

LPPI Real Estate ACS

Annual Report & Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2022

LPPI Real Estate ACS

Contents

ACS Manager's Report for the year ended 31 March 2022	1
Independent Auditor's Report	3
Accounting and Distribution Policies and Financial Instruments and Risk Disclosures	6
LPPI Real Estate Fund	12
Statement of ACS Manager's Responsibilities	29
Statement of the Depository's Responsibilities in Respect of the Scheme and Report of the Depository to the Unitholders of the Scheme for the year ended 31 March 2022	30
General Information	31

Annual Reports

The annual report of the Authorised Contractual Scheme ("the ACS") will normally be published within six months from the end of each annual accounting period and the half yearly report will be published within two months of each interim accounting period. A report containing the full accounts is available on the Local Pensions Partnership Investments Ltd ("the ACS Manager") website at www.localpensionspartnership.org.uk to any person free of charge.

Documents of the ACS

The following documents may be inspected by any Unitholder or potential Unitholder free of charge during normal business hours on any Business Day at the Principal Place of Business of the ACS Manager at First Floor, 1 Finsbury Avenue, London, EC2M 2PF:

- the Prospectus;
- the most recent annual and half yearly reports of the ACS; and
- the ACS Deed (and any amending documents).

Unitholders may obtain copies of the above documents from the ACS Manager. The ACS Manager may make a charge at its discretion for copies of documents (apart from the most recent annual and half yearly reports of the ACS and the Prospectus which are available free of charge to any Unitholder or potential Unitholder).

LPII Real Estate ACS

ACS Manager's Report for the year ended 31 March 2022

About the Scheme

LPII Real Estate ACS (the "Scheme") is an authorised contractual scheme in co-ownership form authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") with effect from 9 September 2019. The Scheme is a Qualified Investor Scheme under the FCA rules and is subject to the limits on investments set out in the FCA Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook ("COLL Sourcebook").

The Scheme is organised as an umbrella authorised contractual scheme comprising separate Sub-funds. As at 31 March 2022, the following Sub-fund was available to investors:

LPII Real Estate Fund

Cross Sub-fund holdings within the Scheme:

As at 31 March 2022 there were no cross Sub-fund holdings within the Scheme.

The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Regulations 2013

The ACS Manager is authorised and regulated by the FCA with permission to carry on the activity of "managing an AIF" in the United Kingdom. As such, the ACS Manager has been appointed to be the alternative investment fund manager of the Scheme, which is an alternative investment fund, or 'AIF', for the purposes of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ("AIFMD").

In this document the term "AIFMD" means, collectively, Directive 2011/61/EU, as implemented by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 231/2013 and transposed in the UK by SI 2013/1773 entitled 'Financial Services and Markets; The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Regulations 2013' and any other applicable UK national implementing measures, including (without limitation) the rules contained in the FCA handbook, each as may be amended or updated from time to time.

Report on Remuneration

The below disclosures are made in respect of the remuneration policies of the Local Pensions Partnership Ltd group ("LPP"), as they apply to the ACS Manager. The disclosures are made in accordance with the AIFMD, the European Commission Delegated Regulation supplementing the AIFMD (the "Delegated Regulation") and the "Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the AIFMD" issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority and the FCA Handbook SYSC 19B: The AIFM Remuneration Code, and FUND 3.3.5 R.

The amount of the total remuneration awarded by the ACS Manager to its staff which has been attributed to the Scheme in respect of the ACS Manager's financial year ending 31 March 2022 was:

	Number of Staff	Total Remuneration		Remuneration attributable to the Scheme	
		Fixed £	Variable £	Fixed £	Variable £
Total	28	2,520,208	477,390	340,119	85,602

The amount of the aggregate remuneration awarded by the ACS Manager, which has been attributed to the Scheme in respect of the ACS Manager's financial year ending 31 March 2022, to its senior management and to members of its staff whose actions have a material impact on the risk profile of the Fund was:

	Number of Staff	Total Remuneration		Remuneration attributable to the Scheme	
		£		£	
Material Risk Takers	7	1,527,355		188,620	
Senior Management	1	398,093		19,905	

LPPI Real Estate ACS

ACS Manager's Report for the year ended 31 March 2022

(continued)

Report on Remuneration (continued)

The ACS Manager has in place a Remuneration Policy which addresses the requirements of the AIFM Remuneration Code outlined in SYSC19B of the FCA Handbook, the policy is adopted by the ACS Manager's Board and overseen by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The Remuneration Policy takes full account of strategic objectives of the ACS Manager and the requirements of the shareholders. It aims to maintain a competitive package that will attract, motivate and retain individuals while allowing the overall strategy to be delivered. The ACS Manager's remuneration comprises fixed (salary and benefits) and variable pay, it is designed to avoid excessive or inappropriate risk taking. Receipt of variable pay is dependent upon the achievement of personal objectives which are aligned to the ACS Manager's strategic objectives. The remuneration of staff employed by the AIFM but providing services to the Scheme is included in the remuneration disclosures.

Going Concern

The ACS Manager has reasonable expectation, despite current uncertainties around macro-economic risks, that the Scheme has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, it has adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Potential implications of the macroeconomic climate on the Scheme

The ACS Manager, together with their advisors, continue to closely monitor the ongoing impact of macro-economic risks, such as Covid-19, and the conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

Some specific measures have been adopted, including the introduction of a semi-remote working style, and continual monitoring of business continuity plans implemented by the ACS Manager, its administrators and other relevant parties.

The ACS Manager will continue to monitor the situation and assess the impact of the current situation on the net asset value of the investments.

Assessment of Value

The Assessment of Value report is being prepared with reference to this Annual Report and Financial Statements and will be published before the end of September 2022, in line with FCA requirements.



Richard J. Tomlinson

Chief Investment Officer

On behalf of Local Pensions Partnership Investments Ltd

28 July 2022

LPPI Real Estate ACS

Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders of LPPI Real Estate ACS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of LPPI Real Estate ACS (the 'Scheme') for the year ended 31 March 2022. These financial statements comprise together the Statement of Accounting and Distribution Policies, and the individual financial statements of the sub-fund (the 'sub-fund') of the Scheme:

- LPPI Real Estate ACS

The individual financial statements for the Scheme's sub-fund comprise the statement of total return, the statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements and the distribution tables.

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) and the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds' issued by the Investment Association in May 2014.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Scheme and the sub-fund as at 31 March 2022 and of the net revenue and net capital gains/losses on the scheme property of the Scheme and the sub-fund for the year then ended, and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds' issued by the Investment Association in May 2014, the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, and the contractual scheme deed.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the ACS Manager's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Scheme's and the sub-fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Scheme and the sub-fund to cease or continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the ACS Manager's conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the Scheme's and the sub-fund's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the ACS Manager and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the Scheme's and the sub-fund's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

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

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

The responsibilities of the ACS Manager with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of the ACS Manager for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

The ACS Manager is 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. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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.

LPPI Real Estate ACS

Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders of LPPI Real Estate ACS

(continued)

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook

In our opinion:

- we have been given all the information and explanations, which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit, and
- the information given in the ACS Manager's Report which comprises the cross sub-fund holdings within the Scheme contained in the ACS Manager's Report on page 1, the Investment Reports and the Portfolio Statements is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records for the Scheme or the sub-fund have not been kept, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with those accounting records.

