MONTANARO
European Smaller Companies Trust plc

Annual Report and Accounts 2017







The investment objective of **Montanaro European Smaller Companies Trust plc** (the 'Company') is to achieve capital growth by investing principally in Continental European quoted smaller companies.

The Company's benchmark index is the MSCI Europe SmallCap (ex UK) Index (in sterling terms).

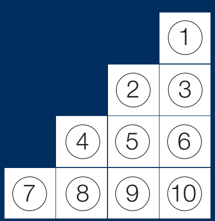
The Company was launched in May 1981. Its current objective and investment policy were adopted in September 2006. Its Ordinary Shares are listed on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange.

The Company conducts its affairs so that its Ordinary Shares can be recommended by IFAs to ordinary retail investors in accordance with the FCA's rules relating to non-mainstream investment products and intends to continue to do so.

This document is important and refers to certain matters on which voting action is required. Shareholders who are in any doubt as to what action to take should consult an appropriate independent adviser immediately.

If any shareholder has sold or transferred all their shares in the Company, he or she should pass this document to the purchaser or transferee or to the person through whom the transfer or sale was effected for onward transmission to the transferee or purchaser.

Cover Images



1. **De Longhi's** Kenwood Cooking Chef
2. **Vitrolife's** EmbryoGlue
3. A cross section of the PW1000G engine, showcasing **MTU Aero Engines** components
4. **Rational's** VarioCooking Center
5. A **Sartorius Stedim** Flexboy bag
6. A **LEM** current transducer
7. Clothing by **Brunello Cucinelli**
8. An **I.M.A.** Evo Flex Rotary automatic assembly machine
9. Freeze-dried Lactic Culture for Direct Vat Set by **Christian Hansen**
10. A **Brembo** brake caliper

Highlights
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Results

> Net asset value ('NAV') per Ordinary Share +27.8%

> Share price +28.7%

> Benchmark index (capital return) +25.3%

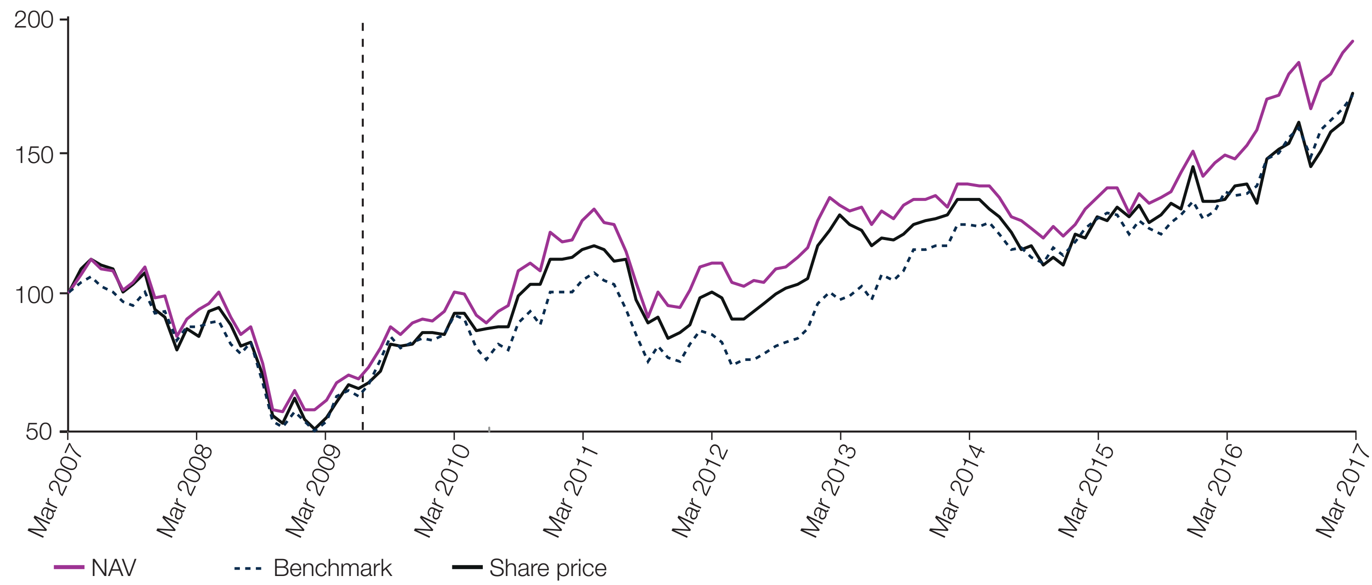
> Total assets +24.6% (£157.7 million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Net assets ('000s)	**£136,050**	£106,418
NAV per Ordinary Share	**813.1p**	636.0p
Ordinary Share price	**695.0p**	540.0p
Discount[(1)]	**14.5%**	15.1%
Dividends per Ordinary Share	**8.25p**	7.50p
Gearing*	**7.3%**	11.2%

(1) Refer to Alternative Performance Measures on page 59.
* (Total liabilities – current assets)/net assets.

NAV, Share Price and Benchmark Index 10 year performance graph

rebased to 100 at 31 March 2007



--- From 5 September 2006, the benchmark was the MSCI Europe SmallCap Index. The benchmark was changed on 1 June 2009 to the MSCI Europe SmallCap (ex UK) Index in Sterling terms.

Chairman's Statement
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Results
The year to 31 March 2017 was another good one for investors in European smaller companies: the MSCI Europe SmallCap (ex UK) Index (in sterling terms) rose by 25.3%. Our shareholders fared even better: the net asset value ('NAV') of each share rose by 27.8% to 813.1p per share, outperforming the index by 2.5%. The share price increased by slightly more than the net asset value – rising by 28.7% to 695.0p, as the discount narrowed to 14.5% over the period.

The Euro strengthened against Sterling by 7.7%. We do not hedge currencies. As our NAV per share is quoted in Sterling, this has meant that the weakness of the pound proved beneficial to our performance.

Since the appointment of Montanaro Asset Management Limited ('Montanaro') in September 2006, the NAV per share has increased by 136.4% compared with an increase of 111.0% in the benchmark index.

A review of the market, investment approach and an analysis of performance is set out in the Manager's Report on pages 4 to 7.

Earnings and Dividends
Revenue earnings per share for the year were 9.8p (2016: 6.0p).

The Company's primary aim is to deliver capital growth to its shareholders rather than dividend income. However, our substantial revenue reserves combined with the growing dividends of the companies in which we invest have allowed us to maintain a consistent and robust dividend policy. An interim dividend of 1.75p per share was paid on 6 January 2017. The Board recommends the payment of a final dividend of 6.50p per share payable on 2 August 2017 to shareholders on the register on 23 June 2017. Subject to shareholder approval, this would bring the total dividends for the year to 8.25p per share, an increase of 10% compared to the previous year.

As a Board, we manage expenses carefully. I am pleased to report that ongoing charges as a percentage of average net assets fell from 1.4% to 1.2% this year. This remains under close review, with the goal to reduce it even further.

Directors
As I explained in my Chairman's Statement in 2015, we embarked upon a period of Board refreshment and the first stages of this were implemented in the last financial year. It is intended that Bruce Graham will retire later this current financial year. The Board has begun the process of recruiting a new Director to replace Bruce and to become Chairman of the Audit Committee and an announcement in this regard will be made in due course.

Thereafter, it is intended to reduce the size of the Board to four non-executive directors.

Borrowings
The Board, in discussion with the Manager, regularly reviews the gearing strategy of the Company and approves the arrangement of any gearing facility to support the investment strategy. Gearing can significantly enhance investment returns. This is a key feature of investment trusts that we believe offers a strong competitive advantage over alternative open-ended investment funds. Therefore, the Board strongly encourages the active use of the gearing facility by the Manager.

The Board has set a maximum limit on borrowing, net of cash, of 30% of shareholders' funds at the time of borrowing. At the end of the year, the Company had borrowings, net of cash, of 7.3% compared to 11.2% at the beginning of the year.

Treasury Shares

During the year, the Company did not buy back shares into or sell shares from Treasury. The Board's stated Treasury shares policy is included on page 22. We have revised the policy to clarify that the Board will consider a buyback of shares where the discount is greater than 10% for a sustained period of time and is significantly wider than the average for similar trusts.

The Board will seek to renew the Company's share buyback and share issuance authorities at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Thursday 27 July 2017 at 12.30pm at the offices of BMO Global Asset Management, Quartermile 4, 7 Nightingale Way, Edinburgh. The Notice of the Meeting is included on pages 61 to 66. Shareholders are encouraged to attend the Meeting where there will be an opportunity to meet and ask questions of the Board and the Manager. Shareholders who are unable to attend the Meeting are requested to complete the Form of Proxy which is included with the Annual Report and to return this to the Company's Registrar.

Outlook

Last year, we noted that the outlook for your portfolio – supported by low interest rates, an improving employment situation and benign inflation – was encouraging. This remains the case today. Valuations are not categorically cheap but nor are they extreme. Indeed, compared to other developed stock markets, such as the US, stocks in Europe appear to offer relatively good value.

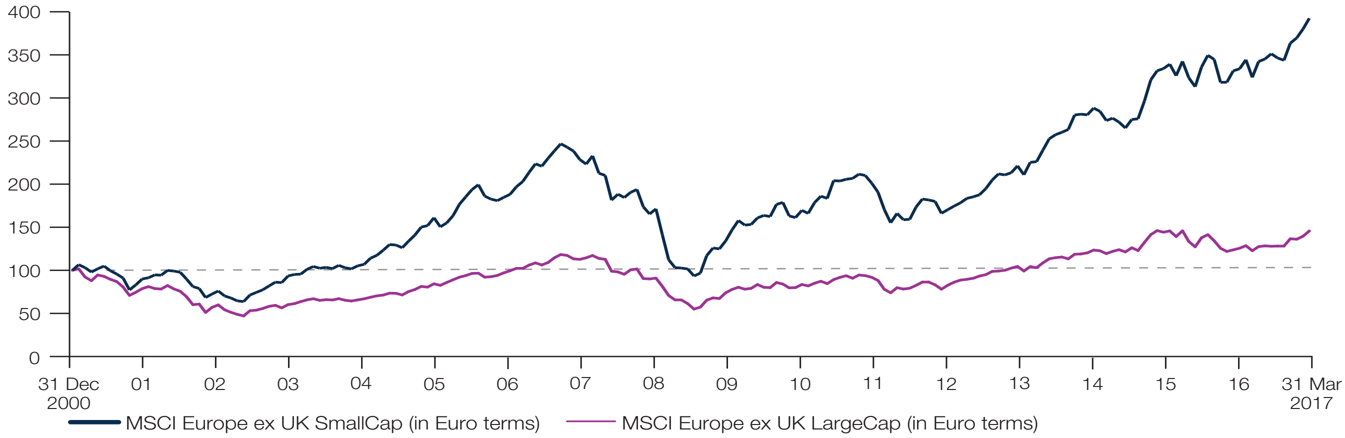
The financial year to 31 March 2017 has seen a multitude of significant world events including the decision by the UK to leave the EU; the election of Donald Trump as President of the United States; and a "No" vote in the Italian referendum. It is likely that next year will bring further political surprises. We do not try to predict such events but rather believe that investing in high quality, growing companies at reasonable prices will deliver attractive long-term absolute and relative returns for our shareholders, as it has in the past.

A R IRVINE
13 June 2017

Manager's Report

"The year to 31 March 2017 saw some excellent company performances and share price returns."

Continental European Small v. LargeCap
(MSCI Europe ex-UK SmallCap v. LargeCap indices, Net TR, EUR)
(rebased to 100 from 31 December 2000)



"We keep portfolio turnover and transaction costs low and follow our companies closely over many years."

"Your portfolio consists of some of the highest quality companies in Europe."

The Attractions of Quoted European Smaller Companies ('SmallCap')

The key attraction of investing in smaller companies is their long term record of producing higher returns than large companies. In the UK, over the last sixty-two years, this has amounted to an average of 3.5% per annum ("the SmallCap Effect"). As a result, £1 invested in smaller companies in 1954 would now be worth over £6,000. The same £1 invested in large companies would now be worth just £939.

We have less data in Europe – it only goes back to 2000. But what data we have suggests that the SmallCap Effect is even more pronounced here: as can be seen in the chart above, European "small" companies have been outperforming large ones by over 6% per annum

Furthermore, the market for European smaller companies is relatively inefficient. While some large companies are analysed by over 50 sell-side research institutions, many smaller companies in Europe have little or no such coverage. We believe that this makes it easier for those with a high level of internal research capability to find attractive, undervalued and unrecognised investment opportunities. This makes it possible to deliver long-term performance over and above that of the index.

Montanaro

Montanaro was established in 1991. We have one of the largest and most experienced specialist teams in the UK dedicated exclusively to researching and investing in quoted European smaller companies.

At 31 March 2017, Montanaro's assets under management stood at €2.8 billion.

Investment Philosophy and Approach

Montanaro specialises in researching and investing in quoted European smaller companies with a particular focus on those with a market value below €5 billion.

Investment ideas are generated internally – rather than through brokers – and are researched in detail. With around 4,000 companies to choose from, we can afford to be picky: we only invest in what we consider to be the very best.

We like companies that are of the highest quality, are profitable and are growing. These are typically niche businesses with good and experienced management, sound finances, simple business models, good order visibility, high barriers to entry and competitive advantages that provide pricing power. In many cases they are also global market leaders. We prefer companies that can demonstrate self-funded organic growth to those on the acquisition treadmill.

We believe that it is worth paying more for high quality growth companies. We like cash generative businesses that can grow while delivering high returns on invested capital. We avoid those that have high levels of debt, lack organic growth or have no discernible or sustainable competitive advantage.

Each company in which we invest must pass our stringent checklist and be approved by Montanaro's Investment Committee before a purchase can be made. We have a disciplined approach to valuation to ensure that we do not overpay, but if the company does not pass the checklist, we simply will not invest even if the shares look "cheap". Our analysts, who each specialise in one or two sectors, update every checklist regularly. We will sell a holding if we believe that the company's underlying quality is deteriorating or if there has been a fundamental change to the investment case.

We visit our investee companies on a regular basis. This is the part of the job where we feel we can add the most value and we always prepare thoroughly in advance. We place great emphasis on management and seek to gain an understanding of their goals and aspirations by seeing them operate in their own environment. Their track record is examined in detail along with Board structure, the level of insider ownership and corporate governance policies. We seek to understand where a company will be in 5 – 10 years rather than the next quarter. We are genuine long-term investors – seemingly a rarity these days.

We are conservative. We have a number of internal risk controls aimed at limiting our exposure to a particular sector, country or company. At the same time, we actively avoid "hugging the benchmark" and will generally hold between 40 and 60 companies in the portfolio. This means that our performance relative to the benchmark index can fluctuate. However, over the long-term, our fundamental, research-driven investment approach, has delivered attractive absolute and relative returns.

In summary, we invest in well managed, high quality, growth companies at sensible valuations. We keep portfolio turnover and transaction costs low and follow our companies closely over many years. We would rather pay a little more for a higher quality, more predictable company that can be valued with greater certainty. Finally, we align ourselves with our investors by investing meaningful amounts of our own money alongside yours.

Portfolio Construction

Country and sector distribution within the portfolio is driven by stock selection. Overweight and underweight positions are based on where the greatest value is perceived to be. We do not try to position the portfolio based on economic or political forecasts. Indeed, geographical and sector weightings are monitored and risk limits applied primarily to ensure that your portfolio is not overly concentrated towards one specific macroeconomic outcome. For example, the result of the Brexit referendum and Donald Trump's election success had little impact on the portfolio.

Our bottom-up, quality focused approach and active avoidance of making macroeconomic predictions also tend to mean we are permanently underweight in certain sub-sectors, with this year being no exception.

For example, we do not own any Commercial Banks because we do not consider that their disclosure allows investors to adequately assess the risks they are taking (until it is too late). Furthermore, the primary drivers of their share prices are likely to be factors such as changes in regulation, interest rates and the scale of their fines for past misdemeanors, which we do not believe we can reliably predict better than the market. More fundamentally, these businesses tend to rely on high financial leverage to earn acceptable returns on equity, have commoditised products and operate in highly competitive markets – none of which will help them to create long term shareholder value, in our view.

Similarly we do not own any Metals & Mining companies (we do not have any idea where metal prices are likely to go) and we avoid Biotechnology companies whose future profitability will be significantly affected by regulatory approvals that may or may not happen. In the short term, not owning these types of companies can lead to underperformance versus the benchmark; but we are happier taking this risk than owning companies we cannot properly understand, predict or value.

Conversely, we have had an overweight position in the Healthcare sector for some time. The sector has many highly profitable, cash generative and disruptive businesses with large and structurally growing

Manager's Report continued

addressable markets, which suits our style of investing well. From a country perspective, our largest overweight position is in Italy. We have identified a number of world leading companies trading at reasonable valuations here.

More broadly, our investment approach does lead us to be continually overweight in higher quality and growth companies. There are times when lower quality, "value" companies outperform, however, and such periods act as a headwind to our relative performance. In the year to 31 March 2017, there was little distinction between the performances of growth and value companies, but low quality companies did outperform high quality companies in general, as can be seen in the chart below.

European SmallCap – High v. Low Quality (rebased to 100 at 31 March 2012)

Based on the European SmallCap Quality indices developed by Montanaro. The High Quality index covers the Top 20% of the MSCI Europe Small Cap Index by Quality and the Low Quality index the Bottom 20%. When the line rises, the share prices of high quality companies are outperforming those of low quality companies and when the line falls, vice versa. Quality is measured as a composite of 14 quantitative criteria, which are available on request.

Performance Attribution

The year to 31 March 2017 saw some excellent company performances and share price returns from our largest contributors. **RaySearch Laboratories**, a developer of software for treatment planning in radiation therapy, led the pack. In 2016, the company increased sales of its flagship RayStation product by more than 50% and saw operating profit more than double. **Brembo**, which develops and manufactures brakes for racing and luxury vehicles, also had a successful year, growing net profits by more than 30% as it continued to capitalise on its significant technological leadership over the competition. **I.M.A.**, which makes machines for the automated packaging of pharmaceuticals and food, saw a similar profit expansion as volume growth in its major product areas was further enhanced by selective price increases and strict cost control.

