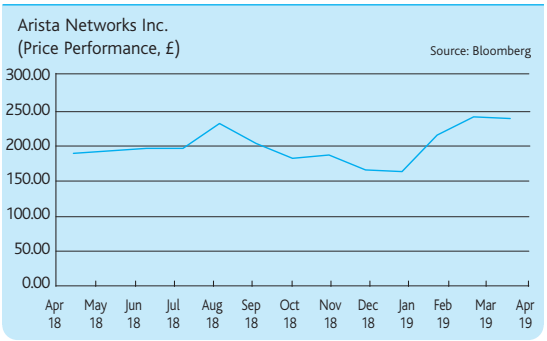


9. Arista Networks Inc.

Arista Networks Inc. is an American computer networking company founded in 2004 and had its IPO in June 2014. The company is a leading supplier of cloud networking solutions for large-scale internet companies, cloud service providers and next generations of data centres. The cloud networking solution provided by the company are EOS (Extensible Operating System), a set of network applications, and the Ethernet switching and routing platforms. The company uses standard Linux as its underlying operative system, allowing customers to extend the EOS software with open source management tools and applications. Arista Networks Inc. sells its products through both direct sales force and channel partners. Customers span a range of industries and include six of the largest cloud service providers based on annual revenue.

Arista Networks Inc.

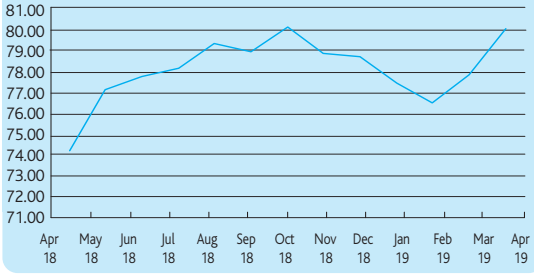
% of Net Assets	4.6%
Market Value	£1,020,576
Total Return	+13.5%



Faroe Petroleum 8% 28/04/2023	
% of Net Assets	4.3%
Market Value	£960,304
Total Return	+16.3%

Faroe Petroleum 8% 28/04/2023
(Price Performance, £)

Source: Bloomberg



10. Faroe Petroleum 8% 28/04/2023

Faroe Petroleum plc operates as an oil and gas company. The company focuses on exploration, appraisal, and production of oil and gas properties. Faroe Petroleum serves customers in Norway and the United Kingdom. Faroe Petroleum was acquired by Norwegian oil and gas firm DNO ASA through a hostile takeover announced on November 2018 and completed on February 2019. Following the acquisition by DNO, Faroe was delisted from the London Stock Exchange and from Q1 2019 it is consolidated in DNO`s financial statements as a wholly owned subsidiary. The yield to maturity at the time of writing is 6.3%.

Transactions

Over the period, sales of investments realised £33.5m and purchases totalled £24.6m.

By order of the Board

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd
16 July 2019

From left to right
Russell Frith, Victoria Killay and Kenneth Murray

Board of Directors

Russell Anthony John Frith, aged 60, is a Chartered Accountant with over 35 years' experience of business, public sector auditing and supervision and in setting accounting and regulatory standards. He commenced his career with Peat Marwick Mitchell (now KPMG) where he audited major financial services companies and subsequently joined Coopers & Lybrand's (now PWC) corporate finance team, acting as reporting accountant on acquisitions, disposals and flotations. He was finance director of The Bank of Edinburgh plc from 1991 to 1994 before joining the National Audit Office as a director. He retired from Audit Scotland in 2017 as Assistant Auditor General, providing accounting, auditing, advice and decisions to both the Auditor General and the Accounts Commission. He was a member of the Financial Reporting Advisory Board to H.M. Treasury; CIPFA/LASAAC Joint Committee (the accounting standard setter for local authorities in the UK); the UK Financial Reporting Council's Audit and Assurance Council and Chairman of its Public Sector Advisory Group and has been actively involved in setting regulatory and professional standards in the UK and Ireland. He is Chairman of the Audit & Assurance Committee of Social Security Scotland and a Trustee of several charitable bodies. He was appointed a Director & Chairman of the Company on 12th March 2019.

Victoria Wendy Killay, aged 60, has over 30 years' experience in financial markets. Ms. Killay trained as a Financial Analyst with Merrill Lynch and Schroder Investment Management Ltd in London before joining IDS, a subsidiary of American Express, where she became a Fund Manager with special responsibility for Continental European stock markets and the United Kingdom. She was also Director of Marketing for CDC Investment Management Ltd, a UK based subsidiary of La Caisse des Depots et Consignations, one of France's largest and most respected financial institutions. For the last decade, Ms. Killay has been working as a consultant to a number of institutions in the financial sector. She was appointed a Director of the Company in June 2012.

Kenneth Christopher Murray, aged 60, is Chairman and Chief Executive of Blue Planet Investment Advisers Ltd. He is also Chairman of Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd and Blue Planet Investment Holdings Ltd as well as a Director of Labrador Coast Ltd. He commenced his career in the City of London as an Investment Analyst and was Senior Merchant Banking and Financial Sector Analyst at Greenwell Montagu Securities Limited. He held similar posts at Sheppard's & Chase Stockbrokers Limited and Wood Mackenzie & Co Limited prior to that. In 1990, he founded The Bank of Edinburgh plc and was its Managing Director until its sale in 1994. Prior to that he was a Director of Fulton Prebon International Limited (one of the world's largest money brokers). He was appointed a Director of the Company in June 2012.

John Tyce retired as a Director, Chairman and as a member of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee on 12th March 2019.

Russell Frith and Victoria Killay are members of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee which is chaired by Ms. Killay.

Blue Planet

18a Locker Street
Sliema
Malta SLM 3124

Telephone No: +356 2131 4309
Facsimile No: +356 2131 5219
Local call rate from UK: 0845 527 7588
e-mail: info@blueplanet.eu

Website Information

Please take the time to visit our website:

www.blueplanet.eu

Subscribe to our monthly fact sheet service:

https://www.blueplanet.eu/monthly-factsheet

To download historical Annual and Interim reports and past monthly fund fact sheets:

https://www.blueplanet.eu/report-accounts

To view stock market RNS announcements:

https://www.blueplanet.eu/regulatory-news

PRIIPS Key Information Documents

We are required by EU regulations, introduced at the beginning of 2018, to provide investors with a Key Information Document ("KID") which includes performance projections which are the product of prescribed calculations based on the Company's past performance. Whilst the content and format of the KID cannot be amended under the applicable EU regulations, the Board does not believe that these projections are an appropriate or helpful way to assess the Company's future prospects. Accordingly, the Board urges shareholders to also consider the more complete information set out in these annual report and accounts, together with the Company's interim report and accounts, monthly fact sheets and net asset value announcements, when considering an investment in the Company's shares. These documents are published on the investment manager's website at www.blueplanet.eu.

The Investment Manager

Under the Alternative Investment Fund Management Directive legislation, the Trust has elected to be its own Alternative Investment Fund Manager but has delegated the day to day management of the investment portfolio and administration to Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd. It is an independent firm that manages investment and family trusts. It has a great deal of expertise in managing investments on a worldwide basis and is regulated by the Malta Financial Services Authority.

Details of the Blue Planet Investment Trust plc can be obtained from the Fund Administrators and Company Secretary, Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd, 18a Locker Street, Sliema, SLM 3124, Malta (Tel no: 0845 527 7588), email: info@blueplanet.eu, website: www.blueplanet.eu.

Corporate Governance Report

The Board has considered the principles and recommendations of the AIC Code of Corporate Governance (AIC Code) which addresses all the principles set out in UK Corporate Governance Code as well as setting out additional principles and recommendations on issues that are of specific relevance to the Company. The AIC Code may be viewed on the AIC website: www.theaic.co.uk/technical. It includes an explanation of how the AIC code adopts the principles and provisions set out in the UK Code to make them relevant for investment companies

In February 2019, the AIC updated its code of Corporate Governance for Investment Companies which has been endorsed by the Financial Reporting Council and which the Board intends to follow as it considers that reporting against the principles and recommendations of the AIC Code will provide more relevant information to shareholders.

The UK Corporate Governance Code includes provisions relating to:

- The role of the chief executive;
- Executive Directors' remuneration;
- The need for an internal audit function.

The Board considers these provisions are not relevant to the position of the Company as being an externally administered investment company, all the company's day to day management and administrative functions are outsourced to third parties. As a result, the Company has no executive directors, employees or internal operations. The Company has not, therefore, reported further in respect of these provisions.

The Board believes in the importance of Corporate Governance and the principles contained in the UK Corporate Governance Code. The Company has put in place a framework which is relevant to a smaller investment trust to enable it to comply throughout the period with the main and supporting principles set out in the AIC Code.

The Board

The Board of the Company comprises three non-executive Directors, Biographical details of the current directors are shown on page 15. While the Board is responsible to shareholders for the overall success of the Company, day to day responsibility for administering the Company is delegated to the Investment Manager (Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd) and the Board's principal focus is on the performance of the Trust and the Manager and strategy. No senior independent Director has been appointed and the Chairman is responsible for leadership of the Board and ensuring its effectiveness on all aspects of its role. Two of the Company's Directors are wholly independent of the Investment Manager while the third is also a Director of the Investment Manager. The Board meets at least quarterly and the Investment Manager provides full agenda papers, including financial performance and share price and NAV performance for this purpose. The Board also has a number of matters reserved for its approval including investment policy and its implementation, performance objectives (including approval of the Company's benchmark), approval of dealing in stock of other investment trusts and funds, voting at shareholder meetings, borrowing strategy (gearing), dividend policy, share buybacks and the terms of appointment and evaluation of the Investment Manager and Company Secretary. In addition, representatives of the Investment Manager and Company Secretary attend Board meetings enabling the Directors to seek clarification on any matter and to enquire further on matters of concern. Detailed, real time information regarding the Company's performance and financial status that can be accessed remotely is made available to the Directors.

The Board issues a formal letter of appointment to Directors and would normally expect them to retire after ten years of service but considers that length of service does not necessarily compromise the independence or contribution of directors where experience and continuity can be an important strength. The Directors retire annually, and all are eligible for re-election. Details of remuneration paid to the Directors are set out in the Remuneration Report on page 24. The Directors have access to the Investment Manager at any time and to the services of the Company Secretary who is responsible to the Board for ensuring Board procedures are adhered to and that regulatory matters are complied with. The Directors can take independent advice at the expense of the Company if necessary though no Director availed himself of this right during the period. New Directors are given an induction training tailored to their individual needs which includes a one to one briefing by the Manager on the background to the Company and the industry including its regulatory background. The Chairman reviews and agrees with each Director any training and development needs.