Responsibilities of the ACS Manager for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of ACS Manager's Responsibilities on page 29, the ACS Manager is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the ACS Manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the ACS Manager is responsible for assessing the Scheme's and the sub-fund'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 ACS Manager either intends to terminate the sub-fund, wind up the Scheme or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Scheme and the industry in which it operates. We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our sector experience and through discussion with management. We determined that the most significant laws and regulations were the Investment Association Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) 'Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds' and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.
- We enquired of the ACS Manager and management to obtain an understanding of how the Scheme is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks and whether there were any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and whether they had any knowledge of actual or suspected fraud. We corroborated the results of our enquiries through our review of the minutes of the ACS Manager's meetings.
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of: the Scheme's operations, including the nature of the sub-fund's revenue sources, and of the sub-fund's objectives to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement and the Scheme's control environment, including the policies and procedures implemented to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with the relevant laws and regulations.

LPPI Real Estate ACS

Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders of LPPI Real Estate ACS

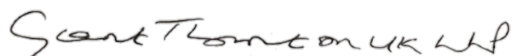
(continued)

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.
- The engagement partner's assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
 - understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity, through appropriate training and participation;
 - knowledge of the industry in which the Scheme operates; and
 - understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Scheme.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Scheme's unitholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Scheme's unitholders 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 Scheme and the Scheme's unitholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Grant Thornton UK LLP

Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

London

28 July 2022

1. Accounting and Distribution Policies

- (a) The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with UK Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 102 and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds (the "SORP") issued by the Investment Management Association (now known as the Investment Association) in May 2014 and as amended in June 2017.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the period presented in these financial statements.

The presentation currency of these financial statements is Sterling.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Scheme's property portfolio is well diversified and in addition to its cash reserve the Scheme has access to a £70m revolving credit facility expiring in February 2023 which can be utilised to meet short term liquidity requirements. Therefore, the ACS Manager believes that the Scheme has adequate resources to cover financial liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

- (b) The direct property investment, which comprise of properties held for generation of rental income and capital gains, are recognised at fair value, being market value as of the Balance Sheet date. The ACS Manager has appointed Avison Young (UK) Limited as the Standing Independent Valuer. The Standing Independent Valuer is responsible for valuing the direct properties on the basis of a full valuation with physical inspection at least once a year. The Standing Independent Valuer also values each direct property on the basis of a review of the last full valuation at least once a quarter. The Independent Standing Valuer will conduct its valuations on the basis of "market value" as defined in the Valuation Standard of the RICS Valuation – Global Standards 2017 as supplemented by the 2018 UK national supplement and as updated or superseded from time to time. The net capital gain or losses arising on revaluation of direct properties are recognised in the Statement of Total Return.

Any costs related to development or acquisition of the direct properties are capitalised on an accruals basis. Costs capitalised in respect of direct properties include acquisition costs of land and buildings, costs incurred in bringing the property to its present condition in accordance with FRS 102. Direct properties in course of development are measured at cost.

- (c) Units or shares in the Collective Investment Schemes ("CIS") are recognised at fair value being market price as at Balance Sheet date if the units or shares are quoted. If prices for units and shares in the CIS are not quoted the market value is the price from the most recent valuation statement issued from time to time by the managers of the CIS the Scheme invested in. The capital gain or losses arising on revaluation of units and shares in the CIS are recognised in the Statement of Total Return. All distributions from the CIS are recognised when the securities are quoted ex-dividend. All distributions from holdings in the CIS are treated as revenue with the exception of the equalisation element, which is treated as capital. All distributions accrued or received from the CIS are recognised in the Statement of Total Return.

Investments in jointly controlled entities are held as part of an investment portfolio at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Total Return.

Changes in net asset value of the Special Purpose Vehicles ("SPVs") that the Scheme invests in is recognised in the Statement of Total Return as capital gain or loss.

- (d) Debtors are recognised initially at transaction price. Creditors are recognised initially at transaction price. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in case of debtors.
- (e) Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.
- (f) Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a direct property that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective direct property. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

LPPI Real Estate ACS

Accounting and Distribution Policies and Financial Instruments and Risk Disclosures

(continued)

1. Accounting and Distribution Policies (continued)

- (g) Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Rental income, which excludes value added tax, represents rent from direct properties leased out under operating lease agreements and is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where income is received in advance for a period beyond the accounting period, income is deferred and a liability is recognised on the Balance Sheet.
- (h) Service charge income which arises from expenses recharged to tenants is recognised in the period on which the expense can be contractually recovered and is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable.
- (i) All expenses, except those relating to the purchase and sale of investments, are charged against revenue. All expenses are recognised on an accruals basis.
- (j) Any transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of any such transaction. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the exchange rates ruling at Balance Sheet date.
- (k) Revenue items in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the exchange rate when the revenue is received.
- (l) Cash and bank balances consist of deposits held on call with banks and cash held with clearing brokers and counterparties. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
- (m) Bank interest earned is recognised on an accrual basis.
- (n) Lease incentives in the form of rent free periods, cash incentives and contributions to capital expenditure incurred by the tenants are treated as a reduction in the overall return on the lease and, in accordance with FRS 102 are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term. The total of the unamortised capital contributions and any lease incentives in place at the period end are included within the fair value of the leased investment property rather than held as a separate debtor.
- (o) The Scheme is tax transparent and is not a taxable entity for UK tax purposes and is not subject to tax in the UK on income or gains arising on underlying investments.
- (p) Distribution of the Scheme's income is made on a quarterly basis. The amount available for distribution in any accounting period is calculated by taking the aggregate of the income received or receivable and deducting the charges and expenses paid or payable out of income in respect of that accounting period. Distributions paid are recognised in the Statement of Total Return.

2. Financial Instruments and Risks

The Scheme's investment activities expose it to the various types of risk which are associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invests. The following information is not intended to be a comprehensive summary of all risks and investors should refer to the Prospectus for a more detailed discussion of the risks inherent in investing in the Scheme.

Risk management framework

The ACS Manager has implemented a 'three lines of defence' model for managing risks within the Scheme as follows:

1. **First line of defence** (Portfolio Management) – responsible for identifying and assessing the risks faced in the Scheme and ensuring that appropriate controls are monitored and followed.
2. **Second line of defence** (Risk Management & Compliance) – responsible for establishing an effective policy and control framework for the risks faced by the Scheme and conducting compliance monitoring.
3. **Third line of defence** (Internal Audit) – provides independent and objective assurance on the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

The ACS Manager has developed processes and procedures for the Portfolio Managers to manage the Scheme in line with the guidelines and limits as set out in the prospectus and for monitoring performance, regulatory and operational risk for the Scheme.

The Risk Management team of the ACS Manager is an independent function from the business, responsible for developing a policy and control framework that identifies, analyses, measures, monitors and reports the various risks faced by the Scheme.

LPII Real Estate ACS Accounting and Distribution Policies and Financial Instruments and Risk Disclosures

(continued)

2. Financial Instruments and Risks (continued)

Risks are identified using several approaches including, but not limited to:

- calculating risk and stress testing;
- monitoring performance measurement against agreed objectives;
- findings of internal and external risk management reports; and
- informal meetings of senior officers or other staff involved in the management of the Scheme.