Further contributions were made by other longstanding portfolio holdings such as **SimCorp**, the developer of financial services software and **Belimo**, which makes actuators that are used in heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems.

Our largest detractor was **Rational**, the market-leading manufacturer of cooking appliances for commercial kitchens. The company grew its revenues and profits during the year, but a slight decline in the operating margin driven by investing in future growth was enough to cause underperformance in a strong market. We believe the long term prospects for the business remain strong. Last year this company was a top three contributor.

Avanza, the online provider of savings solutions in Sweden, also declined modestly as signs emerged that the competitive environment was becoming more intense. Nevertheless, the company continues to take market share thanks to its low cost, state-of-the-art offering which commands exceptional customer satisfaction and loyalty scores. Slightly larger falls were seen in stocks such as **Azimut**, the Italian asset manager and financial advisor; **Bakkafrost**, which is engaged in salmon farming; and **Burckhardt Compression**, which makes reciprocating compressors – although their overall impact on the portfolio was more limited thanks to smaller position sizing.

Portfolio Changes

We try to keep portfolio turnover as low as possible. Nevertheless, we usually make a few changes each year as we find new ideas that we believe will provide stronger long-term returns than existing holdings. Companies that become too large, get acquired or whose investment case deteriorates are also replaced with new stocks from our Approved List.

In the year to 31 March 2017, we exited positions in stocks including **Havas**, the advertising agency, which has been a successful investment but made space for new additions to the portfolio which we believe have greater upside. **CTT**, the postal operator in Portugal, was removed after we saw signs of deterioration in the underlying delivery business; while **Grand City Properties** was sold as its pipeline of new development opportunities slowed.

New additions to the portfolio included **Biotage**, which sells products for separation in analytical and organic chemistry applications. We were also able to take advantage of share price weakness to establish positions in companies such as

Nemetscheck, which provides software solutions to the construction industry, and **Krones**, which makes bottling machines for beverage and food producers.

At 31 March 2017, the portfolio consisted of 52 companies of which the top ten holdings represented 32.4% of the total by value.

Gearing

The Board determines levels of gearing following recommendation from the Manager. The Company ended the fiscal year with gearing of 7.3% (31 March 2016: 11.2%).

Outlook

We continue to believe that the foundations of the bull market remain intact. Bond yields are low, Central Banks appear to be in no rush to raise interest rates and global economies continue to grow.

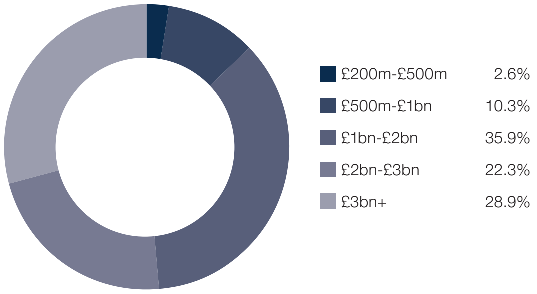
As always, your portfolio consists of some of the highest quality companies in Europe. They have excellent long-term growth prospects, sound balance sheets and cash generative business models. We believe that this will lead to continued attractive returns for our shareholders.

We look forward to the coming year with confidence.

MONTANARO ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

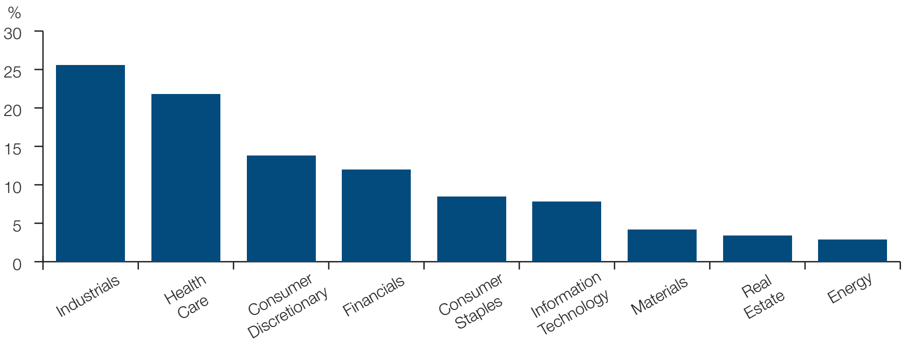
13 June 2017

Market Capitalisation of Holdings by Value (31 March 2017)



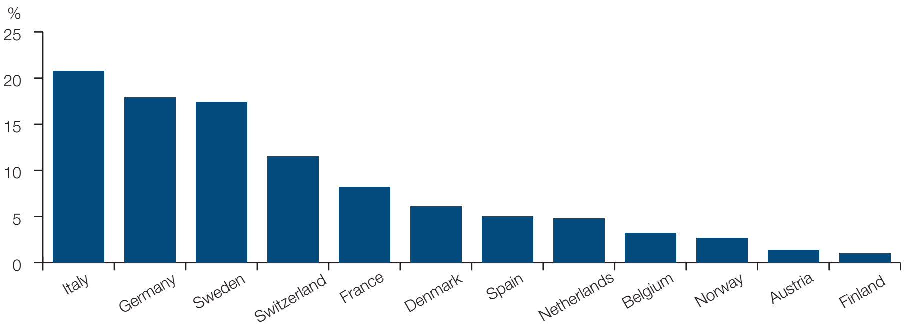
Source: Montanaro Asset Management Limited

Sector Distribution (31 March 2017)



Source: Montanaro Asset Management Limited

Geographical Analysis (31 March 2017)



Source: Montanaro Asset Management Limited

Twenty Largest Holdings
as at 31 March 2017

1. Sartorius Stedim
is a world leading supplier of equipment and technologies used to produce biopharmaceuticals.

2. Brembo
manufactures high performance braking systems for cars, commercial vehicles and motorbikes.

3. CTS Eventim
is the market leading ticketing company in Europe, providing an online platform from which to sell tickets to a range of events such as operas and pop concerts.

4 MTU Aero Engines
manufactures and maintains aircraft engines and components.

5. Rational
is the global market leader in the field of advanced cooking systems for commercial kitchens.

6. Christian Hansen
is a global supplier of bioscience based ingredients to the food, health and animal feed industries.

7. Cerved Information Solutions
is Italy's dominant corporate credit bureau, used for assessing commercial counterparty risk. It is also one of the largest Credit Management platforms in Italy, helping banks to recover their non-performing loans.

8. Industria Macchine Automatiche
develops and manufactures packaging machines for the food and pharmaceutical markets.

9. VZ Holding
is a Swiss independent financial consultant and wealth manager.

10. SimCorp
provides integrated investment management software solutions to the world's leading asset managers.

11. Marr
is a leading distributor of food products to the foodservice sector in Italy.

12. IMCD
is one of the world's largest specialty chemical distributors.

13. Belimo Holding
develops and manufactures electrical motorised control devices (actuators) for air and water. These are predominantly used in large buildings with sophisticated Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning ('HVAC') systems.

14. Loomis
offers cash handling services, primarily to banks and retailers.

15. De Longhi
develops and manufactures small domestic appliances such as espresso coffee machines and kitchen devices.

16. Elekta
develops equipment and software that is used in the delivery of radiation therapy.

17. Intertrust
provides trust and corporate services to companies, funds and private clients.

18. LEM Holding
is the global market leader in transducers, which are used to measure electrical parameters such as current and voltage.

19. AF Group
is a leader in technical consulting, offering services and solutions for industrial processes, energy, infrastructure projects and IT product development.

20 Carl Zeiss Meditec
develops and sells surgical microscopes as well as systems and consumables for the treatment of ophthalmic diseases.

Holding	Country	**31 March 2017 Value £'000**	31 March 2016 Value £'000	31 March 2017 % of portfolio	31 March 2017 Market cap £m
Sartorius Stedim	France	**5,403**	4,426	3.7	4,893
Brembo	Italy	**5,101**	3,816	3.5	3,945
CTS Eventim	Germany	**4,808**	4,207	3.3	2,928
MTU Aero Engines	Germany	**4,696**	2,335	3.2	5,389
Rational	Germany	**4,651**	3,893	3.2	4,236
Christian Hansen	Denmark	**4,635**	3,975	3.2	6,632
Cerved Information Solutions	Italy	**4,613**	2,150	3.2	1,520
Industria Macchine Automatiche	Italy	**4,565**	2,452	3.1	2,535
VZ Holding	Switzerland	**4,390**	4,595	3.0	1,749
SimCorp	Denmark	**4,344**	2,892	3.0	1,980
Marr	Italy	**3,994**	–	2.7	1,154
IMCD	Netherlands	**3,921**	1,298	2.7	2,064
Belimo Holding	Switzerland	**3,915**	2,818	2.7	1,649
Loomis	Sweden	**3,682**	2,805	2.5	1,901
De Longhi	Italy	**3,598**	2,448	2.5	3,443
Elekta	Sweden	**3,135**	2,082	2.1	2,958
Intertrust	Netherlands	**3,061**	2,407	2.1	1,396
LEM Holding	Switzerland	**2,985**	3,543	2.0	845
AF Group	Sweden	**2,983**	3,447	2.0	1,313
Carl Zeiss Meditec	Germany	**2,737**	1,290	1.9	3,032
Twenty Largest Holdings		**81,217**		**55.6**	

A full portfolio listing is available on request from the Manager.

Analysis of Investment Portfolio by Sector
as at 31 March 2017

Sector	% of portfolio
Energy Equipment and Services	2.9
Energy	**2.9**
Chemicals	3.2
Other	1.0
Materials	**4.2**
Machinery	8.5
Commercial Services and Supplies	4.4
Professional Services	4.2
Aerospace and Defence	3.2
Trading Companies and Distributors	2.7
Building Products	2.6
Industrials	**25.6**
Equity REITs	1.8
Real Estate Management & Development	1.6
Property	**3.4**
Household Durables	3.8
Auto Components	3.5
Media	3.3
Textile Apparel and Luxury Goods	1.8
Other	1.4
Consumer Discretionary	**13.8**
Food Products	4.3
Food and Staples Retailing	2.7
Personal Products	1.5
Consumer Staples	**8.5**
Health Care Equipment and Supplies	9.9
Health Care Technology	3.2
Pharmaceuticals	2.8
Life Sciences Tools and Services	2.8
Health Care Providers and Services	1.8
Other	1.3
Health Care	**21.8**
Capital Markets	7.6
Diversified Financial Services	3.2
Other	1.2
Financials	**12.0**
Software	4.1
Electronic Equipment, Instruments and Components	2.0
Semiconductors and Semiconductor Equipment	1.7
Information Technology	**7.8**
Total	**100.0**

Business Model and Strategy

Introduction

The Company carries on business as an investment trust. Its Ordinary Shares are traded on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall stewardship of the Company, including investment and dividend policies, gearing, corporate strategy, corporate governance and risk management. Biographical details of the Directors, all of whom are independent and non-executive, can be found on page 18. The Board consists of four male Directors and one female Director. The Company has no employees.

The Manager

The Board has contractually delegated the management of the investment portfolio to Montanaro Asset Management Limited ('Montanaro' or the 'Manager'), which was appointed as Investment Manager on 5 September 2006 and the Company's AIFM on 22 July 2014. Established in 1991, Montanaro is a highly experienced specialist investor in UK and Continental European quoted smaller companies. It has one of the largest teams in the UK researching and investing exclusively in quoted European smaller companies and currently manages approximately €2.8 billion, mainly on behalf of leading financial institutions.

Investment Strategy

The Company's investment strategy is set out in its objective and investment policy as set out below.

Objective

The Company's objective is to achieve capital growth by investing principally in Continental European quoted smaller companies.

The Company's benchmark index is the MSCI Europe SmallCap (ex UK) Index (in Sterling terms).

Investment Policy

The Company invests principally in quoted smaller companies within the European Union, Norway and Switzerland (but is not restricted from investing in smaller companies quoted on other European stock exchanges). In addition, the Company may invest in:

- Companies listed on non-European stock exchanges that derive significant revenues or profits from Europe.
- European securities, such as global depositary receipts, listed on other international stock exchanges.
- Debt issued by European governments or denominated in European currencies.

The Company's investment policy is flexible, enabling it to invest in all types of securities of companies, including (but not limited to) equities, preference shares, debt, convertible securities, warrants and other equity-related securities. The Company may also invest, where appropriate, in open-ended collective investment schemes and closed-ended funds that invest in Europe. It is not intended that the Company will acquire securities that are unquoted or unlisted at the time of investment (with the exception of securities which are about to be listed or traded on a stock exchange). However, the Company may continue to hold securities that cease to be quoted or listed if the Manager considers this to be appropriate.

Investment risk is diffused through holding a range of securities in different countries and industry sectors. Investments are not limited as to country or sector basis weightings, but no investment in the portfolio may exceed 10% of the Company's total assets at the time of investment. The Company may invest in derivatives, financial instruments, money market instruments and currencies solely for the purpose of efficient portfolio management (i.e. solely for the purpose of reducing, transferring or eliminating investment risk in the Company's investments, including any technique or instrument used to provide protection against currency and credit risks).

The Company borrows funds for investment to enhance returns over the long term and may borrow in Sterling, Euros or other currencies. The Board has set a maximum limit on borrowing, net of cash, of 30% of shareholders' funds at the time of borrowing. The Company's portfolio will normally be fully invested. However, during periods in which changes in economic conditions or other factors so warrant, the Company may reduce its exposure to securities and increase its position in cash and money market instruments.

The Company will not invest more than 10%, in aggregate, of the value of its total assets at the time of investment in other investment trusts or investment companies admitted to the Official List of the UK Listing Authority.

Dividend Policy

The Company's primary aim is to deliver capital growth to its shareholders, rather than dividend income. In determining dividend payments, the Board takes account of income forecasts, brought forward revenue reserves, the Company's dividend payment record and the Corporation Tax rules governing investment trust status. These rules determine the minimum level of dividend which must be paid in order to comply with Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 in respect of the retention of distributable income.

Dividends can also be paid from the Capital Reserve from any surplus arising from the realisation of any investment.

Investment of Assets

At each Board Meeting, the Board receives a detailed presentation from the Manager together with a comprehensive analysis of the performance of the Company and compliance with investment restrictions

Business Model and Strategy continued

during the reporting period. An analysis of how the portfolio was invested as at 31 March 2017 is contained on page 10 and the 20 largest holdings are shown on pages 8 and 9.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties and Risk Mitigation

The Board carefully considers the Company's principal risks and seeks to mitigate these risks through continued and regular review, policy setting, compliance with and enforcement of contractual obligations and active communication with the Manager, the Administrator and shareholders.

Most of the principal risks that could threaten the Company's objective, strategy, future returns and solvency are market related and comparable to those of other investment trusts investing primarily in quoted securities.

The Report of the Audit Committee on pages 26 to 28 summarises the Company's internal control and risk management arrangements. By means of the procedures set out in that summary, and in accordance with the Guidance on Risk Management, Internal Control and Related Financial and Business Reporting, issued by the Financial Reporting Council, the Board has established an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the Company. It has also regularly reviewed the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems for the period.

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company, and the Board's mitigation approach are described below.

Notes 15 to 20 to the accounts provide detailed explanations of the risks associated with the Company's financial instruments and their management.

PRINCIPAL RISKS	MITIGATION
Investment and strategic risk Inappropriate strategy, including country and sector allocation and stock selection could lead to poor returns for shareholders. *No change in overall risk in year*	At each Board Meeting the Manager discusses portfolio performance and strategy with the Directors and performance against the benchmark and the peer group is reviewed. The Manager also provides the Board with monthly reports. The portfolio is well diversified with typically 40-60 holdings, thereby reducing stock-specific risk. The Board formally reviews the performance of the Manager and its terms of appointment annually.
Gearing One of the benefits of an investment trust is its ability to use borrowings, which can enhance returns to shareholders in a rising stock market. However, gearing exacerbates movements in the NAV both positively and negatively and will exaggerate declines in NAV when share prices of investee companies are falling. *No change in overall risk in year*	The Board is responsible for setting the gearing range within which the Manager may operate and has set a maximum limit on borrowing, net of cash, of 30% of shareholders' funds at the time of borrowing. The Company currently has loans totalling €25 million that mature in September 2018. The Board receives recommendations on gearing levels from the Manager, and monitors and discusses with the Manager the appropriate level of gearing at each Board Meeting.
Other financial risks The Company invests principally in Continental European quoted smaller companies and its principal risks are therefore market related with short term risk arising from the volatility in the prices of the Company's investments and foreign exchange. Events such as terrorism, disease, protectionism, inflation or deflation, changes in regulation and taxation, excessive stock market speculation, economic recessions, political instability and movements in interest rates and exchange rates could affect share prices in particular markets.	Portfolio diversification, both geographical and sectoral, can mitigate the consequences of such risky events and the Board reviews the portfolio with the Manager on a regular basis. However, it is not the Company's policy to hedge currency risk. The Board has also set investment restrictions and guidelines which are adhered to and reported on by the Manager. If required, it is also possible to raise the level of cash held, thereby reducing the risk of declining share prices and the effect of gearing on lower portfolio valuations. However, the portfolio's liquidity is not managed on the basis of timing short-term market fluctuations.