For practical reasons given its size, the Board as a whole acts as a Nomination Committee and meets when necessary to evaluate and propose candidates for appointment to the Board. The Board convened as the Nomination Committee in March 2019 to discuss the appointment of a new Chairman following the announcement by John Tyce of his impending retiral after 14 years of service. The Board resolved to appoint Russell Frith as Chairman and his CV is shown on page 15. No external consultancy was used for this appointment. The Board has no specific policy on diversity as all appointments are made on the basis of merit and the Company has no employees. Two of its Directors are male and one is female.

The following table sets out the frequency of, and attendance at, Board and principal board committee meetings for the period 1st May 2018 to 30th April 2019:

Name	Main Board	Audit Committee
Number of meetings held	4	1
Russell Frith	–	–
John Tyce	4	1
Victoria Killay	4	1
Kenneth Murray	4	–

Corporate Governance Report

Audit Committee Report

The Audit and Management Engagement Committee consists of the independent Directors and its terms of reference are available on the Blue Planet website. It tends to meet once a year. The Board has competence relevant to the investment sector and adequate financial experience to carry out their role. The committee examines the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems and receives periodic reports from the Company Secretary on those systems. It also keeps under review the terms of the investment management agreement and the appropriateness of the Manager's continuing appointment based on the performance and level of service delivered. It also reviews the scope, cost, and effectiveness of the external audit and meets with the auditor, Scott-Moncrieff, once a year in order to monitor the integrity of the financial statements and their compliance with UK financial reporting requirements and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control systems. The most significant issues considered each year by the Committee and the auditors are:

- Valuation of the Company's investments – the audit committee ensures that all investments are valued at bid prices verified from two different price information sources.
- Ownership of investments – the Investment Manager and company secretary perform daily, weekly and monthly verification with Custodians of the Company's portfolio. The audit committee reviews reports from its service providers on key controls over the assets of the Company.
- Income recognition – the audit committee ensures that the investment manager and company secretary obtain corporate action information from two different information sources. Income forecasts are prepared on a monthly basis and are reviewed by the Board.

None of these issues requires the exercise of critical accounting judgements by the Board.

The Company rarely uses its auditor to supply non-audit services. As reported in the Half Yearly Report the Board appointed Scott-Moncrieff (members of the Cogital Group) as the Company's auditor following a tender process. Shareholders will be invited to vote on their reappointment at the 2019 AGM. So far as any Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and each Director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 (2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Conclusions in respect of the Annual Report

The production and audit of the Company's annual report is a comprehensive process which requires input from a number of different contributors. One of the key governance requirements of the Company's annual report is that it is fair, balanced and understandable. The Board has requested that the audit committee confirm whether it considers that the annual report, when taken as a whole, fulfils this requirement. The Board is satisfied that the annual report is fair, balanced and understandable after debating the following matters considered by the audit committee

- The comprehensive reviews that are undertaken at different levels in the production process of the annual report by the investment manager, third party service providers and the audit committee that aim to ensure consistency and overall balance; and
- The controls that are in place at the investment manager and third-party service providers ensure the completeness and accuracy of the Company's financial records and the security of the Company's assets.

Board Evaluation

During the period the Board carried out an internal evaluation of its performance using a questionnaire developed specifically for an investment trust and completed by the Directors. The results were coordinated by the Company Secretary and were discussed by the whole Board and did not result in any significant changes to the Board's operations.

Internal Control, Risk Management and Administration

The Board has delegated contractually the day to day routine management of the investment portfolio and administration to external third parties while retaining overall control of investment policy and strategy. The Company Secretary (Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd) handles the accounting, company secretarial and administration functions and its performance is constantly evaluated. The Board has delegated to the Investment Manager voting rights attaching to securities held in the portfolio. The Company's bankers, custodians and registrars are shown in the section entitled Officers and Advisors and their performance is evaluated annually.

Given the relatively straightforward nature of the Company's business typically managing a long only portfolio of some 37 stocks it only requires a simple system of internal control and risk management in relation to financial reporting. The Company's cash and stock positions are agreed with its bankers and custodians every week and in addition it announces weekly and monthly net asset valuations. These reconciliations and valuations are independently reviewed. The Company has no internal audit service and does not propose to introduce one.

The Directors acknowledge that they have an important responsibility for ensuring that there is in place a sound system of risk management and internal control and for regularly reviewing the effectiveness of the system. The Board has established an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the Company which has been in place throughout the period and up to the date of this report. This process is subject to annual review by the Board. However, such a system is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risks of

failure to achieve the Company's business objectives and can only provide reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The Directors will continue to monitor its system of internal control in order to provide assurance that it operates as intended and confirm that they have reviewed the effectiveness of the system during the year and have procedures in place to review its effectiveness on a regular basis. During the course of its review of the system of internal control, the Board has not identified nor been advised of any failings or weaknesses which it has determined to be significant.

The Board, assisted by the Company Secretary, undertakes a robust annual assessment of the principal risks facing the Company (both financial and non-financial) and these are analysed and recorded in a computer-based risk tracking matrix which is available to Directors on-line. The Board receives an annual report from the Company Secretary which details the steps taken to monitor these areas of risk, including those that are not directly their responsibility, and including details of any known internal control failures should they occur.

Relations with Shareholders

At 30th April 2019, there were 3,100 (2018 – 3,217) ordinary shareholders who are our only stakeholders. The Board meets with major shareholders on an ad hoc basis to make presentations on the Company's performance, governance and strategy and understand their views on significant issues and concerns affecting the Company. The Chairman ensures that all Directors are made aware of the issues and concerns raised by shareholders. The Company's Investment Manager is in regular contact with shareholders and their representatives by means of a monthly information sheet that is emailed to shareholders and other interested parties who requested it. Inclusion on this emailing list can be requested through the Investment Manager's website. The Company's Annual General Meeting provides a forum for communication with shareholders and the Board announces the level of proxies lodged. The notice period for the Annual General Meeting is at least 20 working days. Details are given in the notice convening the Annual General Meeting. Shareholders wishing to communicate directly with the Board should write to or email the Chairman via Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd whose details are given on page 46.

Compliance

The Directors consider that throughout the period the Company has complied with the main and supporting principles of the AIC Code and the relevant provisions of UK Corporate Governance Code.

On behalf of the Board

Russell Frith
Chairman
16 July 2019

Directors' Report

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to Shareholders the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th April 2019. Shareholders will find certain important information now disclosed in the Strategic Report, The Investment Manager's Report and the Corporate Governance Report which should be read in conjunction with this report.

Revenue and net return

Investment income in the year decreased by 38% to £2,409,765 (2018 – £3,858,964). The decrease in average gearing and increase in UK & US interest rates during the year caused management fees to decrease by 24% and interest payable to decrease by 1%. As a result, net return available for ordinary shareholders was £1,515,012 (2018 – £2,921,092) representing earnings per ordinary share of 3.06p (2018 – 5.90p).

Dividend

A final dividend of 2.40p (2018 – 4.80p) has been proposed payable on 28th August 2019 to shareholders on the register on 26th July 2019. The ex-dividend date is 25th July 2019. As no interim dividend was declared, the total cost of the dividend amounts to £1,187,397 (2018 – £2,374,793).

Balance Sheet and Net Asset Valuation

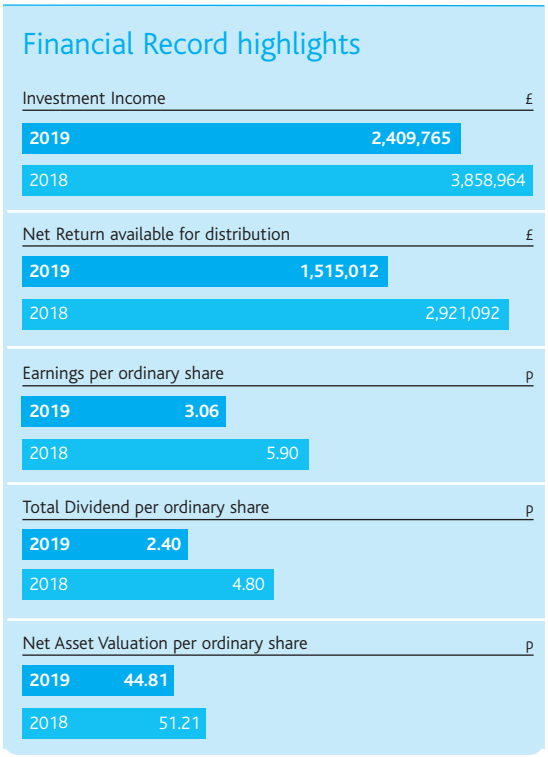
The valuation of investments at bid prices on 30th April 2019 was £24,570,508 (2018 – £34,198,056). Cash held was £187,640 (2018 – £6,103). Ordinary shareholders' funds amounted to £22,168,293 (2018 – £25,333,767) giving a net asset value of 44.81p (2018 – 51.21p) per share, a decrease of 12%.

Manager's Continuing Appointment and Fees

Under the Alternative Investment Fund Management Directive legislation, the Trust has elected to be its own AIF manager but has delegated the day to day management of the investment portfolio and administration to Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd which is a Malta based investment management company.

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd (BPIM) receives an annual fee of 1.50% per annum of the total assets of the Company which is paid monthly. Mr Murray is a Director of BPIM which is controlled by an Employee Trust for the benefit of the employees of that company. BPIM also provides administration and secretarial services to the Company at a fee of £196,000 per annum. Blue Planet Investment Advisers Ltd (BPIA) provides investment advisory and business support services to BPIM. The investment management, administration and secretarial services agreements may only be terminated on receipt of two years' notice. The performance of the Company is covered in detail in the Strategic Report by the Chairman and the Investment Manager's report. Having carried out their annual evaluation, the Independent Directors believe that the managers track record over a number of years together with the Investment Adviser's and Manager's specialist and expert knowledge of the financial sector and investment trusts, and the quality of their research, justify the continuing appointment of the Manager on the above terms and that this is in the best interest of shareholders.

Financial Record highlights



Management Fees and Interest Payable

The Directors have decided that for the current period, 70% of management fees and the interest costs of borrowings, including VAT where applicable, should be charged to revenue. This is unchanged from the prior year.