Once identified, risks are documented on the ACS Manager's risk register, which is the primary control document for the subsequent analysis, control and monitoring of those risks.

a) Market risk

Market risk is potential loss in the value of investments from movements in market prices such as real estate assets, interest rate and currency movements. The funds in the Scheme are exposed to these risks.

LPII Real Estate Fund:

The worst loss potential of the LPII Real Estate ACS for March 2022 based on the conditional 95% Value-at-Risk, by stressing the relevant market risk factors, is 33%. In a scenario of 10% negative return in the Real Estate markets, the expected loss in the Sub-fund for March 2022 is 9.8%.

i) Risk arising from foreign currency risk

Exposure to foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Scheme is accounted for in Sterling and holds financial assets and liabilities denominated in Sterling and other international currencies. Therefore, the Balance Sheet and Statement of Total Return may be affected by currency movements.

Management of foreign currency risk

The ACS Manager may utilise various instruments including, but not limited to: forward currency contracts, currency futures and currency swaps to seek to reduce, but not eliminate, the effect of exchange rate fluctuations between the currencies of the underlying investments of the Scheme.

The foreign currency profile for the Scheme's net assets at 31 March 2022 was:

	Monetary £000's	Non- Monetary £000's	Total £000's
US Dollar	294	152,273	152,567
Euro	1	132,308	132,309
Australian Dollar	2	22,364	22,366
Norwegian Krone	-	7,783	7,783
Total	297	314,728	315,025

A 10% adverse move in the foreign currencies will result in 1.74% loss for the Scheme at 31 March 2022. This figure was 0.55% at 31 March 2021.

ii) Risk arising from interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Scheme's exposure to risk of change on market interest rates relates mainly to floating interest rate on the credit facility. As at Balance Sheet date the exposure to interest rate risk is not significant. An adverse movement in floating interest rates would have a minimal effect on the net asset value of the Scheme.

LPPI Real Estate ACS Accounting and Distribution Policies and Financial Instruments and Risk Disclosures

(continued)

2. Financial Instruments and Risks (continued)

Management of interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exposure is managed by constantly monitoring the position for deviations outside of a pre-determined tolerance level and, when necessary, rebalancing back to the original desired parameters.

The interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities at 31 March 2022 was as follows:

LPPI Real Estate ACS	Floating rate £000's	Total £000's
Borrowings	22,000	22,000
Total	22,000	22,000

The interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities at 31 March 2021 was as follows:

LPPI Real Estate ACS	Floating rate £000's	Total £000's
Borrowings	218	218
Total	218	218

As at 31 March 2022, £0.08m of credit facility interest was due from the Scheme (2021: Nil).

iii) Risk arising from other price risk

Exposure to other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Scheme is exposed to other price risk arising from its investments. The exposure of the Scheme to other price risk is the market value of the investments held as shown in the portfolio statement of the Scheme.

Management of other price risk

The Investment Managers manage the Scheme's other price risk on a daily basis in accordance with the individual Sub-fund's investment objective.

By diversifying the portfolio, where this is appropriate and consistent with the individual Sub-fund's objectives, the risk that a price change of a particular investment will have a material impact on the net asset value of the Sub-fund is minimised. The investment concentrations within the portfolio are disclosed in the portfolio statement by investment type.

b) Counterparty credit risk

Exposure to counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Scheme is exposed to counterparty credit risk from the parties with which they trade and will bear the risk of settlement default.

Management of counterparty credit risk

The ACS Manager maintains a list of approved counterparties. This list is regularly monitored and revised for the changes based on the counterparty's creditworthiness, market reputation and expectations of future financial performance. Transactions will only be opened with financial intermediaries on the approved counterparties list.

As at 31 March 2022, the LPPI Real Estate ACS portfolio has 41.76% (2021: 43.23%) invested in Collective Investment Schemes which are not rated.

i. Depositary and Custodian

The Scheme's Depositary is NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited (the "Depositary"). The Depositary has delegated the function of custodian of the property of the Scheme to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV London Branch (the "Custodian").

LPPI Real Estate ACS

Accounting and Distribution Policies and Financial Instruments and Risk Disclosures

(continued)

2. Financial Instruments and Risks (continued)

Substantially all of the investments of the Scheme are held by the Custodian at the period end. Investments are segregated from the assets of the Custodian's, with ownership rights remaining with the Scheme. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Custodian may cause the Scheme's rights with respect to its investments held by the Custodian to be delayed or limited. The maximum exposure to this risk is the amount of long direct investments and investments in collective investment schemes disclosed in the portfolio statement.

Management of counterparty credit risk related to the Depositary and Custodian

The Scheme will be exposed to the credit risk of the Custodian, or any depositary used by the Depositary regarding cash balances held in accounts with same. In the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Custodian or any depositary used by the Depositary, the Scheme will be treated as a general creditor of the Depositary.

To mitigate the Scheme's credit risk with respect to the Depositary, the Investment Managers of the Scheme employ specific procedures to ensure that the Depositary employed is a reputable institution and that the associated credit risk is acceptable to the Scheme. The Scheme only transacts with counterparties that are regulated entities subject to prudential supervision or with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

c) Liquidity risk

Exposure to liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Scheme will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Liquidity risk to the Scheme arises from the redemption requests of investors and the liquidity of the underlying investments the Scheme is invested in. The Scheme's Unitholders may redeem their units for cash equal to a proportionate share of the Scheme's Net Asset Value on the close of dealing days for redemptions, which are 30 June and 31 December given that they submit a redemption request 3 months before the dealing day for redemptions as per the ACS Prospectus. The Scheme is therefore potentially exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting the Unitholders' redemptions and may need to sell assets at prevailing market prices to meet liquidity demands.

The Scheme invests primarily in real estate properties and Collective Investment Schemes based in the UK, which are typically considered to be illiquid assets which may take a considerable time to realise. The mitigation of inherited liquidity risk involved in holding real estate properties and Collective Investment Schemes is explained in paragraph below.

All financial liabilities held by the Scheme as at 31 March 2022, based on contractual maturities, fall due within one to three months.

As at 31 March 2022, there are no assets which are subject to special arrangements due to their illiquid nature.

Management of liquidity risk

The ACS Manager is responsible for managing the liquidity risk of the Scheme. To manage and monitor liquidity risk the ACS Manager maintains liquidity risk management policies and procedures.

The liquidity risk management policies and procedures include the management, implementation and maintaining of appropriate liquidity limits and monitoring and assessing the policies and procedures of the Investment Managers in managing the Scheme's liquidity limits.

Liquidity risk management policies also include the periodic stress testing of the Scheme and the procedures of each Investment Manager under both normal and exceptional liquidity conditions to ensure that anticipated redemption requests can be met.

In determining its risk management policies, the ACS Manager has taken into account the nature, scale and complexity of its activities including those of the delegated Investment Managers, and has liquidity risk profiles that are consistent with those required for a well-functioning and robust system including the requirement to meet redemption requests from Unitholders on each dealing day.

The value of a property is generally a matter of a valuer's opinion rather than fact and may go down as well as up. There is also a risk that the price at which an asset is valued may not be realisable in the event of sale. This could be due to a mis-estimation of the asset's value or due to lack of liquidity in the relevant market.