PRINCIPAL RISKS	MITIGATION
Other financial risks continued	
As with all small company investment trusts, there is liquidity risk at times when the liquidity of the underlying portfolio is poor, such as when smaller companies are out of favour or during periods of adverse financial conditions. The Manager focuses on smaller companies where the opportunities may be more attractive but this can decrease overall underlying liquidity. This may result in the Manager being unable to buy or sell individual holdings within the portfolio. In addition, illiquid stock markets may impact the discount of the Company's share price to the NAV per share. *No change in overall risk in year*	One of the benefits of an investment trust is that the Manager is rarely forced to buy or sell individual holdings at inopportune times. The Manager constantly reviews the underlying liquidity of the portfolio, which is well diversified, and deals with a wide range of brokers to enhance its ability to execute and minimise liquidity risk. Further details on the financial risks arising from the Company's financial instruments, together with the policies for managing these risks are included in notes 15 to 20 to the accounts.
Discount volatility	
As with all small company investment trusts, discounts can fluctuate significantly both in absolute terms and relative to their peer group. *No change in overall risk in year*	The Board and Manager actively monitor the discount of share price to NAV per share and seek to influence this through liaising closely with the Company's Broker, share buybacks and effective marketing. The Board has stated its commitment to an active discount management policy, such that it will consider a buyback of shares where the discount of the share price to the NAV per share is greater than 10% for a sustained period of time and is significantly wider than the average for similar trusts. Any such transaction must be value enhancing for shareholders and the Board will take into consideration the effect of the buyback on the liquidity of the Company's shares. The Board encourages the Manager to market the Company to new investors to increase demand for the Company's shares, which may help to reduce the discount.
Regulatory	
The Company carries on business as an investment trust and has been approved as such by HM Revenue & Customs subject to it continuing to meet eligibility conditions and ongoing requirements. As a result it is not liable to corporation tax on capital gains. Breach of Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 could lead to the Company being subject to tax on chargeable gains. Breach of regulatory rules could also lead to suspension of the Company's Stock Exchange listing, financial penalties or a qualified audit report. *No change in overall risk in year*	The Administrator monitors the Company's compliance with Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 including revenue forecasts and the amount of proposed dividends to ensure the rules are not breached and the results are reported to the Board at each meeting. The Administrator monitors compliance with the Listing Rules of the UK Listing Authority and compliance with the principal rules is reviewed by the Directors at each Board Meeting. The Board and AIFM also monitor changes in legislation which may have an impact on the Company.

Business Model and Strategy continued

PRINCIPAL RISKS	MITIGATION
Operational	
In common with most other investment trust companies, the Company has no employees. The Company is therefore reliant on the services provided by third parties such as the Manager, the Administrator and the Custodian (as a delegate of the Depositary). Disruption or failure of the Manager's or Administrator's systems, or those of other third party service providers could lead to an inability to provide accurate reporting and monitoring of the Company's financial position or a breach of regulatory and legal regulations. *No change in overall risk in year*	The Board and the Audit Committee receives regular reports on the operation of internal controls to mitigate against the risk of failure, including those at the Manager, the Administrator and the Custodian as explained in more detail within Internal Control and Risk Management on pages 27 and 28. These have been tested and monitored throughout the year which is evidenced from their control reports regarding their internal controls which are reported on by their reporting accountants. Quarterly reports are also received from the Depositary which is responsible for the safekeeping of all custodial assets of the Company.
Manager	
Should the Manager not be in a position to continue to manage the Company, performance may be impacted. *No change in overall risk in year*	Montanaro has one of the largest specialist teams in the UK, focussing on quoted European smaller companies. Montanaro operates a team approach in the management of the investment portfolio which mitigates against the impact of the departure of any one member of the investment team. The Manager keeps the Board informed of developments within its business.

Key Performance Indicators

The Board recognises that it is longer term share price performance that is most important to the Company's investors, which is driven largely by the performance of the net asset value ('NAV'). The overriding priority is to strive for long term outperformance; adding value for shareholders through NAV and share price return; discount management and low and competitive ongoing charges.

The Board uses a number of key performance indicators to assess the Company's success in pursuing its objectives. They are as follows:

- NAV and share price returns, both absolute and against the benchmark.
- Discount of share price to NAV per share.
- Ongoing charges.

The NAV and share price returns against the benchmark index for the one, three and five year period ended 31 March 2017 and for the period since Montanaro Asset Management Limited ('MAM') were appointed as Investment Manager are shown below. The historic discount and ongoing charges figures are included in the Historic Record below.

The Company's performance for the year against the key performance indicators, together with the outlook for the coming year, is reported within the Chairman's Statement on pages 2 and 3 and the Manager's Report on pages 4 to 7.

NAV and Share Price Return to 31 March 2017

	1 Year %	3 Year %	5 Year %	MAM* %
Montanaro European Smaller Companies Trust NAV	27.8	37.0	72.4	136.4
Montanaro European Smaller Companies Trust Share price	28.7	28.7	71.6	115.8
Benchmark-MSCI Europe Small Cap (ex UK) Index (in sterling terms)	25.3	36.9	101.3	111.0

* From 5 September 2006, when MAM were appointed as Investment Manager.

Historic Record

	Net assets £'000s	NAV per share	Ordinary Share price	Discount	Dividends per share	Ongoing Charges***
5 September 2006*	60,022	344.0p	322.0p	6.4%	n/a	1.6%
31 March 2007	74,447	426.7p	404.0p	5.3%	4.00p	1.8%
31 March 2008	69,061	401.6p	340.0p	15.3%	4.00p	1.8%
31 March 2009	42,653	257.4p	220.8p	14.2%	7.33p**	1.6%
31 March 2010	71,059	428.8p	373.0p	13.0%	4.50p	1.7%
31 March 2011	88,837	536.0p	467.0p	12.9%	4.50p	1.6%
31 March 2012	81,278	471.6p	405.0p	14.1%	5.50p	1.5%
31 March 2013	93,009	559.2p	519.3p	7.1%	6.75p	1.5%
31 March 2014	98,683	593.3p	540.0p	9.0%	7.00p	1.5%
31 March 2015	95,751	572.2p	515.0p	10.0%	7.50p	1.5%
31 March 2016	106,418	636.0p	540.0p	15.1%	7.50p	1.4%
31 March 2017	136,050	813.1p	695.0p	14.5%	8.25p	1.2%

* Date of commencement of current management arrangements.

** Includes special dividends of 2.83p per share.

*** Ongoing Charges. Refer to Alternative Performance Measures on page 59.

Business Model and Strategy continued

Viability Assessment and Statement

In accordance with the UK Corporate Governance Code, in order to assess the viability of the Company, the Board is required to assess its future prospects and has considered that a number of characteristics of its business model and strategy were relevant to this assessment:

- The Company's objective is to achieve capital growth.
- The Company's investment policy, which is subject to regular Board monitoring, means that the Company is invested principally in the securities of Continental European quoted smaller companies.
- The Company is a closed-end investment trust, whose shares are not subject to redemptions by shareholders.
- The Company's business model and strategy is not time limited.

Also relevant were a number of aspects of the Company's operational arrangements:

- The Company retains title to all assets held by the Custodian under the terms of a formal agreement with the Depositary and Custodian.
- The borrowing facilities, which remain available until September 2018, are also subject to formal agreements, including financial covenants with which the Company complied in full during the year.
- Revenue and expenditure forecasts are reviewed by the Directors at each Board Meeting.

In considering the viability of the Company, the Directors carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks and uncertainties which could threaten the Company's objective and strategy, future performance and solvency, including the impact of a significant fall in equity markets or adverse currency movements on the Company's investment portfolio. These risks, their mitigations and the processes for monitoring them are set out on pages 12 to 14 in Principal Risks and Uncertainties and Risk Mitigation, pages 27 and 28 in the Report of the Audit Committee and in notes 15 to 20 of the accounts.

The Directors have also considered:

- The level of ongoing charges incurred by the Company which are modest and predictable and that these were covered approximately 2.0 times by investment income and total 1.2% of average net assets;
- Future revenue and expenditure projections;
- The Company's borrowing in the form of fixed rate loans totalling €25 million, which are due to mature in September 2018, noting that the Company has a large margin of safety over the covenants on this debt and does not anticipate any difficulty extending or replacing this facility. This loan was covered 7.4 times by the Company's total assets at 31 March 2017;
- Its ability to meet liquidity requirements given the Company's investment portfolio consists principally of Continental European quoted smaller companies which can be realised if required. It is estimated that approximately 95% of the portfolio could be liquidated within seven trading days;
- The ability to undertake share buybacks if required;
- That the Company's objective and policy continue to be relevant to investors; and
- The Company has no employees, having only non-executive Directors and consequently does not have redundancy or other employment related liabilities (including pensions) or responsibilities.

These matters were assessed over a three year period to June 2020, and the Board will continue to assess viability over three year rolling periods, taking account of severe but plausible scenarios. In the absence of any adverse change to the regulatory environment and to the treatment of UK investment trusts a rolling three year period represents the horizon over which the Directors do not expect there to be any significant change to the Company's principal risks or their mitigation and they believe they can form a reasonable expectation of the Company's prospects.

Based on their assessment, and in the context of the Company's business model, strategy and operational arrangements set out above, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the three year period to June 2020. For this reason, the Board also considers it appropriate to continue adopting the going concern basis in preparing the Report and Accounts.

The Chairman's Statement on pages 2 and 3, the Manager's Report on pages 4 to 7, the Twenty Largest Holdings on pages 8 and 9, and the Analysis of Investment Portfolio by Sector on page 10 all form part of this Strategic Report.

By order of the Board

F&C INVESTMENT BUSINESS LIMITED
Company Secretary
80 George Street
Edinburgh EH2 3BU
13 June 2017

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Montanaro European Smaller Companies Trust plc
Registered in Scotland No. SC074677

An investment company as defined under Section 833 of the Companies Act 2006.

Board of Directors

Andrew Irvine – Chairman

Andrew Irvine was appointed in 1992 and is Chairman of Jones Lang LaSalle (Scotland) Limited. He is chairman of Fidelity Special Values plc and a non-executive director of BlackRock North American Income Trust plc and Securities Trust of Scotland plc. He is a former Chairman of Celtic Rugby Limited and The British and Irish Lions and a past President of Scottish Rugby Union plc. Mr Irvine is an experienced investment company director and has considerable business experience.

Richard Curling

Richard Curling was appointed in 2015. He has over 30 years' experience as a fund manager and is currently an investment director at Jupiter Fund Management Plc with extensive experience of investment trusts.

Bruce Graham

Bruce Graham, who is a Chartered Accountant, was appointed in 2003 and was previously a partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers. Since leaving PricewaterhouseCoopers he has provided forensic accounting services to third parties. He is Chairman of the Audit Committee. Through many years of experience Mr Graham has significant knowledge of accounting, financial and business matters.

Alex Hammond-Chambers

Alex Hammond-Chambers was appointed in 2004. He is Chairman of Hansa Trust plc. He is Chairman of the Nomination Committee and was appointed Senior Independent Director with effect from 11 May 2017. As a former fund manager, director of a number of investment companies, and past Chairman of the Association of Investment Companies, Mr Hammond-Chambers has considerable experience of investment matters and of the investment company sector.

Merryn Somerset Webb

Merryn Somerset Webb was appointed in 2011. She is the Editor-in-Chief of UK personal finance magazine MoneyWeek, writes for the Financial Times and is a radio and television commentator on financial matters. She is also a director of Baillie Gifford Shin Nippon plc. She is Chairman of the Remuneration Committee. Mrs Somerset Webb has significant experience of financial matters.

Report of the Directors

The Directors submit the Annual Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Results and Dividends

The results for the year are set out in the attached accounts.

An interim dividend of 1.75p per Ordinary Share was paid on 6 January 2017. The Board recommends a final dividend for the year of 6.50p per Ordinary Share payable on 2 August 2017 to shareholders on the register on 23 June 2017.

Principal Activity and Status

The Company is registered as a public limited company in Scotland (**registered number SC074677**) and is an investment company within the terms of Section 833 of the Companies Act 2006. Its shares are quoted on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange.

The Company carries on business as an investment trust and has been approved as such by HM Revenue and Customs.

Capital Structure

The Company's capital structure is composed solely of Ordinary Shares. The rights and obligations of shareholders are set out in the Company's Articles of Association (the 'Articles') (which can be amended by special resolution). All shares rank equally for dividends and entitlement to capital, and at a general meeting of the Company every shareholder who is present in person or by proxy or by a corporate representative shall have one vote for all of the shares of which he/she is the holder on a show of hands, and one vote for each share on a poll.

Unless the Board otherwise decides, no member is entitled in respect of any share held by him/her to vote (either personally or by proxy or by a corporate representative) at any general meeting of the Company if any calls or other sums presently payable by him/her in respect of that share remain unpaid or if he/she is a person with a minimum of 0.25% interest (as defined in the Articles) and he/she has been served with a restriction notice (as defined in the Articles) after failure to provide the Company with information concerning interests in those shares required to be provided under applicable statutes (in this report, referred to as the 'Companies Acts').

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Company may by ordinary resolution from time to time declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend can exceed the amount recommended by the Board. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Board may pay such dividends as appear to it to be justified by the financial position of the Company. The Board may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable to a member by the Company on or in respect of any shares all sums of money (if any) payable by him/her to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in respect of shares of the Company. The Board may also withhold payment of all or any part of any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the Company's shares from a person with a minimum of 0.25% interest (as defined in the Articles) if such a person has been served with a restriction notice (as defined in the Articles) after failure to provide the Company with information concerning interests in those shares required to be provided under the Companies Acts.

There are no restrictions on the transfer of shares of the Company, except that certain restrictions may from time to time be imposed by laws and regulations (for example, insider trading laws).

Directors

Biographical details of the Directors, all of whom are independent and non-executive, can be found on page 18. There were no changes to the composition of the Board during the year.

Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the Company shall not have less than two or more than ten Directors (disregarding alternate Directors). The Company or the Board may appoint any person to be a Director and a Director is not required to hold any shares of the Company. Any Director appointed by the Board shall hold office only until the next annual general meeting and shall then be eligible for election.

The Articles state that each Director must retire from office at the third Annual General Meeting after the Annual General Meeting at which he or she was last elected. However, the Board has agreed that all Directors will retire annually. Accordingly, all of the Directors will retire at the Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The Board confirms that, following formal performance evaluations, the performance of each of the Directors seeking re-election continues to be effective and demonstrates commitment to the role, and believes that it is therefore in the interests of shareholders that they are re-elected.

In addition to any power of removal conferred by the Companies Acts, the Company may by special resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his or her period of office. Furthermore, the office of a Director must be vacated if any of the circumstances set out in Article 98 of the Articles arise, for example if: (i) a Director resigns by notice in writing delivered to the registered office or

Report of the Directors continued

tendered at a meeting of the Board; or (ii) by reason of a Director's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that Director from personally exercising any powers or rights which that Director would otherwise have.

No Director has a contract of service with the Company and no Director has any material interest in any contract to which the Company is a party.

Directors' Indemnities

As at the date of this report, indemnities are in force between the Company and each of its Directors under which the Company has agreed to indemnify each Director, to the extent permitted by law, in respect of certain liabilities incurred as a result of carrying out his or her role as a Director of the Company. The Directors are also indemnified against the costs of defending any criminal or civil proceedings or any claim by the Company or a regulator as they are incurred provided that where the defence is unsuccessful the Director must repay those defence costs to the Company. The indemnities are qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006.

A copy of each deed of indemnity is available for inspection at the Company's registered office during normal business hours and will be available for inspection at the Annual General Meeting.

Powers of the Directors

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the Articles and to any directions given by the Company in general meeting by special resolution, the business of the Company is managed by the Board, which may exercise all the powers of the Company whether relating to the management of the business of the Company or not. In particular, the Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to issue shares or other securities and to borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of the Company's assets.

Conflicts of Interest

Each Director has a statutory duty to avoid a situation where he or she has, or could have, a direct or indirect interest which conflicts, or may conflict with the interests of the Company. A Director will not be in breach of that duty if the relevant matter has been authorised in accordance with the Articles.

The Board has approved a protocol for identifying and dealing with conflicts and has resolved to conduct a regular review of actual or possible conflicts and any authorised conflicts. No conflicts or potential conflicts were identified during the year.

Substantial Interests in Share Capital

As at 31 March 2017, the Company had received notification of the following substantial holdings of voting rights (being only those received under the Financial Conduct Authority's Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules):

	Number of shares held	Percentage held
Wells Capital Management	1,808,275	10.8
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	1,775,000	10.6
Lazard Asset Management LLC	1,170,546	7.0
1607 Capital Partners LLC	865,674	5.2
Montanaro Asset Management Ltd	600,000	3.6
Jupiter Asset Management Ltd	595,800	3.6

Up to the date of this report, the Company has not received notification of any changes in these voting rights and no other notifications of voting rights have been received since the year end.

Investment Management Arrangements

Montanaro provides investment management services to the Company and is the Company's AIFM. Under the terms of the investment management agreement, Montanaro is entitled to receive a management fee of 0.9% per annum of the Company's market capitalisation (payable monthly in arrears). Montanaro is also entitled to a fee of £50,000 per annum for acting as the Company's AIFM.

Montanaro's appointment may be terminated by either party giving to the other not less than six months' notice. The investment management agreement may be terminated earlier by the Company provided that a payment in lieu of notice, equivalent to the amount the Manager would otherwise have received during the notice period, is made.

Since the year end, the Board has reviewed the appropriateness of the Manager's appointment. In carrying out its review, the Board considered the skills, experience, resources and commitment of the Manager together with the investment performance during the year and since its appointment. It also considered the length of the notice period of the investment management agreement and the fees payable to the Manager. Following this review, it is the Directors' opinion that the continuing appointment of the Manager on the terms agreed is in the interests of shareholders as a whole.

Corporate Governance
Full details of the Company's corporate governance arrangements are given in the Corporate Governance Statement, which forms part of this Report of the Directors and can be found on pages 24 and 25.

Depositary and Custodian
BNY Mellon Trust & Depositary Limited acts as the Company's Depositary in accordance with the AIFM Directive. The Depositary's responsibilities include cash monitoring, segregation and safe keeping of the Company's financial instruments and monitoring the Company's compliance with investment limits and leverage requirements. The Depositary has delegated the custodian function to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV (London Branch).

Greenhouse Gas Emissions
All of the Company's activities are outsourced to third parties. As such it does not have any physical assets, property, employees or operations of its own and does not generate any greenhouse gas or other emissions.

Going Concern
In assessing the going concern basis of accounting, the Directors have had regard to the guidance issued by the Financial Reporting Council and have undertaken a rigorous review of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

They have considered the current cash position of the Company, the availability of the fixed rate loans and compliance with their covenants, the Company's other liabilities and forecast revenues. The Directors have also taken into account the Company's investment policy, which is described on page 11 and which is subject to regular Board monitoring processes and is designed to ensure that the Company is invested mainly in liquid, listed securities. The Company retains title to all assets held by its custodian, and has financial covenants relating to its bank borrowings with which it complied during the year.

