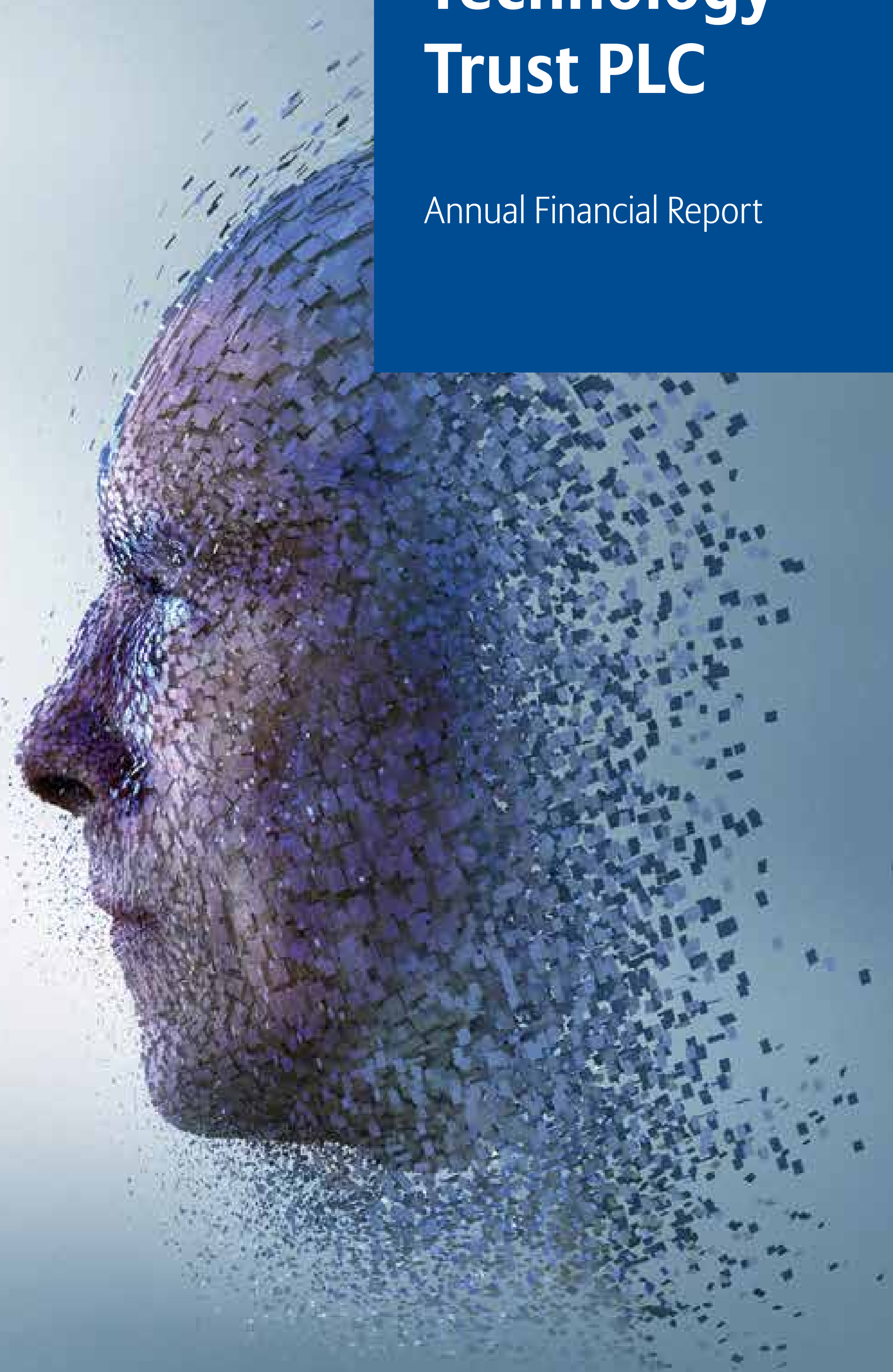
30 November 2016

Allianz Technology Trust PLC

Annual Financial Report



SHARES AWARDS 2016 WINNER Best Investment Trust

Allianz Global Investors

www.allianztechnologytrust.com

Contents

From a highly competitive shortlist, Allianz Technology Trust was voted Best Investment Trust 2016 by the readers of Shares Magazine, the online publication distributed to 95,000 subscribers. This is the latest in a series of awards that the Company has received in recent years.

Cover: Artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming a significant trend. From consumer goods to autonomous driving, we expect AI will increasingly be used to make our lives more convenient.

Financial Highlights

Net assets per Ordinary Share

+23.8%

2016 **835.9p**
2015 **675.1p**

Share price per Ordinary Share

+26.4%

2016 **799.0p**
2015 **632.0p**

Benchmark

+31.7%

2016 **748.7**
2015 **568.5**

Key Information

Investment Objective

Allianz Technology Trust PLC (the Company) invests principally in the equity securities of quoted technology companies on a worldwide basis with the aim of achieving long-term capital growth in excess of the Dow Jones World Technology Index (sterling adjusted, total return) (the benchmark).

Investment Policy

The investment policy of the Company is to invest in a diversified portfolio of companies that use technology in an innovative way to gain a competitive advantage. Particular emphasis is placed on companies that are addressing major growth trends with innovation that replaces existing technology or radically changes products and services and the way in which they are supplied to customers.

What constitutes a technology stock

The investment management team views technology companies as those with revenues primarily generated by the application of technology to products and services. This is divided into two areas:

- Traditional telecommunications, media and technology (TMT) segments which include the Internet, computers and computer peripherals, software, electronic components and systems, communications equipment and services, semiconductors, and media and information services.
- Non-traditional tech companies which are those in various other industries that use technology in an innovative way to gain a strategic, competitive edge.

As technology becomes ever more pervasive, it is increasingly difficult to differentiate between technology companies and significant adopters as outlined above. Much is spoken of disruptive technologies - those which will force change within an industry and which may often displace the dominance of incumbent market leaders. The challenge is to understand not only current technologies, but also future trends and the likely effects. Recently there has been rapid adoption of cloud computing and there is an increasing focus on AI (artificial intelligence) which is showing significant influence on many industries.

Asset allocation

The fund managers do not target specific country or regional weightings but invest in the most attractive technology shares on a global basis. The fund managers aim to identify the leading companies in emerging technology growth sub-sectors. The majority of the portfolio will comprise mid and large cap technology shares.

Risk Diversification

The Company aims to diversify risk and no holding in the portfolio will comprise more than 15% of the Company's assets at the time of acquisition. The Company aims to diversify the portfolio across a range of technology sub-sectors.

Gearing

In normal market conditions gearing will not exceed 10% of net assets but may increase to 20%. The Company's Articles of Association limit borrowing to one quarter of its called up share capital and reserves. As at 30 November 2016 there was no borrowing facility in place.

Liquidity

In normal market conditions the liquidity of the portfolio, that is the proportion of the Company's net assets held in cash or cash equivalents, will not exceed 15% of net assets but may be increased to a maximum of 30%.

Derivatives

The Company may use derivatives for investment purposes within guidelines set down by the Board.

Foreign Currency

The Company's current policy is not to hedge foreign currency.

Benchmark

One of the ways in which the Company measures its performance is in relation to its 'benchmark', which is an index made up of some of the world's leading technology shares. The benchmark used is the Dow Jones World Technology Index (sterling adjusted, total return). The Company's strategy is to have a concentrated portfolio which is benchmark aware rather than benchmark driven. Therefore, the Company has tended to have a significantly higher than benchmark allocation to high growth, mid cap companies which are considered to be the emerging leaders in the technology sector. The Managers believe that the successful identification of these companies relatively early on in their growth stages, offers the best opportunity for outperformance over the long-term.

Financial Summary

	As at 30 November 2016	As at 30 November 2015	% change
Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share	835.9p	675.1p	+23.8
Ordinary Share Price	799.0p	632.0p	+26.4
Discount on Ordinary Share Price to Net Asset Value	4.4%	6.4%	n/a
Dow Jones World Technology Index (sterling adjusted, total return)	748.7	568.5	+31.7
Total Net Assets	£216,671,377	£175,702,025	+23.3

	For the year ended 30 November 2016	For the year ended 30 November 2015	% change
Net Revenue Return per Ordinary Share	(2.59p)	(3.48p)	n/a
Ongoing Charges*	1.0%	1.1%	n/a

*Ongoing charges are calculated by dividing operating expenses paid by the Company by the average NAV over the period excluding any performance fees.

Five year performance summary

	30 November 2016	30 November 2015	30 November 2014	30 November 2013	30 November 2012
Shareholders' Funds	£216.7m	£175.7m	£157.7m	£131.6m	£93.6m
Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share	835.9p	675.1p	612.2p	519.0p	352.6p
Ordinary Share Price	799.0p	632.0p	576.5p	517.0p	321.0p
Dow Jones World Technology Index (sterling adjusted, total return)	748.7	568.5	531.4	417.3	346.4
Discount of Ordinary Share Price to Net Asset Value per share	4.4%	6.4%	5.8%	0.4%	9.0%

Chairman's Statement

Dear Shareholder

Results and Performance

I am pleased to report that the Net Asset Value (NAV) per share of your Company increased in the period by 23.8%, finishing at 835.9p as at 30 November 2016 compared with 675.1p as at 30 November 2015. Our benchmark index, the Dow Jones World Technology Index (sterling adjusted, total return), increased by 31.7% over the same period creating an underperformance for the portfolio of 7.9% in NAV terms. The majority of the reported increase in both the NAV and the benchmark index arose from the 17% fall in the value of sterling against the US dollar over the period as the large majority of the assets of both are denominated in US dollars. The market price of the Company's shares performed modestly better than the NAV rising 26.4% over the year from 632.0p to 799.0p with the discount to NAV per share narrowing from 6.4% to 4.4%.

Whilst the underperformance of the index is disappointing it is important to stress that the portfolio of shares selected by the Investment Manager is not intended to track the index but is focussed on investment themes that the Manager believes will yield superior long-term returns. This important topic is explored in depth in the Investment Managers' Review on pages 12 to 32 which also discusses the complex and challenging economic and political backdrop presently faced by investors. In summary, for many of the smaller companies which the Manager has selected for their longer term growth potential, ratings have reduced in favour of both more established technology companies and also companies in other sectors that may benefit from the significant policy initiatives expected from the new Trump administration in the USA.