The simplest yardstick of property valuation is initial yield, which is current annual rent divided by the value of the property, including purchase costs. Property yields will fluctuate through time and may reflect the general economic cycle. Past performance is no indicator of future performance.

In exceptional circumstances, if there is insufficient liquidity in the Scheme to meet the redemption requests, the ACS Manager may ultimately need to temporarily suspend dealing in the Scheme.

LPPI Real Estate ACS
Accounting and Distribution Policies and Financial Instruments and Risk Disclosures

(continued)

2. Financial Instruments and Risks (continued)

d) Property risk

Property valuation risk

At any time, the market value of a property will, broadly, reflect market expectations for rental growth. If an investment is made in the expectation that a certain level of rental growth will be achieved and that growth fails to materialise, then the returns from holding that property are likely to be lower than anticipated. Rental growth is affected by many things: general economic conditions, local trading conditions, relative scarcity of alternative space and so on.

If, in exceptional circumstances, significant redemptions are requested, the ACS Manager may be forced to sell properties which could result in properties being sold for less than expected which would reduce the value of Units.

Property transaction charges

Commercial property transaction charges are higher than those which apply in other asset classes. Investors should be aware that a high volume of transactions would have a material impact on fund returns.

Leverage

The Scheme may employ leverage and borrow cash in accordance with the stated investment policy or investment strategy of the Sub-fund. The Scheme may employ leverage in its investment programs through various means including the use of financial derivative instruments (FDIs).

The ACS Manager is required to calculate and monitor the level of leverage of the Scheme, expressed as a ratio between the exposure of the Sub-fund and its Net Asset Value, under both the gross and commitment methods (in accordance with articles 7 and 8 of The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Regulations 2013). For a scheme with no borrowing or derivative usage the leverage ratio would be 1:1 under the commitment method. The gross method calculation excludes cash and cash equivalents which are highly liquid.

	Gross method	Commitment method	Gross method	Commitment method
	31 March 2022	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
Sub-Fund				
LPPI Real Estate Fund	97%	101%	96%	101%

The table below shows the maximum level of leverage each fund is allowed to employ.

	Gross method	Commitment method	Gross method	Commitment method
	31 March 2022	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
Sub-Fund				
LPPI Real Estate Fund	135%	135%	135%	135%

LPPI Real Estate Fund

About the Sub-fund

Investment Objective & Policy

The LPPI Real Estate Fund (the “Sub-fund”) seeks a total return (comprising income and capital growth) exceeding that of the Consumer Price Index by 3% to 5% each year measured over a rolling 10 year period net of all fees and expenses at portfolio level.

The Sub-fund invests in a diverse portfolio of real estate assets in the UK and globally. As well as investing directly, the Sub-fund’s investment in real estate may be indirect, through Collective Investment Schemes (including those managed by the ACS Manager), REITs and other transferable securities and derivatives.

The Sub-fund may invest in cash, money market instruments and Collective Investment Schemes for cash management purposes and may also use derivatives for the purpose of Efficient Portfolio Management.

The Sub-fund may borrow up to 35% of its NAV for such purposes which include, but are not limited to, funding acquisitions, and/or redemptions or the repayment of other property related costs including, but not limited to, property development costs and property refurbishment costs and fees.

Performance Table

01 April 2021 to
31 March 2022

01 April 2020 to
31 March 2021

Total Return

Unit Class I

LPPI Real Estate Fund	18.5%	0.8%
-----------------------	-------	------

The Sub-fund figures quoted are based on single prices and are calculated net of fees. Performance returns are cumulative. All returns are in Sterling.

All financial investments involve an element of risk. Therefore, the value of the investment and the income from it will vary and the return of the initial investment amount cannot be guaranteed. Changes in exchange rates may cause the value of an investment to fluctuate.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance and should not be the sole factor of consideration when selecting a product.

LPPI Real Estate Fund Investment Report

LPPI Real Estate Fund ('The Sub-fund')

The Sub-fund was authorised by the FCA on 9 September 2019 and began trading on 1 October 2019. The year ending 31 March 2022 represented the Sub-fund's second full year of operation.

Summary of Performance over the period

The Sub-fund returned 18.5% (net of fees) over the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. Its benchmark over that period (MSCI Quarterly UK Property Index) returned 19.2%.

ACS Manager's Commentary

Inflation, interest rates and geopolitical turbulence continue to provide uncertainty at a macroeconomic level. Real estate can provide inflation participation, however, increasing interest rates can also present a risk to yields and capital values. Therefore, a focus on income is increasingly important, particularly in sectors that present opportunities for rental growth.

Industrial and logistics, residential and some alternative real estate sectors continue to perform strongly across all regions with strong tailwinds supporting the case for ongoing positive future performance of prime assets despite the potential for a challenging economic backdrop. Consequently, there is a weight of capital looking to access these sectors driving pricing and asset valuations.

The Sub-fund's total return of 18.5% over the 12-month period to 31 March 2022 was principally driven by a high weighting to the industrial and logistics sectors, both via directly held UK real estate assets (managed by Knight Frank Investment Management LLP) and indirectly via a number of ex-UK fund holdings such as the Prologis US Logistics Fund. Across the global logistics sector, a change in consumer habits alongside a move away from a 'just-in-time' to a 'just-in-case' model following recent supply chain issues has generally driven occupier demand and pricing of assets.

During the year the Sub-fund increased its exposure to directly held UK retail warehouse assets, given attractive income yields and improving prospects for the sector particularly in non-fashion led schemes. Moreover, additional commitments were made to direct UK industrial and logistics assets, which are complementary to the Sub-fund's existing exposure.

The Sub-fund also made commitments to specialist real estate sectors, including an allocation to life science offices via the Blackstone BPP Life Sciences Fund, with strong early performance of the fund continuing the trend seen prior to our investment. In addition, a commitment was made to the Octopus Healthcare Fund, a fund which focuses on the UK care home sector, providing purpose built and high-quality accommodation.

Moving forward, the ACS Manager remains confident that the Sub-fund will meet its long-term return objectives and we expect the Sub-fund to be relatively defensive in a potentially challenging economic environment, particularly given the sector weighting and focus on prime assets. Following the year end, the Sub-fund made a commitment to a world class sustainable office development in a central London location which seeks to capture strong demand from tenants looking to meet their net zero obligations. ESG matters remain at the forefront, and we expect during the year to make good progress towards our objectives in this area.

LPPI Real Estate Fund Comparative table

For the year:

Unit Class I	1/4/2021 to 31/3/2022 (£ per unit)	1/4/2020 to 31/3/2021 (£ per unit)
Change in net assets per unit		
Opening net asset value per unit	9,588.41	10,018.45
Return before operating charges**	1,784.81	29.54
Operating charges**	(104.44)	(97.74)
Return after operating charges**	1,680.37	(68.20)
Distributions**	(278.65)	(361.83)
Closing net asset value per unit***	10,990.13	9,588.41
Performance		
Return after charges†	17.52%	(0.68%)
Other information		
Closing net asset value (£000's)	1,815,652	1,584,077
Closing number of units	165,207.513	165,207.513
Operating Charges#	0.95%	1.02%
Direct transaction costs	0.00%	0.00%
Property transactions costs	0.00%	0.00%
Prices		
Highest price	10,990.13	10,018.45
Lowest price	9,588.41	9,588.41

† The return after charges figure is based on the net asset value reported for financial statement purposes and is not the same as the performance returns figure in the Performance Table which is based on dealing prices (the price at which units are sold).