Notes 15 to 20 to the Accounts set out the financial risk profile of the Company and indicate the effect on its assets and liabilities of falls and rises in the value of securities, market rates of interest and changes in exchange rates.

The Directors believe, in light of the controls and review processes noted above and bearing in mind the nature of the Company's business and assets and liabilities, that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the accounts. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

The Company's longer term viability is considered in the 'Viability Assessment and Statement' on page 16.

Financial Instruments
The Company's financial instruments comprise its investment portfolio, cash balances, bank debt and debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations, such as sales and purchases awaiting settlement and accrued income. The financial risk management objectives and policies arising from its financial instruments and the exposure of the Company to risk are disclosed in notes 15 to 20 to the Accounts.

Annual General Meeting
The notice of Annual General Meeting to be held on Thursday 27 July 2017 is set out on pages 61 to 66.

Directors' Authority to Allot Shares (Resolution 12)
The Company's Articles empower the Directors to allot unissued shares. In accordance with section 551 of the Companies Act 2006, such allotments must be authorised by shareholders in a general meeting. Resolution 12 to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting renews the Directors' authority, granted by shareholders at last year's Annual General Meeting, to allot new shares under section 551 of the Companies Act 2006. This authority will allow the Directors to allot shares up to an aggregate nominal amount of £836,500, representing an amount equal to approximately 10% of the Company's total issued ordinary share capital as at 13 June 2017 (being the latest practicable date before the publication of the Annual Report and Accounts) excluding shares held in treasury. This authority will expire at the conclusion of the Company's next Annual General Meeting, to be held in 2018 or, if earlier, on 30 September 2018.

Directors' Authority to Allot Shares other than on a Pre-emptive Basis (Resolution 13)
Resolution 13 to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting grants the Directors authority to allot new shares for cash and to dispose of treasury shares, up to an aggregate nominal amount of £836,500, representing an amount equal to approximately 9.6% of the Company's issued Ordinary Share capital (including treasury shares) as at 13 June 2017, without having to first offer such shares to existing shareholders pro rata to their existing holdings. The authority also allows the Directors to take such steps as they consider necessary in relation to the treatment of overseas shareholders, treasury shares and

Report of the Directors continued

fractional entitlements on pre-emptive share issues. This authority will expire at the conclusion of the Company's next Annual General Meeting to be held in 2018 or, if earlier, on 30 September 2018 and will enable the Company to issue new shares and to dispose of treasury shares at any price for cash, including where shares are being issued from treasury at a price representing a discount to the NAV per share at the time of issue.

The Directors will only allot new shares pursuant to the authorities proposed to be conferred by Resolutions 12 and 13 if they believe it is advantageous to the Company's shareholders to do so and in no circumstances would result in an overall dilution of the NAV per share. The Board's policy regarding the issue of shares from treasury is described opposite. The Directors consider that the authorities proposed to be conferred by Resolutions 12 and 13 are necessary to retain flexibility, although they do not have any intention of exercising such authorities at the present time.

Directors' Authority to Buy Back Shares (Resolution 14)

The Company did not buy back any Ordinary Shares during the year.

The current authority of the Company to make market purchases of up to 14.99% of the issued Ordinary Shares expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting and Resolution 14, as set out in the notice of the Annual General Meeting, seeks renewal of such authority. The renewed authority to make market purchases will be in respect of a maximum of 14.99% of the issued Ordinary Shares of the Company as at the date of the passing of the resolution, excluding treasury shares (approximately 2.5 million Ordinary Shares). The resolution specifies the minimum and maximum prices which may be paid for any Ordinary Shares purchased under this authority. This power will only be exercised if, in the opinion of the Directors, a purchase would result in an increase in the NAV per share and be in the best interests of the shareholders as a whole.

The Board's intention is to apply an active discount management policy, and to consider a buyback of shares where the discount of the share price to the NAV per share is greater than 10% for a sustained period of time and is significantly wider than the average for similar trusts. Any such transaction must be value enhancing for shareholders and the Board will take into consideration the effect of the buyback on the liquidity of the Company's shares.

Treasury Shares

Shares which are bought back by the Company pursuant to the share buyback authority may be cancelled or held by the Company in treasury and subsequently re-issued. It is the Board's intention that any further shares bought back by the Company will be held in treasury. Shares held in treasury will not carry any voting rights, dividends payable in respect of them will be suspended and they will have no entitlements on a winding-up of the Company.

It is the Board's policy that shares will only be re-issued from treasury either at a price representing a premium to the NAV per share at the time of re-issue, or at a discount to the NAV per share provided that such discount is lower than the weighted average discount to the NAV per share when they were bought back by the Company.

It is also the Board's policy that shares may be held in treasury indefinitely.

The Board believes that the treasury shares policy will improve liquidity in the shares and help to maintain the size of the Company. Furthermore, the Board believes that the re-issuance of shares from treasury at a discount to the NAV per share within the parameters described above will, in conjunction with the Company's share buyback policy, ensure that the overall effect of the 'round trip' of repurchasing shares and subsequently re-issuing them from treasury will be an enhancement to the NAV per share.

As at 13 June 2017, being the latest practicable date before the publication of the Annual Report and Accounts, there were 17,448,260 Ordinary Shares in issue, including 715,000 Ordinary Shares held in treasury (which represented 4.3% of the total issued Ordinary Share capital (excluding treasury shares) as at 13 June 2017).

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP has expressed its willingness to continue in office as Auditor and a resolution proposing its re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Disclosure of Relevant Information to the Auditor

Having made the requisite enquiries, so far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418(3) of the Companies Act 2006) of which the Company's Auditor is unaware and each Director has taken all steps that ought to have been taken to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditor is aware of that information.

Individual Savings Accounts ('ISAs')

The Company's shares are qualifying investments as defined by HM Revenue & Customs' regulations for ISAs. It is the current intention of the Directors that the Company will continue to conduct its affairs to satisfy this requirement.

Statement Regarding Annual Report and Accounts

Following a detailed review of the Annual Report and Accounts by the Audit Committee, the Directors consider that taken as a whole it is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy. In reaching this conclusion, the Directors have assumed that the reader of the Annual Report and Accounts would have a reasonable level of knowledge of the investment industry in general and investment trusts in particular.

Recommendation

The Directors consider that the passing of each of the resolutions to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders as a whole and they unanimously recommend that all shareholders vote in favour of these resolutions.

By order of the Board

F&C INVESTMENT BUSINESS LIMITED
Company Secretary
80 George Street
Edinburgh EH2 3BU
13 June 2017

Corporate Governance Statement

Introduction

Arrangements in respect of corporate governance, appropriate to an investment trust, have been made by the Board. Except as disclosed below, the Company complied throughout the year with the relevant provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code issued by the Financial Reporting Council ('UK Code'), which can be found at www.frc.org.uk.

The Board has also taken into account the recommendations of the AIC Code of Corporate Governance ('AIC Code') which can be found at www.theaic.co.uk.

Since all the Directors are non-executive, the provisions of the UK Code in respect of the role of the chief executive are not relevant to the Company and, likewise, the provisions of the UK Code relating to Directors' remuneration are not relevant except in so far as they relate specifically to non-executive Directors. For the reasons set out in the preamble to the UK Code, the Board considers that these provisions are not relevant to the Company, being an externally managed investment trust. The Company has therefore not reported further in respect of these provisions.

With effect from 11 May 2017, Mr R A Hammond-Chambers was appointed Senior Independent Director as recommended by provision A.4.1 of the UK Code.

The Board

The Board consists solely of non-executive Directors. Mr A R Irvine is the Chairman and with effect from 11 May 2017, Mr R A Hammond-Chambers is the Senior Independent Director. All Directors are considered by the Board to be independent of the Manager. New Directors receive an induction from the Manager and Company Secretary on joining the Board, and all Directors are made aware of appropriate training courses.

Individual Directors may, at the expense of the Company, seek independent professional advice on any matter that concerns them in the furtherance of their duties. The Company maintains appropriate directors' and officers' liability insurance.

Messrs Irvine, Graham and Hammond-Chambers have served on the Board for more than nine years. However, the Board subscribes to the view expressed within the AIC Code that long-serving Directors should not be prevented from forming part of an independent majority. It does not consider that a Director's tenure necessarily reduces his or her ability to act independently and, following a formal performance evaluation process, has determined that Messrs Irvine, Graham and Hammond-Chambers are independent in character and judgement, that they perform their duties at all times in an independent manner and that there are no relationships or circumstances which are likely to affect their judgement. The Board's policy on tenure is that continuity and experience are considered to add significantly to the strength of the Board and, as such, no limit on the overall length of service of any of the Company's Directors, including the Chairman, has been imposed.

Mr R M Curling has primary responsibility for the investment management of a holding representing 3.6% of the Company which is held by Jupiter Asset Management, on behalf of their clients. Any potential conflicts of interest which arise as a result would be disclosed. Not withstanding this connection, the Board considers Mr R M Curling to be independent. During the year the performance of the Board, Committees and individual Directors were evaluated through an interview based process led by the Chairman. The performance of the Chairman was evaluated by the other Directors.

	Board of Directors		Audit Committee		Remuneration Committee		Nomination Committee	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
A R Irvine	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
R M Curling†	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	2
R B M Graham	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
R A Hammond-Chambers	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
M R Somerset Webb	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2

The table above sets out the number of scheduled Board and Committee meetings held during the year ended 31 March 2017 and the number of meetings attended by each Director.

In addition to the above meetings, the Board met informally on a number of occasions during the year. With the exception of M R Somerset Webb, all Directors attended the Annual General Meeting in July 2016.

† R M Curling ceased to be a member of the Audit Committee in June 2016.

The basis on which the Company aims to generate value over the longer term is set out in the Business Model and Strategy on pages 11 to 16.

The Company has no executive Directors or employees. An investment management agreement between the Company and the Manager sets out the matters over which the Manager has authority and the limits beyond which Board approval must be sought. All other matters, including strategy, investment and dividend policies, gearing, risk management and corporate governance procedures, are reserved for the approval of the Board of Directors.

The Board currently meets at least four times a year and, in addition, informally on a frequent basis. It receives full information on the Company's investment performance, assets, liabilities and other relevant information in advance of Board meetings.

Voting Policy on Portfolio Investments

The Manager, in the absence of explicit instructions from the Board, is empowered to exercise discretion in the use of the Company's voting rights. Environmental, social and governance factors are, taken into account by the Manager as part of its investment analysis and decision-making processes. The Board notes the Manager has been a signatory of the UK Stewardship Code, since its publication in 2010 and its statement can be found on its website www.montanaro.co.uk.

Committees

Throughout the year a number of committees have been in operation, namely the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee. The full terms of reference for each Committee are available on request from the Company.

Audit Committee

The Report of the Audit Committee is included on pages 26 to 28 and forms part of this statement.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee, chaired by Mrs M R Somerset Webb, comprises the full Board and reviews the appropriateness of the Manager's continuing appointment together with its terms and conditions thereof on a regular basis. The Remuneration Committee also determines the level of Directors' fees.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee, chaired by Mr R A Hammond-Chambers, comprises the full Board and is convened for the purpose of considering the appointment of additional Directors as and when considered appropriate. In considering appointments to the Board, the Nomination Committee takes into account the ongoing requirements of the Company and the need to have a diverse balance of relevant skills, experience, independence and knowledge of the business generally and of the Company specifically within the Board, taking advantage, where appropriate, of diversity from gender, race, religion etc. The Directors have not set any measurable objectives in relation to the diversity of the Board.

As explained in the Chairman's Statement, the Company has embarked upon a period of Board refreshment. A recruitment process undertaken by the Nomination Committee has begun and an announcement in this regard will be made in due course.

Relations with Shareholders

The Company welcomes the views of shareholders and places great importance on communication with its shareholders. The Manager holds meetings with the Company's largest shareholders and reports back to the Board on these meetings. The Chairman and other Directors offer to meet with significant shareholders every year and are available to meet other shareholders if required. The Annual General Meeting of the Company provides a forum, both formal and informal, for shareholders to meet and discuss issues with the Directors and the Manager of the Company. The Annual Report and Accounts (which includes the Notice of Annual General Meeting) is sent to shareholders at least 20 working days before the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board

F&C INVESTMENT BUSINESS LIMITED
Company Secretary
80 George Street
Edinburgh EH2 3BU
13 June 2017

Report of the Audit Committee

Role of the Committee

The Board recognises the requirement for the Audit Committee as a whole to have competence relevant to the sector in which the Company operates and at least one member with recent and relevant experience.

The Audit Committee, chaired by Mr R B M Graham who has recent and relevant financial experience, operates within clearly defined terms of reference and comprises all the Directors except Mr R M Curling. These directors have a combination of financial, investment and business experience and specifically with respect to the investment trust sector. The duties of the Audit Committee include reviewing: the annual and interim financial statements; the system of internal controls; and the terms of appointment and remuneration of the Auditor, Ernst & Young LLP ('EY'), including its independence and objectivity.

The Audit Committee met on three occasions during the year including two meetings with EY. The attendance of each of the members is set out on page 24. In the course of its duties, the Committee had direct access to EY and F&C Investment Business Limited (the "Administrator"). Amongst other things, the Audit Committee considered and reviewed the following matters and reported thereon to the Board:

- The annual and half-yearly reports and accounts;
- The accounting policies of the Company;
- The principal risks faced by the Company and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control and risk management environment including consideration of the assumptions underlying the Board's Viability Statement;
- The effectiveness of the audit process and related non-audit services and the independence and objectivity of EY, its re-appointment, remuneration and terms of engagement;
- The policy on the engagement of EY to supply non-audit services;
- The implications of proposed new accounting standards and regulatory changes;
- The need for the Company to have its own internal audit function;
- The receipt of AAF (01/06) and SSAE 16 reports or their equivalent from the Manager, Administrator, Custodian and other service providers; and
- Whether the Annual Report and Accounts is fair, balanced and understandable.

External audit process

As part of its review of the scope and results of the audit, during the year the Audit Committee considered and approved EY's plan for the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017. At the conclusion of the audit EY did not highlight any issues to the Audit Committee which would cause it to qualify its audit report nor did it highlight any fundamental internal control weaknesses. EY issued an unqualified audit report which is included on pages 33 to 37.

Significant Issues Considered by the Audit Committee in Relation to the Financial Statements

Matter	Action
Investment Portfolio Valuation	
The Company's portfolio is invested in the shares of European quoted smaller companies. Errors in the portfolio valuation could have a material impact on the Company's net asset value per share.	The Board reviews a full portfolio valuation at each Board meeting and, since the implementation of the AIFM Directive in July 2014, receives quarterly reports from the AIFM and the Depositary. The Audit Committee reviewed the Administrator's annual internal control report, which is reported on by independent external accountants, and which details the systems, processes and controls around the daily pricing of securities, including the application of exchange rate movements.
Misappropriation of Assets	
Misappropriation of the Company's investments or cash balances could have a material impact on its net asset value per share.	The Audit Committee reviewed the Administrator's annual internal control report, as referred to above, which details the controls around the reconciliation of the Administrator's records to those of the Custodian. The Audit Committee also reviewed the Custodian's annual internal control report, which is reported on by independent external accountants, and which provides details regarding its control environment. As stated above, since the implementation of the AIFM Directive in July 2014, the Board receives quarterly reports from the AIFM and the Depositary.

Non-audit Services

In relation to the provision of non-audit services by the Auditor, it has been agreed that all non-audit work must be approved in advance by the Audit Committee. In addition to statutory audit fees of £20,500 (2016: £20,000), EY received fees for non-audit services of £14,000 during the year (2016: £11,000) which related to the provision of tax compliance and advisory services for the year ended 31 March 2016 and advice in relation to the recovery of overseas taxation. The Audit Committee does not consider that the provision of such non-audit services is a threat to the objectivity and independence of the conduct of the audit as these services are provided by teams wholly independent from that of the audit.

As the Company is a Public Interest Entity listed on the London Stock Exchange, with effect from 1 April 2017, under new EU legislation, prohibitions of certain services and a cap on the level of fees incurred for permissable non-audit services will apply.

To adhere to these new rules, KPMG LLP has been appointed to provide corporate tax compliance and other tax services to the Company.

Consequently, the Committee now has a policy, with effect from 1 April 2017, that the accumulated costs of all non-audit services sought from the auditors in any one year should not exceed 30% of the likely audit fees for that year and by year four, not exceed 70% of the average audit fee for the previous three years.

Auditor assessment, independence and appointment

The Audit Committee reviews the reappointment of the auditor every year. As part of this year's review of auditor independence and effectiveness, EY has confirmed that it is independent of the Company and has complied with relevant auditing standards. In evaluating EY, the Audit Committee has taken into consideration the standing, skills and experience of the firm and the audit team. The Audit Committee, from direct observation and enquiry of the Administrator, remains satisfied that EY continues to provide effective independent challenge in carrying out its responsibilities.

Under mandatory audit rotation rules, the Company will be required to put the external audit out to tender at least every ten years. Given the EU regulations and transitional provisions, as EY has been the Company's auditor for more than twenty years, then rotation is required at the latest, following the year ended 31 March 2021 audit. Following professional guidelines, the audit partner rotates after five years with the current audit partner, Ashley Coups, due to rotate following the completion of the audit for the current year to 31 March 2017. On the basis of this assessment, the Audit Committee has recommended the re-appointment of EY to the Board. EY's performance will continue to be reviewed annually taking into account all relevant guidance and best practice.