In November 2016, the Company was voted Best Investment Trust by the readers of Shares magazine, the online publication distributed to some 95,000 subscribers, so the award is truly representative of people who invest in stocks and shares. The Shares award followed hot on the heels of the announcement that the Company had been chosen as one of the 'Investors Chronicle 'Top 100 Funds' for the fourth consecutive year. As well as this, there was also recognition from the trade publication Investment Week. The Company had won the highly coveted Investment Company of the Year Award (specialist category) in 2015 and was shortlisted once again in 2016. The Company has worked hard over recent years to highlight the investment potential of the technology sector and winning this string of investment performance accolades has been extremely helpful in raising its profile.

The Company's performance over the medium and longer term continues to show strong positive returns and, when compared to its technology investment trust peers and related indices, it is pleasing to note that your Company has performed particularly well over five and ten years. The table below sets out this data over the various periods:

% increase	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
ATT NAV	**23.8**	**61.1**	**142.9**	**267.6**
Dow Jones World Technology Index (total return)	31.7	79.4	136.0	223.1
MSCI World Technology Index (total return)	30.0	85.2	147.0	237.4
Russell MidCap Technology Index	41.2	90.7	146.4	n/a
Polar Capital Technology (NAV)	29.7	75.5	135.7	249.0
Herald Investment Trust (NAV)	17.1	31.8	88.9	164.3
ATT NAV Performance against above comparatives	*5th*	*5th*	*3rd*	*1st*

Source: AllianzGI in sterling as at 30 November 2016.

Chairman's Statement *(continued)*

The table below provides a comparison with the broader UK and world equity indices which many investors will use when reviewing the performance of their individual investments. As noted above the impact of sterling's devaluation over the past year has significantly enhanced returns for both the Company and other investments outside the UK. It continues to be the case that technology companies serve investors well over the longer term when compared to more broadly based portfolios.

% increase	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
ATT NAV	**23.8**	**61.1**	**142.9**	**267.6**
FTSE All Share Index (total return)	9.8	15.7	55.4	69.0
FTSE World Index (total return)	25.6	46.4	100.9	139.7

Source: AllianzGI in sterling as at 30 November 2016.

As noted in previous reports the Board pays close attention to the Company's performance position against the wider universe of open ended funds, closed ended funds and exchange traded funds. The performance of your Company versus the other funds within the Morningstar Global Technology Sector - Equity (Morningstar) category, remains very positive over the longer investment terms of five and ten years.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Peer Group Ranking vs Morningstar	37 / 65	28 / 59	5 / 59	5 / 46

Dividend

No dividend is proposed for the year ended 30 November 2016 (2015: nil). Given the nature of the Company's investments and the objective to achieve long-term capital growth the Board considers it unlikely that any dividend will be declared in the near future.

Board Matters

As previously reported the Board met in San Francisco in November 2015 at the Manager's offices. The visit confirmed the importance of good communications and close working relationships between the Manager, both in San Francisco and London, and the Board. Since then the Board has reflected on these matters and has worked closely with the Manager to optimise working practices whilst recognising the constraints imposed by disparate geography and culture.

An externally facilitated Board and Manager performance appraisal process was conducted towards the end of the year. This confirmed that the current Board is working in an effective manner with no significant short comings identified but reconfirmed the importance of the initiatives being progressed to improve communications between the various parties.

The Board has considered carefully the frequency of future Board visits to the Manager's offices in San Francisco, recognising the benefits of such visits to good governance and hopefully future performance but also bearing in mind the not insignificant direct costs and time commitment of such trips, and has concluded that it is appropriate to schedule such a visit every couple of years. The next Board meeting in San Francisco is therefore planned for November 2017.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, at this year's AGM I shall retire by rotation and Richard Holway shall retire due to tenure having served as a Director for in excess of nine years. I am pleased to confirm that Richard remains fully effective as an independent director and the re-election of both myself and Richard is fully supported by the Board.

Chairman's Statement *(continued)*

Share Buy Backs and Share Issues

The Board continues to believe that it is in the interests of shareholders to increase the number of shares in issue in order to improve secondary market liquidity and increase operating efficiency. However where there is market volatility the Board will consider buying back shares when the discount is over 7% and all other factors align. The Board considers carefully the parameters which should apply to both re-issuances of shares held in treasury and shares to be bought back from the market and will only proceed when the action is in the best interests of shareholders.

In the year under review, no shares were issued out of those held in treasury while 107,999 shares were bought back at an average price of £6.14 and an average discount of 11.0% reflecting the significant volatility in discount levels during the periods of particular market uncertainty that arose during the year. The shares bought back were added to those held in treasury. No shares were purchased for cancellation.

At the end of the year the Company had 25,919,427 Ordinary shares in issue with a further 2,383,453 shares held in treasury available for reissue into the market to meet demand subject to appropriate pricing; it should be noted that shares being reissued into the market shall only be issued at an average discount narrower than that at which they were bought back. Since the year end and up to 17 February 2017, the latest practicable date before printing this report, the Company reissued 40,000 shares into the market from those held in treasury; there remain 2,343,453 shares in treasury available for reissue.

Marketing

The Company's website (www.allianztechnologytrust.com) is managed by Allianz Global Investors and continues to be the Company's 'shop window' for the very latest news and developments. Here you will find a wealth of information, including the latest investment performance and commentaries on both the Company and the technology sector as a whole. Video interviews, press coverage, regulatory market announcements and a full library of other useful materials are also available. Via the website, investors can also register to receive monthly performance updates via email as well as regular 'Investment Insights from Silicon Valley' updates from the Company's investment manager, Walter Price.

The website also includes information on how to invest in Allianz Technology Trust shares. Increasingly investors are choosing to buy and sell stocks and shares via online trading platforms rather than via a traditional stockbroker. The site is constantly evolving and will be enhanced in the coming months in order to make it more easily accessible from mobile and tablet devices.

Investment Insights from portfolio manager Walter Price and his team are one of the many regular updates available at www.allianztechnologytrust.com

Chairman's Statement *(continued)*

Continuation Vote

In accordance with our Articles of Association we are required to propose a continuation vote every five years. The most recent continuation vote was proposed and passed by shareholders at the 2016 AGM; shareholders will have a further opportunity to vote on the continuation of the Company at the AGM to be held in 2021.

Outlook

Since the end of the reporting period markets have performed well, reflecting hope that the new US administration will prove positive for the economy both within the US and globally. However the world's financial system continues to face significant challenges, which include questions around geopolitical stability, the health of the global economy and the impact of diverging monetary policies between the US and the rest of the world. While the global economy is expected to grow at a slow pace, we continue to see attractive investment opportunities in technology. It is to be expected that some of the more mature industries will see limited growth. Technology, however, can create new markets, provide lower cost ways of doing things and generate growth when other sectors are less buoyant. Whilst many technology share prices reflect demanding multiples, company balance sheets in the sector are unusually strong. Your Investment Management team is seeing a wave of innovation in the sector that they believe has the potential to produce attractive returns for companies with best in class solutions. Stock selection will be of paramount importance, but it is expected that a carefully selected portfolio of technology investments should be able to perform well over the longer term despite current headwinds.

Annual General Meeting

The AGM will be held at The City of London Club, 19 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1DS, on Wednesday, 19 April 2017 at 12 noon. I look forward to welcoming all those shareholders who are able to attend.

Robert Jeens
Chairman
22 February 2017

AlesiaKan / Shutterstock, Inc.

Investment Managers' Review

Tinxi / Shutterstock, Inc.

Augmented reality is a theme that could accelerate in 2017, following the introduction of new hardware and ongoing development work by key pioneers. Apple CEO Tim Cook is on record as an admirer of the technology.

Investment Managers

Allianz Technology Trust is managed by the Allianz Global Investors Global Technology team based in San Francisco. The team is co-headed by Walter Price and Huachen Chen, who have worked together for more than 30 years and who both have decades of experience working within the sector.

The team includes two experienced portfolio analysts, Michael Seidenberg and Danny Su, who each offer more than a decade's experience. They are supported by over ten global sector analysts, nine of whom focus purely on technology companies. Based in the US, Europe and Asia, these specialists extend a global reach which is ever-more important in the technology sector.

Walter C. Price, Jr., CFA

Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager

Walter is a senior portfolio manager and a managing director with Allianz Global Investors, which he joined in 1974. He is co-lead portfolio manager of The Global Technology Strategy. Walter has 43 years of investment-industry experience. He previously worked for Colonial Management, an investment advisory firm in Boston, where he became a senior analyst responsible for the chemical industry and the technology area. Walter has a B.S. with honours in electrical engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and a B.S. and M.S. in management from the Sloan School at MIT. Walter is a current director and past president of the MIT Club of Northern California. He also heads the Educational Council for MIT in the Bay Area and is a past chairman of the AIMR Committee on Corporate Reporting for the computer and electronics industries.

Michael Seidenberg CFA

Director, Portfolio Manager/Analyst

Michael is a portfolio manager, an analyst and a director with Allianz Global Investors, which he joined in 2009. He has 14 years of investment-industry experience. Before joining the firm, he worked at a number of hedge funds, including Pequot Capital and Andor Capital. Michael has a B.S. in business administration from the University of Colorado and an M.B.A. with concentrations in finance and accounting from Columbia Business School.

Huachen Chen CFA

Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager

Huachen is a senior portfolio manager and a managing director with Allianz Global Investors, which he joined in 1984. He is co-lead portfolio manager of The Global Technology Strategy. Huachen has 31 years of investment-industry experience. He previously worked for IBM and Intel Corporation. Huachen has a B.S. in materials science and engineering from Cornell University, an M.S. in materials science and engineering from Northwestern University, and an M.B.A. from the University of California, Berkeley.