The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of the average net assets for the year – it does not include initial charges. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACS Manager's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

** Above comparative table is prepared based on time weighted average number of units during the year.

*** Please see note 19 to the financial statements for the reconciliation between net asset value per unit as per financial statements and net asset value per unit as per prospectus.

LPII Real Estate Fund Distribution Table

for the year ended 31 March 2022

Final Distribution in £ per unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 January 2022

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022

Unit Class I	Net Revenue (£ per unit)	Equalisation* (£ per unit)	Amount payable on 31/05/2022 (£ per unit)	Amount paid on 28/05/2022 (£ per unit)
Group 1	84.19	-	84.19	92.77
Group 2	84.19	-	84.19	92.77

Third Interim Distribution in £ per unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 October 2021

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 October 2021 to 31 December 2021

Unit Class I	Net Revenue (£ per unit)	Equalisation* (£ per unit)	Amount paid on 28/02/2022 (£ per unit)	Amount paid on 26/02/2021 (£ per unit)
Group 1	54.31	-	54.31	78.43
Group 2	54.31	-	54.31	78.43

Second Interim Distribution in £ per unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 July 2021

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 July 2021 to 30 September 2021

Unit Class I	Net Revenue (£ per unit)	Equalisation* (£ per unit)	Amount paid on 30/11/2021 (£ per unit)	Amount paid on 30/11/2020 (£ per unit)
Group 1	63.28	-	63.28	55.18
Group 2	63.28	-	63.28	55.18

First Interim Distribution in £ per unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 April 2021

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 April 2021 to 30 June 2021

Unit Class I	Net Revenue (£ per unit)	Equalisation* (£ per unit)	Amount paid on 31/08/2021 (£ per unit)	Amount paid on 28/08/2020 (£ per unit)
Group 1	81.31	-	81.31	43.94
Group 2	81.31	-	81.31	43.94

* Income from each Sub-fund will normally be distributed within two months of the accounting dates but the ACS Manager reserves the right to pay at a later date but no later than four months after the accounting date. For this Sub-fund, income equalisation does not apply.

LPPI Real Estate Fund**Portfolio Statement**

as at 31 March 2022

Nominal Value (£000's)	Investment	Market Value (£000's)	% of Total Net Assets
Investment Property 56.61%			
15,650	Kingsland Trading Estate, St Philips Road, Bristol, BS2 0JZ	19,100	1.05%
11,875	Cala Trading Estate, Ashton Vale Road, Ashton Vale, Bristol, BS3 2HA	12,850	0.71%
14,220	Units 1 & 2, Kelvin Lane, Crawley, GU10 9EZ	14,300	0.79%
38,532	Woodside Business Park, Foster Avenue, Dunstable, LU5 5TA	42,500	2.34%
18,308	Crown Road, Unit C, Crown Road, Enfield, EN1 1TH	18,500	1.02%
14,875	Slyfield Industrial Estate, Guildford, GU1 1SQ	16,500	0.91%
16,700	Scimitar Park, Roydon Road, Harlow, M19 5GU	17,100	0.94%
36,000	Oxonian Park, 1-12 Oxonian Park, Kidlington, OX5 1FP	37,400	2.06%
37,650	Spectrum West, 20/20 Business Park, St Lawrence Avenue/St Barnabus Close, Maidstone, ME16 0LL	43,200	2.38%
30,300	Tuscany Way, Wakefield Westport, Normanton, Wakefield, WF6 2UA	33,800	1.86%
32,700	Wakefield Distribution Centre, Wakefield Europort, Normanton, Wakefield, WF6 2UA	32,800	1.81%
92,526	1-6 Weir Rd & 15 Endeavour Way, Units 1- 6 Weir Road, Wimbledon, SW19 8UG	92,800	5.11%
9,836	GWR Building, 1 Passage Street, Bristol, BS2 0JF	9,700	0.53%
12,987	Eastgate Court, High Street, Guildford, GU1 3DE	12,550	0.69%
16,125	Wates House, Station Approach, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 7SQ	16,200	0.89%
40,400	33 Wellington Street, Leeds, LS1 4JP	40,400	2.23%
19,600	James Street, 8 - 10 Lower James Street, London, W1F 9EL	19,600	1.08%
31,900	Dufferin Street, 1- 3 Dufferin Street, London, EC1Y 8NA	31,750	1.75%
14,850	41-53 Goswell Road, London, EC1V 7EH	14,750	0.81%
18,000	Norfolk House, 7 Norfolk Street, Manchester, M2 1DW	18,000	0.99%
22,600	Victoria Square, 4 Victoria Square, St Albans, AL1 3TF	22,600	1.24%

LPPI Real Estate Fund
Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 March 2022

Nominal Value (£000's)	Investment	Market Value (£000's)	% of Total Net Assets
Investment Property (continued)			
16,050	Riverside House, Riverside Walk, Windsor, SL4 1NA	15,950	0.88%
12,007	Collingham House/Lime Tree House, Russell Road & Gladstone Road, Wimbledon, SW19 1QT	12,000	0.66%
17,550	Waitrose, Station Road, Cheadle Hulme, SK8 5AE	17,550	0.97%
17,000	1-2 Woodbridge Meadows, Guildford, GU1 1BD	18,250	1.01%
18,000	8-18 Clarence St, 22 Church St & The Cloisters, Kingston, KT1 1NX	18,000	0.99%
7,600	The Whitehouse, Units 2 and 6 Belvedere Road, London, SE1 8GA	7,600	0.42%
11,000	35-38 George Street, Richmond Upon Thames, TW9 1HY	11,000	0.61%
17,850	71-77a St Peters Street, St Albans, AL1 3ED	17,850	0.98%
10,100	Dolphin Square, Weston Super Mare, BS23 1TT	10,100	0.56%
12,000	Waitrose Food Store, Tuttle Lane, Wymondham, NR18 0NS	12,000	0.66%
18,012	Princes Mead, Shopping Centre, Farnborough, GU14 6YA	17,500	0.96%
8,000	Warren Retail Park, Simone Weil Avenue, Ashford, TN24 8XH	8,050	0.44%
17,300	St Edmundsbury Retail Park, Easlea Road, Bury St Edmunds, IP32 7BT	20,800	1.15%
9,200	Wickes Retail Warehouse, Vincent Lane, Dorking, RH4 3HQ	9,200	0.51%
9,000	London Road Retail Park, London Road, Hemel Hempstead, HP3 9AA	10,400	0.57%
11,750	Stukeley Road Retail Park, Stukeley Road, Huntingdon, PE29 6DA	14,200	0.78%
19,003	Effra Road Retail Park, Effra Road, Brixton, London, SW2 1BZ	19,000	1.05%
10,000	Guseley Retail Park, Leeds Road, Leeds, LS20 8QH	11,100	0.61%
28,314	Manchester Stay City, Mason Street, Manchester, M1 2GH	28,200	1.55%
25,000	51-57 St Peters Street, St Albans, AL1 3DY	25,100	1.38%
26,275	DC 1 Apex Park, Nasmyth Road, Daventry, NN11 8NF	28,100	1.55%
9,301	DC 2 Apex Park, Nasmyth Road, Daventry, NN11 8NF	10,100	0.56%
12,800	DC 3 Apex Park, Nasmyth Road, Daventry, NN11 8NF	13,150	0.72%
26,500	Mitre House, 223-237 Borough High Street, London, SE1 4XW	25,500	1.40%