Internal Control and Risk Management

The Board is responsible for the Company's systems of internal controls and for reviewing their effectiveness. The Board confirms there is an ongoing process designed to meet the particular needs of the Company in managing the risks to which it is exposed, consistent with the related guidance issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The key procedures which have been established to provide an effective internal control environment are as set out below:

- Investment management services are provided by Montanaro, which is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. At each Board Meeting the Board monitors the investment performance of the Company in comparison to its stated investment objective, the benchmark index and comparable investment trusts. The Board also reviews the Company's activities since the last Board Meeting to ensure that the Manager adheres to the agreed investment policy and approved investment guidelines. On an annual basis, Montanaro produces an AAF 01/06 Report on internal controls, which is reviewed by a firm of independent reporting accountants, for consideration by the Audit Committee. Montanaro is also the Company's AIFM and in this capacity provides a quarterly report to the Board.
- F&C Investment Business Limited ('FCIB' or the 'Administrator') is responsible for the provision of company secretarial, accounting and administration services to the Company. On an annual basis, FCIB produces an AAF 01/06 Report on internal controls, which is reviewed by a firm of independent reporting accountants, for consideration by the Audit Committee.
- The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV (London Branch) is responsible for the custody of the Company's investments. Lists of investments held are reconciled to the Company's records on a regular basis and a report on controls, which is reviewed by a firm of independent reporting accountants, is produced annually for consideration by the Audit Committee.
- The Board reviews contracts with other third party service providers, including the standard of services provided, on a regular basis.
- Board procedures are set within clearly defined parameters.
- At every Board meeting the Directors review financial information prepared by the Administrator, including management accounts and forecasts of income and expenditure.

Report of the Audit Committee continued

- BNY Mellon Trust & Depositary Limited, as the Company's Depositary provides quarterly reports to the Board and carries out daily independent checks on cash and investment transactions.

A formal annual review of these procedures is carried out by the Audit Committee. The review meeting is attended by the Company's Auditor. During the year, the Committee receives updates on any material changes in the risk environment and the action taken.

These procedures have been in place throughout the year and up to the date of approval of the Annual Report and the Board is satisfied with their effectiveness. The procedures are designed to manage rather than eliminate risk and, by their nature, can only provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Board has reviewed the need for an internal audit function. It has decided that the systems and procedures employed by the Manager and the Administrator, including their risk management and internal audit functions, provide sufficient assurance that a sound system of internal control, which safeguards shareholders' investment and the Company's assets, is maintained. An internal audit function, specific to the Company, is therefore considered unnecessary.

R B M Graham
Chairman of the Audit Committee
13 June 2017

Directors' Remuneration Report

The Board consists solely of independent non-executive Directors. The Company has no executive Directors or employees. The level of Directors' fees is determined by the Remuneration Committee within the limits defined in the Articles of Association and approved by shareholders.

Full details of the Company's policy with regards to Directors' fees, and fees paid during the year ended 31 March 2017, are shown below and on page 30. This shows all major decisions on Directors' remuneration and any substantial changes made during the year relating to Directors' remuneration, including the context in which any changes occurred.

Under company law, the Auditor is required to audit certain disclosures provided. Where disclosures have been audited they are indicated as such. The Auditor's opinion is included in its report on pages 33 to 37.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee consists solely of independent non-executive Directors and determines the level of the Directors' fees in accordance with the UK Code. The Administrator provides information on comparative levels of Directors' fees to the Remuneration Committee in advance of each review.

The Remuneration Committee consists of all five non-executive Directors and it is chaired by Mrs M R Somerset Webb. As the Company has no executive Directors, the Committee meets at least annually to determine the level of Directors' fees.

Directors' Remuneration Policy

The Company's policy is to remunerate Directors exclusively by fixed fees in cash at a rate which should reflect the responsibilities of being a non-executive Director, including the potential liabilities associated with the position, and the time committed by them to these responsibilities including, where appropriate, Board Committee duties. There were no changes to the policy during the year.

This policy was first approved by shareholders in 2014 and an ordinary resolution for the approval of the Directors' Remuneration Policy will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting with the express provision for the Company's reimbursement of all reasonable travel and associated expenses incurred by the Directors in attending Board and Committee meetings. This will include those treated as a benefit in kind subject to tax and national insurance.

The fees for the non-executive Directors are determined within the limits set out in the Company's Articles of Association. The present limit is £200,000 in aggregate per annum and may not be changed without seeking shareholder approval at a general meeting. There is no performance related remuneration scheme and therefore non-executive Directors are not eligible for bonuses, pension benefits, share options, long-term incentive schemes or other benefits.

Directors do not have service contracts, but new Directors are provided with a letter of appointment. These letters of appointment are available for inspection at the Company's registered office. The terms of Directors' appointments provide that they should retire and be subject to election at the first Annual General Meeting after their appointment. Under the terms of the Company's Articles of Association, Directors are obliged to offer themselves for re-election by shareholders by not later than the third Annual General Meeting after they were last elected. However, the Board has agreed that all Directors will retire annually and, if appropriate, seek re-election. There is no notice period and no provision for compensation upon early termination of appointment.

The Company has not received any views from its shareholders in respect of the levels of Directors' remuneration. It is intended that the policy will continue for the three year period ending at the AGM in 2020.

Future Policy Table

Following a review of the level of Directors' fees, the Remuneration Committee concluded that commencing 1 April 2017, the Chairman's fee be increased to £32,000 per annum, the Audit Committee Chairman's fee be increased to £27,000 per annum and other Directors' fees be increased to £23,000 per annum, the last increase having been made on 1 April 2010. It is anticipated that these fees would remain unchanged for at least the next three financial years.

Based on these fees, Directors' fees for the forthcoming financial year would be as follows:

	31 March 2018 £	31 March 2017* £
Chairman	32,000	28,500
Audit Committee Chairman	27,000	23,000
Director	23,000	19,000

*Actual fees for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Governance Report

Directors' Remuneration Report continued

Voting at Annual General Meeting

The Directors' Remuneration Policy was last approved by shareholders at the Company's Annual General Meeting, held on 3 July 2014. 99.5% of votes were in favour of the resolution and 0.5% of votes were against.

An ordinary resolution for the approval of the Directors' Remuneration Policy will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration

Directors' Emoluments for the Year (audited)

The Directors who served during the financial year received the following amounts for services as non-executive Directors for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 2016 as well as reimbursement for expenses necessarily incurred. No other forms of remuneration were paid during the year.

Fees for services to the Company (audited)

	Fees (audited)		Taxable Benefits* (audited)		Total (audited)	
	2017 £	2016 £	**2017 £**	2016 £	**2017 £**	2016 £
A R Irvine (Chairman)	**28,500**	28,500	**–**	167	**28,500**	28,667
R M Curling(1)	**19,000**	7,848	**1,239**	1,381	**20,239**	9,229
R B M Graham (Audit Committee Chairman)	**23,000**	23,000	**–**	123	**23,000**	23,123
R A Hammond-Chambers(2)	**19,000**	19,000	**98**	309	**19,098**	19,309
R M Martin(3)	**–**	11,720	**–**	167	**–**	11,887
M R Somerset Webb	**19,000**	19,000	**42**	167	**19,042**	19,167
Total	**108,500**	109,068	**1,379**	2,314	**109,879**	111,382

Comparative amounts for 2016 have been presented on a consistent basis.
(1) Appointed 2 November 2015.
(2) Includes fees of £13,000 (2016: £13,000) paid to a company called Alex Hammond-Chambers and Company.
(3) Retired 12 November 2015.
* Comprises amounts reimbursed for expenses incurred in carrying out business for the Company, which have been grossed up to include PAYE and NI contributions.

Relative Importance of Expenditure on Pay

As the Company has no employees, the table above represents the total remuneration costs and benefits paid by the Company. To enable shareholders to assess the relative importance of expenditure on Directors' remuneration, the table below shows the actual expenditure during the year in relation to Directors' remuneration (excluding taxable benefits), other operating expenses and shareholder distributions:

	2017 £	2016 £	Change %
Aggregate Directors' Remuneration	**108,500**	**109,068**	-0.5
Management and other operating expenses*	**1,520,000**	**1,361,000**	+11.7
Dividends paid to shareholders	**1,255,000**	**1,255,000**	–

* Includes Directors' remuneration.

Directors' Shareholdings (audited)

The Directors who held office at the year end and their interests in the shares of the Company were as follows:

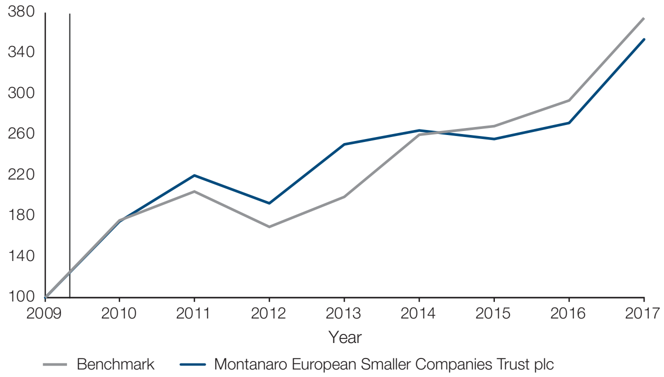
		2017 Ordinary Shares	2016 Ordinary Shares
A R Irvine	Beneficial	65,000	65,000
R M Curling		nil	nil
R B M Graham	Beneficial	34,600	34,600
R A Hammond-Chambers	Beneficial	25,000	25,000
M R Somerset Webb	Beneficial	3,802	3,802

There have been no changes in the Directors' interests in the shares of the Company between 31 March 2017 and 13 June 2017.

Company Performance

The Board is responsible for the Company's investment strategy and performance, although the management of the Company's investment portfolio is delegated to Montanaro through the investment management agreement, as referred to in the Report of the Directors on page 20. The graph below compares, for the eight financial years ended 31 March 2017, the share price total return (assuming all dividends are reinvested) to shareholders compared to the total shareholder return from the benchmark index. An explanation of the performance of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2017 is given in the Chairman's Statement and the Manager's Report.

Share Price Total Return vs Benchmark*
(rebased from March 2009)



* From 5 September 2006: MSCI Europe SmallCap Index. The benchmark was changed on 1 June 2009 to the MSCI Europe SmallCap (ex UK) Index in Sterling terms.

Voting at Annual General Meeting

At the Company's last Annual General Meeting, held on 28 July 2016, shareholders approved the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2016. 99.9% of votes were in favour of the resolution and 0.1% were against.

An ordinary resolution for the approval of this Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board

M R SOMERSET WEBB
Director
13 June 2017

Management Report and Directors' Responsibilities Statement

Management Report

Listed companies are required by the Financial Conduct Authority's Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules (the 'Rules') to include a management report in their annual financial statements. The information required to be in the management report for the purpose of the Rules is included in the Chairman's Statement (pages 2 and 3), the Manager's Report (pages 4 to 7), Twenty Largest Holdings (pages 8 and 9), Analysis of Investment Portfolio by Sector (page 10), the Business Model and Strategy (pages 11 to 14) and the Report of the Directors (pages 19 to 23). Therefore a separate management report has not been included.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement in Relation to the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and those International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. The Directors are also required to prepare a Strategic Report, Directors' Report, Directors' Remuneration Report and Corporate Governance Statement.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they present a fair, balanced and understandable report and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy. In preparing the financial statements the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies in accordance with IAS 8: '*Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*' and then apply them consistently;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance;
- state that the Company has complied with IFRS, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume 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.

Responsibility Statements under the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules

Each of the Directors confirms that to the best of his or her knowledge:

- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company;
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors include a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces;
- taken as a whole, the Annual Report and financial statements are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy;
- the financial statements include details on related party transactions; and
- having assessed the principal risks and other matters discussed in connection with the Viability Statement, it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

On behalf of the Board

A R IRVINE
Director
13 June 2017

Independent Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MONTANARO EUROPEAN SMALLER COMPANIES TRUST PLC

Our Opinion on the Financial Statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What We have Audited

Montanaro European Smaller Companies Trust plc's financial statements comprise:

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2017
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2017
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2017
Related notes 1 to 22 to the financial statements

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

Overview of Our Audit Approach

Risks of material misstatement	• Incorrect valuation and existence of the investment portfolio.
Materiality	• Overall materiality of £1.36 million which represents 1% of equity shareholders' funds (2016: £1.06 million)

Independent Auditor's Report continued

Our Assessment of Risk of Material Misstatement

We identified the risks of material misstatement described below as those with the greatest effect on our overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit and the direction of the efforts of the audit team. In addressing these risks, we have performed the procedures below which were designed in the context of the financial statements as a whole and, consequently, we do not express any opinion on these individual areas.

Risk Identified	Our Response to the Risk	What We Concluded to the Audit Committee
Incorrect valuation and existence of the investment portfolio (as described on page 26 of the Report of the Audit Committee). The valuation of the portfolio at 31 March 2017 was £145.99 million (2016: £118.38 million), consisting entirely of listed equities. The valuation of the assets held in the investment portfolio is the key driver of the Company's net asset value and total return. Incorrect asset pricing or a failure to maintain proper legal title of the assets held by the Company could have a significant impact on portfolio valuation and existence of investments and, therefore, the return generated for shareholders.	We performed the following procedures: • For all listed investments in the portfolio, we agreed the prices and exchange rates applied to an independent source. • We reviewed the reconciliation of the Company's records to those of the Custodian and the Depositary. • We obtained confirmations from the Custodian and Depositary of all securities held at the year end and agreed all securities held from the Company's records to those of the Custodian and Depositary.	For all listed investments, we noted no material differences in prices or exchange rates. We noted no issues arising from our review of the reconciliation of the Company's records to those of the Custodian and the Depositary. We noted no differences between the Custodian and Depositary confirmations and the Company's records.

The Scope of Our Audit

Our assessment of audit risk, our evaluation of materiality and our allocation of performance materiality determine our audit scope for the Company. Taken together, this enables us to form an opinion on the financial statements. We take into account size, risk profile, the organisation of the Company and effectiveness of Company-wide controls, changes in the business environment and other factors when assessing the level of work to be performed.

Our Application of Materiality

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

Materiality

The magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Materiality provides a basis for determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures.

We determined materiality to be £1.36 million (2016: £1.06 million), which is 1% of shareholders' funds. We derived our materiality calculation from a proportion of shareholders' funds as that is the most important metric on which shareholders judge the performance of the Company.

Performance Materiality

The application of materiality at the individual account or balance level. It is set at an amount to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality.

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the Company's overall control environment, our judgement was that performance materiality was 75% (2016: 75%) of materiality, being £1.02 million (2016: £0.80 million). We have set performance materiality at this percentage due to our past experience of the audit that indicates a lower risk of misstatements, both corrected and uncorrected.

Given the importance of the distinction between revenue and capital for the Company we also applied a separate testing threshold of £0.10 million (2016: £0.07 million) for the revenue column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income, being 5% of the revenue return on ordinary activities before taxation.

Reporting Threshold

An amount below which identified misstatements are considered to be clearly trivial.

We agreed with the audit committee that we would report all audit differences in excess of £0.07 million (2016: £0.05 million) as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in the light of other relevant qualitative considerations in forming our opinion.

Scope of the Audit of the Financial Statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 32 the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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.

Opinion on Other Matters Prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion:

- the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006; and
- 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.

Independent Auditor's Report continued

Matters on Which We are Required to Report by Exception

ISAs (UK and Ireland) reporting	We are required to report to you if, in our opinion, financial and non-financial information in the annual report is: • materially inconsistent with the information in the audited financial statements; or • apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, our knowledge of the Company acquired in the course of performing our audit; or • otherwise misleading. In particular, we are required to report whether we have identified any inconsistencies between our knowledge acquired in the course of performing the audit and the Directors' statement that they consider the annual report and accounts taken as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the entity's performance, business model and strategy; and whether the annual report appropriately addresses those matters that we communicated to the audit committee that we consider should have been disclosed.	We have no exceptions to report.
Companies Act 2006 reporting	In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have identified no material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report. We are required 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 Company 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.	We have no exceptions to report.
Listing Rules review requirements	We are required to review: • the Directors' statement in relation to going concern set out on page 21, and longer-term viability, set out on page 16; and • the part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the Company's compliance with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code specified for our review.	We have no exceptions to report.

Statement on the Directors' Assessment of the Principal Risks that Would Threaten the Solvency or Liquidity of the Entity

ISAs (UK and Ireland) reporting	We are required to give a statement as to whether we have anything material to add or to draw attention to in relation to: • the Directors' confirmation in the annual report that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the entity, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity; • the disclosures in the annual report that describe those risks and explain how they are being managed or mitigated; • the Directors' statement in the financial statements about whether they considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing them, and their identification of any material uncertainties to the entity's ability to continue to do so over a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements; and • the Directors' explanation in the annual report as to how they have assessed the prospects of the entity, over what period they have done so and why they consider that period to be appropriate, and their statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the entity will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions.	We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to.

ASHLEY COUPS
(Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP,
Statutory Auditor
London
13 June 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Notes	2017 Revenue £'000	2017 Capital £'000	2017 Total £'000	2016 Revenue £'000	2016 Capital £'000	2016 Total £'000
Capital gains on investments							
Gains on investments held at fair value	9	–	31,339	31,339	–	12,916	12,916
Exchange losses		–	(1,133)	(1,133)	–	(1,213)	(1,213)
		–	30,206	30,206	–	11,703	11,703
Revenue							
Investment income	2	2,978	–	2,978	2,277	–	2,277
Other operating income	2	–	–	–	26	–	26
Total income		2,978	30,206	33,184	2,303	11,703	14,006
Expenditure							
Management expenses	3	(340)	(631)	(971)	(298)	(553)	(851)
Other expenses	4	(549)	–	(549)	(510)	–	(510)
Total expenditure		(889)	(631)	(1,520)	(808)	(553)	(1,361)
Profit before finance costs and taxation		2,089	29,575	31,664	1,495	11,150	12,645
Finance costs	5	(174)	(323)	(497)	(128)	(238)	(366)
Profit before taxation		1,915	29,252	31,167	1,367	10,912	12,279
Taxation	6	(280)	–	(280)	(357)	–	(357)
Total comprehensive income		1,635	29,252	30,887	1,010	10,912	11,922
Return per share	8	9.8p	174.8p	184.6p	6.0p	65.2p	71.2p

The total column of this statement represents the Company's Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income, prepared in accordance with IFRS. The supplementary revenue return and capital return columns are both prepared under guidance published by the Association of Investment Companies.