Directors

As at 30th April 2019, the Directors of the Company and their interests in the ordinary shares of the Company were as follows:

Ordinary Shares		Dividend Received during the year	30.4.19	30.4.18
Russell Frith	Beneficial	–	–	–
Victoria Killay	Beneficial	£413	8,601	8,601
Kenneth Murray	Beneficial	£670,759	13,989,137	13,974,137

Mr. Murray did not receive any dividends from the Company, however, Labrador Coast Ltd, a company of which he is a director, received the dividend shown above. As Labrador Coast Ltd. is a related party to the Company this dividend is required to be shown in this way, even though Mr. Murray did not actually receive any dividends from the Company.

There were no non-beneficial interests held by Directors and there have been no changes to these holdings up to the date of this report.

Mr Murray retires at the Annual General Meeting of the Company but is eligible for re-election and a resolution to this effect will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting. The Directors believe that it is important to have a representative of the Manager on the Board and therefore recommend Mr. Murray's reappointment to the Board.

Russell Frith was appointed a Director and Chairman on 12th March 2019, having previously served as Assistant Auditor General of Audit Scotland, a post he retired from in December 2017. Audit Scotland is responsible for the audit of Public Sector accounts in Scotland. He is a Chartered Accountant and the Board believes his wide financial experience will broaden the Boards skill set and therefore recommend his reappointment at the Annual General Meeting.

Victoria Killay retires at the Annual General Meeting of the Company but is eligible for re-election and a resolution to this effect will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting. Ms Killay has over 30 years' experience in financial markets, she has been a director of the Company since 2012 and the Directors believe she has made a valuable contribution to the Board and will provide continuity of experience to the Board's deliberations and therefore recommend her reappointment to the Board.

John Tyce retired as a director & Chairman on 12th March 2019 after 14 years' service as a Director. The Board wish to express their gratitude for his wise council and the tremendous contribution to the Trust's affairs over this extended period. The Board wish him well for the future.

Contracts of Service

Terms of the Directors contracts are available on the Blue Planet website. Kenneth Murray is a Director of Blue Planet Investment Advisers Ltd, a company owned by his wife and Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd, which receives fees under the management, administration and secretarial agreements referred to above. Mr Frith resigned as a non-executive Director of Blue Planet Investment Advisers Ltd on 28th February 2019. The Company has no employees other than the Directors.

Notifiable Interest

As at 1 July 2019, the following information had been intimated to the Company in accordance with Rule 5 of the Disclosure and Transparency Rules:

Name of Shareholder	Class of shares	No. of voting rights in class	% of voting rights in class
Labrador Coast Ltd	Ordinary	13,989,137	28.28
Philip J Milton & Company plc	Ordinary	7,747,332	15.66

Mr. K Murray is a Director of Labrador Coast Ltd. There have been no changes to these holdings up to the date of this report. Mr Frith resigned as a non- executive Director of Labrador Coast Ltd on 28th February 2019.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

Share Capital

The structure of the Company's share capital is shown in note 12 on page 36. It consists solely of ordinary shares each carrying one vote. 307,125 shares are held in treasury by the Company.

Directors Indemnity

Directors' and officers' liability insurance cover is in place in respect of the directors. In terms of Section 236 of the Companies Act 2006 all the directors have been granted Qualifying Third-Party Indemnity Provisions by the Company.

Custody Arrangements

The Company's custodian is KAS Bank N.V. which is a dedicated European specialist in securities safekeeping and related investor services, with assets under administration of €388 billion. They are responsible for the safe custody of the Company's investments and uninvested cash balances and provide the Company with credit facilities based on the value of stocks held in custody. Established in 1806, KAS Bank N. V's long track record is underpinned by a low risk profile. On 25th February 2019 KAS BANK and CACEIS (part of Credit Agricole) agreed on a recommended public offer in cash for all shares in KAS Bank N.V. KAS Bank and CACEIS are complementary. Both institutions are involved in the same activities, but in different markets, targeting the institutional investors and financial institutions segments and focusing on the development of new technologies and digital processes. The combination of CACEIS and KAS Bank will provide the operations of KAS Bank with access to critical size in terms of balance sheet, boost KAS Bank's competitive strength and position KAS Bank as the combination's global centre of excellence for pension fund services. The process is due to be finalised in September 2019. The Company Secretary usually meets the custodian once a year to discuss the level of service received and also reviews reports on KAS Bank N.V by the custodian's independent auditors KPMG.

The Company also has a margin lending facility with Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated. Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated is responsible for the safe custody of a portion of the Company's investments in order to utilise borrowing facilities. Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated is rated BBB+ by Standard & Poor's and the Company Secretary reviews this facility periodically. Loans are secured against the investments held with the custodian.

The Company owns Government Bond and Treasury Bills in Argentina. These were bought through Cohen SA, a local broker in Argentina, who manage the Company's custody accounts in Argentina. These assets are held with the central depository, Caja Da Valores SA, who act as custodian for the Company in Argentina. Caja de Valores SA was established in 1974 and is jointly owned by the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange and the Buenos Aires Securities Market.

Financial instruments and the management of risk

By its nature, as an investment trust, the Company is exposed to market risk, interest and foreign currency rate risk and liquidity risk. The Company's policies for managing these risks are outlined in note 16 to the financial statements and in the Strategic Report by the Chairman on page 4.

Global greenhouse gas emissions

The Company has no greenhouse gas emissions to report from its operations nor does it have responsibility for any other emissions producing sources under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors Report) Regulations 2013.

Corporate and social responsibility

As the Company has no employees other than the Directors or independent business premises or location, no information is given on environmental matters, employees and diversity, social, human rights or community issues or anti bribery or anti-corruption.

Continuation Vote

Shareholders are required by the Company's Articles to be given an opportunity to vote on a Special Resolution for the winding up of the Company at the Annual General Meeting every five years with the next vote being at this year's AGM in August. If the resolution is passed the Directors are required to initiate a voluntary winding up of the Company. If the resolution is not passed, the Company will carry on in existence and Shareholders will be given a further opportunity to vote on such a resolution in 2024. In light of your Company's long track record of paying very high dividends, its good start to the current financial year and good future prospects, **the Board unanimously recommends that shareholders vote AGAINST resolution number 11** so that the Company can continue in existence.

Annual General Meeting Business

1. Authority to allot securities

The Directors may only allot shares or grant rights over shares if authorised to do so by shareholders. The authority granted at the last Annual General Meeting is due to expire at this year's Annual General Meeting. Accordingly, Resolution No. 8 will be proposed as an ordinary resolution to grant a new authority to allot unissued share capital up to an aggregate nominal value of £164,000, representing 33% per cent of the total issued ordinary share capital as at 30 April 2019. If given, this authority will expire 15 months after the date of passing of this resolution or at the conclusion of next Annual General Meeting, whichever is the earlier. The Directors have no present intention of issuing any of the authorised but unissued share capital of the Company.

2. Power to disapply statutory pre-emption rights and sell treasury shares

The Directors also require additional authority from shareholders to allot shares or grant rights over shares or sell treasury shares where they propose to do so for cash and otherwise than to existing shareholders pro rata to their holdings. The authority granted at the last Annual General Meeting is due to expire at this year's Annual General Meeting. Accordingly, Resolution No. 9 will be proposed as a special resolution to grant such authority. Apart from rights issues, open offers or other pro rata issues or offers to shareholders where the equity securities respectively attributable to the interests of all shareholders are proportionate (or as near as may be) to the respective number of shares held by them, the authority will be limited to the issue of shares and sales of treasury shares for cash up to an aggregate nominal value of £24,891 (being five per cent of the issued ordinary share capital as at 30 April 2019). If given, this authority will expire 15 months after the date of the passing of this resolution or at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company, whichever is the earlier.

3. Proposal to authorise the Company to purchase its own shares

The Directors believe that the Company should have the ability to purchase its own Ordinary Shares in the market with the aim of reducing any discount at which those shares may trade to net asset value. Purchases by the Company of its own ordinary shares would be expected to increase the net asset value per Ordinary Share of the remaining Ordinary Shares. Resolution No. 10 gives the Company the authority for it to purchase its own shares until 15 months from the date of the Annual General Meeting or, if earlier, the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting on the terms set out in the resolution. Accordingly, the Board is proposing that shareholders authorise the Company to purchase in the market up to 7,467,000 of its ordinary shares, representing approximately 15 per cent of the issued ordinary share capital as at 30 April 2019.

The maximum price to be paid on any purchase of an ordinary share will not be greater than 5 per cent above the average of the middle market quotation of an ordinary share at the close of business on the five business days immediately preceding the date of purchase. The minimum price to be paid on any purchase of an Ordinary Share will be 1 pence.

The Company may hold shares repurchased as treasury shares with a view to possible re-sale at a future date rather than having to cancel them. The Company will consider holding repurchased shares pursuant to the authority conferred by this resolution as treasury shares. This would give the Company the ability to re-issue treasury shares quickly and cost effectively and would provide the Company with additional flexibility in the management of its capital base.

The Directors intend only to use such authority in circumstances where they believe it would result in an increase in the net asset value per ordinary share of the remaining shareholders and otherwise would be in the interests of shareholders generally.

Purchase of its own ordinary shares by the Company can only be funded from either its distributable reserves or from a fresh issue of shares made for that purpose.

4. Special Resolution to approve the voluntary winding up of the Company (a Winding up Resolution)

Shareholders are required by the Company's Articles to be given an opportunity to vote on a Special Resolution for the winding up of the Company at this year's Annual General Meeting. If the resolution is passed the Directors are required to initiate a voluntary winding up of the Company but if the resolution is not passed shareholders will be given a further opportunity to vote on such a resolution in 2024. In light of your Company's high dividend yield and good future prospects the Directors recommends that shareholders vote AGAINST resolution number 11 so that the Company can continue in existence.

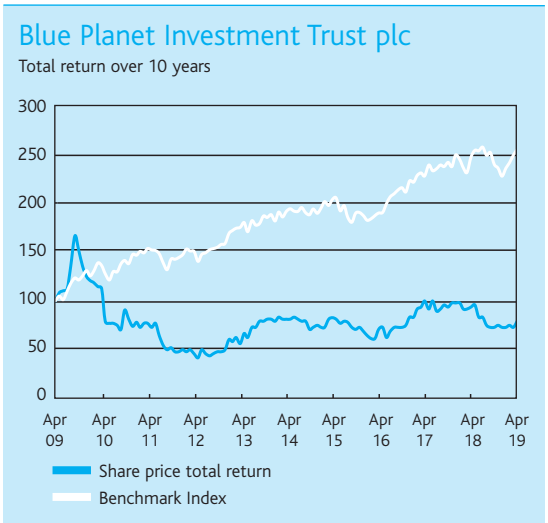
The Directors of the Company consider that all the proposals to be considered at the Annual General Meeting, except the resolution to wind up the Company, are in the best interests of the Company and its members as a whole and are most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole. The Directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of resolutions 1-10 and AGAINST resolution 11 as they intend to do in respect of their own beneficial holdings.