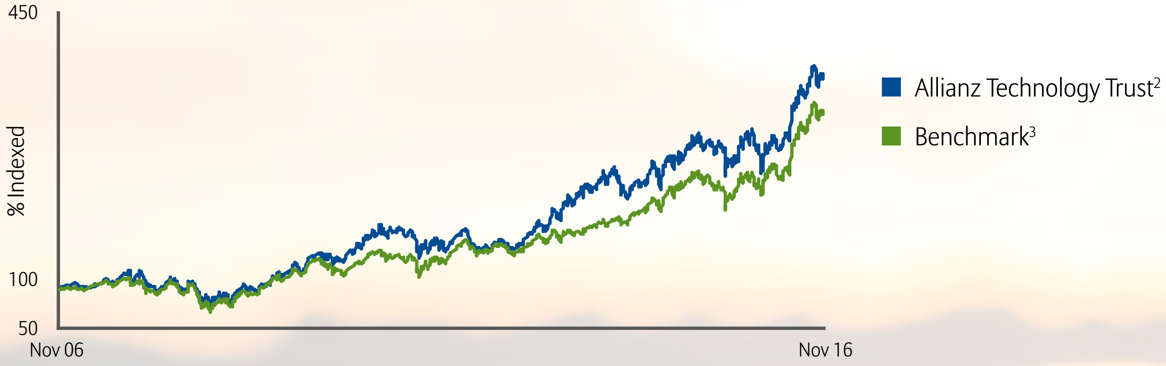
Danny Su

Director, Portfolio Manager/Analyst

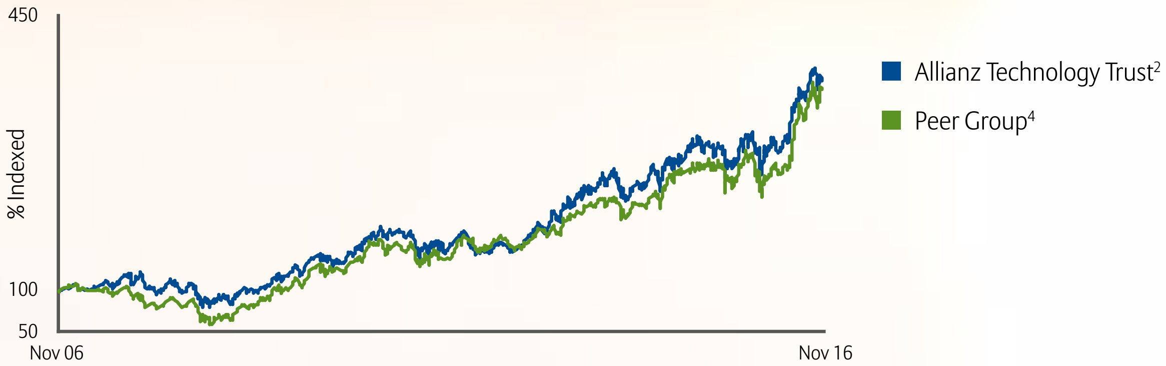
Danny is a portfolio manager, an analyst and a director with Allianz Global Investors, which he joined in 2000. He has global responsibility for the hardware, semiconductor, semiconductor capital equipment and contract-manufacturer sectors. Danny has 17 years of investment-industry experience. Danny has a dual B.S. in electrical engineering and economics from MIT, and a master's degree in management from the Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University.

Performance Graphs

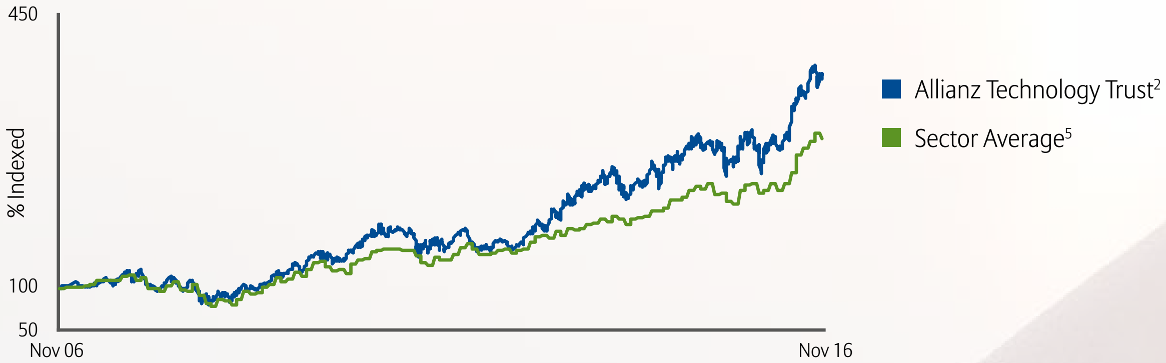
Performance Against Benchmark 10 years to 30 November 2016[1]



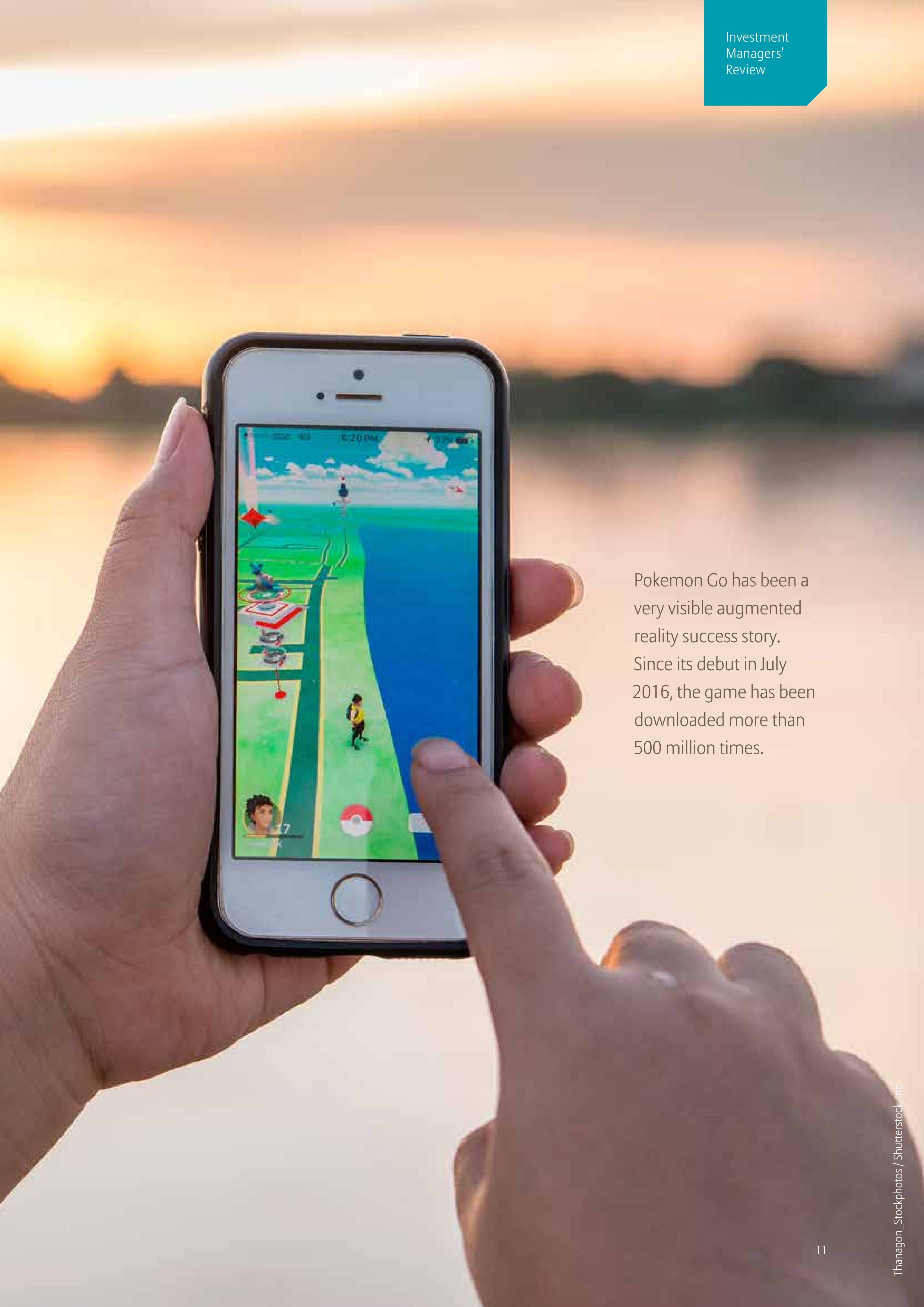
Performance Against AIC Sector Peer Group 10 years to 30 November 2016[1]



Performance Against Sector Average 10 years to 30 November 2016[1]



[1] Rebased to 100 at 30 November 2006.
[2] Allianz Technology Trust – Net Asset Value (PAR) – undiluted.
[3] Dow Jones World Technology Index (sterling adjusted, total return).
[4] AIC Investment Trust Technology, Media and Communications Sector Peer Group
[5] Morningstar Technology Sector Average
Source: AllianzGI/Datastream.



Pokemon Go has been a very visible augmented reality success story. Since its debut in July 2016, the game has been downloaded more than 500 million times.

Thanagon_Stockphotos / Shutterstock, Inc.

Investment Managers' Review

On a cumulative basis over ten years to 30 November 2016, the Company gained 268%, the Dow Jones World Technology Index gained 223%, and the FTSE All Share posted a return of 69%.

Financial Year to 30 November 2016

Economic and Market Backdrop

Concerns over the health of the global economy weighed on investor sentiment for most of the past year, negatively impacting high-growth companies within the technology sector. With support from central banks and steadily improving economic data in the US, stocks generally rallied sharply from the lows of early 2016. However, risk aversion and demand for yield remained elevated as investors avoided stocks with high perceived risks and moved money into large, dividend-paying stocks.

In the latter portion of the period, US Election uncertainty was removed as Donald Trump was elected President of the United States. While there is a significant lack of clarity around some of the new administration's proposed policies, stocks rallied as more fiscal stimulus in the US is expected to unlock economic growth.