All revenue and capital items in the above statement derive from continuing operations.

No operations were acquired or discontinued in the year.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2017

	Notes	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Non-current assets			
Investments held at fair value through profit and loss	9	**145,989**	118,380
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	**524**	798
Cash and cash equivalents	10	**11,144**	7,326
		11,668	8,124
Total assets		**157,657**	126,504
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	**(272)**	(348)
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing bank loans	12	**(21,335)**	(19,738)
Total liabilities		**(21,607)**	(20,086)
Net assets		**136,050**	106,418
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	13	**8,724**	8,724
Share premium account		**5,283**	5,283
Capital redemption reserve		**2,212**	2,212
Capital reserve		**116,392**	87,140
Revenue reserve		**3,439**	3,059
Shareholders' funds		**136,050**	106,418
Net asset value per share	14	**813.1p**	636.0p

The financial statements on pages 38 to 55 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 13 June 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

A R IRVINE
Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Notes	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium Account £'000	Capital Redemption Reserve £'000	Capital Reserve £'000	Revenue Reserve £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2016		8,724	5,283	2,212	87,140	3,059	106,418
Total comprehensive income		–	–	–	29,252	1,635	30,887
Dividends paid	7	–	–	–	–	(1,255)	(1,255)
Balance at 31 March 2017		**8,724**	**5,283**	**2,212**	**116,392**	**3,439**	**136,050**

	Notes	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium Account £'000	Capital Redemption Reserve £'000	Capital Reserve £'000	Revenue Reserve £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2015		8,724	5,283	2,212	76,228	3,304	95,751
Total comprehensive income		–	–	–	10,912	1,010	11,922
Dividends paid	7	–	–	–	–	(1,255)	(1,255)
Balance at 31 March 2016		**8,724**	**5,283**	**2,212**	**87,140**	**3,059**	**106,418**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Notes	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before finance costs and taxation		**31,664**	12,645
Investment gains		**(31,339)**	(12,916)
Exchange losses		**1,133**	1,213
Withholding tax		**(457)**	(190)
Interest income		**–**	(26)
Interest received		**–**	26
Investment income		**(2,978)**	(2,277)
Dividends received		**2,913**	2,421
Increase in payables		**82**	–
Purchases of investments		**(31,123)**	(34,241)
Sales of investments		**35,210**	30,659
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		**5,105**	(2,686)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	7	**(1,255)**	(1,255)
Interest paid		**(461)**	(367)
Draw down of bank loans, net of costs		**–**	7,882
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		**(1,716)**	6,260
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**3,389**	3,574
Exchange gains/(losses)		**429**	(124)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**3,818**	3,450
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**7,326**	3,876
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	10	**11,144**	7,326

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting Policies
A summary of the principal accounting policies is set out below.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING
The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'), which comprise standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB'), and International Accounting Standards and Standing Interpretations Committee interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Committee ('IASC') that remain in effect, and to the extent that they have been adopted by the European Union.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below. Where presentational guidance set out in the Statement of Recommended Practice ('SORP') for investment companies issued by the Association of Investment Companies ('AIC') is consistent with the requirements of IFRS, the Directors have sought to prepare the financial statements on a basis compliant with the recommendations of the SORP.

The notes and financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (functional and presentational currency) and are rounded to the nearest thousand except where otherwise indicated.

The valuation of financial assets held by the Company at the year end have been derived from active, liquid markets. Risks relating to the valuations are disclosed in note 16.

In assessing the going concern basis of accounting, the Directors have given due regard to the guidance issued by the Financial Reporting Council. After making enquiries, and bearing in mind the nature of the Company's business and assets, the Directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further detail is included in the Report of the Directors on page 21.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except that the following *annual improvements to IFRSs* have been adopted in the current year:

- '*Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle*'. The adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the current period or any prior periods.

The following new standards have been issued but are not effective for this accounting period and have not been adopted early:

- In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 '*Financial Instruments*' which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces IAS 39 '*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurements*'. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial instruments, a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required with some exceptions. The adoption of IFRS 9 is unlikely to have a material effect on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets or financial liabilities.

- IASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue, IFRS 15 '*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*'. This will replace IAS 18 which covers contracts for goods and services. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer – so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.

1 Accounting Policies continued

The standard permits a modified retrospective approach for the adoption. Under this approach entities will recognise transitional adjustments in retained earnings on the date of initial application (e.g. 1 April 2018), i.e. without restating the comparative period. They will only need to apply the new rules to contracts that are not completed as of the date of initial application.

The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The Company is yet to assess IFRS 15's full impact but it is not currently anticipated that this standard will have any material impact on the Company's financial statements as presented for the current year.

- The IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 '*Statement of Cash Flows'* as part of its Disclosure Initiative and these require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. The amendments do not prescribe a specific format to disclose financing activities; however, an entity may fulfil the disclosure objective by providing a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities. On initial application of the amendments, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, with early application permitted. It is not currently anticipated that these amendments will have any material impact on the financial statements as presented for the current year.

The Company does not consider that the future adoption of any new standards, in the form currently available, will have any material impact on the financial statements as presented except for changes to disclosures.

OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Board has considered the requirements of IFRS 8 '*Operating Segments*'. The Board is of the view that the Company is engaged in a single segment of business, of investing in European quoted smaller companies, and that therefore the Company has only a single operating segment. The Board of Directors, as a whole, has been identified as constituting the chief operating decision maker of the Company. The key measure of performance used by the Board to assess the Company's performance is the total return on the Company's net asset value, as calculated under IFRS, and therefore no reconciliation is required between the measure of profit or loss used by the Board and that contained in the financial statements.

PRESENTATION OF STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In order to better reflect the activities of an investment trust company and in accordance with guidance issued by the AIC, supplementary information which analyses the Statement of Comprehensive Income between items of a revenue and capital nature has been presented alongside the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The net revenue return is the measure the Directors believe appropriate in assessing the Company's compliance with certain requirements set out in Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

INCOME

Dividends are recognised as income on the date that the related investments are marked ex-dividend.

Dividends receivable on equity shares where no ex-dividend date is quoted are recognised when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Where the Company has elected to receive its dividends in the form of additional shares rather than cash, the amount of the cash dividend foregone is recognised as income.

Interest income is accounted for on an accruals basis.

Notes to the Accounts continued
for the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting Policies continued
EXPENSES AND FINANCE COSTS
All expenses and finance costs are accounted for on an accruals basis and are charged against revenue, except where incurred in connection with the maintenance or enhancement of the value of the Company's assets and taking account of the expected long-term returns as follows:

– finance costs payable are allocated 35% to revenue and 65% to capital.

– management expenses payable are allocated 35% to revenue and 65% to capital.

TAXATION
The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and movements in deferred tax. Tax payable is based on the taxable profit for the year and withholding tax payable. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

In line with the recommendations of the SORP, the allocation method used to calculate tax relief on expenses presented against capital returns in the supplementary information in the Statement of Comprehensive Income is the 'marginal basis'. Under this basis, if taxable income is capable of being offset entirely by expenses presented in the revenue return column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income, then no tax relief is transferred to the capital return column.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Investment trusts which have approval under Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 are not liable to taxation on capital gains.

INVESTMENTS
Investments are recognised and derecognised on the trade date where a purchase or sale is under a contract whose terms require delivery within a timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value being consideration paid. Investments are classified as fair value through profit or loss. As the Company's business is investing in financial assets with a view to profiting from their total return in the form of dividends or increases in fair value, listed equities are designated as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

The Company manages and evaluates the performance of these investments on a fair value basis in accordance with its investment strategy, and information about the investments is provided internally on this basis to the entity's key management personnel.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value, which is the bid price or the last traded price depending on the convention of the exchange on which the investment is listed.

1 Accounting Policies continued

Where securities are designated upon initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss, gains and losses arising from changes in fair value and investment realisations are included in the net profit or loss for the period as a capital item.

All investments for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy in note 15, described as follows, based on the lowest significant applicable input:

Level 1 reflects financial instruments quoted in an active market.

Level 2 reflects financial instruments whose fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables includes only observable market data.

Level 3 reflects financial instruments whose fair value is determined in whole or in part using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are not supported by prices from observable market transactions in the same instrument and not based on available observable market data.

For investments that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorisation (based on the lowest significant applicable input) at the date of the event that caused the transfer.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash comprises bank balances and cash held by the Company. 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.

INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS

All non-current borrowings are initially recognised at cost, being fair value of the consideration received. After initial recognition, all interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any loan arrangement costs.

RESERVES

(i) **Share Premium Account**

The following are included in this reserve:

- the surplus of net proceeds received from the issue of new Ordinary Shares over the par value of such shares.
- gains arising on the sale of Ordinary Shares from treasury.

(ii) **Capital Redemption Reserve**

The nominal value of Ordinary Shares bought back for cancellation is added to this reserve. This reserve is non-distributable.

(iii) **Capital Reserve**

The following are included in this reserve:

- gains and losses on the realisation of investments.
- increases and decreases in the valuation of investments held at the year end.
- exchange differences of a capital nature.
- special dividends of a capital nature.
- expenses and finance costs, together with the related taxation effect, charged in accordance with the above policies.
- cost of purchasing Ordinary Shares to be held in treasury or cancelled.
- proceeds from the issue of Ordinary Shares held in treasury equivalent to the original cost of the repurchase.

In addition, the Company's Articles of Association permit it to distribute from the Capital Reserve any surplus arising from the realisation of its investments.

Notes to the Accounts continued

for the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting Policies continued

(iv) **Revenue Reserve**

The net profit arising in the revenue column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income is added to this reserve. Dividends paid during the year may be deducted from this reserve.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet of the Company when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company shall offset financial assets and financial liabilities if it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends to settle on a net basis.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items expressed in foreign currencies held at fair value are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the date the fair value is measured. Transactions in foreign currencies are converted to sterling at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses are taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income as a capital or revenue item depending on the nature of the underlying item.

Exchange gains and losses on investments are included within ‘Gains on investments held at fair value’ and are taken to the Capital Reserve. Exchange differences on other financial instruments are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as ‘Exchange losses’.

Rates of exchange (per Pound Sterling)	**31 March 2017**	31 March 2016	Change %
Danish Krone	**8.69**	9.40	-7.6
Euro	**1.17**	1.26	-7.1
Norwegian Krone	**10.74**	11.89	-9.7
Swedish Krona	**11.16**	11.65	-4.2
Swiss Franc	**1.25**	1.38	-9.4

USE OF JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting standards requires the Board to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on perceived risks, historical experience, expectations of plausible future events and other factors. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The areas requiring the most significant judgement and estimation in the preparation of the financial statements are: recognising and classifying unusual or special dividends received as either revenue or capital in nature and setting the level of dividends paid and proposed to adhere to Investment Trust status rules under Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

Dividends received which appear to be unusual in size or circumstance are assessed on a case-by-case basis, based on interpretation of the investee companies’ relevant statements, to determine their allocation in accordance with the SORP to either the revenue account or capital reserves. Dividends which have clearly arisen out of the investee company’s reconstruction or reorganisation are usually considered to be capital in nature and allocated to capital reserves. Investee company dividends which appear to be paid in excess of current year profits will still be considered as revenue in nature unless evidence suggests otherwise.

2 Income

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Investment income		
Overseas dividend income	**2,978**	2,277
	2,978	2,277
Other operating income		
Other income	**–**	26
Total	**2,978**	2,303

3 Management Expenses

	2017 Revenue £'000	2017 Capital £'000	2017 Total £'000	2016 Revenue £'000	2016 Capital £'000	2016 Total £'000
Investment management fee	**322**	**599**	**921**	280	521	801
AIFM fee	**18**	**32**	**50**	18	32	50
	340	**631**	**971**	298	553	851

Details of the management fee arrangements during the year are contained within the Report of the Directors on page 20 and details of fees owed to the Manager at the balance sheet date are included in note 11.

4 Other Expenses

	2017 Revenue £'000	2017 Capital £'000	2017 Total £'000	2016 Revenue £'000	2016 Capital £'000	2016 Total £'000
Directors' fees	**109**	**–**	**109**	109	–	109
Auditor's remuneration for:						
– statutory audit	**21**	**–**	**21**	20	–	20
– tax compliance services*	**–**	**–**	**–**	6	–	6
– tax advisory services	**8**	**–**	**8**	5	–	5
Secretarial and administration fees	**125**	**–**	**125**	125	–	125
Legal, professional and advisory fees	**6**	**–**	**6**	14	–	14
Custody and depositary fees and bank charges	**129**	**–**	**129**	73	–	73
Other	**151**	**–**	**151**	158	–	158
	549	**–**	**549**	510	–	510

* Tax compliance services for the year ended 31 March 2017 will be carried out by KPMG.

5 Finance Costs

	2017 Revenue £'000	2017 Capital £'000	2017 Total £'000	2016 Revenue £'000	2016 Capital £'000	2016 Total £'000
Interest payable on bank borrowings	**174**	**323**	**497**	128	238	366

6 Taxation

	2017 Revenue £'000	2017 Capital £'000	2017 Total £'000	2016 Revenue £'000	2016 Capital £'000	2016 Total £'000
Overseas tax	**280**	**–**	**280**	357	–	357

As at 31 March 2017, the Company had unutilised management expenses for taxation purposes of £22,545,000 (2016: £20,560,000). A deferred tax asset of £3,833,000 (2016: £4,112,000) has not been recognised on the unutilised expenses as it is unlikely that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the deferred tax could be deducted.

Notes to the Accounts continued
for the year ended 31 March 2017

6 Taxation continued
FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax charge for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an investment company. The differences are explained below:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	**31,167**	12,279
Corporation tax at standard rate of 20% (2016: 20%)	**6,233**	2,456
Effects of:		
Non-taxable gains on investments	**(6,268)**	(2,583)
Movement in unutilised expenses	**404**	345
Non-taxable overseas income	**(596)**	(461)
Exchange losses	**227**	243
Overseas tax	**282**	299
Adjustment to provision for prior years	**(2)**	58
Total tax charge for the year	**280**	357

7 Dividends

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2015 of 5.75p per share	**–**	962
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2016 of 1.75p per share	**–**	293
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2016 of 5.75p per share	**962**	–
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2017 of 1.75p per share	**293**	–
	1,255	1,255
Amounts relating to the year but not paid at the year end:		
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2016 of 5.75p per share	**–**	962
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2017 of 6.50p per share*	**1,088**	–
	1,088	962

The Directors have proposed a final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 March 2017 of 6.50p per share, payable on 2 August 2017 to all shareholders on the register on 23 June 2017. The final dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

The attributable revenue and the dividends paid and proposed for the purposes of the income retention test for section 1159 of the Income and Corporation Tax Act 2010, are set out below:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Revenue attributable to equity shareholders	**1,635**	1,010
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2016 of 1.75p per share	**–**	(293)
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2016 of 5.75p per share	**–**	(962)
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2017 of 1.75p per share	**(293)**	–
Proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2017 of 6.50p per share*	**(1,088)**	–
Revenue reserve transfer/(utilised)	**254**	(245)

* Based on 16,733,260 Ordinary Shares in issue at 13 June 2017.

8 Return Per Share

	2017 Revenue	2017 Capital	2017 Total	2016 Revenue	2016 Capital	2016 Total
Basic	**9.8p**	**174.8p**	**184.6p**	6.0p	65.2p	71.2p

Basic total return per Ordinary Share is based on the total comprehensive income for the financial year of £30,887,000 (2016: £11,922,000) and on 16,733,260 (2016: 16,733,260) Ordinary Shares, being the weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue during the year, excluding those shares bought back and held in treasury.

Basic revenue return per Ordinary Share is based on the net revenue return on ordinary activities after taxation of £1,635,000 (2016: £1,010,000), and on 16,733,260 (2016: 16,733,260) Ordinary Shares, being the weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue during the year, excluding those shares bought back and held in treasury.

Basic capital return per Ordinary Share is based on the net capital return for the financial year of £29,252,000 (2016: £10,912,000), and on 16,733,260 (2016: 16,733,260) Ordinary Shares, being the weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue during the year, excluding those shares bought back and held in treasury.

9 Investments at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Opening cost	**81,719**	75,994
Holding gains	**36,661**	26,245
Opening fair value	**118,380**	102,239
Purchases at cost	**30,963**	34,401
Sales – proceeds	**(34,693)**	(31,176)
– gains on sales	**11,168**	2,500
Holding gains	**20,171**	10,416
Closing fair value	**145,989**	118,380
Closing cost	**89,157**	81,719
Holding gains	**56,832**	36,661
Closing valuation	**145,989**	118,380

Net gains on the realisation of investments during the year represents the difference between the net proceeds of sale and the book cost of investment sold.

Movement in fair value represents the increase in the difference between book cost of investments held and their market value at 31 March 2017 compared with the difference between the book cost of investments held and their market value at 31 March 2016.

TRANSACTION COSTS

The Company incurred transaction costs on the purchase of investments of £30,000 and sale of investments of £32,000 (2016: £44,000 on purchases and £27,000 on sales).

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Gains on sales	**11,168**	2,500
Increase in holding gains	**20,171**	10,416
Gains on investments held at fair value	**31,339**	12,916

Notes to the Accounts continued

for the year ended 31 March 2017

10 Current Assets

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Amounts due from brokers	–	517
Prepayments and accrued income	54	6
Overseas tax recoverable	470	275
	524	798

The carrying value of the balances above approximates to fair value. There are no amounts which are past, due or impaired at the year end (2016: £nil).

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

These comprise bank balances and cash held by the Company. The carrying amount of these assets approximates to their fair value.