By order of the Board

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd
Company Secretary
16 July 2019

Directors' Remuneration Report

The Company is required to submit a Directors' Remuneration Report to shareholders for consideration at each Annual General Meeting as an ordinary resolution and to seek shareholder approval of its remuneration policy every third year. The vote on the Report is advisory in nature and the next vote on policy is at the AGM to be held in 2020. Shareholders approved the Company's policy at the AGM in August 2017.



Policy Report

The total annual fees paid to Directors must not exceed the maximum amount approved by shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association. This limit remains £150,000.

As all Directors are non-executive there is no separate remuneration committee and the Board as a whole considers recommendations put forward by the Investment Manager and Company Secretary, from time to time, for changes in Directors fees. Directors are only paid a basic fee with no variable components and are not entitled to compensation for loss of office.

In setting Directors' fee levels, it is the Company's policy to take account of fees paid by comparable investment trusts to ensure that remuneration is sufficient to attract Directors of the highest quality, experience and integrity who are able to promote the long-term success of the Company. The remuneration offered, therefore, recognises the importance of the job to the Company and the individual's potential to add value. No payment can be made to Directors that is not in accordance with this policy which is unchanged from prior years and no shareholder has expressed any views on it. Terms of the Directors' contracts are available on the Blue Planet website and there is no notice period.

Annual Statement

Currently the fees approved by the Board are £16,500 per annum for the Chairman and £15,400 per annum for other Directors, these are unchanged from 2016. In addition, the Directors were reimbursed out of pocket travelling and subsistence expenses of £2,395 (2018 – £1,977). There are no long-term incentives, share option or pension schemes in operation and the Directors do not receive any taxable benefits. See note 3 on page 33 for details of Directors' fees. Information in this paragraph and note 3 has been audited. No shareholder expressed any views on these matters.

Directors fees and expenses						
	2019			2018		
	Directors Fees	Expenses	Total	Directors Fees	Expenses	Total
John Tyce	£14,078	£1,188	£15,266	£16,500	£652	£17,152
Victoria Killay	£15,400	£1,207	£16,607	£15,400	£1,325	£16,725
Kenneth Murray	£15,400	–	£15,400	£15,400	–	£15,400
Russell Frith	£2,254	–	£2,254	–	–	–
Total	£47,132	£2,395	£49,527	£47,300	£1,977	£49,277

The Directors' Remuneration Report legislation requires each company to compare its performance with a "broad equity market index" in the form of a graph. The graph shown above compares the total return on the Company's ordinary shares over a 10-year period to the performance of an index comprising the top 100 UK companies on a total return basis. This index is deemed by the Directors to be the most appropriate indicator of performance in light of the Company's investment policy.

Details at 30th April 2019 of the Directors of the Company and their interests in the ordinary shares of the Company are given in the Directors' Report on page 21.

In 2019 Directors remuneration totalled £49,527 (2018 – £49,277) and distributions to shareholders approved by the Board were £1,187,398 (2018 – £2,374,793) representing a dividend decrease of 50.0%. In 2018 shareholders approved the Remuneration report by 15,527,471 votes to 123,454 with 54,765 votes withheld.

Russell Frith
Chairman
16 July 2019

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under Company law the Directors must not approve the accounts unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge that:

- The financial statements prepared in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and return of the Company; and
- The Strategic, Directors' and Investment Manager's reports include a fair review of the development, performance and position of the Company together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that the Company faces.
- They consider the Annual Report and Accounts, taken as a whole provide the information necessary to assess the company's position, performance, business model and strategy and is fair balanced and understandable.

On behalf of the Board

Russell Frith
Chairman
16 July 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

to the members of Blue Planet Investment Trust plc

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Blue Planet Investment Trust plc for the year ended 30 April 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 April 2019 and of its gains for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 below. 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's) Ethical Standard, as applicable to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We confirm that the non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided to the Company. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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. These matters included 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 responded to the key audit matter	Key observations
Valuation and existence of Investments Refer to page 33, Note 1 and page 35, Note 8. The investment portfolio at the year-end comprised listed equity investments valued at £24,570,508. As the Company's largest asset, accurate valuation of its portfolio is crucial. We focused on gaining assurance in respect of the valuation and existence of investments as they make up 97.6% (2018: 98.6%) of the Company's total assets.	We tested the existence of the investment portfolio by agreeing 100% of investment holdings to an independent custodian confirmation and reviewing reports prepared on the design and operation of controls at the custodians who are responsible for holding the investments on the Company's behalf. The bid price of all listed securities was agreed to appropriate published external sources.	We concluded that the valuations attributed to the Company's investments were appropriate, and that the Company has appropriate title to the investments reported in the financial statements. Our testing did not identify any misstatements which required reporting to those charged with governance.
Accuracy, completeness and occurrence of investment income Refer to page 33, Note 1 and 2. We focused on gaining assurance in respect of the accuracy, occurrence and completeness of dividend income as incomplete or inaccurate income could have a material impact on the Company's net asset value. This is considered to be a potential fraud risk due to income being a significant account balance which drives key performance indicators. We also reviewed the accounting policy for income recognition and its presentation in the Income Statement to ensure it complies with the requirements of The Association of Investment Companies Statement of Recommended Practice (the "AIC SORP").	Our work included checking income recorded for a sample of securities to appropriate external sources. To test for completeness, we tested a sample of the investments, that all dividends declared in the market by investment holdings had been recorded. We tested occurrence by testing that all dividends recorded in the year had been declared in the market by investment holdings, and we traced a sample of dividends received to bank statements. We also reviewed income for further indications of omissions. We considered holdings which have not generated any income during the year. We tested the accuracy of dividend receipts by agreeing the dividend rates for a sample of investments to independent market data Finally, we considered the accounting treatment of any "special dividends" received.	We concluded that the dividend income recorded and allocated in relation to the Company's equity investments were appropriate. Our testing did not identify any misstatements which required reporting to those charged with governance.

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing our audit, and in evaluating the effect of misstatements on our audit and on the financial statements. For the purposes of determining whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement we define materiality as the level of error that would change the opinion of the reader of the financial statements. When establishing our overall audit strategy, we determined the level of uncorrected misstatements that would be material for the financial statements as a whole to be £222,000 which is 1% of net assets (net assets being a key performance indicator for investors in the Company). Materiality for revenue transactions was determined to be £160,000, as we believe readers of the financial statements will be more sensitive to variances in the revenue account.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them individual and extrapolated errors in excess of 5% of the relevant materiality figure, as well as differences below that threshold that we believe warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

An overview of the scope of our audit

We conducted our audit of the financial statements using information maintained and provided by Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd (the "Investment Manager") to whom the Trust has, with the consent of the Company's Directors, delegated the provision of certain administrative functions.

We tailored the scope of our audit taking into account the types of investments within the Trust, the involvement of the third parties referred to above, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Trust operates.

We obtained an understanding of the control environment in place at both the Manager and the Administrator and adopted a fully substantive testing approach to obtain our audit evidence.

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in the evaluation of the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the Financial Statements as a whole.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. This includes considering the director's statement relating to the Company's compliance with the Code, under the Listing Rules, for review by the auditors. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information.

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.

Other information

In our opinion, the part of the Directors' remuneration report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

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

- 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.

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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, 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.

Independent Auditor's Report *(continued)*

to the members of Blue Planet Investment Trust plc

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 25, 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. We planned and conducted our audit so as to obtain reasonable assurance of detecting any material misstatements in the financial statements resulting from improprieties or breach of regulations. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Enquiries of the Manager and the Audit Committee, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Testing the Company's compliance with section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 in the current year;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, specifically all manual journal entries posted by the administrator during the preparation of the financial statements;
- Understanding the operating effectiveness of the Administrator and Manager's internal controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Reviewing relevant meeting minutes, including those of the Audit Committee; and,
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing of immaterial journal entries.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other matters which we are required to address

We were appointed by the Company Directors on 06 February 2019. This is our first year of engagement. The non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided to the Company and we remain independent of the Company and its controlled undertakings in conducting our audit. Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee we are required to provide in accordance with ISAs (UK).

Use of this 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.

Gareth Magee (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Scott-Moncrieff, Statutory Auditor
Exchange Place 3
Semple Street
Edinburgh EH3 8BL
16 July 2019

Accounts

Income Statement	30
Balance Sheet	31
Statement of Changes in Equity	32
Notes on the Accounts	33
Notice of Annual General meeting	42
Shareholder Information	45
Officers and Advisors	46

Income Statement

(incorporating the revenue account) for the year ended 30 April	Notes	Revenue (£)	Capital (£)	2019 Total (£)	Revenue (£)	Capital (£)	2018 Total (£)
Capital losses on investments							
Net realised (losses) / gains		–	(750,402)	(750,402)	–	2,162,440	2,162,440
Unrealised losses		–	(511,980)	(511,980)	–	(5,806,795)	(5,806,795)
Exchange losses		–	(876,396)	(876,396)	–	(216,738)	(216,738)
Net capital losses on investments		–	(2,138,778)	(2,138,778)	–	(3,861,093)	(3,861,093)
Income from investments	2	2,409,765	–	2,409,765	3,858,964	–	3,858,964
Interest receivable		6,687	–	6,687	667	–	667
Gross revenue and capital losses		2,416,452	(2,138,778)	277,674	3,859,631	(3,861,093)	(1,462)
Administrative expenses	3	(722,589)	(128,596)	(851,185)	(810,004)	(169,407)	(979,411)
Net return before interest payable and taxation		1,693,863	(2,267,374)	(573,511)	3,049,627	(4,030,500)	(980,873)
Interest payable	4	(89,411)	(38,319)	(127,730)	(89,883)	(38,521)	(128,404)
Return on ordinary activities before taxation		1,604,452	(2,305,693)	(701,241)	2,959,744	(4,069,021)	(1,109,277)
Taxation on ordinary activities	5	(89,440)	–	(89,440)	(38,652)	–	(38,652)
Return on ordinary activities after taxation and total comprehensive income		1,515,012	(2,305,693)	(790,681)	2,921,092	(4,069,021)	(1,147,929)
Return per ordinary share	7	3.06p	(4.66)p	(1.60)p	5.90p	(8.22)p	(2.32)p