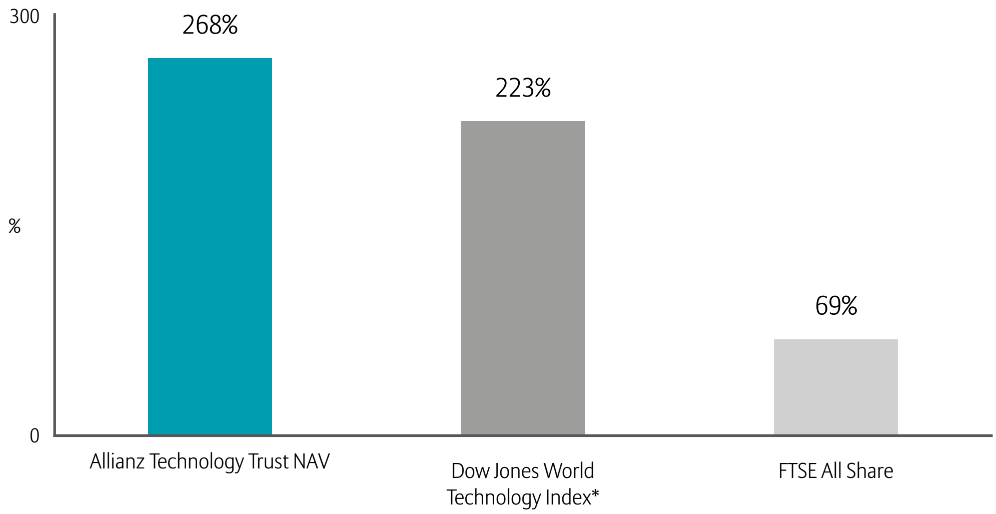
While the broad stock market has risen since Trump's victory, the technology sector has lagged the cyclical sectors. As investors have anticipated higher economic growth, they have used technology holdings as a source of funds to invest in more economically-sensitive areas such as banks and industrial companies.

Technology continues to produce explosive growth

Despite periods of short-term volatility, the technology sector has produced very strong growth over both the short and long term. During the year ending 30 November 2016, the FTSE All Share Index gained 9.8%, but the Dow Jones World Technology Index was up 31.7%, and, your Company, Allianz Technology Trust, posted a NAV increase of 23.8%. Over the period, the 17% decline in value of sterling against the US dollar drove the bulk of the returns in both the portfolio NAV and the benchmark. The majority of the assets of the portfolio and the benchmark are denominated in US dollars which significantly appreciated relative to sterling after the June "Brexit" vote.

If we look at longer periods, the technology returns are even more impressive. The chart below shows the Company vs the FTSE All Share Index vs the Dow Jones World Technology Index over ten years to 30 November 2016. On a cumulative basis, the Company gained 268%, the Dow Jones World Technology Index gained 223%, and the FTSE All Share posted a return of 69%.

Allianz Technology Trust vs the Dow Jones World Technology Index and the FTSE All Share – Ten Years to 30 November 2016



Source: AllianzGI/Datastream. Performance quoted is total return (includes dividends). * sterling adjusted.

Investment Managers' Review *(continued)*

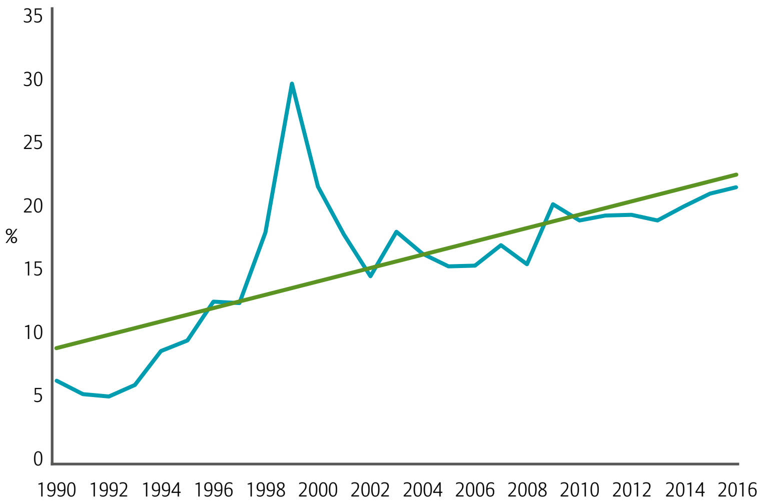
The search for winners

We want to identify major growth trends within technology and we aim to do this ahead of the crowd, so as to invest in future 'winners'; these are the potential market leaders of tomorrow that our investment approach strives to home in on for the Company's portfolio. We truly believe that technology is the place to invest right now as sectors such as automobiles, security and retail are all being shaped and transformed by technological advances. These changes create great opportunities for a specialist team such as ours, since our focus is purely on technology companies. Historically, the sector has rewarded judicious active management and that is very much the essence of our high conviction approach, albeit one that is underpinned by thorough risk control; this is achieved through diversification across trends, product cycles, sub-sectors and through investing globally.

New technologies

The technology sector is rapidly growing, broadening its reach into more and more industries which, as portfolio managers, gives us cause for great excitement. Analysis of the S&P 500 shows how the sector is expanding its impact on the overall economy, with technology's share of the S&P 500 tripling since 1990.

S&P 500 – Technology



Source: Bank of America Merrill Lynch. Data to 31 December 2016. Technology sector percentage of S&P 500 Index market capitalisation, 1990-2016.

Today, new technologies are providing more efficient and productive ways of doing things for businesses and consumers. We believe the technology sector will continue to expand its reach as corporations, governments, and consumers accelerate the adoption of next-generation solutions (i.e. cloud computing, artificial intelligence, security, networking, etc.).

Commercial UAVs - drones - are an example of an emerging technology with the potential to transform multiple industries. Routinely used in filming and photography, they also have applications in agriculture, construction and transportation. In June 2016 the US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) established safe-use rules.

Investment Managers' Review *(continued)*

> The shift to cloud computing continues to disrupt traditional hardware and software markets by reducing the need for the older technologies.

Technology provides opportunities in all market environments
The Company's portfolio is diversified so as to provide opportunities for its shareholders in all market environments. This means exposure to the different types of company shown in 'The Technology Lifecycle' chart on this page, from the largest and most established mega cap companies to the emerging high-growth innovators with massive sales growth potential.

These high growth innovators are disrupting legacy technologies while creating new segments in the technology sector. The shift to cloud computing, for example, continues to disrupt traditional hardware and software markets by reducing the need for the older technologies. Our focus is to identify market leaders in attractive growth industries. We look to select companies with compelling secular growth potential and an ability to generate profits and cash flow.

We also see attractive opportunities in certain more mature, slower growth segments of the technology sector, where companies are now creating value for shareholders through industry consolidation (mergers and acquisitions or M&A), returning capital to shareholders via aggressive buybacks and dividends. We have also seen some companies implement 'activist' methods to unlock value.

We believe investment opportunities within technology should remain very attractive in the years ahead. We see opportunities in both the high-growth segments and the mature segments – different groups that offer their own, unique characteristics for different market environments.

Of course, we acknowledge that technology is not immune to market risks. The current risks are plentiful – geo-political, trade questions, China's growth slowdown, terrorism, etc. However, our team of portfolio managers have proven experience and success in facing many different market cycles and a wide range of market risks. This team has consistently produced greater long-term returns against various indices while effectively managing risk in the portfolio. Given the rapid changes that can occur in the market, investors may draw comfort from the fact that their Company is run by an experienced portfolio management team that specialises in managing technology portfolios and the associated risks.

The Technology Lifecycle

Types of company within the Portfolio	Characteristics
High-growth, innovators	■ Secular growth ■ Emerging/transformative areas within technology ■ Current and projected sales growth >20% ■ Long-term price targets based on sustained growth over investment horizon indicate healthy upside
Reasonable valuation relative to growth (GARP)	■ Secular growth ■ Established markets but still huge expansion potential ■ Current and projected sales/earnings growth >15% ■ Valued on price multiple-to-growth basis ■ Price appreciation as earnings/cash flow growth more than compensates for multiple contraction
Attractively valued with optionality	■ Total return ■ Technology incumbents who can emerge again as growth companies ■ Consolidators with cost and pricing discipline ■ Mid to Mega capitalisation ■ Aggressive capital return companies ■ Companies responding to activist pressures for better stock performance

Investment Managers' Review *(continued)*

Portfolio Analysis

One of the ways in which the Company measures its performance is in relation to its benchmark, which is an index made up of some of the world's leading technology shares. The technology indices have tended to be dominated by older tech companies with slowing or declining rates of growth. Your Company's approach is to be "benchmark aware, not benchmark driven" and the team often holds smaller, potentially higher-growth stocks that are off-benchmark stocks. The team does this because it believes that such higher growth companies can deliver robust long-term growth for the Company's investors.

At the other end of the spectrum, Amazon.com is a current example of an 'off-benchmark' stock held in the portfolio. The stock is not considered a technology stock and sits in a broader 'consumer discretionary' index; yet it is one of the largest holdings in the Company's portfolio, and it was the most successful stock we owned in 2016.

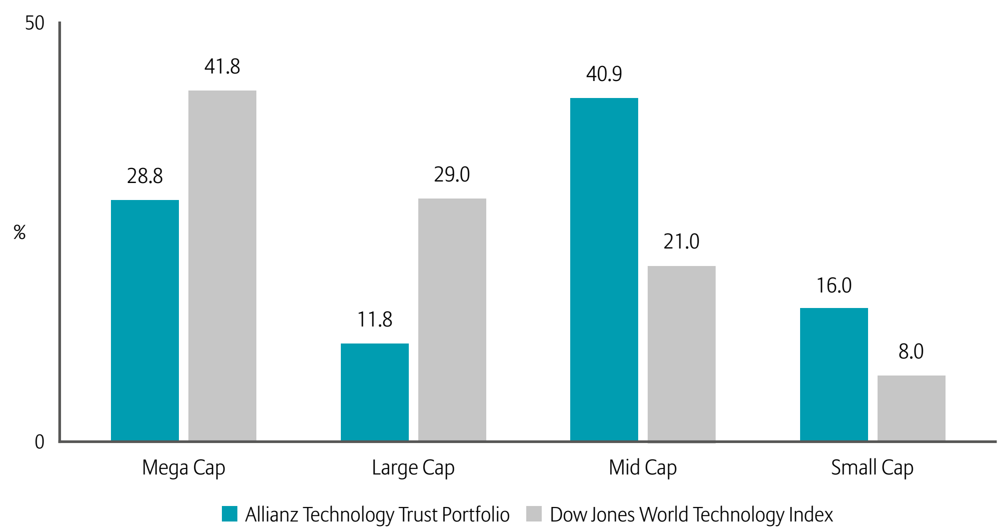
Square is another example of an off-benchmark stock held in the Company. We started a position in Square during the second half of the year. We see an attractive growth opportunity due to its next-generation integrated payments and software solutions. Square can leverage relevant customer data to help optimise and run small and medium sized businesses in an integrated fashion. Customer reviews have been overwhelmingly positive, and larger customer adoption of software products should increase Square's operating margins over time.