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Cash at bank and on hand	11,144	7,326

11 Current Liabilities

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Amounts due to brokers	–	160
Investment management and AIFM fee	178	72
Other creditors	94	116
	272	348

12 Interest-Bearing Bank Loans

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Principal amount outstanding	21,384	19,821
Set-up costs	(140)	(140)
Accumulated amortisation of set-up costs	91	57
	21,335	19,738

On 11 September 2013, the Company entered into a five year secured €15 million loan at a fixed rate of 2.90% per annum. Its Sterling equivalent value was £12,830,000 as at 31 March 2017 (2016: £11,893,000). This loan will mature on 13 September 2018. On 23 February 2016, the Company entered into a secured €10 million loan at a fixed rate of 0.9275% per annum. Its Sterling equivalent value was £8,554,000 as at 31 March 2017 (2016: £7,928,000). This loan will mature on 13 September 2018.

Under the bank covenants relating to the loans, the Company is to ensure that at all times the total borrowings of the Company do not exceed 40% of the Adjusted Net Asset Value (as defined in the loan agreements) and that the Adjusted Net Asset Value does not fall below £45 million (2016: £45 million). The Company met all covenant conditions during the year.

The fair value of the fixed rate €15 million term loan, on a marked to market basis, was £13,071,000 at 31 March 2017 (2016: £12,309,000). The fair value of the fixed rate €10 million term loan, on a marked to market basis, was £8,587,000 at 31 March 2017 (2016: £7,940,000). The fair value is calculated using a discounted cash flow technique based on relevant current interest rates.

13 Share Capital

	Listed		Held in Treasury		In Issue	
	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000
Allotted, issued and fully paid:						
Ordinary Shares of 50p each						
Balance at 1 April 2016	17,448,260	8,724	(715,000)	(357)	16,733,260	8,367
Balance at 31 March 2017	17,448,260	8,724	(715,000)	(357)	16,733,260	8,367

During the year the Company sold no Ordinary Shares (2016: nil).

Of the above shares in issue, the movements in Ordinary Shares held in treasury are:

	2017	2016
As at 1 April	**715,000**	715,000
Sold during the year	**–**	–
As at 31 March	**715,000**	715,000

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital is represented by the issued Share Capital, Share Premium Account, Capital Redemption Reserve, Capital Reserve, Revenue Reserve and external debt financing. Details of the movement through each reserve are shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's capital is managed in accordance with its investment policy, in pursuit of its investment objective, both of which are detailed in the Business Model and Strategy. The Company's capital structure is also explained in the Report of the Directors on page 19.

14 Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share

	Net asset value per share		Net asset value	
	2017 p	2016 p	**2017 £'000**	2016 £'000
Net asset value per Ordinary Share	**813.1**	636.0	**136,050**	106,418

The net asset value per share is based on net assets at the year end and on 16,733,260 (2016: 16,733,260) Ordinary Shares, being the number of Ordinary Shares in issue at the year end, excluding those shares bought back and held in treasury.

15 Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments comprise its investment portfolio, cash balances, bank loans, and debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations. As an investment trust the Company holds a portfolio of financial assets in pursuit of its investment objective. The Company makes use of borrowings, as detailed in note 12 and the Chairman's Statement, to achieve improved performance in rising markets. The downside risk of borrowings may be reduced by raising the level of cash balances held.

The Company's principal risks are described in the Business Model and Strategy on pages 11 to 16.

Financial risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are:

(i) market price risk, being the risk that the value of investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices caused by factors other than interest rate or currency rate movements;

Notes to the Accounts continued
for the year ended 31 March 2017

15 Financial Instruments continued

(ii) interest rate risk, being the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates;

(iii) foreign currency risk, being the risk that the value of investment holdings, investment purchases, investment sales, bank loans and accrued income will fluctuate because of movements in currency rates;

(iv) credit risk, being the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Company; and

(v) liquidity risk, being the risk that the Company may not be able to liquidate quickly its investments to meet obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

IFRS 13 requires disclosures relating to fair value measurements using a three-level hierarchy (see definitions on page 45). The level within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The Company held the following categories of financial instruments as at 31 March 2017:

	Level 1 £'000	**Level 2 £'000**	**Level 3 £'000**	**2017 Total £'000**	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	2016 Total £'000
Financial instruments								
Investments	**145,989**	**–**	**–**	**145,989**	118,380	–	–	118,380
Loans	**–**	**(21,658)**	**–**	**(21,658)**	–	(20,249)	–	(20,249)

There were no transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy in the year ended 31 March 2017 (2016: none).

Listed fixed asset investments held (see note 9) are valued at fair value through profit or loss. For listed securities this is either bid price or the last traded price depending on the convention of the exchange on which the investment is listed. The interest-bearing bank loans are recognised in the Balance Sheet in accordance with IFRS. The fair value of the loans are calculated using a discounted cash flow technique based on relevant current interest rates compared to its value as stated on the Balance Sheet at amortised cost of £21,335,000 (2016: £19,738,000). The fair value of all other financial assets and liabilities is represented by their carrying value in the Balance Sheet shown on page 39.

16 Market Price Risk

Mitigation of market price risk is part of the fund management process and is typical of equity investment. The portfolio is managed with an awareness of the effects of adverse price movements through detailed and continuing analysis with an objective of maximising overall returns to shareholders. Further information on the investment portfolio is set out on pages 8 to 10.

If the investment portfolio valuation had fallen by 10% (2016: 10%) at 31 March 2017, the impact on the profit or loss and the net asset value would have been negative £14.6 million (2016: negative £11.8 million). If the investment portfolio valuation had risen by 10% (2016: 10%) at 31 March 2017, the impact on the profit or loss and the net asset value would have been positive £14.6 million (2016: positive £11.8 million). The calculations are based on the portfolio valuation as at the respective balance sheet dates and are not representative of the year as a whole.

17 Interest Rate Risk

FIXED RATE

The Company has two fully drawn fixed rate term loans with ING Bank N.V., one of €15 million, with a Sterling equivalent of £12.8 million as at 31 March 2017 (2016: £11.9 million), at a rate of interest of 2.90% per annum and one of €10 million with a Sterling equivalent of £8.6 million as at 31 March 2017 (2016: £7.9 million), at a rate of interest of 0.9275% per annum. An interest rate sensitivity analysis has not been performed as the Company has borrowed at a fixed rate of interest.

FLOATING RATE

When the Company retains cash balances, the cash is primarily held in accounts at the custodian. Interest received or paid on cash balances and bank overdrafts is at market rates and is monitored and reviewed by the Investment Manager and the Board. As at 31 March 2017, the cash position of the Company was £11.1 million (2016: £7.3 million).

If interest rates had increased by 1.0%, the impact on the profit or loss and the net asset value would have been positive £111,000 (2016: positive £73,000). If interest rates had decreased by 1.0%, the impact on the profit or loss and the net asset value would have been negative £111,000 (2016: negative £73,000). The calculations are based on the floating rate balances as at the respective balance sheet dates and are not representative of the year as a whole.

18 Foreign Currency Risk

The Company invests in overseas securities and holds foreign currency cash balances and foreign currency borrowings which give rise to currency risks. It is not the Company's policy to hedge this risk.

Foreign currency exposure:

2017	**Investments £'000**	**Trade and other receivables £'000**	**Cash £'000**	**Trade and other payables £'000**	**Loans £'000**	**Net exposure £'000**
Danish Krone	**8,978**	**91**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**9,069**
Euro	**90,875**	**295**	**11,003**	**(27)**	**(21,384)**	**80,762**
Norwegian Krone	**3,932**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,932**
Swedish Krona	**25,442**	**2**	**41**	**–**	**–**	**25,485**
Swiss Franc	**16,762**	**128**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**16,890**
Total	**145,989**	**516**	**11,044**	**(27)**	**(21,384)**	**136,138**

2016	Investments £'000	Trade and other receivables £'000	Cash £'000	Trade and other payables £'000	Loans £'000	Net exposure £'000
Danish Krone	6,868	21	–	–	–	6,889
Euro	71,539	694	7,226	(23)	(19,821)	59,615
Norwegian Krone	1,381	–	–	–	–	1,381
Swedish Krona	23,160	–	–	–	–	23,160
Swiss Franc	15,432	77	–	–	–	15,509
Total	118,380	792	7,226	(23)	(19,821)	106,554

If the value of Sterling had weakened by 5% (2016: 5%) against each of the currencies in the portfolio, the impact on the profit or loss and the net asset value would have been positive £7,165,000 (2016: positive £6,230,000). If the value of Sterling had strengthened by 5% (2016: 5%) against each of the currencies in the portfolio, the impact on the profit or loss and the net asset value would have been negative £6,483,000 (2016: negative £5,637,000). These calculations are based on the foreign currency exposure balances as at the respective balance sheet dates and are not representative of the year as a whole.

Notes to the Accounts continued
for the year ended 31 March 2017

19 Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Company. The Company has in place a monitoring procedure in respect of counterparty risk which is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The carrying amounts of financial assets best represent the maximum credit risk exposure at the balance sheet date.

The Company had the following categories of financial assets exposed to credit risk as at 31 March 2017:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**11,144**	7,326
Amounts due from brokers	**–**	517
Prepayments, accrued income and overseas tax recoverable	**524**	281
	11,668	8,124

Credit risk arising on transactions with brokers relates to transactions awaiting settlement. Risk relating to unsettled transactions is considered to be small due to the short settlement period involved and the financial stability and credit quality of the brokers used, which are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Manager. The Manager also monitors the quality of service provided by the brokers used to further mitigate this risk.

There were no significant concentrations of credit risk to counterparties at 31 March 2017 or 31 March 2016. No individual investment exceeded 3.7% of the investment portfolio at 31 March 2017 (2016: 3.9%).

A significant majority of the assets of the Company, including those that are traded on a recognised exchange, are held in segregated accounts on behalf of the Company by The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV (London Branch), the Company's custodian. Bankruptcy or insolvency of this or other custodians may cause the Company's rights with respect to securities held by the custodians to be delayed. The Board monitors the Company's risk by reviewing the custodian's internal control reports.

20 Liquidity Risk
The Company does not hold unlisted securities (2016: £nil). The Company's listed securities are considered to be readily realisable.

However, as with all smaller company investment trusts, there are times when the liquidity of the underlying portfolio is poor, such as when smaller companies are out of favour or during periods of adverse economic conditions. The Manager focuses on smaller companies where the opportunities may be more attractive but this can decrease overall underlying liquidity. This may result in the Manager being unable to buy or sell individual holdings within the portfolio. The Manager constantly reviews the underlying liquidity of the portfolio and deals with a wide range of brokers to enhance its ability to execute transactions and minimise liquidity risk. The Company's overall exposure to liquidity risks is monitored on a regular basis by the Board.

Liquidity risk is mitigated as the Company maintains sufficient cash to pay accounts payable and accrued expenses. As at 31 March 2017, the cash position of the Company was £11.1 million (2016: £7.3 million).

CONTRACTUAL MATURITY ANALYSIS FOR FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As at 31 March 2017	**Within one month £'000**	**Between one and three months £'000**	**Between three and twelve months £'000**	**Between one and five years £'000**	**Total £'000**
Current liabilities:					
Other creditors	**182**	**63**	**27**	**–**	**272**
Non-current liabilities:					
Interest-bearing bank loans	**–**	**–**	**433**	**21,617**	**22,050**
Total liabilities	**182**	**63**	**460**	**21,617**	**22,322**

20 Liquidity Risk continued

As at 31 March 2016	Within one month £'000	Between one and three months £'000	Between three and twelve months £'000	Between one and five years £'000	Total £'000
Current liabilities:					
Other creditors	252	73	23	–	348
Non-current liabilities:					
Interest-bearing bank loans	–	–	400	20,461	20,861
Total liabilities	252	73	423	20,461	21,209

21 Related Parties and Transactions with the Manager

The following are considered related parties: the Board of Directors and Alex Hammond-Chambers and Company. The Directors of the Company received fees for their services and dividends from their shareholdings in the Company. As disclosed on page 30, fees for consultancy services were also paid to a company called Alex Hammond-Chambers and Company, which is owned by one of the directors Mr R A Hammond-Chambers. Further details are provided in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 29 and 30.

Transactions between the Company and the Manager are detailed in note 3 on management fees and note 11 on fees owed to the Manager at the balance sheet date. The existence of an independent Board of Directors demonstrates that the Company is free to pursue its own financial and operating policies and therefore, under the AIC SORP, the Manager is not considered to be a related party.

22 Securities financing transactions ("SFT")

The Company has not, in the year to 31 March 2017 (2016: same), participated in any: repurchase transactions; securities lending or borrowing; buy-sell back transactions; margin lending transactions; or total return swap transactions (collectively called SFT). As such, it has no disclosure to make in satisfaction of the EU regulations on transparency of SFT, issued in November 2015.

AIFM Disclosures

Alternative Investment Fund Managers ('AIFM') Directive ('AIFMD')

In accordance with the AIFMD, information in relation to the Company's leverage (as defined on page 60) and the remuneration of the Company's AIFM, Montanaro Asset Management Limited, is required to be made available to investors. Detailed regulatory disclosures including those on the AIFM's remuneration policy are available on the Company's website or from Montanaro Asset Management Limited on request. The Company's maximum and actual leverage levels at 31 March 2017 are shown below:

Leverage exposure	Gross method	Commitment method
Maximum limit	200%	200%
Actual	107%	115%

For the purposes of the AIFMD, leverage is any method which increases the Company's exposure, including the borrowing of cash and the use of derivatives. It is expressed as a percentage of Company's exposure to its net asset value and is calculated on both a gross and commitment method.

Under the gross method, exposure represents the sum of the Company's positions after deduction of cash and cash equivalents, without taking account of any hedging or netting arrangements. Under the commitment method, exposure is calculated without the deduction of cash and cash equivalents and after certain hedging and netting positions are offset against each other.

The leverage limits are set by the AIFM and approved by the Board. The AIFM is also required to comply with the gearing parameters set by the Board in relation to borrowings. Detailed regulatory disclosures to investors in accordance with the AIFMD are contained on the AIFM's website.

Shareholder Information

Annual General Meeting
The Annual General Meeting of Montanaro European Smaller Companies Trust plc will be held at the offices of BMO Global Asset Management, Quartermile 4, 7 Nightingale Way, Edinburgh EH3 9EG, on Thursday 27 July 2017 at 12.30pm.

Key Dates

31 March 2017	Company year end
27 July 2017	Annual General Meeting
2 August 2017	Payment of final dividend
November 2017	Interim results announced
January 2018	Payment of expected interim dividend

Dividends
Shareholders who wish to have dividends paid directly into a bank account rather than by cheque to their registered address can complete a Mandate Form for this purpose. Mandates can be obtained from Equiniti Limited on request at the address shown on page 17.

Change of Address
Communications with shareholders are mailed to the address shown on the share register. In the event of a change of address or other amendment this should be notified to Equiniti Limited under the signature of the registered holder.

Frequency of NAV Publication
The Company's NAV is released to the London Stock Exchange on a daily basis.

ISA Status
The Company's shares are fully eligible for inclusion in ISAs.

AIC
The Company is a member of the Association of Investment Companies ('AIC').

Share Savings Scheme
UK residents can invest in the Company's shares through savings plans which are administered by Alliance Trust Savings Limited ('ATS'). ATS provides and administers a range of self-select investment plans, including tax-advantaged ISAs, JISAs and SIPPs, and First Steps, an investment plan for children. More information can be obtained by contacting ATS on 01382 573 737 or visiting www.alliancetrustsavings.co.uk.

Sources of Further Information
The Company's share price is listed in the *Financial Times* under Investment Companies, and in other newspapers. Information on the Company is also available on the Manager's website: www.montanaro.co.uk.

Shareholder Information continued

Warning to Shareholders – Beware of Share Fraud

Fraudsters use persuasive and high-pressure tactics to lure investors into scams. They may offer to sell shares that turn out to be worthless or non-existent, or to buy shares at an inflated price in return for an upfront payment.

If you receive unsolicited investment advice or requests:

- Check the Financial Services Register at **www.fca.org.uk** to see if the person or firm contacting you is authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').
- Call the FCA on 0800 111 6768 if the firm does not have contact details on the Register or you are told they are out of date.
- Search the list of unauthorised firms to avoid at **www.fca.org.uk/scams**.
- Consider that if you buy or sell shares from an unauthorised firm you will not have access to the Financial Ombudsman Service or Financial Services Compensation Scheme.
- Think about getting independent financial and professional advice.

If you are approached by fraudsters please tell the FCA by using the share fraud reporting form at **www.fca.org.uk/scams** where you can find out more about investment scams. You call also call the FCA Consumer Helpline on **0800 111 6768**. If you have already paid money to share fraudsters you should contact Action Fraud on **0300 123 2040**.

Alternative Performance Measures ("APMs")

The Company uses the following APMs:

Discount (or Premium)
If the share price of an Investment Trust is less than its Net Asset Value per share, the shares are trading at a discount. If the share price is greater than the Net Asset Value per share, the shares are trading at a premium.

Ongoing Charges
All operating costs expected to be incurred in future and that are payable by the Company expressed as a proportion of the average Net Assets of the Company over the reporting year. The costs of buying and selling investments are excluded, as are interest costs, taxation, non-recurring costs and the costs of buying back or issuing Ordinary Shares.

Glossary of Terms

AIFMD
Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive. Issued by the European Parliament in 2012 and 2013, the Directive requires that all investment vehicles in the European Union, including Investment Trusts, must, with effect from 22 July 2014, appoint a Depositary and an Alternative Investment Fund Manager (**AIFM**). The Board of Directors of an Investment Trust, nevertheless, remains fully responsible for all aspects of the Company's strategy, operations and compliance with regulations.

Association of Investment Companies ('AIC')
The Association of Investment Companies is the trade body for Closed-end Investment Companies (www.theaic.co.uk).

Benchmark
This is a measure against which an Investment Trust's performance is compared. The benchmark of the Company is the MSCI Europe SmallCap (ex UK) Index (in Sterling terms). The index averages the performance of a defined selection of companies listed in European smaller company stock markets and gives an indication of how those markets have performed in any period.

Closed-end Investment Company
A company, including an Investment Trust, with a fixed issued ordinary share capital which is traded on an exchange at a price not necessarily related to the Net Asset Value of the company and where shares can only be issued or bought back by the company in certain circumstances. This contrasts with an open-ended investment company, which has units not traded on an exchange but issued or bought back from investors at a price directly related to the Net Asset Value.