The total column of the income statement represents the profit & loss account of the Company.
All revenue and capital items in the above statement derive from continuing operations.
There were no recognised gains and losses other than those disclosed above.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 April	Notes	(£)	2019 (£)	(£)	2018 (£)
Fixed assets					
Non–equity investments	8	15,479,573		17,051,752	
Equity investments	8	9,090,935		17,146,304	
			24,570,508		34,198,056
Current assets					
Debtors	9	399,035		444,750	
Cash at bank and on deposit		187,640		6,103	
		586,675		450,853	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10 & 11	(2,988,890)		(9,315,142)	
Net current liabilities			(2,402,215)		(8,864,289)
Net assets			22,168,293		25,333,767
Capital and reserves					
Called-up share capital	12		497,820		497,820
Share premium account	13		18,426,406		18,426,406
Other reserves	14				
Capital reserve – realised			(5,443,002)		(3,699,119)
Capital reserve – investment holding losses			(2,226,496)		(1,664,686)
Capital redemption reserve			8,167,389		8,167,389
Revenue reserve	14		2,746,176		3,605,957
Shareholders' funds			22,168,293		25,333,767
Net asset value per ordinary share	7		44.81p		51.21p

The financial statements on pages 30 to 41 were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 July 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Russell Frith
Chairman
16 July 2019

Registered number SC192153

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 April 2019	Called-up Share capital (£)	Share premium (£)	Capital reserve-realised (£)	Capital reserve-investment holding losses (£)	Capital Redemption reserve (£)	Revenue reserve (£)	Total shareholders' funds (£)
Shareholders' funds at 1 May 2018	497,820	18,426,406	(3,699,119)	(1,664,686)	8,167,389	3,605,957	25,333,767
Return on ordinary activities after taxation and total comprehensive income	–	–	(1,743,883)	(561,810)	–	1,515,012	(790,681)
Dividend paid during the period (note 6)	–	–	–	–	–	(2,374,793)	(2,374,793)
Total shareholders' funds at 30 April 2019	497,820	18,426,406	(5,443,002)	(2,226,496)	8,167,389	2,746,176	22,168,293

For the period ended 30 April 2018	Called-up Share capital (£)	Share premium (£)	Capital reserve-realised (£)	Capital reserve-investment holding losses (£)	Capital Redemption reserve (£)	Revenue reserve (£)	Total shareholders' funds (£)
Shareholders' funds at 1 May 2017	497,820	18,426,406	(5,775,072)	4,480,288	8,167,389	3,010,184	28,807,015
Return on ordinary activities after taxation and total comprehensive income	–	–	2,075,953	(6,144,974)	–	2,921,092	(1,147,929)
Dividend paid during the period (note 6)	–	–	–	–	–	(2,325,319)	(2,325,319)
Total shareholders' funds at 30 April 2018	497,820	18,426,406	(3,699,119)	(1,664,686)	8,167,389	3,605,957	25,333,767

Notes on the Accounts

1. Accounting basis and policies

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of investments, and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Law and Accounting Standards including the adoption of The Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 102, applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The adoption of FRS 102 has allowed the removal of a Cash Flow Statement as the Company meets the three conditions for removal; substantially all of the Company's investments are highly liquid; they are carried at market value and; the Company provides within these accounts a statement of changes in net assets. The Company follows the recommendations of the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trust's (SORP) issued by the AIC in February 2018. The accounts have also been prepared on the assumption that approval as an investment trust continues to be granted and thus no tax is provided on capital gains and losses arising on the revaluation of investments. The disclosures on going concern on page 5, the Strategic Report, form part of these financial statements. The accounts have been prepared using the following accounting policies which have been consistently applied:

(a) Revenue, expenses and interest payable – Income from equity investments, including taxes deducted at source, is included in revenue by reference to the date on which the investment is quoted ex-dividend. Foreign income is converted at the exchange rate applicable at the time of receipt. Interest receivable on bonds is accrued using the Effective Interest Rate Method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the bond, to that bond's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Short-term deposits and expenses are treated on an accruals basis. All expenses are charged to the revenue account with the exception of management fees and interest charges on borrowing, 70% of which less the appropriate tax relief is charged to revenue, and the costs of acquiring and disposing of investments (see note 8).

(b) Investments – All investments are listed on recognised exchanges and traded in active markets, with the exception of Telford Offshore Holdings Ltd, which is unlisted and is valued using the net book value per share stated in the company's most recent audited accounts. All other investments are valued at bid prices ruling at the balance sheet date, foreign currencies being translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. There are no significant estimations made by management.

(c) Forward currency contracts – Forward currency contracts hedging exposures in the investment portfolio are valued at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date with net unrealised gains and losses being shown in debtors or creditors.

(d) Differences on exchange – Gains and losses on currency balances and loans are accounted for in Capital Reserve.

(e) Capital reserve – realised – Gains and losses on realisation of investments are accounted for within this reserve.

(f) Capital reserve – Investment holding gains / (losses) – Unrealised gains and losses in the valuation of investments and derivatives held are accounted for in this reserve.

2. Income from investments

	2019			2018		
	Franked (£)	Unfranked (£)	Total (£)	Franked (£)	Unfranked (£)	Total (£)
Dividends						
Listed investments – UK	167,283	–	167,283	566,355	–	566,355
Overseas	323,855	–	323,855	611,187	–	611,187
Interest						
Listed investments – UK	–	150,201	150,201	–	216,421	216,421
Overseas	–	1,768,426	1,768,426	–	2,465,001	2,465,001
Total	491,138	1,918,627	2,409,765	1,177,542	2,681,422	3,858,964

3. Administrative expenses

	2019			2018		
	Revenue (£)	Capital (£)	Total (£)	Revenue (£)	Capital (£)	Total (£)
Investment management fee	300,058	128,596	428,654	395,283	169,407	564,690
Administration fee	196,000	–	196,000	196,000	–	196,000
Directors' fees	49,527	–	49,527	49,277	–	49,277
Auditor's remuneration – audit services	15,000	–	15,000	18,500	–	18,500
Custody and registrar fees	50,209	–	50,209	52,023	–	52,023
Printing costs	17,769	–	17,769	18,034	–	18,034
Regulatory, legal and professional fees	22,709	–	22,709	23,844	–	23,844
IT expenses	41,159	–	41,159	35,327	–	35,327
Other expenses	19,558	–	19,558	13,133	–	13,133
Irrecoverable VAT	10,600	–	10,600	8,583	–	7,683
	722,589	128,596	851,185	810,004	169,407	979,411

Directors' remuneration consisted of fees and expenses of £2,254 (2018 – nil) for the Chairman, £16,607 for Miss Killay (2018 – £16,725), £15,400 for Mr. Murray (2018 – £15,400) which is paid to Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd and £15,267 for Mr. Tyce (2018 – £17,152) who retired during the year. Full details on Directors' remuneration and dividends received can be found on page 24.

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd is employed by the Company as its Investment Manager under a management agreement which is terminable on two years' notice. The investment management fee in respect of each month was 0.125% of the total assets of the Company attributable to the shareholders on the last day of that month. The Company Secretary, Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd also receives £196,000 p.a in respect of administration and secretarial services. Full details on fees payable to Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd can be found on page 20.

4. Interest payable

	Revenue (£)	Capital (£)	2019 Total (£)	Revenue (£)	Capital (£)	2018 Total (£)
Interest payable on:						
Loans – note 10 and 11	89,411	38,319	127,730	89,883	38,521	128,404

5. Taxation

	2019 (£)	2018 (£)
i) Analysis of charge in the period		
UK corporation tax	–	–
Overseas taxation	(89,440)	(38,652)
Total tax charge for the period	(89,440)	(38,652)
ii) Factors affecting tax charge in the period		
Return on ordinary activities before tax	1,604,452	2,959,744
Tax at 19% (2018 – 19%) thereon	(304,846)	(562,351)
Non-taxable capital losses	(438,082)	(773,114)
Effects of dividend income	93,316	223,733
Costs charged to capital	31,714	39,506
Decrease in unutilised losses	162,822	291,768
Expense relief on overseas taxation	16,994	7,344
UK corporation tax	–	–
Overseas taxation	50,261	38,652
Overseas taxation charged for prior periods	39,179	–
Total tax charge for the period	(89,440)	(38,652)

The standard rate of current tax for the period, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 19% (2018 – 19%).

iii) Deferred tax

No corporation tax is payable on the revenue return for the period as allowable expenditure and unutilised losses exceeds the Company's taxable unfranked investment and interest income which is a situation which is likely to continue under current legislation for the foreseeable future; no provision is made for the resulting deferred tax asset of £0.7m (2018 – £0.9m). Deferred tax is recorded in accordance with current UK tax law and Financial Reporting Standard 102. A deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is regarded as recoverable. Due to the Company's status as an investment trust company, and the intention to continue meeting the conditions required to obtain approval in the foreseeable future, the Company has not provided for deferred tax on any capital gains and losses arising on the revaluation or disposal of investments.

6. Dividends

	2019	2018
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the period:		
Final dividend for the year ended 30 April	2,374,793	2,325,319
Proposed final dividend for the year ended 30 April 2019 of 2.40p (2018 – 4.80p) per share	1,187,397	2,374,793

Any proposed final dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and would not be included as a liability in these financial statements. The proposed dividend above is calculated in line with the requirements of section 1158 to 1159 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 and it is paid out of revenue profits..

7. Return and Net Assets per ordinary share

	2019	2018
The return per ordinary share is based upon the following figures:		
Revenue return	£1,515,012	£2,921,092
Capital return	£(2,305,693)	£(4,069,021)
Net assets	£22,168,293	£25,333,767
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period	49,474,863	49,474,863
Revenue return per ordinary share	3.06p	5.90p
Capital return per ordinary share	(4.66)p	(8.22)p
Net asset value per ordinary share	44.81p	51.21p

The net asset value per ordinary share is calculated on 49,474,863 (2018 – 49,474,863) being the number of ordinary shares in issue at the end of the period after deducting 307,125 treasury shares.

8. Fixed asset investments

	Equity (£)	Non Equity (£)	2019 Total (£)	2018 (£)
Investments				
Cost at 1 May	18,083,298	16,623,505	34,706,803	34,219,916
Additions at cost	13,496,674	11,129,713	24,626,387	32,078,393
Disposals at cost	(23,313,545)	(10,379,416)	(33,692,961)	(31,591,506)
Cost at 30 April	8,266,427	17,373,802	25,640,229	34,706,803
Unrealised gains / (losses)	824,508	(1,894,229)	(1,069,721)	(508,747)
Valuation at 30 April	9,090,935	15,479,573	24,570,508	34,198,056

The carrying value of investments is equivalent to their fair value. Additions and disposals include transaction costs of £5,620 and £11,002 respectively (2018 – £9,474 and £15,399). The Company does not exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of any of its investment holdings and therefore does not consider them to be associates. All investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, are quoted in active markets and are classified as level one, with the exception of Telford Offshore Holding Ltd which is unlisted, is valued at £297,561 and is classified as level two.