LPPI Real Estate Fund
Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 March 2022

Nominal Value (£000's)	Investment	Market Value (£000's)	% of Total Net Assets
Investment Property (continued)			
23,000	B & Q, Tangent Link, Gallows Corner, Romford, RM3 8GZ	26,150	1.44%
24,000	Beacon Retail Park, Watling Street, Bletchley, MK1 1BN	28,000	1.54%
16,690	Bath Road, Chippenham, SN14 0AT	17,600	0.97%
9,647	Wolf Pack, Hilton Cross Business Park, Wolverhampton, WV10 7QZ	9,000	0.50%
		1,027,850	56.61%
Investment in Collective Investment Schemes 41.76%			
12	Brookfield Brazil AgriLand Fund	-	0.00%
184,908	CBRE GIP London Limited Partnership	178,319	9.82%
73,054	Multiply Logistics North LP**	77,169	4.25%
61,970	Vesta Limited Partnership**	63,398	3.49%
26,597	Gatefold Hayes LP	26,925	1.48%
29,233	European Student Housing Fund II*	30,967	1.71%
38	Kames Target Healthcare Property Unit Trust*	-	0.00%
51,136	M&G European Property Fund SICAV-FIS*	53,957	2.97%
43,797	DOOR S.L.P	45,600	2.51%
38,775	LaSalle Investors Global Fund of Funds*	33,103	1.82%
7,500	Schroder Residential Land Partnership	7,800	0.43%
35,415	Blackstone BioMed Life Science Real Estate	41,032	2.26%
18,838	Charter Hall Core Plus Industrial Fund	22,364	1.23%
29,831	Harrison Street Core Property Fund A LP	31,754	1.75%
48,648	Prologis Targeted US Logistics Fund	62,619	3.45%
6,174	Standard Life European Property Growth Fund (Aberdeen Standard)	6,354	0.35%
14,208	Morgan Stanley Prime Property Fund	16,867	0.93%

LPPI Real Estate Fund
Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 March 2022

Nominal Value (£000's)	Investment	Market Value (£000's)	% of Total Net Assets
Investment in Collective Investment Schemes (continued)			
7,338	DnB NOR FCP-SIF Vital Scandinavian Property Unleveraged Fund	7,783	0.43%
2,673	Hunter UK Retail Unit Trust	2,694	0.15%
8,733	Invesco Real Estate - European Hotel Fund FCP-RAIF	8,905	0.49%
18,897	Tishman Speyer European Core Fund-SIF	20,411	1.12%
10,951	Northern Horizon Nordic Aged Care SCSp SICAV-SIF	11,715	0.65%
7,967	Ribston UK Industrial Property Unit Trust	8,463	0.47%
		758,199	41.76%

Investment Portfolio Summary

Investment Property	1,027,850	56.61%
Investment in Collective Investment Schemes	758,199	41.76%
Other net current assets	29,603	1.63%
Total net assets	1,815,652	100.00%

* From the above list of Collective Investment Schemes Multiply Logistics North LP and Vesta Limited Partnership are a jointly controlled entity where the Scheme holds 80% of each entity.

LPPI Real Estate Fund
Statement of Total Return
for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	31/03/2022		31/03/2021	
		£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Income					
Net capital gains/(losses)	4		234,371		(57,866)
Revenue	5	60,492		65,024	
Expenses	6	(16,825)		(15,091)	
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(429)		(463)	
Net revenue before taxation		43,238		49,470	
Taxation	8	-		-	
Net revenue after taxation			43,238		49,470
Total return before distributions			277,609		(8,396)
Distributions	9		(46,034)		(57,580)
Change in net assets attributable to Unitholders from investment activities			231,575		(65,976)

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders
for the year ended 31 March 2022

	31/03/2022		31/03/2021	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Opening net assets attributable to Unitholders		1,584,077		1,386,720
Amounts received on issue of units	-		75,000	
Transfer in specie on issue of units	-		188,333	
		1,584,077		1,650,053
Change in net assets attributable to Unitholders from investment activities (see above)		231,575		(65,976)
Closing net assets attributable to Unitholders		1,815,652		1,584,077

LPPI Real Estate Fund

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2022

		31/03/2022		31/03/2021	
	Notes	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
ASSETS					
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	10		1,027,850		842,930
Investment in collective investment schemes	11		758,199		684,749
Current assets					
Debtors	12	11,598		16,882	
Prepayments		-		93	
Cash and bank balances	13	69,729		77,292	
Total other assets			81,327		94,267
Total assets			1,867,376		1,621,946
LIABILITIES					
Creditors					
Loan principal payable	14	(22,000)		-	
Loan interest payable	14	(76)		-	
Other creditors	15	(29,648)		(37,869)	
Total liabilities			(51,724)		(37,869)
Net assets attributable to Unitholders			1,815,652		1,584,077



Richard J. Tomlinson
Chief Investment Officer
On behalf of Local Pensions Partnership Investments Ltd
28 July 2022



Adrian Taylor
Chief Financial Officer
On behalf of Local Pensions Partnership Investments Ltd
28 July 2022

LPPI Real Estate Fund
Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended 31 March 2022

	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	£000's	£000's
Cash flow from operating activities		
Reconciliation from net revenue before taxation to net cash flows from operating activities		
Net revenue before taxation	43,238	49,470
Interest payable and other charges	278	346
Amortisation of loan arrangement fees	151	117
Effect of foreign exchange movements	41	9
Gain on disposal of investment properties	-	(1,425)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	5,227	5,080
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(8,221)	16,805
Net cash flows from operating activities	40,714	70,402
Cash flows from investment activities		
Purchase of investment properties and development costs	(58,925)	-
Subsequent expenditure on investment properties	(5,484)	(15,066)
Proceeds from sale of investment properties	11,133	35,825
Amounts invested in collective investment schemes	(30,410)	(47,232)
Proceeds from sale of collective investment schemes	59,645	-
Net cash used in investment activities	(24,041)	(26,473)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Amounts received on creation of the units	-	75,000
Proceeds from borrowings	28,000	-
Repayment of borrowings	(6,000)	(23,800)
Bank arrangement fees paid	-	-
Interest and finance costs paid	(202)	(346)
Distributions paid	(46,034)	(57,580)
Net cash used in financing activities	(24,236)	(6,726)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and bank balances	(7,563)	37,203
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of the year	77,292	40,089
Cash and bank balances at the end of the year	69,729	77,292

LPPI Real Estate Fund
Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Accounting and Distribution Policies

The accounting and distribution policies are set out on pages 6 to 7.

2. Financial Instruments and Risks

The financial instruments and risks are set out on pages 7 to 11.

3. Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts. Estimates and assumptions are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and future expectations. The nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Balance Sheet at 31 March 2022 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming year are set out as follows:

Investment properties valuation

Investment properties are valued at the current open market value as defined by the RICS Appraisal and Valuation Standards. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining fair value is disclosed in note 10 to the financial statements.

Investment properties in the financial statements total £1,027.9m (2021: £842.9m).