The percentage of non-benchmark holdings is known as 'active share' and as at 30 November 2016, the Company's active share was 66%. Although we aim to outperform the index over time, the investments in our portfolio will differ from those in the index and may also be held in different proportions. When the price of a share that is held both in the index and in the Company's portfolio changes, this will contribute to outperformance or underperformance against the index, depending on whether the weighting of this share in the portfolio is more or less than that in the index. Similarly, our performance relative to the index will be affected by the price movements of shares that we hold and which are not in the index as well as by the performance (whether positive or negative) of shares in the index that we do not own.

The chart below shows the positioning of your Company's portfolio relative to the benchmark, for mega, large, mid and small cap stocks.

Square is an example of an off-benchmark stock held in the Company. We see an attractive growth opportunity due to its next-generation integrated payments and software solutions.

Portfolio positioning relative to the benchmark



Portfolio weights are as of December 31, 2016. Mega Cap: $200B and above; Large Cap: $30B to $200B; Mid Cap: $5B to $30B; Small Cap: Below $5B; The chart above does not include cash held in the portfolio.

Investment Managers' Review *(continued)*

Our underweight position in Apple helped relative performance. The stock fell after sales and June quarter guidance fell short of expectations.

For the year ended 30 November 2016, the Company's NAV rose by 23.8% underperforming the Dow Jones World Technology Total Return Index by 7.9%, which returned 31.7%.

Although our performance lagged the benchmark, this largely reflected our large positions in off-benchmark, high growth companies which have underperformed the larger, dividend-paying stocks for the majority of the period under review. Nevertheless, we remain confident that these stocks have the potential to be technology's next generation of ideas and that they can be the high growth winners of the future.

At the holdings level, our underweight position in Apple helped relative performance. The stock fell after sales and June quarter guidance fell short of expectations. Management blamed global macro pressures for weaker demand for the company's products, but it is worth mentioning that there is also a longer upgrade cycle for iPhones and less excitement for the incremental upgrades. However, shares rose after the launch of the iPhone 7 and 7 Plus exceeded expectations, as some new features, along with attractive upgrade deals from carriers, stimulated demand for the device.

Computer Sciences (CSC) was also among the top relative contributors during the period. Shares rose sharply after the company announced a proposed merger with HPE Enterprise Services which is expected to complete by the end of March 2017. HPE is spinning off its services business and then intends to merge with CSC. The combined new company is expected to generate about $26 billion in annual revenues and it should have over 5,000 customers in 70 countries, but this deal is more about cost synergies. In addition to the operating income of more than $1 billion from HPE Services, the merger is expected to deliver significant first year synergies of about $1 billion after the deal closes. Revenue growth will likely remain under pressure from the migration to cloud computing. However, the acquisition provides the scale needed to compete more effectively in the marketplace, and the combined company should have the financial strength to pursue the right business investments in next-generation solutions.

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Investment Managers' Review *(continued)*

Amazon.com performed well for the majority of the period, as strong earnings results in the first half drove the stock higher. Amazon's Prime membership has maintained growth at a very high level, and there's strong evidence that its retail businesses are gaining share of purchases against other online retailers and traditional retailers. Amazon's cloud infrastructure business, AWS, continued to sustain a very high rate of growth and has maintained its dominance in this market. We maintain conviction in Amazon's long-term growth opportunities based on the company's leadership in e-commerce and cloud computing. We believe AWS is benefitting from a sustainable inflection in cloud infrastructure spending which is presently underappreciated with shares at current levels. While we like Amazon's long-term prospects, we reduced our position size in the latter part of the period as we think its shares may lag relative to the broader market in the short-term. Investors have used large positions like Amazon as a source of funds to move assets to more economically sensitive sectors such as financials and industrials following the US election. Amazon also boosted spending to improve logistics and product offerings ahead of the holiday shopping season, which limited profit growth in the most recent quarterly report.

On the negative side, our positions in security companies including Palo Alto Networks and Sophos Group detracted from relative returns. Sentiment toward the security group turned negative in 2016, despite strong performance from some of the company management teams. The growth rate in the security industry as a whole declined, and some of the higher growth companies reported less robust growth than investors were expecting. From a company-specific perspective, Palo Alto Networks continues to gain share in the security market and it maintains a solid technological lead relative to peers. However, the stock declined after management reduced near-term guidance for hardware revenue. Despite the short-term headwind and negative sentiment, we believe the company remains well-positioned as the long-term share gainer in the network security market. The company is driving a shift to more products delivered as software-as-a-service

Amazon.com was the most successful stock we owned in 2016. We maintain conviction in Amazon's long-term growth opportunities based on the company's leadership in e-commerce and cloud computing.

The Amazon Echo is a one of a growing number of devices in the home to employ artificial intelligence. Leveraging Amazon's expertise in cloud computing, the Echo can hear a spoken question, send it for processing, receive a response and give an answer in milliseconds.

Investment Managers' Review *(continued)*

We believe cloud computing is the largest opportunity in the growth segment. We think we are at an inflection point where we could see massive growth as cloud and software-as-a-service adoption accelerates.

(SaaS)-like services, which should increase earnings visibility over time and enhance the network effect as the customer base grows.

Similarly, Sophos Group reported solid overall results. While billings growth for the network segment slowed, the endpoint segment showed good acceleration. Endpoint billings are almost all subscription based, so greater recurring revenues over time should be positive for Sophos Group. The UK based company is a leading supplier of corporate endpoint and network security to a global midmarket customer base. Sophos has strong recurring billings, global reach and a strong cash position that allows for reinvestment. We see opportunities for Sophos to continue to grow faster than the market over the medium to long-term.

Our position in Tableau Software also detracted from relative performance. Early in the year, the company reduced forward revenue guidance citing broad-based spending softness, particularly in North America, a more crowded market, and longer approval cycles. Shares declined sharply as it was the first time Tableau had lowered guidance as a public company. Throughout 2016, investors have had little patience with high growth companies showing signs of slower growth. Later in the period, Tableau reported disappointing earnings and reduced guidance for 2017, reflecting multiple headwinds associated with longer sales cycles and transitioning to a more subscription based business model. Although this shift could benefit the company over time, there is very little visibility into Tableau's ability to make the transition smoothly. Given the lack of clarity and ongoing challenges, we decided to exit our position in the stock.

While our investments in high-growth stocks resulted in the portfolio's underperformance relative to the benchmark in 2016, we are confident that the portfolio is poised to deliver long-term outperformance. We have re-evaluated our positioning and increased our weight in some value segments of technology (semiconductors and tech hardware) while maintaining our large exposure to attractive secular growth opportunities. In the value segments, companies that focus on shareholder returns and solid operational execution could continue to deliver strong stock performance. We believe cloud computing is the largest opportunity in the growth segment. We think we are at an inflection point where we could see massive growth as cloud and software-as-a-service adoption accelerates.

Table 1: Active Contributors & Detractors (30/11/15 - 30/11/16)

Active Contributors		Active Detractors	
Company	**Contribution (%)**	**Company**	**Contribution (%)**
Apple	1.40	Imperva	-1.06
Computer Sciences	1.34	Tableau Software	-0.99
NVIDIA	1.32	Sophos	-0.91
Lam Research	0.77	Palo Alto Networks	-0.75
Amazon.com	0.68	Canadian Solar	-0.62

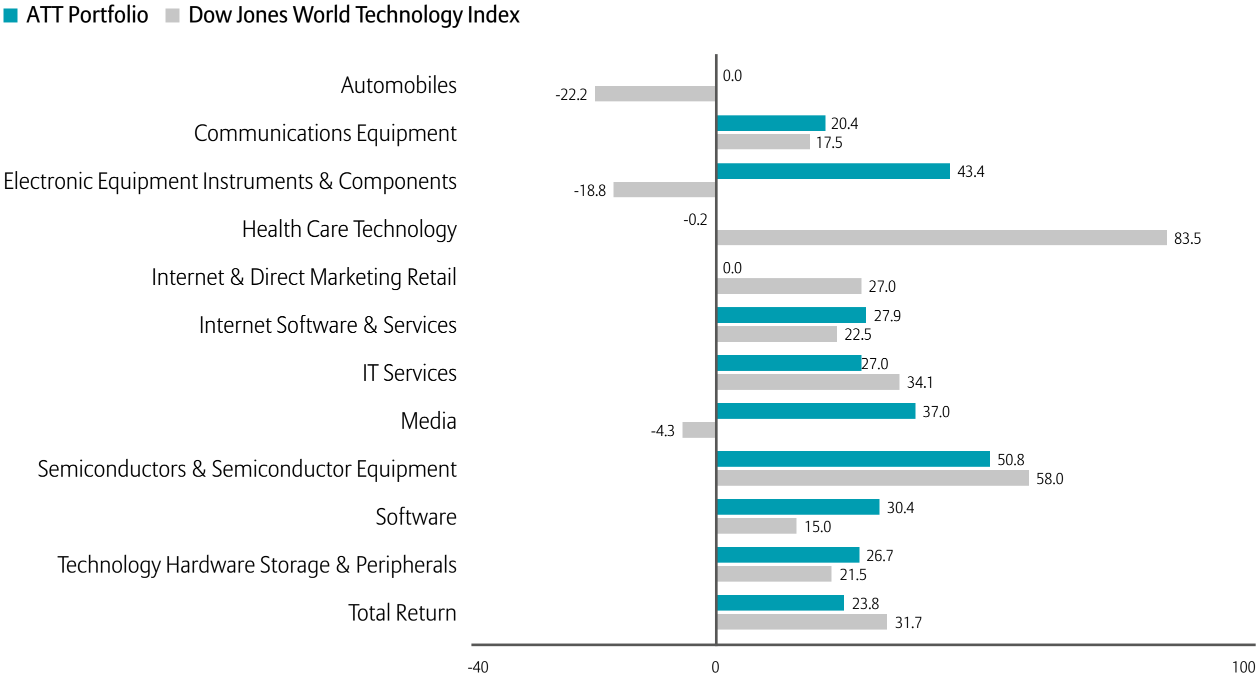
Table 2: Absolute Contributors & Detractors (30/11/15 - 30/11/16)