9. Debtors

	2019 (£)	2018 (£)
Due within one year:		
Forward currency exchanges awaiting settlement	25,401	–
Taxation recoverable	31,221	28,356
Dividends receivable	–	138,499
Bond interest receivable	334,028	268,274
Other debtors	8,385	9,621
	399,035	444,750

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 (£)	2018 (£)
Credit facilities and loans (note 11)	2,214,982	9,192,338
Purchases awaiting settlement	675,499	–
Other creditors	98,409	122,804
	2,988,890	9,315,142

Other creditors include £47,779 (2018 – £59,644) due to the Investment Manager and Administrator, Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd. Details of the management and administration agreements are given on page 20 and the related fees are shown in note 3.

11. Loans

The Company has revolving credit facilities with KAS Bank N.V. and Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated. Any loans are secured against the investments held in custody accounts with the respective lender. As at 30th April 2019 the value of investments held with KAS Bank N.V. was £16,732,218 and at Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated it was £6,620,595.

	2019 Loan	2019 Interest rate		2018 Loan	2018 Interest rate
KAS Bank N.V. credit line	£nil	London Inter-Bank offer rate + 0.75%	KAS Bank N.V. credit line	£6,871,484	London Inter-Bank offer rate + 0.75%
Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated credit line	£2,214,982	Fed Funds Overnight Rate plus 1.5% - 0.50%	Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated credit line	£2,320,854	Fed Funds Overnight Rate plus 1.5% - 0.50%

At 30th April 2019, the prevailing rate of interest on KAS Bank N.V. facility was 0% (2018 – 1.22%) and on Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated the rate was 3.28% (2018 – 2.35%).

12. Share capital

	2019 (£)	2018 (£)
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
49,781,988 ordinary shares of 1p each	497,820	497,820

The Company is incorporated under the United Kingdom 2006 Companies Act and its registered office details are given on page 46.

The total number of shares held in treasury is 307,125 (2018 – 307,125). These shares have no voting rights, do not rank for dividend and are excluded from the calculation of net asset value and return per ordinary share. Therefore, there is no dilution effect on earnings per share. At 30th April 2019, the Company had the authority to purchase a further 7,467,000 of its own shares. A resolution to renew this authority will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting in 2019.

13. Share premium account

	2019 (£)	2018 (£)
Balance at 30 April & 1 May	18,426,406	18,426,406

14. Movements in other reserves

	2019 (£)	2018 (£)
Capital reserve – realised		
Balance at 1 May	(3,699,119)	(5,775,072)
Net (losses) / gains on realisations during the period	(750,402)	2,162,440
Administration expense charged to capital	(128,596)	(169,407)
Loan interest payments	(38,319)	(38,521)
Exchange differences	(826,566)	121,441
Balance at 30 April	(5,443,002)	(3,699,119)
Capital reserve – investment holding losses		
Balance at 1 May	(1,664,686)	4,480,288
Investment holding losses in the period	(511,980)	(5,806,795)
Exchange differences	(49,830)	(338,179)
Balance at 30 April	(2,226,496)	(1,664,686)
Capital redemption reserve*		
Balance at 1 May	8,167,389	8,167,389
Balance at 30 April	8,167,389	8,167,389
Revenue reserve (distributable)		
Balance at 1 May	3,605,957	3,010,184
Revenue account transfer for the period	1,515,012	2,921,092
Dividend paid during the period	(2,374,793)	(2,325,319)
Balance at 30 April	2,746,176	3,605,957

*The Capital redemption reserve is a non-distributable reserve relating to the purchase of the Company's owns shares and represents paid up share capital.

15. Contingent Assets and liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities or uncalled liabilities at 30th April 2019 (30th April 2018 – nil).

16. Financial Instrument, Risk management policies and procedures

As an investment trust the Company invests in equities and other investments for the long-term so as to secure its investment objectives stated on page 4. In pursuing its investment objective, the Company is exposed to a variety of risks that could result in either a reduction in the Company's net assets or a reduction of the profits available for dividends.

The Board of Directors and the Investment Manager coordinate the Company's risk management and take a measured approach to evaluating risk. The risks, objectives, policies and processes used for managing these risks and the methods used to measure the risks, are set out below. These have not changed from the previous accounting period.

a. Market risk

The fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument held by the Company may fluctuate because of changes in market prices. This market risk comprises three elements – currency risk (see note 16.b), interest rate risk (see note 16.c), and other price risk (see note 16.d). The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing risks. These policies have remained substantially unchanged from those applying in prior years. The Company's Investment Manager assesses the exposure to market risk when making each investment decision and monitors the overall level of market risk on the whole of the investment portfolio on an ongoing basis.

b. Currency risk

The Company's assets, liabilities, and income are largely denominated in currencies other than sterling. As a result, movements in exchange rates may affect the sterling value of those items. The Investment Manager monitors the Company's exposure to foreign currencies on a daily basis and reports to the Board on a regular basis. The Investment Manager measures the risk to the Company of the foreign currency exposure by considering the effect on the Company's net asset value and income of a movement in the rates of exchange to which the Company's assets, liabilities, income and expenses are exposed.

Foreign currency borrowings and forward currency contracts, commensurate with the asset currency exposures, are used to limit the Company's exposure to anticipated future changes in exchange rates.

16. Financial Instrument, Risk management policies and procedures *(continued)*

Income denominated in foreign currencies is converted to sterling on receipt. The Company does not use financial instruments to mitigate the currency exposure in the period between the time that income is included in the financial statements and its receipt.

The fair values, together with maximum and minimum exposures, of the Company's monetary items that have foreign currency exposure at 30th April 2019 are shown below. Where the Company's equity investments (which are not monetary items) are priced in a foreign currency, they have been included separately in the analysis so as to show the overall level of exposure.

	USD £'000	ARS £'000	BRL £'000	Other £'000
2019				
Debtors (due from brokers, dividends receivable and accrued income)	168	44	81	20
Cash at bank	1	–	–	–
Creditors (due to brokers and accruals)	(6,050)	–	–	–
Borrowings under the credit facilities	(2,215)	–	–	–
Foreign currency exposure on net monetary items	(8,096)	44	81	20
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	16,010	1,467	2,663	2,989
Total net foreign currency exposure	7,914	1,511	2,744	3,009
Maximum (foreign currency exposure on net monetary items)	(2,305)	124	130	768
Minimum (foreign currency exposure on net monetary items)	(16,277)	44	(2,440)	(3,151)

	USD £'000	ARS £'000	BRL £'000	Other £'000
2018				
Debtors (due from brokers, dividends receivable and accrued income)	83	63	71	3
Cash at bank	1	–	–	–
Creditors (due to brokers and accruals)	–	–	–	–
Borrowings under the credit facilities	(2,321)	–	–	–
Foreign currency exposure on net monetary items	(2,237)	63	71	3
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	10,626	4,587	2,282	3,652
Total net foreign currency exposure	8,389	4,650	2,353	3,655
Maximum (foreign currency exposure on net monetary items)	938	352	240	97
Minimum (foreign currency exposure on net monetary items)	(10,573)	63	18	(5,082)

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the total return for the period and the shareholder's equity to a 2%, 68% and a 5% strengthening or weakening of Sterling against the US Dollar, Argentinian Peso and the Brazilian Real Franc respectively (2018 – 2%, 29% and 2% against the US Dollar, Argentinian Peso and the Swiss Franc respectively).

These percentages have been determined based on Bloomberg forecasts for the year to 30th April 2020. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's monetary foreign currency financial instruments held at each balance sheet date.

	2019 USD £'000	ARS £'000	BRL £'000	**2018** USD £'000	ARS £'000	CHF £'000
If £ Sterling had weakened against the currencies shown, this would have had the following effect:						
Income statement – return on ordinary activities after taxation:						
Revenue return	1,513	1,504	1,514	2,920	2,913	2,920
Capital return	(2,148)	(1,283)	(2,169)	(3,901)	(2,725)	(4,014)
Total return on ordinary activities after taxation	(635)	221	(655)	(981)	188	(1,094)
Shareholders' Equity	22,324	23,180	22,304	25,501	26,670	25,388

16. Financial Instrument, Risk management policies and procedures *(continued)*

	2019 USD £'000	ARS £'000	BRL £'000	2018 USD £'000	ARS £'000	CHF £'000
If £ Sterling had strengthened against the currencies shown, this would have had the following effect:						
Income statement – return on ordinary activities after taxation:						
Revenue return	1,517	1,525	1,516	2,922	2,929	2,922
Capital return	(2,464)	(3,329)	(2,443)	(4,237)	(5,413)	(4,124)
Total return on ordinary activities after taxation	(947)	(1,804)	(927)	(1,315)	(2,484)	(1,202)
Shareholders' Equity	22,012	21,155	22,032	25,167	23,998	25,280

In the opinion of the Directors, the above sensitivity analyses are not representative of the period as a whole since the level of exposure changes frequently as part of the currency risk management process used to meet the Company's objectives.

c. Interest rate risk

Interest rate movements may affect the level of income receivable on cash deposits and the interest payable on the Company's variable rate borrowings.

The possible effects on fair value and cash flows that could arise as a result of changes in interest rates are taken into account when making investment decisions. The Company, generally, does not, except in exceptional market conditions, hold significant cash balances. The Company finances part of its activities through borrowings at levels approved and monitored by the Board to ensure gearing levels are appropriate to the market conditions. Derivative contracts are not used to hedge against the exposure to interest rate risk.

The exposure, together with maximum and minimum exposures, of financial assets and financial liabilities to interest rate risk is shown below by reference to floating interest rates (i.e. Cash flow interest rate risk) when the interest rate is due to be re-set.