Custodian
A specialised financial institution responsible for safeguarding, worldwide, the listed securities and certain cash assets of the Company, as well as the income arising therefrom, through provision of custodial, settlement and associated services. The Company's Custodian is The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV (London Branch).

Depositary
Under AIFMD rules applying from 22 July 2014, the Company must appoint a Depositary, whose duties in respect of investments, cash and similar assets include: safekeeping; verification of ownership and valuation; and cash monitoring. The Depositary has strict liability for loss of any investments or other assets where it has safekeeping duties. The Depositary's oversight duties include, but are not limited to, oversight of share buybacks, dividend payments and adherence to investment limits. The Company's Depositary is BNY Mellon Trust & Depositary Limited.

Dividend
The income from an investment. Some Investment Trusts pay dividends on a quarterly or monthly basis. Montanaro European Smaller Companies Trust plc currently pays dividends twice a year.

Gearing
Unlike open-ended investment companies, Investment Trusts have the ability to borrow to invest. This term is used to describe the level of borrowings that an Investment Trust has undertaken, and is stated as a percentage of shareholders' funds. The higher the level of borrowings, the higher the gearing ratio.

IFRS
International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Glossary of Terms continued

Investment Trust
A Closed-end Investment Company which satisfies the requirements of Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. Companies which meet these criteria are exempt from having to pay tax on the capital gains they realise from sales of the investments within their portfolios.

Leverage
As defined under the AIFMD rules, Leverage is any method by which the exposure of an AIF is increased through borrowing of cash or securities or leverage embedded in derivative positions. Leverage is broadly equivalent to Gearing, but is expressed as a ratio between the assets (excluding borrowings) and the net assets (after taking account of borrowings). Under the gross method, exposure represents the sum of the Company's positions after deduction of cash and cash equivalents, without taking account of any hedging or netting arrangements. Under the commitment method, exposure is calculated without the deduction of cash and cash equivalents and after certain hedging and netting positions are offset against each other.

Manager
The Company's investment manager, which is Montanaro Asset Management Limited. The responsibilities and remuneration of the Manager are set out in the Business Model and Strategy on page 11 and in the Report of the Directors on page 20.

Marked to Market
Accounting for the fair value of an asset or liability that can change over time and reflects its current market value rather than its book cost.

Market Capitalisation
The stock market value of a company as determined by multiplying the number of shares in issue, excluding those shares held in treasury, by the market price of the shares.

Net Assets (or Shareholders' Funds)
This is calculated as the value of the investments and other assets of an Investment Trust, plus cash and debtors, less borrowings and any other creditors.
It represents the underlying value of an Investment Trust at a point in time.

Net Asset Value ('NAV') per Ordinary Share
This is calculated as the net assets of an Investment Trust divided by the number of shares in issue, excluding those shares held in treasury.

Ordinary Shares
The main type of equity capital issued by conventional Investment Trusts. Shareholders are entitled to their share of both income, in the form of dividends paid by the Investment Trust, and any capital growth. Montanaro European Smaller Companies Trust plc has only Ordinary Shares in issue.

Share Price
The value of a share at a point in time as quoted on a stock exchange. The shares of Montanaro European Smaller Companies Trust plc are quoted on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange.

SORP
Statement of Recommended Practice "Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts" issued by the AIC.

Total Assets
This is calculated as the value of the investments and other assets of an Investment Trust, plus cash and debtors.

Total Return
The return to shareholders calculated on a per share basis by adding dividends paid in the period to the increase or decrease in the Share Price or NAV. The dividends are assumed to have been re-invested in the form of Shares or Net Assets.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Montanaro European Smaller Companies Trust plc (the 'Company') will be held at the offices of BMO Global Asset Management, Quartermile 4, 7 Nightingale Way, Edinburgh EH3 9EG, on Thursday 27 July 2017 at 12.30pm for the purposes of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolutions, of which resolutions 1 to 12 will be proposed as ordinary resolutions and resolutions 13 and 14 will be proposed as special resolutions.

Ordinary Resolutions

RESOLUTION 1 – ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
That the Annual Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2017 be received.

RESOLUTION 2 – DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION POLICY
That the Directors' Remuneration Policy be approved.

RESOLUTION 3 – ANNUAL REPORT ON DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION
That the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2017 be approved.

RESOLUTION 4 – FINAL DIVIDEND
That a final dividend of 6.50p per Ordinary Share be declared.

RESOLUTION 5 – RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTOR
That Mr R M Curling, who retires annually, be re-elected as a Director.

RESOLUTION 6 – RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTOR
That Mrs M R Somerset Webb, who retires annually, be re-elected as a Director.

RESOLUTION 7 – RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTOR
That Mr R B M Graham, who retires annually, be re-elected as a Director.

RESOLUTION 8 – RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTOR
That Mr R A Hammond-Chambers, who retires annually, be re-elected as a Director.

RESOLUTION 9 – RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTOR
That Mr A R Irvine, who retires annually, be re-elected as a Director.

RESOLUTION 10 – RE-APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR
That Ernst & Young LLP be re-appointed as the Company's auditor, to hold office until the conclusion of the next general meeting at which accounts are laid before the Company.

RESOLUTION 11 – AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION
That the Directors be authorised to determine the auditor's remuneration.

RESOLUTION 12 – AUTHORITY TO ALLOT SHARES
That, in substitution for any existing authority but without prejudice to the exercise of any such authority prior to the date of the passing of this resolution, the Board of Directors of the Company (the 'Board') be and is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised pursuant to and in accordance with section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot shares in the Company and to grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares in the Company up to an aggregate nominal amount of £836,500, provided that this authority shall expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2018 or, if earlier, on 30 September 2018 save that the Company may before such expiry make an offer or enter into an agreement which would or might require shares to be allotted, or rights to subscribe for or to convert securities into shares to be granted, after such expiry and the Board may allot shares or grant such rights in pursuance of such an offer or agreement as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.

Notice of Annual General Meeting continued

Special Resolutions

RESOLUTION 13 – AUTHORITY TO ALLOT SHARES OTHER THAN ON A PRE-EMPTIVE BASIS

That, subject to the passing of resolution 12 set out in the notice of the Annual General Meeting of the Company convened for 27 July 2017 and in substitution for any existing authority, but without prejudice to the exercise of any such authority prior to the date of the passing of this resolution, the Board of Directors of the Company (the 'Board') be and is hereby generally empowered pursuant to sections 570 and 573 of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act') to allot equity securities (within the meaning of section 560 of the Act) (including the grant of rights to subscribe for, or to convert any securities into, ordinary shares of 50 pence each in the capital of the Company ('Ordinary Shares') wholly for cash either pursuant to the authority conferred on them by such resolution 12 or by way of a sale of treasury shares (within the meaning of section 560(3) of the Act) as if section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment or 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 or other pre-emptive offer in favour of the holders of Ordinary Shares who are on the register of members on a date fixed by the Board where the equity securities respectively attributable to the interests of all such holders are proportionate (as nearly as may be practicable) to the respective numbers of Ordinary Shares held by them on that date (subject to such exclusions or other arrangements in connection with the rights issue, open offer or other offer as the Board deem necessary or expedient to deal with shares held in treasury, fractional entitlements to equity securities and to deal with any legal or practical problems or issues arising in any overseas territory or under the requirements of any regulatory body or stock exchange); and

(ii) otherwise than pursuant to sub-paragraph (i) above, up to an aggregate nominal amount of £836,500,

and shall expire (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting) at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2018 or, if earlier, on 30 September 2018 save that the Company may before such expiry make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Board may allot equity securities in pursuance of such an offer or agreement as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired. This power shall authorise the Board to issue equity securities at such issue price as the Board may determine (including, without limitation, where equity securities are being issued from treasury at a price below the net asset value per Ordinary Share of the Company at the time of the relevant issue).

RESOLUTION 14 – AUTHORITY TO BUY BACK SHARES

That, in substitution for any existing authority but without prejudice to the exercise of any such authority prior to the date of the passing of this resolution, the Company be and is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised for the purposes of section 701 of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act') to make one or more market purchases (as defined in section 693(4) of the Act) of ordinary shares of 50 pence each in the capital of the Company ('Ordinary Shares') on such terms and in such manner as the Board of Directors may determine provided that:

(i) the maximum aggregate number of Ordinary Shares which may be purchased is 2,508,315 (or if less, 14.99 per cent of the number of Ordinary Shares in issue (excluding treasury shares) immediately prior to the passing of this resolution);

(ii) the minimum price which may be paid for an Ordinary Share is 50 pence (exclusive of associated expenses);

(iii) the maximum price which may be paid for an Ordinary Share (exclusive of associated expenses) is the higher of: (a) 105 per cent of the average of the market value of an Ordinary Share for the five business days immediately preceding the day on which the Ordinary Share is purchased; and (b) the value of an Ordinary Share calculated on the basis of the higher price quoted for (i) the last independent trade of; and (ii) the highest current independent bid for any number of Ordinary Shares on the trading venue where the purchase is carried out; and

(iv) unless previously renewed, varied or revoked, this authority shall expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2018 or, if earlier, on 30 September 2018 save that the Company may before such expiry enter into a contract to purchase Ordinary Shares which will or may be completed wholly or partly after such expiry and a purchase of Ordinary Shares may be made pursuant to any such contract.

By order of the Board

F&C INVESTMENT BUSINESS LIMITED
Company Secretary
80 George Street
Edinburgh EH2 3BU
13 June 2017

Notice of Annual General Meeting continued

Notes

1. Attending the Annual General Meeting in Person

If you wish to attend the Annual General Meeting in person, you should arrive at the venue for the Annual General Meeting in good time to allow your attendance to be registered. It is advisable to have some form of identification with you as you may be asked to provide evidence of your identity to the Company's registrar, Equiniti Limited (the 'Registrar'), prior to being admitted to the Annual General Meeting.

2. Appointment of Proxies

Members are entitled to appoint one or more proxies to exercise all or any of their rights to attend, speak and vote at the Annual General Meeting. A proxy need not be a member of the Company but must attend the Annual General Meeting to represent a member. To be validly appointed a proxy must be appointed using the procedures set out in these notes and in the notes to the accompanying proxy form.

If members wish their proxy to speak on their behalf at the meeting, members will need to appoint their own choice of proxy (not the Chairman of the Annual General Meeting) and give their instructions directly to them.

Members can only appoint more than one proxy where each proxy is appointed to exercise rights attached to different shares. Members cannot appoint more than one proxy to exercise the rights attached to the same share(s). If a member wishes to appoint more than one proxy, they should contact the Registrar on 0371 384 2030. Lines are open from 8.30am to 5.30pm, Monday to Friday excluding UK public holidays. If calling from overseas please call +44 121 415 7047.

A member may instruct their proxy to abstain from voting on any resolution to be considered at the meeting by marking the 'Abstain' option when appointing their proxy. It should be noted that an abstention is not a vote in law and will not be counted in the calculation of the proportion of votes 'For' or 'Against' the resolution.

The appointment of a proxy will not prevent a member from attending the Annual General Meeting and voting in person if he or she wishes.

A person who is not a member of the Company but who has been nominated by a member to enjoy information rights does not have a right to appoint any proxies under the procedures set out in these notes and should read note 8 below.

3. Appointment of a Proxy Using a Proxy Form

A proxy form for use in connection with the Annual General Meeting is enclosed. To be valid, any proxy form or other instrument appointing a proxy, together with any power of attorney or other authority under which it is signed or a certified copy thereof, must be received by post or (during normal business hours only) by hand by the Registrar at FREEPOST RTHJ-CLLL-KBKU, Equiniti, Aspect House, Spencer Road, Lancing, BN99 6DA no later than 48 hours (excluding non-working days) before the time of the Annual General Meeting or any adjournment of that meeting.

If you do not have a proxy form and believe that you should have one, or you require additional proxy forms, please contact the Registrar on 0371 384 2030. Lines are open from 8.30am to 5.30pm, Monday to Friday excluding UK public holidays. If calling from overseas please call +44 121 415 7047.

4. Appointment of a Proxy Through CREST

CREST members who wish to appoint a proxy or proxies through the CREST electronic proxy appointment service may do so by using the procedures described in the CREST Manual and by logging on to the following website: www.euroclear.com. CREST personal members or other CREST sponsored members, and those CREST members who have appointed (a) voting service provider(s), should refer to their CREST sponsor or voting service provider(s) who will be able to take the appropriate action on their behalf.

In order for a proxy appointment or instruction made using the CREST service 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 instruction, as described in the CREST Manual. The message, regardless of whether it constitutes the appointment of a proxy or is an amendment to the instruction given to a previously appointed proxy, must in order to be valid, be transmitted so as to be received by the Registrar (ID RA19) no later than 48 hours (excluding non-working days) before the time of the Annual General Meeting or any adjournment of that 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 Application Host) from which the Registrar is able to retrieve the message by enquiry to CREST in the manner prescribed by CREST. After this time any change of instructions to proxies appointed through CREST should be communicated to the appointee through other means.

CREST members and, where applicable, their CREST sponsors or voting service provider(s) should note that Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited does not make available special procedures in CREST for any particular message. Normal system timings and limitations will, therefore, apply in relation to the input of CREST Proxy Instructions. It is the responsibility of the CREST member concerned to take (or, if the CREST member is a CREST personal member, or sponsored member, or has appointed a voting service provider(s), to procure that his CREST sponsor or voting service provider(s) take(s)) such action as shall be necessary to ensure that a message is transmitted by means of the CREST system by any particular time. In this connection, CREST members and, where applicable, their CREST sponsors or voting system providers are referred, in particular, to those sections of the CREST Manual concerning practical limitations of the CREST system and timings.

The Company may treat as invalid a CREST Proxy Instruction in the circumstances set out in Regulation 35(5)(a) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001.

5. **Appointment of Proxy by Joint Holders**
In the case of joint holders, where more than one of the joint holders purports to appoint one or more proxies, only the purported appointment submitted by the most senior holder will be accepted. Seniority is determined by the order in which the names of the joint holders appear in the Company's register of members in respect of the joint holding (the first named being the most senior).

6. **Corporate Representatives**
Any corporation which is a member can appoint one or more corporate representatives. Members can only appoint more than one corporate representative where each corporate representative is appointed to exercise rights attached to different shares. Members cannot appoint more than one corporate representative to exercise the rights attached to the same share(s).

7. **Entitlement to Attend and Vote**
To be entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting (and for the purpose of determining the votes they may cast), members must be registered in the Company's register of members at 6.30pm on 25 July 2017 (or, if the Annual General Meeting is adjourned, at 6.30pm on the day two days prior to the adjourned meeting). Changes to the register of members after the relevant deadline will be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting.

8. **Nominated Persons**
Any person to whom this notice is sent who is a person nominated under section 146 of the Companies Act 2006 (the '2006 Act') to enjoy information rights (a 'Nominated Person') may, under an agreement between him/her and the member by whom he/she was nominated, have a right to be appointed (or to have someone else appointed) as a proxy for the Annual General Meeting. If a Nominated Person has no such proxy appointment right or does not wish to exercise it, he/she may, under any such agreement, have a right to give instructions to the member as to the exercise of voting rights.

9. **Website Giving Information Regarding the Annual General Meeting**
Information regarding the Annual General Meeting, including information required by section 311A of the 2006 Act, and a copy of this notice of Annual General Meeting is available from www.montanaro.co.uk.

Notice of Annual General Meeting continued

10. Audit Concerns

Members should note that it is possible that, pursuant to requests made by members of the Company under section 527 of the 2006 Act, the Company may be required to publish on a website a statement setting out any matter relating to: (a) the audit of the Company's accounts (including the Auditor's report and the conduct of the audit) that are to be laid before the Annual General Meeting; or (b) any circumstance connected with an auditor of the Company ceasing to hold office since the previous meeting at which annual accounts and reports were laid in accordance with section 437 of the 2006 Act. The Company may not require the members requesting any such website publication to pay its expenses in complying with sections 527 or 528 of the 2006 Act. Where the Company is required to place a statement on a website under section 527 of the 2006 Act, it must forward the statement to the Company's auditor not later than the time when it makes the statement available on the website. The business which may be dealt with at the Annual General Meeting includes any statement that the Company has been required under section 527 of the 2006 Act to publish on a website.

11. Voting Rights

As at 13 June 2017 (being the latest practicable date prior to the publication of this notice) the Company had 17,448,260 Ordinary Shares in issue, including 715,000 Ordinary Shares held in treasury. Each Ordinary Share (other than those held in treasury) carries one vote. The total voting rights in the Company as at 13 June 2017 were 16,733,260 votes.

12. Notification of Shareholdings

Any person holding 3 per cent or more of the total voting rights of the Company who appoints a person other than the Chairman of the Annual General Meeting as his proxy will need to ensure that both he, and his proxy, comply with their respective disclosure obligations under the UK Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules.

13. Further Questions and Communication

Under section 319A of the 2006 Act, the Company must cause to be answered any question relating to the business being dealt with at the Annual General Meeting put by a member attending the meeting unless answering the question would interfere unduly with the preparation for the meeting or involve the disclosure of confidential information, or the answer has already been given on a website in the form of an answer to a question, or it is undesirable in the interests of the Company or the good order of the meeting that the question be answered.

Members who have any queries about the Annual General Meeting should contact the Company Secretary at 80 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 3BU.

Members may not use any electronic address provided in this notice or in any related documents (including the Annual Report and Accounts and proxy form) to communicate with the Company for any purpose other than those expressly stated.

14. Documents Available for Inspection

The following documents will be available for inspection at the registered office of the Company during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and English public holidays excepted) from the date of this notice until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting:

14.1 copies of the Directors' letters of appointment; and

14.2 copies of the Directors' deeds of indemnity.

Montanaro European Smaller Companies Trust plc
53 Threadneedle Street
London EC2R 8AR

Tel: 020 7448 8600
Fax: 020 7448 8601
E-mail: enquiries@montanaro.co.uk
Website: www.montanaro.co.uk