All financial investments involve an element of risk. Therefore, the value of the investment and the income from it will vary and the return of the initial investment amount cannot be guaranteed. Changes in market conditions may cause the value of an investment to fluctuate. Past performance is not a guide to future performance and should not be the sole factor of consideration when selecting a product.

4. Net capital gains

The net capital gains on investments during the year comprise:	31/03/2022 £000's	31/03/2021 £000's
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on revaluation of investment properties	130,486	(29,867)
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on collective investment schemes	94,504	(23,939)
Net realised gains on collective investment schemes	1,808	-
Net realised gains on disposal of investment property	1,158	300
Net unrealised foreign exchange gains/(losses) on collective investment schemes	6,415	(4,360)
Total net capital gains/(losses)	234,371	(57,866)

5. Revenue

	31/03/2022 £000's	31/03/2021 £000's
Rental income	47,609	44,967
Dividend income from Collective Investment Schemes	12,124	17,762
Gain on disposal of investment property	-	1,425
Other income	759	870
Total revenue	60,492	65,024

LPPI Real Estate Fund

(continued)

6. Expenses

	31/03/2022 £000's	31/03/2021 £000's
Property expenses		
Property management fees	1,589	770
Promote fees	6,593	-
Void costs	5,133	7,489
Insurance expenses	120	548
Other property expenses	(6)	70
Total property expenses	13,429	8,877
Administrative expenses		
Charge payable to the Manager or Associate of the Manager	1,947	1,907
Legal and professional fees	560	782
Taxation fees	138	25
Trustee fees	114	148
Audit fee	50	46
Bad debt expense	430	3,147
Other administrative expenses	157	159
Total administrative expenses	3,396	6,214
Total expenses	16,825	15,091

All property expenses are related to investment properties that generated rental income during the year.

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	31/03/2022 £000's	31/03/2021 £000's
Finance cost	278	346
Amortisation of loan establishment costs	151	117
Total interest payable and similar charges	429	463

8. Taxation

	31/03/2022 £000's	31/03/2021 £000's
a) Analysis of tax charge		
Total tax charge	-	-
b) Factors affecting the tax charge		
As an Authorised Contractual Scheme, the Sub-fund is tax transparent for UK tax purposes and not subject to corporation tax.		
A reconciliation between the total tax charge and the corporation tax is shown below:		
Net revenue before taxation	43,238	49,470
Corporation tax	-	-
Total tax charge (see note 8a)	-	-

LPII Real Estate Fund

(continued)

9. Distributions

	31/03/2022 £000's	31/03/2021 £000's
Distributions paid to Unitholders	46,034	57,580
Total distributions	46,034	57,580

10. Investment properties

	31/03/2022 £000's	31/03/2021 £000's
Value at the beginning of the year	842,930	891,825
Acquisitions of investment properties	58,925	-
Disposal of investment properties	(11,133)	(34,100)
Subsequent expenditure on investment property	5,484	14,922
Net unrealised loss on valuation	131,644	(29,861)
Unamortised lease incentives	-	144
Total investment properties	1,027,850	842,930
From the total above:		
Investment properties held for income generation and capital appreciation	1,018,850	798,880
Properties under construction	9,000	44,050
Total investment properties	1,027,850	842,930

As at the Balance Sheet date, there are no restrictions on disposal of the investment properties or use of income and disposal proceeds from the investment properties.

The ACS Manager appointed Avison Young (UK) Limited as an independent expert to independently value investment property of £1,028m as at 31 March 2022 (2021: £843m). The ACS Manager has used the independent expert's report to determine the fair value of investment property as at the period end.

The fair value of the properties acquired in the year have been arrived at via a combination of valuations carried out by an independent expert. This is on a basis of a full valuation with physical inspection of at least once a year. The valuations by the independent expert conform to RICS Valuation – Global Standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) effective from 31 January 2022.

Property valuations

In determining the fair value of investment property, estimates are being used such as future cash flows and discount rates. This is based on the existing local market conditions as at the reporting date.

Level 1 – Quoted prices for identical asset in active markets

Quoted in an active market means that quoted prices are readily and regularly available and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Level 2 – Valuation techniques using observable inputs

This category includes assets being valued using quoted prices in active markets for an identical asset; quoted prices for an identical asset in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs

This category includes all assets where the valuation techniques used include inputs not based on market data and these inputs could have a significant impact on the asset's valuation. This category also includes assets that are valued based on quoted prices for an identical asset where significant entity determined adjustments or assumptions are required.

These valuations are at the current open market value, as defined by the RICS Appraisal and Valuation Standards.

These valuations are performed quarterly.

LPPI Real Estate Fund

(continued)

10. Investment properties (continued)

The table shows the basis of valuation for Sub-fund investment portfolio.

31 March 2022	Level 1 £000's	Level 2 £000's	Level 3 £000's	Total £000's
Investment property	-	-	1,027,850	1,027,850
Investment in Collective Investment Schemes	-	119,181	639,018	758,199
Total	-	119,181	1,666,868	1,786,049

31 March 2021	Level 1 £000's	Level 2 £000's	Level 3 £000's	Total £000's
Investment property	-	-	842,930	842,930
Investment in Collective Investment Schemes	-	105,946	578,803	684,749
Total	-	105,946	1,421,733	1,527,679

Key unobservable inputs

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the real estate and real estate related investments are equivalent yield and ERV (Estimated Rental Value).

Significant increases and decreases in any of those inputs in isolation could result in significantly lower or higher fair value measurements.

	ERV Range		Equivalent Yield Range	
	Max	Min	Max	Min
Industrial	22.52	5.00	5.14	3.23
Offices	78.10	20.00	6.36	4.00
Retail (including shopping centre)	180.00	7.37	8.12	4.79
Warehouse	29.09	10.00	6.45	4.48
Other	71.88	4.70	8.18	4.66

11. Investment in collective investment schemes

	31/03/2022 £000's	31/03/2021 £000's
Value at the beginning of the year	684,749	477,498
Consideration of investments acquired during the year	-	229,618
Professional fees relating to indirect investment	377	287
Drawdowns during the year	30,033	5,655
Disposals during the year	(59,645)	-
Net gain on disposal	1,766	-
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on valuation	94,504	(23,939)
Net foreign currency translation gain/(loss)	6,415	(4,370)
Investment in collective investment schemes	758,199	684,749

As at 31 March 2022, the most recent available valuations were obtained to reflect the latest fair value.

LPPI Real Estate Fund

(continued)

12. Debtors

	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	£000's	£000's
Tenant debtors*	6,800	12,513
Receivables from SPVs**	228	404
VAT Input	1,773	937
Other debtors***	2,797	3,028
Total debtors	11,598	16,882

13. Cash and bank balances

	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	£000's	£000's
Cash at bank	56,450	67,170
Managing agent cash	13,279	10,122
Total cash and bank balances	69,729	77,292

14. Borrowings

	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	£000's	£000's
Loan principal payable	22,000	-
Loan interest payable	76	-
Total borrowings	22,076	-

On 11 February 2020, the Scheme entered into a credit facility agreement with The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited for a maximum credit of £70m. During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Scheme has made drawings from the credit facility of £28m and made repayments of £6m. As at 31 March 2022, the balance of the loan at the year end amounted to £22m. The bank charged £350k for the arrangement fee, this has been capitalised and amortised in line with the credit facility period with an end balance of £155k as at 31 March 2022.