	2019 Within one year £'000	More than one year £'000	Total £'000	2018 Within one year £'000	More than one year £'000	Total £'000
Cash at bank and on deposit	188	–	188	6	–	6
Borrowings under credit / multi-currency loan facilities	(2,215)	–	(2,215)	(9,192)	–	(9,192)
Total exposure to interest rates	(2,027)	–	(2,027)	(9,186)	–	(9,186)
Maximum	(11,368)	–	(11,368)	(13,798)	–	(13,798)
Minimum	(1,774)	–	(1,774)	(8,195)	–	(8,195)

Interest receivable, and finance costs are at the following rates:

Interest received on cash balances is 25bps lower than base rate or its foreign currency equivalent (2018 – 25bps less base rate). Interest paid on borrowings under the credit facilities is at a margin of 0.75% over LIBOR with KAS Bank N.V and at 1.5% – 0.5% (depending on level of borrowing) plus Fed Funds Overnight Rate with Interactive Brokers Group Incorporated. The weighted average effective interest rate is 2.30 % (2018 – 1.22%).

16. Financial Instrument, Risk management policies and procedures *(continued)*

The following table illustrates the total return for the period and shareholders' equity as a result of an increase or decrease of 25 basis points (2018 – 25 basis points) in interest rates in regard to the Company's monetary financial assets and financial liabilities at the balance sheet date with all other variables held constant. This level of change is considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions.

	2019 Increase in rate £'000	Decrease in rate £'000	2018 Increase in rate £'000	Decrease in rate £'000
Income statement – return on ordinary activities after taxation				
Revenue return	1,513	1,518	2,906	2,937
Capital return	(2,308)	(2,304)	(4,076)	(4,062)
Total return on ordinary activities after taxation	(795)	(786)	(1,170)	(1,125)
Shareholders' equity	22,164	22,173	25,311	25,357

In the opinion of the Directors, the above sensitivity analyses are not representative of the period as a whole since the level of exposure changes frequently as borrowings are drawn down and repaid throughout the period.

d. Other price risk

The Company is invested in several market sectors and is therefore subject to the risk of market sentiment price movements. Events in world markets may affect values as well as events within the companies in which the securities are held. The analysis of the Company's investment portfolio (page 2) shows that the majority of the investments' value is in US, Norway and Brazil, though it is recognised that an investment's country of domicile or of listing does not necessarily equate to its exposure to the economic conditions in that country.

The Board of Directors manages the market price risks inherent in the investment portfolios by ensuring full and timely access to relevant information from the Investment Manager and meets regularly to review investment performance. The Board monitors the Investment Manager's compliance with the Company's objectives and is directly responsible for investment strategy and asset allocation.

The Company's exposure to changes in market prices at 30th April 2019 on its quoted equity and non-equity investments was £24.6m (2018 – £34.2m). The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the total return for the period and the shareholders' equity to an increase or decrease of 3% (2018 – 9%) in the fair values of the Company's securities. This level of change is considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions.

	2019 Increase in fair value £'000	Decrease in fair value £'000	2018 Increase in fair value £'000	Decrease in fair value £'000
Income statement – return on ordinary activities after taxation				
Revenue return – (decrease)/increase	(8)	8	(33)	33
Capital return – increase/(decrease)	734	(734)	3,064	(3,064)
Total return on ordinary activities after taxation – increase/(decrease)	726	(726)	3,031	(3,031)
Shareholders' equity	22,894	21,442	28,365	22,303

e. Liquidity risk

This is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Financial liabilities include the Company's credit facilities and other creditors. Financial liabilities are shown at the carrying value at the reporting date. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities represent the remaining contractual maturity. Liquidity risk is not significant as the majority of the Company's assets are cash and investments in quoted equities that are readily realisable. The Company can use its credit lines, which give it access to additional funding when required (see note 11). All current liabilities will be settled within 3 months.

16. Financial Instrument, Risk management policies and procedures *(continued)*

f. Credit risk

The failure of the counterparty to a transaction to discharge its obligations under that transaction could result in the Company suffering a loss. This risk is managed by ensuring that investment transactions are carried out with a number of brokers, whose credit-standing is reviewed periodically by the Investment Manager; transactions involving derivatives are entered into only with investment banks, the credit rating of which is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Company of default; cash is held only with reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings. None of the Company's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements. None of the Company's financial assets are past due or impaired. Financial assets include the Company's investments and cash balances.

g. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are either carried in the balance sheet at their fair value (investments and futures contracts), or the balance sheet amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. Where a loan is denominated in a foreign currency, it is converted into the £ Sterling amount using period end rate of exchange.

h. Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern, and to maximise the total return to its equity shareholders through an appropriate balance of equity capital and 'debt'.

The Board imposes borrowing limits to ensure gearing levels are appropriate to market conditions and reviews these at regular intervals. Its current policy is that 'debt' should be no more than 75% of shareholder's funds, in line with the Company's Articles. At 30th April 2019, the Company's net gearing was 9.1% (2018 – 36.3%)

The Board, with the assistance of the Investment Manager monitors and reviews the broad structure of the Company's capital on an ongoing basis. This review includes the planned level of gearing, which takes account of the Investment Manager's views on the market; the need for new issues of equity shares, including issues from treasury; and the extent to which revenue in excess of that which is required to be distributed should be retained. The Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital are unchanged from the preceding accounting period.

The Company is subject to certain externally imposed capital requirements. As a public company, the Company has to have a minimum share capital of £50,000. These requirements are unchanged since last year, and the Company has complied with them.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twentieth Annual General Meeting of Blue Planet Investment Trust plc (Registered No. SC192153) will be held in the Belford Suite at the Edinburgh Grosvenor Hotel, Grosvenor Street, Edinburgh, EH12 5EF on 22nd August 2019 at 11:00 am for the following purposes:

Routine business

As routine business, to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following ordinary resolutions:

1. To receive the accounts for the year ended 30 April 2019, together with the reports of the Directors and auditors thereon;

2. To declare a dividend on the ordinary shares in respect of the financial year ended 30 April 2019.

3. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 30 April 2019.

4. To re-elect Mr. Russell Frith as a Director of the Company.

   Russell Anthony John Frith, aged 60, is a Chartered Accountant with over 35 years' experience of business, public sector auditing and supervision and in setting accounting and regulatory standards. He commenced his career with Peat Marwick Mitchell (now KPMG) where he audited major financial services companies and subsequently joined Coopers & Lybrand's (now PWC) corporate finance team, acting as reporting accountant on acquisitions, disposals and flotations. He was finance director of The Bank of Edinburgh plc from 1991 to 1994 before joining the National Audit Office as a director. He retired from Audit Scotland in 2017 as Assistant Auditor General, providing accounting, auditing, advice and decisions to both the Auditor General and the Accounts Commission. He was a member of the Financial Reporting Advisory Board to H.M. Treasury; CIPFA/LASAAC Joint Committee (the accounting standard setter for local authorities in the UK); the UK Financial Reporting Council's Audit and Assurance Council and Chairman of its Public Sector Advisory Group and has been actively involved in setting regulatory and professional standards in the UK and Ireland. He is Chairman of the Audit & Assurance Committee of Social Security Scotland and a Trustee of several charitable bodies. He was appointed a Director & Chairman of the Company on 12th March 2019. The Board believes his wide financial experience will broaden the Boards skill set and therefore recommend his re-election at the AGM.

5. To re-elect Ms Victoria Killay as a Director of the Company.

   Ms Victoria Killay aged 60, has over 30 years' experience in financial markets. Ms. Killay trained as a Financial Analyst with Merrill Lynch and Schroder Investment Management Ltd in London before joining IDS, a subsidiary of American Express, where she became a Fund Manager with special responsibility for Continental European stock markets and the United Kingdom. She was also Director of Marketing for CDC Investment Management Ltd, a UK based subsidiary of La Caisse des Depots et Consignations, one of France's largest and most respected financial institutions. For the last decade, Ms. Killay has been working as a consultant to a number of institutions in the financial sector. She was appointed a Director of the Company in June 2012. The Directors believe she has made a valuable contribution to the Board and will provide continuity of experience to the Board's deliberations and therefore recommend her re-election at the AGM.

6. To re-elect Mr. Kenneth Murray as a Director of the Company.

   Mr. Kenneth Murray, aged 60, is a Director of Labrador Coast Ltd., the Chairman and Chief Executive of Blue Planet Investment Advisers Ltd and a Director of Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd, the Company's Investment Manager. He commenced his career in the City of London as an Investment Analyst and was Senior Merchant Banking and Financial Sector Analyst at Greenwell Montagu Securities Limited. He held similar posts at Sheppard's & Chase Stockbrokers Limited and Wood Mackenzie & Co Limited and was a Director of Fulton Prebon International Limited (one of the world's largest money brokers). In 1990, he founded The Bank of Edinburgh and was Managing Director until its sale in 1994. He was Chief Executive of Murray Financial Corporation plc until July 2003. He is a graduate of the University of Stirling, obtaining a BSc with Honours in Economics and Computer Science. He joined the Board in June 2012 and the Directors believe it is important to have a representative of the Manager on the Board and therefore recommend his re-election at the AGM.

7. To appoint Scott-Moncrieff LLP as auditors and authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

8. THAT the Directors be and are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised for the purposes of section 549(1) of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot shares up to an aggregate nominal value of £164,000, such authority to expire (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting) 15 months after the date of the passing of this resolution or at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company whichever is the earlier, but so that such authority shall allow the Company to make offers or enter into agreements before the expiry of such authority which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot relevant securities in pursuance of such offers or agreements as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.

Notice of Annual General Meeting *(continued)*

9. THAT the Directors be and are hereby empowered, until the expiry of 15 months after the date of the passing of this resolution or the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company whichever is the earlier, pursuant to section 570(1) and (2) 573(3) and (5) of the Act to:
   (a) allot equity securities (as defined in section 560(1) of the Act) for cash pursuant to the authority conferred by resolution as if section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment; and
   (b) sell ordinary shares (as defined in section 560(1) of the Act) in the Company if, immediately before the sale such shares are held by the Company as treasury shares (as defined in section 724(5) of the Act) ("treasury shares") for cash (as defined in section 727(2) of the Act) as if section 560(1) of the Act did not apply to any such sale, provided that this power shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities and the sale of treasury shares:
      (i) in connection with a rights issue, open offer and other pro rata issue or offer to shareholders where the equity securities respectively attributable to the interests of all such shareholders are proportionate (or as near as may be) to the respective number of shares held by them, subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the Directors may deem necessary or expedient in relation to fractional entitlements or legal or practical problems arising under the laws of, or requirements of any regulatory body or any stock exchange in, any territory;
      (ii) (otherwise than pursuant to sub-paragraphs (i) above) the allotment of equity securities up to in aggregate nominal value £24,891 provided that the subscription price payable in respect of any security allotted pursuant to this sub-paragraph (ii) shall not be less than the most recent unaudited net asset value of the security concerned which is available at the time of allotment; but so that this authority shall allow the Company to make offers or enter into agreements before the expiry of this authority which would or might require equity securities to be allotted, or treasury shares to be sold, after such expiry and the Directors may allot equity securities or sell treasury shares in pursuance of such offers or agreements as if the powers conferred hereby had not expired.