Absolute Contributors		Absolute Detractors	
Company	**Contribution (%)**	**Company**	**Contribution (%)**
Amazon.com	2.80	Imperva	-1.52
NVIDIA	2.35	Tableau Software	-0.97
Computer Sciences	1.90	Fitbit	-0.79
Lam Research	1.72	Canadian Solar	-0.47
Facebook	1.50	Palo Alto Networks	-0.46

Investment Managers' Review *(continued)*

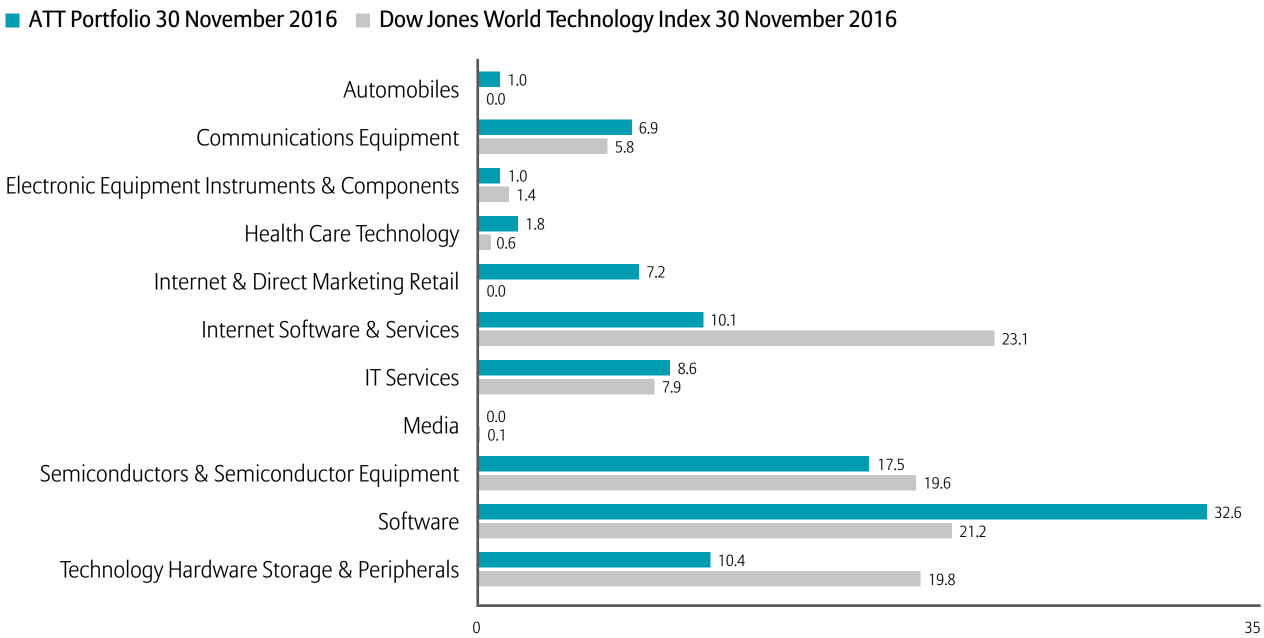
Portfolio Sectors

Portfolio sector performance vs Benchmark 1 year to 30 November 2016



Source: Factset.
NB: Sectors are Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) industry classifications. The benchmark weights did not meaningfully change from 30 November 2015

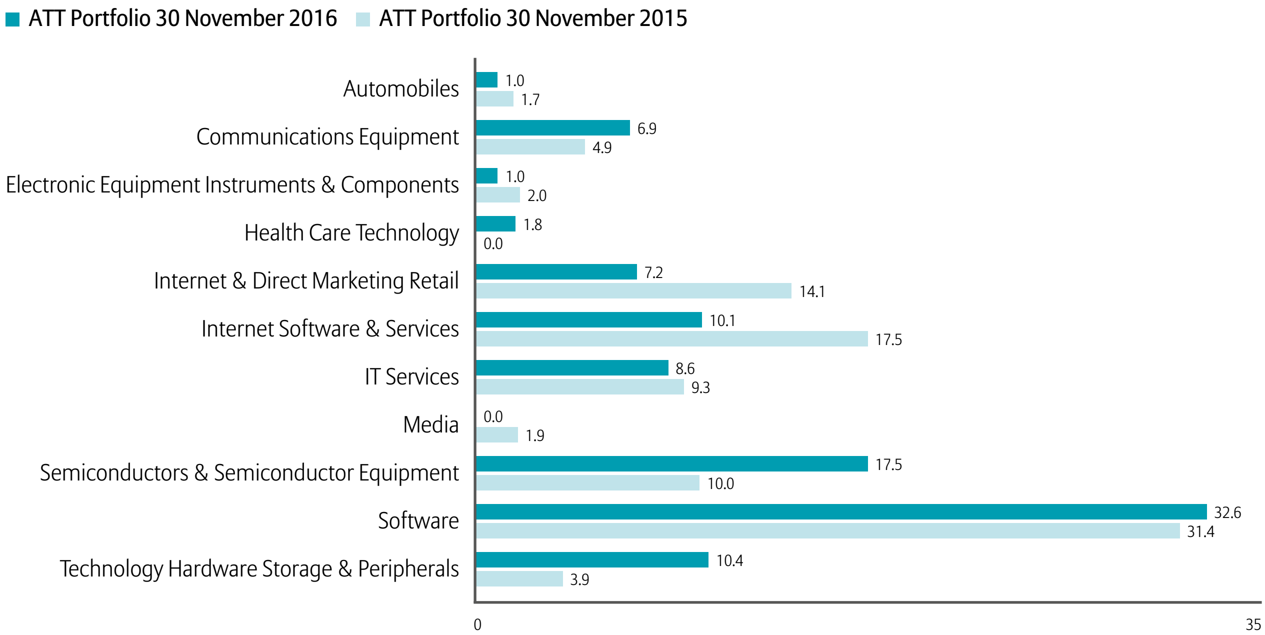
Portfolio sector weights vs Benchmark as at 30 November 2016



Source: Factset
NB: Sectors are GICS industry classifications. The benchmark weights did not meaningfully change from 30 November 2015

Investment Managers' Review *(continued)*

Portfolio sector weight changes



Source: Factset
NB: Sectors are GICS industry classifications

Stefano Garau / Shutterstock, Inc.

Investment Managers' Review *(continued)*

Portfolio turnover

We build the portfolio based on our expectations of long-term growth potential. Given the rapidly changing nature of technology companies and the somewhat unpredictable changes in market sentiment that can occur, there are periods when we believe it is prudent to tactically adjust position sizes in the portfolio. The past year included multiple changes in market sentiment and sector rotations due to macro and political events. The most notable events included a sharp market decline in early 2016 due to recession fears, the Brexit vote, and the US election results. Therefore, portfolio turnover was higher than usual at 157%. For comparison, the average portfolio turnover over the past 5 years (including 2016) has been about 128%. Over the years, tactical adjustments have been an important component of our risk management process.

Some examples that would lead to portfolio trades include:

- Poor execution by a company could lead to selling/buying a stock.
- Trading around a stock. For example, we might trade out of Amazon or Apple anticipating a downturn and then buy the stock back at a later date.
- The company is executing but the market changes. For example, Palo Alto Networks has been executing well in the security industry, but the market sentiment or growth rates can change and cause the stock to decline, rather than poor execution by management.

Stocks which have the potential to be taken over

With lower taxes and possible cash repatriation in the US, large corporations may increase M&A activity and spending on new technologies. Mid cap and small cap companies should see a larger benefit if this plays out.

If M&A activity accelerates, about 30% of the stocks in the portfolio have the potential of being acquired by larger companies. These smaller companies offer compelling products, services and solutions, as well as attractive revenue and earnings growth. Many of these takeout candidates are also accumulating valuable data that could be an added benefit to larger companies.

If M&A activity accelerates, about 30% of the stocks in the portfolio have the potential of being acquired by larger companies.

Computer Sciences was a significant contributor to the portfolio. In the UK, the IT, business consulting and outsourcing firm's diverse client base includes Royal Mail, National Grid, Network Rail and the NHS.

Investment Managers' Review *(continued)*

Over the long term, China is opening up its markets to allow more professional investors to be involved in its equity, bond, and commodity markets.

Some candidates include ServiceNow, Paycom Software, Workday, MobilEye, Proofpoint, Palo Alto Networks, Square, and several others.

Investing in China

The Hong Kong exchange recently announced a series of initiatives that should open up China's markets further. While the economic outlook for China is clearly weakening, a lot of the stock market turbulence was due to policy mistakes. Over the long term, it is clear that China is opening up its markets to allow more professional investors to be involved in its equity, bond, and commodity markets. The Hong Kong exchange is working with regulators in Hong Kong and the Mainland to relax trading restrictions.

While these changes should make investing in China more attractive in the long run, we are being very selective as we evaluate opportunities in China, particularly following the US election. There is significant uncertainty around trade policies between the US and China, and increased tension may negatively impact Chinese stocks.

We currently own small positions in three Chinese companies in the portfolio. These are Alibaba Group (ADR), Tencent Holdings, and Ctrip.com (ADR).

Portfolio Themes for 2017

The chart below shows the portfolio's exposure to various secular growth themes we find attractive as we move into 2017. Some themes should benefit from significant secular changes in technology, such as the accelerated adoption of cloud computing, the rise of artificial intelligence (AI) in meaningful business applications, and the massive changes to the automobile. Other themes should benefit from fiscal policy changes in the US, such as tax reform, increasing defence spending, and robotics (US manufacturers are likely to increase the use of robots).

We believe many of these themes can significantly improve productivity for consumers and companies across all economic sectors. Cloud computing and AI are the most notable growth opportunities in our view.

Portfolio growth themes as at 30 November 2016

Theme	*% held**
Cloud Computing	48.6
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	31.3
Virtual/Augmented Reality	24.6
Tax Reform (repatriation)	24.3
Robotics	18.4
Semiconductors~	17.8
Autos	16.5
Security	8.8
Other (payments, online travel platforms)	7.3
Defence	4.4

* The percentage weights do not add to 100% because some stocks have exposure to more than one theme. We think this is a more accurate way of showing theme exposures given the diversity of many of the portfolio holdings.

~ Many benefit from China building up their semiconductor industry.