15. Other Creditors

	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	£000's	£000's
Deferred Income	7,820	12,836
VAT Output	4,963	6,889
Accrued manager's charge	300	671
Accrued other expenses	1,280	291
Other creditors	1,375	1,120
Distribution Due	13,910	16,062
Total other creditors	29,648	37,869

* The tenant debtor is net of a bad debt provision of £3.6m (2021: £3.1m). The same amount has been recognised in the Statement of Total Return as a bad debt expense (included in note 6).

** SPVs include PIL Mitre House Limited, Daventry DC2 S.a.r.l. LPFA Daventry DC6 S.a.r.l. The SPVs have been originally owned by the unitholders but subsequently transferred under the Scheme on 2 January 2020. On 31 March 2020, investment properties owned by the SPVs were transferred under direct ownership of the Scheme, as at year end date the SPVs are in process of liquidation. The receivables from SPVs represent the net assets of the SPVs left after transferring out of the investment properties as mentioned above.

*** The bank charged £350k for the arrangement fee, this has been capitalised and amortised in line with the credit facility period with an ending balance of £155.3k as at 31 March 2022. This is included in other debtors.

LPPI Real Estate Fund

(continued)

16. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

As at the Balance Sheet date, there were £138.1m (2021: £59.4m) of undrawn commitments into Collective Investments Schemes which the Sub-fund invests in. Other than this, there were no contingent assets or liabilities.

17. Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

The following entity was a related party of the Sub-fund during the year ended 31 March 2022:

ACS Manager: Local Pensions Partnership Investments Ltd

The following investors held more than 20% of the voting units in issue in the Sub-fund and as a result are considered to be related parties of the Sub-fund:

As at 31 March 2022:

Held by:	% of voting units in issue	No. of units held
Lancashire County Pension Fund	52.1%	86,020.915
London Pensions Fund Authority	36.3%	59,984.665

As at 31 March 2021:

Held by:	% of voting units in issue	No. of units held
Lancashire County Pension Fund	52.1%	86,020.915
London Pensions Fund Authority	36.3%	59,984.665

The ACS Manager acts as either principal or agent for the Depositary in respect of all transactions of units of the Sub-fund. The aggregate monies received through issuance of units are disclosed in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders and note 18. Management fees paid to Local Pensions Partnership Investments Ltd are shown in note 6. The balances due at the year end in respect of these fees are shown in note 15.

18. Units in issue

The movement in units in issue for the year ended 31 March 2022 is as follows:

	Unit Class I
Balance at the beginning of the year	165,207.513
Issued during the year	-
Balance at the end of the year	165,207.513

19. Closing net asset value per unit

The table below shows the reconciliation between closing net asset value per unit as per financial statements and closing net asset value per unit as per Prospectus.

	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	£ per unit	£ per unit
Closing net asset value per unit as per financial statements	10,990.13	9,588.41
Add adjustments as per prospectus	(8.86)	75.10
Closing net asset value as per prospectus	10,981.27	9,663.51

20. Subsequent events

There were no material events subsequent to the year end that require disclosure.

LPPI Real Estate ACS

Statement of ACS Manager's Responsibilities

The ACS Manager is required by the rules of the FCA Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and the FCA Investment Funds Sourcebook (COLL) to prepare the financial statements for each financial period. These financial statements must be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards in the United Kingdom to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Scheme at the year end and of the net revenue for the year.

The financial statements should comply with the disclosure requirements of the UK Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 102 and with the Statement of Recommended Practice (the "SORP") for Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Association, compliance with this SORP is required by the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA's) Regulations.

In preparing the financial statements the ACS Manager is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- comply with the disclosure requirements of the SORP relating to Financial Statements of Authorised Funds as well as in accordance with FRS 102;
- follow applicable accounting standards; and
- keep proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the financial statements as prepared comply with the above requirements.

The ACS Manager is responsible for the management of the Scheme in accordance with the Prospectus which has been prepared in accordance with the FCA Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and the FCA Investment Funds Sourcebook.

The ACS Manager is responsible for managing and administering the Scheme's affairs in compliance with the COLL Sourcebook. The ACS Manager may delegate its management and administration functions, but not responsibility, to third parties subject to the rules in the COLL Sourcebook.

The ACS Manager is responsible for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

LPPI Real Estate ACS

Statement of the Depositary's Responsibilities in Respect of the Scheme and Report of the Depositary to the Unitholders of the LPPI Real Estate ACS (the "Scheme") for the year ended 31 March 2022

The Depositary must ensure that the Scheme is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Investment Funds Sourcebook, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, the Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (Contractual Scheme) Regulations 2013 (together "the Regulations"), and the Contractual Scheme Deed and Prospectus (together "the Scheme documents") as detailed below.

The Depositary must in the context of its role act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the Scheme and its investors.

The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of all custodial assets and maintaining a record of all other assets of the Scheme in accordance with the Regulations.

The Depositary must ensure that:

- the Scheme's cash flows are properly monitored and that cash of the Scheme is booked into the cash accounts in accordance with the Regulations;
- the sale, issue, redemption and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the Regulations;
- the value of units in the Scheme is calculated in accordance with the Regulations;
- any consideration relating to transactions in the Scheme's assets is remitted to the Scheme within the usual time limits;
- the Scheme's income is applied in accordance with the Regulations; and
- the instructions of the Alternative Investment Fund Manager ("the AIFM") are carried out (unless they conflict with the Regulations).

The Depositary also has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that the Scheme is managed in accordance with the Scheme documents and the Regulations in relation to the investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Scheme.

Having carried out such procedures as we considered necessary to discharge our responsibilities as Depositary of the Scheme, it is our opinion, based on the information available to us and the explanations provided, that in all material respects the Scheme, acting through the AIFM:

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

**NatWest Trustee and
Depositary Services Limited**

28 July 2022

LPPI Real Estate ACS

General Information

ACS Manager:

Local Pensions Partnership Investments Ltd

Registered Office:

1 Finsbury Avenue,
London
EC2M 2PF

Principal Place of Business:

1 Finsbury Avenue,
London
EC2M 2PF

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Depository:

NatWest Trustee and Depository Services Limited
Drummond House
1 Redheughs Avenue
Edinburgh
EH12 9JN

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Registrar and Transfer Agent:

Langham Hall UK LLP
8th Floor
1 Fleet Place
London
EC4M 7RA

Legal Advisors:

Eversheds Sutherland LLP
One Wood Street
London
EC2V 7WS

Auditors:

Grant Thornton UK LLP
30 Finsbury Square
London
EC2A 1AG

Custodian:

The Bank of New York Mellon
One Canada Square
London
E14 5AL

Authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority Limited and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority.

Directors of the ACS Manager:

Margaret Ammon - Director* (appointed 1 September 2021)

Sally Bridgeland - Chair of LPPI Board*

Malcolm Cooper - Chair of LPPI Audit and Risk Committee* (from 31 December 2021)

Sarah Laessig - Director*

Martin Tully - Director*

Thomas Richardson - Chief Risk Officer

Christopher Rule - Chief Executive Officer

Adrian Taylor - Chief Financial Officer

Richard Tomlinson - Chief Investment Officer

* Non-executive Director

Investment Managers:

Knight Frank Investment Management LLP
55 Baker Street
London
W1U 8AN