Non-Routine Business

As non-routine business, to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions which will be proposed as special resolutions:

10. THAT the Company be and is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised for the purposes of section 693 and 701 of the Act to make market purchases (within the meaning of section 693(4) of the Act) of any of its ordinary shares of 1 pence each in the capital of the Company ("ordinary shares") on such terms and in such manner as the Directors may from time to time determine provided that:
    (a) the maximum number of ordinary shares hereby authorised to be purchased shall be 7,467,000;
    (b) the minimum price which may be paid for an ordinary share shall be 1 pence which amount shall be exclusive of expenses, if any;
    (c) the maximum price which may be paid for an ordinary share shall be not more than five per cent above the average of the middle market quotation derived from the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the five business days immediately preceding the date on which such share is contracted to be purchased; and
    (d) unless previously renewed, revoked or varied, the authority hereby conferred shall expire 15 months after the passing of this resolution or at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company whichever is the earlier, save that the Company may prior to such expiry enter into a contract to purchase ordinary shares which will or may be executed wholly or partly after such expiry and may make purchases of ordinary shares pursuant to it as if the authorities had not expired.

11. THAT in accordance with and subject to the terms of Article 162 of the Company's Articles of Association the voluntary winding up of the Company be and is hereby authorised.

By order of the Board

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd
Company Secretary
16 July 2019

Notice of Annual General Meeting *(continued)*

Notes

1. In accordance with Regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, only those shareholders entered in the register of members of the Company as at close of business on 19 August 2019 or, if the meeting is adjourned, in the register of members at close of business on the second day prior to the day of any adjourned meeting, shall be entitled to attend, speak and vote at the meeting in respect of the number of shares registered in their name at that time. Changes to entries in the register of members after close of business on 19 August 2019 or, if the meeting is adjourned, in the register of members after close of business on the second day prior to the day of the adjourned meeting, shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend, speak or vote at the meeting or at any such adjournment. Shareholders of the Company are reminded that they have a right under section 319A of the Companies Act 2006 to ask questions at the Annual General Meeting.

2. You can vote either by logging on to www.signalshares.com and following the instructions; by requesting a hard copy form of proxy from Link Asset Services on Tel: 0871 664 0300 (calls cost 12p per minute plus your telephone company's access charge) or; by downloading and completing a form of proxy which is available at www.blueplanet.eu.

3. A member entitled to attend, speak and vote at a meeting convened by the foregoing Notice is entitled to appoint a proxy or a corporate representative (who need not be a member of the Company) to attend, speak and vote instead of him/her. A member may appoint more than one proxy provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by him\her. If no name is entered, the return of the proxy form duly signed will authorise The Chairman of the Meeting to act as your proxy.

   In order for a proxy appointment or instruction made by means of CREST to be valid, the appropriate CREST message (a "CREST Proxy Instruction") must be properly authenticated in accordance with Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited's specifications and must contain the information required for such instructions, as described in the CREST Manual (www.euroclear.com/CREST). The message must be transmitted so as to be received by the Company's agent, Link Asset Services (CREST Participant ID: RA10), no later than 48 hours before the time appointed for the meeting.

   For this purpose, the time of receipt will be taken to be the time (as determined by the timestamp applied to the message by the CREST Applications Host) the issuer's agent is able to retrieve the message. After this time any change of instructions to a proxy appointed through CREST should be communicated to the proxy by other means. In order for a proxy appointment or instruction made by means of CREST to be valid, the appropriate CREST message (a "CREST Proxy Instruction") must be properly authenticated in accordance with Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited's specifications and must contain the information required for such instructions, as described in the CREST Manual. The message must be transmitted so as to be received by the Company's agent, Link Asset Services (CREST Participant ID: RA10), no later than 48 hours before the time appointed for the meeting.

   CREST Personal Members or other CREST sponsored members, and those CREST Members who have appointed voting service provider(s) should contact their CREST sponsor or voting service provider(s) for assistance with appointing proxies via CREST. For further information on CREST procedures, limitations and system timings please refer to the CREST Manual. We may treat as invalid a proxy appointment sent by CREST in the circumstances set out in Regulation 35(5) (a) of the Uncertified Securities Regulations 2001. In any case your proxy form must be received by the Company's registrars no later than 48 hours before the time appointed for the meeting.

4. A Form of Proxy for use at the above Meeting and the letter of power of attorney (if any) or other authority under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of such power or a copy certified in accordance with the Powers of Attorney Act 1971 or in some other manner approved by the Directors should be deposited at the office of the Company's registrar, Link Asset Services, The Registry, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU, or by envelope addressed to FREEPOST PXS, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, BR3 4TU, to arrive not less than 48 hours before the time of the Meeting (disregarding any part of a day that is not a working day). Please note that delivery using this service can take up to 5 business days.

5. Completion of a Form of Proxy will not prevent shareholders from attending a Meeting and voting in person should they so wish but this will terminate the Proxy's appointment.

6. If two or more persons are jointly entitled to a share conferring the right to vote, any one of them may vote at the Meeting either in person or by proxy, but if more than one joint holder is present at the Meeting either in person or by proxy, the one whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint holding shall alone be entitled to vote in respect thereof. In any event, the names of all joint holders should be stated on the form of proxy.

7. If this form is returned without any indication as to how the person(s) appointed shall vote on the resolutions, such person(s) will exercise his/her/their discretion as to how to vote or whether to abstain from voting.

8. Information regarding this notice of Annual General Meeting including the total voting rights of members can be found on the Blue Planet website www.blueplanet.eu

Summary Shareholder Information

Blue Planet Services and Price Information Sources

Shareholders can view the Company's share price and additional information about the Fund on the website of Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd (www.blueplanet.eu) and the London Stock Exchange (www.londonstockexchange.com). To find the Company's share price on the London Stock Exchange website go to the Home page and type "BLP" in the "Price Search" field.

Registrars

For change of address, notification of death of shareholder, queries about shareholding, proxy, warrant or dividend, lost or destroyed certificates and confirmation of holding, please contact:
Link Asset Services
The Registry
34 Beckenham Road
Beckenham
Kent
BR3 4TU

shareholderenquiries@linkgroup.com

0871 664 0300 (calls cost 12p per minute plus network extras, lines are open 9am-5.30pm Mon-Fri)
+44 371 664 0300 (from overseas)

www.linkassetservices.com

Shareholders can manage holdings held in their own name by accessing the shareholder portal at the above address. Through this portal shareholders can:

- View current shareholdings
- Change address
- Provide contact details: email address, telephone number and mobile number
- Provide bank details for dividend payments

Note: Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd does not hold individual shareholder details. Please contact your broker for a formal share valuation, to buy or to sell shares. Share prices are available from the London Stock Exchange: www.londonstockexchange.com and from a range of national press publications and electronic information services.

Dividends

No interim dividend was declared in the year. A final dividend of 2.40p net (2018 – 4.80p) per ordinary share has been proposed, payable on 28 August 2019 to shareholders on the register on 26 July 2019. The company's shares will be quoted ex dividend on 25 July 2019. Shareholders are reminded that dividends may now be paid by BACS. The advantage of this to shareholders is that it ensures that dividend payments are credited to the shareholders' bank accounts on the payment date, while at the same time it is administratively more efficient and usually less expensive in terms of bank charges to the company. Attached to shareholders' dividend warrants is a slip, which can be returned to the registrar with banking details, enabling participation in BACS. If dividends are already paid directly to shareholders' bank accounts, this will be by BACS.

Retail Distribution of Investment Company Shares

Blue Planet Investment Trust plc currently conducts its affairs so that the shares issued by the Company can be recommended by Independent Financial Advisers to ordinary retail investors in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's rules in relation to non-mainstream investment products and intends to continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

The shares are excluded from the Financial Conduct Authority's restrictions which apply to non-mainstream investment products because they are shares in an investment trust.

Officers and Advisors

Directors

Russell Frith (Non-Executive Chairman)
Victoria Killay
Kenneth Murray

Investment Manager, Administrator and Company Secretary

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd
18a Locker Street
Sliema
SLM 3124, Malta
Telephone No: +356 2131 4309
Facsimile No: +356 2131 5219
Local call rate from UK 0845 527 7588, plus a Service Charge of 5p per call
E-mail: info@blueplanet.eu
www.blueplanet.eu

Registered Office

17 Grosvenor Crescent
Edinburgh EH12 5EL
Telephone No: +44 131 466 6666
e-mail: info@blueplanet.eu
www.blueplanet.eu

Registrars

Link Asset Services
The Registry
34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham
Kent BR3 4TU
Shareholder Helpline No: 0871 664 0300 (calls cost 12p per minute plus network extras, lines are open 9am-5.30pm (Mon-Fri))
Overseas: +44 371 664 0300
E-mail: shareholderenquiries@linkgroup.com
www.linkassetservices.com

Custodians

KAS Bank N.V.
Westferry House
11 Westferry Circus
London E14 4HD

Caja de Valores SA
25 de Mayo
362 C1002ABH
Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires
Republica Argentina

Interactive Brokers (U.K.) Ltd
Level 20 Heron Tower, 110 Bishopsgate
110 Bishopsgate
London
EC2N 4AY

Statutory Auditor

Scott-Moncrieff LLP
Exchange Place 3
Semple Street
Edinburgh EH3 8BL

Bankers

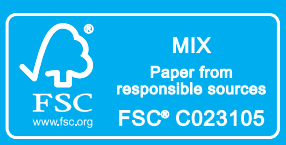
Lloyds Banking Group plc
1st Floor
48 Chiswell Street
London EC1Y 4XX

aic
The Association of Investment Companies

London Stock Exchange
LISTED
PREMIUM

Blue Planet Investment Management Ltd is authorised and regulated by the Malta Financial Services Authority.
Blue Planet Investment Advisers Ltd is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.
Blue Planet Investment Trust plc is a member of the Association of Investment Companies.
Blue Planet Investment Trust plc is a public company, limited by shares

Printed on a paper which contains fibre from FSC managed forests and is elementally chlorine free. Printed by J. Thomson Colour Printers who hold the ISO 14001 Environmental Accreditation using vegetable oil based inks.



Blue Planet

17 Grosvenor Crescent
Edinburgh EH12 5EL

Telephone No: +44 131 466 6666
e-mail: info@blueplanet.eu
www.blueplanet.eu