Investment Managers' Review *(continued)*

Cloud computing dramatically alters the economics of software infrastructure. Instead of forking out large sums of money to build and maintain their own datacenters, companies can now hire a cloud vendor for a subscription fee, saving up to 50% of their IT costs. Cloud also boosts productivity because it takes less time to bring products and services to market, creating more opportunities for companies to develop innovative solutions for businesses and consumers.

With the massive amounts of data available from the cloud, smartphones, and connected devices, coupled with more powerful computing capabilities, AI applications are becoming more robust and useful for business applications. AI applications can now use vast amounts of data to make decision- making more efficient and effective for humans.

This saves companies time and money, valuable resources which can be allocated to more complex and productive tasks. Among its many useful applications, AI solutions can read and analyse thousands of pages of research in seconds, make driverless vehicles "smarter" over time, or make shopping faster and more convenient.

We believe the large cloud companies with ownership of vast data sets should benefit most from the AI theme. As the amount of data increases, the number of problems AI can solve increases. According to IDC, annual data generation is expected to reach 44 trillion GB by 2020, up from about 8 trillion GB in 2015. The cost and time it takes to build and train data sets for AI applications are not feasible for most companies, so businesses wanting to implement AI are likely to turn to the large cloud vendors who have already built AI applications. Also, given the value of data, the first movers who continue to accumulate data should have sustainable competitive advantages.

With the massive amounts of data available from the cloud, smartphones, and connected devices, coupled with more powerful computing capabilities, AI applications are becoming more robust and useful for business applications.

Investment Managers' Review *(continued)*

We continue to believe the technology sector can provide some of the best absolute and relative return opportunities in the equity markets – especially for stock pickers who focus on the strength of company fundamentals.

Market Outlook

We believe the policy changes the Trump administration is proposing should be good for the economy and business, which should lead to higher economic growth. A stronger US economy , potentially lower corporate taxes, and rising interest rates are all good for technology companies. We could potentially see more spending on innovative technologies, which could benefit higher growth companies; M&A activity could rise if large companies repatriate cash back to the US; we also believe that valuations are more favourable for high growth companies focusing on profit growth; and in addition to our exposure to high growth and Growth at a Reasonable Price ("GARP") companies, the portfolio has exposure to some large and mega companies as these large companies could benefit from cash repatriation in the US.

Over the next few months, there may be a continued migration from the technology sector into other cyclical sectors that have been hurt by recent policies, such as banks, and beneficiaries of low taxes, such as the consumer durable industries. However, after the shift to other sectors subsides, the technology sector should benefit from a better US economy and the stocks should participate in the rising stock market.

We continue to believe the technology sector can provide some of the best absolute and relative return opportunities in the equity markets – especially for stock pickers who focus on the strength of company fundamentals. The growth in technology is coming from the creation of new markets, rather than simply GDP growth. Investors need to find companies generating organic growth by creating new markets or effecting significant change on old markets. Sectors such as automobiles, advertising, security, retail, and web services are all being shaped and transformed by advances in technology.

At present, we are seeing a wave of innovation in the sector that we believe has the potential to produce attractive returns for companies with best-in-class solutions. We also see a number of companies with present valuations that, in our view, do not fully reflect positive company- and/or industry-specific tailwinds.

Waymo.com / Alphabet Inc.

Investment Managers' Review *(continued)*

Despite high valuations for some cloud and internet companies, we continue to see massive addressable markets much larger than the revenue today. However, we have consolidated our exposure to these areas in select companies having the most compelling solutions and whose business models demonstrate a discernible path to deliver strong earnings and cash flow growth over the next few years.

We are also finding excellent investment opportunities among more attractively valued areas of technology. In particular, certain technology incumbents are making compelling progress on their "as-a-service" offerings.

As previously mentioned, AI is also becoming a significant trend. From consumer goods, such as the Amazon Echo, to autonomous driving, practical applications of AI are emerging. We expect AI will increasingly be used to make our lives more convenient.

Lastly, we believe the Augmented/Virtual Reality (AR and VR) theme is poised to accelerate in 2017. This theme has been slow to take off due to insufficient and expensive hardware and relatively new software applications. However, declining hardware costs, more gaming software availability, new mobile phones from Apple and Google, and ongoing AR work by Microsoft and Tesla with productivity applications should pave the way for this theme to deliver attractive growth.

We will continue carefully balancing risks and opportunities, leveraging our industry expertise, and emphasising individual stock selection.

Allianz Global Investors US LLC
22 February 2017

We are finding excellent investment opportunities among more attractively valued areas of technology. In particular, certain technology incumbents are making compelling progress on their "as-a-service" offerings.

'From consumer goods to autonomous driving, practical applications of artificial intelligence (AI) are emerging. We expect AI will increasingly be used to make our lives more convenient.'

Walter Price,
Senior Portfolio Manager

Investing in Artificial Intelligence, Walter Price, Sky News, 6 February 2017. © 2017 BSkyB.

Location

Allianz Global Technology team:

at the heart of the industry…

The Allianz Global Investors Global Technology team benefits from its close proximity to Silicon Valley where many of the world's key technology companies are headquartered.

Thirteen of the Company's top twenty holdings are located within fifty miles of the Global Technology team. A further three are within two hours' flight time. This is a significant advantage. The team are able to conduct frequent face-to-face meetings – usually two or three a week – with the management of these leading technology companies, assessing investment opportunities first hand and continually reviewing market prospects. The team's location at the epicentre of the industry also enables access to emerging technology companies who tend to cluster around the market leaders, where they also have access to a unique mix of academics, engineers and venture capitalists who are able to fund the technology sector's next generation of ideas.

First-hand knowledge: Allianz Technology Trust's top twenty holdings

1	Microsoft	11	Arista Networks
2	Alphabet Inc.	12	ServiceNow
3	Apple	13	Applied Materials
4	Amazon.com	14	NVIDIA
5	Micron Technology	15	Square
6	Samsung Electronics	16	Paycom Software
7	Proofpoint	17	Splunk
8	Workday	18	Netflix
9	Computer Sciences	19	Infineon Technologies
10	Lam Research	20	Broadcom

Research

Information Advantage

Backing future technology leaders early is important

We aim to use fundamental research to identify winners in high-growth technology companies. Whilst the potential rewards are considerable, the nature of the technology sector means that only a small number of companies will become tomorrow's success stories. It takes experience and expertise to identify these opportunities.

Grassroots^{SM} Research

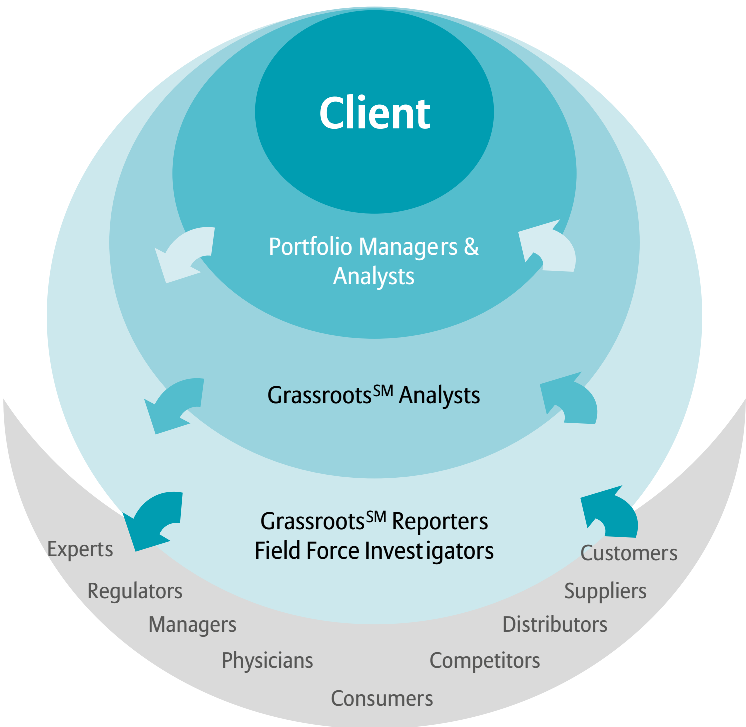
Grassroots^{SM} Research is AllianzGI's global research resource which has over 60 independent journalists, more than 300 field force investigators and access to millions of online panel surveys. Directed by an in-house staff of ten, this network of researchers conducts investigative fieldwork and data collection to identify and confirm trends and test market assumptions.

The team's success is driven by:

- Identifying major growth trends within technology, especially 'disruptive innovations' which challenge market leaders.
- Identifying and investing in the profitable market leaders in these emerging technology growth segments.
- Building an intimate knowledge of portfolio companies.
- Applying risk control through diversification across trends, product cycles and global exposure. Risk management has always been a priority in our investment process.

'We believe Grassroots^{SM} research ultimately provides an information advantage that other investors may not have.'

Walter Price, Senior Portfolio Manager



www.grassrootsresearch.com

Top 20 Holdings

at 30 November 2016

Detailed below are the Top 20 Holdings as at 30 November 2016. Subsequent changes can be noted in the Top 10 Holdings Reports released monthly to the London Stock Exchange.

1

Microsoft (7.7%)

Microsoft develops, manufactures, licenses, and supports a wide range of software products for many computing devices. Since the start of the current CEO's tenure, the company has made compelling progress towards improving its innovation, particularly with their 'as-a-service' offerings. Microsoft is growing its cloud infrastructure business at a very attractive pace and is among the market leaders in cloud infrastructure services. The company is also returning significant free cash flow to shareholders.

2

Alphabet Inc. (5.2%)

Alphabet, the parent company of Google, is a global technology company focused on improving the way people connect with information. As the world's leading search engine, Google remains a primary beneficiary of the secular shift to online spending. We think it is still relatively early in Google's monetisation of mobile search ads and believe YouTube will capture more video dollars shifting online. The company is also becoming increasingly shareholder-friendly as its board approved its first buyback in October 2015.

3

Apple (5.2%)

Apple is a leading consumer electronics company with an impressive line of personal computers, software, mobile communications devices, and networking solutions. Apple is a significant holding in the benchmark. We reduced our position in Apple during the period due to near-term headwinds, but we continue to like the company's high free cash flows and opportunities for additional capital returns.

4

Amazon.com (4.4%)

Amazon.com is a leading global Internet company and one of the most trafficked Internet retail destinations worldwide. Amazon sells, or acts as a platform for the sale of a very broad range of products. The majority of Amazon's sales are products sold directly by Amazon, with the remaining sales from third-party sellers. We like the long-term growth prospects as the company gains market share against both offline retail and online retail. Amazon is also well positioned to capitalise on the secular trends of cloud computing and digital media initiatives.

5

Micron Technology (4.1%)

Micron Technology, Inc. is an American global corporation which produces many forms of semiconductor devices, including dynamic random-access memory, flash memory, and solid-state drives. Its consumer products are marketed under the brands Crucial Technology and Lexar. Micron and Intel together created IM Flash Technologies, which produces NAND flash memory. Micron Technology is also ranked among the Top 5 Semiconductor producing companies in the world.

6

Samsung Electronics (3.9%)

Samsung Electronics is a South Korean multinational electronics company, it is the world's largest manufacturer of mobile phones and smartphones fuelled by the popularity of its Samsung Galaxy line of devices. The company also manufacturers things such as televisions, cameras, and electronic components.

7

Proofpoint (3.1%)

Proofpoint is a software-as-a-service (SaaS) provider with a focus on cloud-based solutions for the email gateway market. Add-on capabilities include advanced threat protection, compliance, archiving & governance, and secure communications. Proofpoint is in a mature email security market, but is meaningfully taking market share due to its technology and add-on capabilities.

8

Workday (3.1%)

Workday is one of the largest and fastest growing providers of human capital management (HCM) software solutions, delivered via a SaaS model. HCM suites not only automate core Human Resource (HR) functions such as personnel records, benefits administration, and compensation but can also offer workforce management, recruiting, compliance, learning management, workforce performance and compensation management.

Top 20 Holdings *(continued)*

at 30 November 2016

9 Computer Sciences (3.0%)

Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC) is an American multinational corporation that provides information technology (IT) services and professional services. Its clients include commercial enterprises and the U.S. federal government, as well as state, local and non-U.S. government agencies. A recent merger with HPE Enterprise Services is expected to expand the combined company's next-generation offerings and boost earnings growth.

10 Lam Research (3.0%)

Lam Research Corporation is an American corporation that engages in the design, manufacture, marketing, and service of semiconductor processing equipment used in the fabrication of integrated circuits. Its products are used primarily in front-end wafer processing, which involves the steps that create the active components of semiconductor devices (transistors, capacitors) and their wiring (interconnects). The company also builds equipment for back-end wafer-level packaging (WLP), and for related manufacturing markets such as for microelectromechanical systems (MEMS). The company has been a steady market share gainer and benefits from increased spending on memory chips as data and storage requirements continue to explode.

11 Arista Networks (2.9%)

Arista Networks (previously Arastra) is a computer networking company which designs and sells multilayer network switches to deliver software-defined networking (SDN) solutions for large datacentre, cloud computing, high-performance computing and high-frequency trading environments

12 ServiceNow (2.9%)

ServiceNow is a cloud computing company offering everything-as-a-service cloud computing, including the enterprise platform-as-a-service management software for human resources, law, facilities management, finance, marketing, and field operations. ServiceNow specialises in IT Service Management, IT Operations Management and IT Business Management applications and provides forms-based workflow application development.

13 Applied Materials (2.3%)

Applied Materials, Inc. is an American corporation that supplies equipment, services and software to enable the manufacture of semiconductor (integrated circuit) chips for electronics, flat panel displays for computers, smartphones and televisions, and solar products. The company also supplies equipment to produce coatings for flexible electronics, packaging and other applications. The company is seeing higher demand for equipment as semiconductor manufacturers are upgrading to new production techniques.

14 NVIDIA (2.3%)

NVIDIA is an American technology company that designs graphics processing units (GPUs) for the gaming market and artificial intelligence applications, as well as system on a chip units (SOCs) for the mobile computing and automotive market. NVIDIA's primary GPU product line, labelled "GeForce", is in direct competition with Advanced Micro Devices' (AMD) "Radeon" products. NVIDIA expanded its presence in the gaming industry with its handheld SHIELD Portable, SHIELD Tablet, and SHIELD Android TV.

15 Square (2.2%)

Square, Inc. is a financial services, merchant services aggregator and mobile payment company based in San Francisco, California. The company markets several software and hardware payments products, including Square Register and Square Reader, and has expanded into small business services such as Square Capital, a financing program, and Square Payroll.

16 Paycom Software (2.1%)

Paycom Software, Inc., known simply as Paycom, is an American online payroll and human resource technology provider. The company provides functionality and data analytics that businesses need to manage the complete employment life cycle. It is attributed with being one of the first fully online payroll providers and has offices throughout the U.S.

Top 20 Holdings *(continued)*

at 30 November 2016

17 Splunk (2.1%)

Splunk is an American multinational corporation that produces software for searching, monitoring, and analysing machine-generated big data, via a web-style interface. Splunk (the product) captures, indexes and correlates real-time data in a searchable repository from which it can generate graphs, reports, alerts, dashboards and visualisations. Splunk has a mission of making machine data accessible across an organisation by identifying data patterns, providing metrics, diagnosing problems and providing intelligence for business operations.

18 Netflix (2.0%)

Netflix is a multinational entertainment company founded in 1997, in California, by Reed Hastings and Marc Randolph. The company has revolutionised how people consume media. It provides an internet subscription service for watching television shows and movies. Subscribers can instantly watch unlimited television shows and movies streamed over the Internet to their televisions, computers, and mobile devices. In the United States, subscribers can receive standard definition DVDs and Blu-ray Discs delivered to their homes. The company's subscriber base is rapidly expanding across the globe.

19 Infineon Technologies (2.0%)

Infineon Technologies AG, offers semiconductors and systems for automotive, industrial, and multimarket sectors, as well as chipcard and security products. With a global presence, Infineon operates through its subsidiaries in the USA, from Milpitas, California, and in the Asia-Pacific region, from Singapore and from Tokyo, Japan.

20 Broadcom (1.9%)

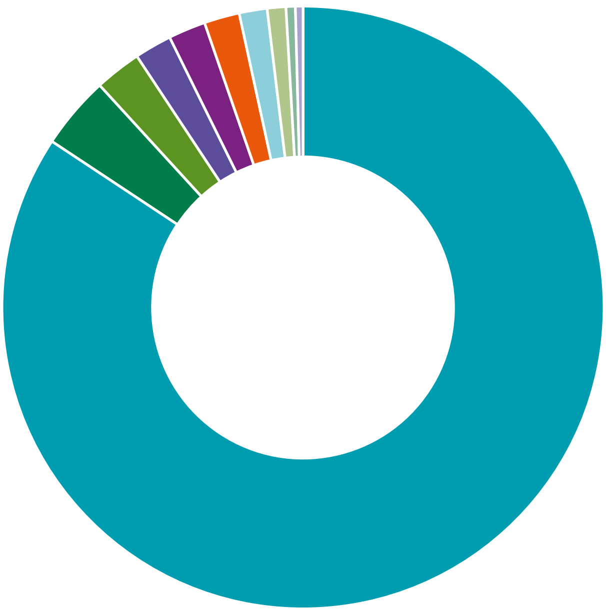
Broadcom is a semiconductor company which makes products for the wireless and broadband communication industry for enterprise and metropolitan high-speed networks, as well as products for small-office / home-office networks. Originally founded in 1991, Broadcom was acquired by Avago Technologies in 2016 but continues to operate as a wholly owned subsidiary.

Weightings have been calculated as a percentage of total investments.

Geographical Analysis

As at 30 November 2016

Country	*% held*
United States	84.3
South Korea	3.9
United Kingdom	2.5
Germany	2.0
China	2.0
Singapore	1.9
Israel	1.5
Spain	1.0
Switzerland	0.5
Netherlands	0.4
	100.0



Investment Portfolio

at 30 November 2016

Investment	Sector#	Sub-sector#	Country	Fair Value £'000	% of Portfolio
Microsoft	Software	Systems Software	United States	16,199	7.7
Alphabet Inc.~	Internet, Software & Services	Internet Software & Services	United States	10,976	5.2
Apple	Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	United States	10,839	5.2
Amazon.com*	Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	United States	9,279	4.4
Micron Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Semiconductors	United States	8,480	4.1
Samsung Electronics	Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	South Korea	8,040	3.9
Proofpoint	Software	Systems Software	United States	6,535	3.1
Workday	Software	Application Software	United States	6,465	3.1
Computer Sciences	IT Services	IT Consulting & Other Services	United States	6,341	3.0
Lam Research	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Semiconductor Equipment	United States	6,300	3.0
Top ten investments				**89,454**	**42.7**
Arista Networks	Communications Equipment	Communications Equipment	United States	6,190	2.9
ServiceNow	Software	Systems Software	United States	6,039	2.9
Applied Materials	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Semiconductor Equipment	United States	4,921	2.3
NVIDIA	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Semiconductors	United States	4,843	2.3
Square*	IT Services	Data Procurement & Outsourced Services	United States	4,636	2.2
Paycom Software*	Software	Application Software	United States	4,440	2.1
Splunk	Software	Application Software	United States	4,323	2.1
Netflix*	Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	United States	4,236	2.0
Infineon Technologies	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Semiconductors	Germany	4,169	2.0
Broadcom	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Semiconductors	Singapore	3,910	1.9
Top twenty investments				**137,161**	**65.4**
Veeva Systems	Health Care Technology	Health Care Technology	United States	3,876	1.9
Sophos*	Software	Systems Software	United Kingdom	3,875	1.8
Intuit	Software	Application Software	United States	3,337	1.6
Palo Alto Networks	Communications Equipment	Communications Equipment	United States	3,300	1.6
Facebook	Internet Software & Services	Internet Software & Services	United States	3,172	1.5
CyberArk*	Software	Systems Software	Israel	3,098	1.5
Yelp*	Internet Software & Services	Internet Software & Services	United States	2,530	1.2
CSRA	IT Services	IT Consulting & Other Services	United States	2,282	1.1
HP	Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	United States	2,213	1.1
Expedia*	Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	United States	2,183	1.0
Top thirty investments				**167,027**	**79.7**

GICS Industry classifications
* Not constituents of the Benchmark.
~ Alphabet Inc. includes both the Class A and the Class C Shares.

Investment Portfolio *(continued)*

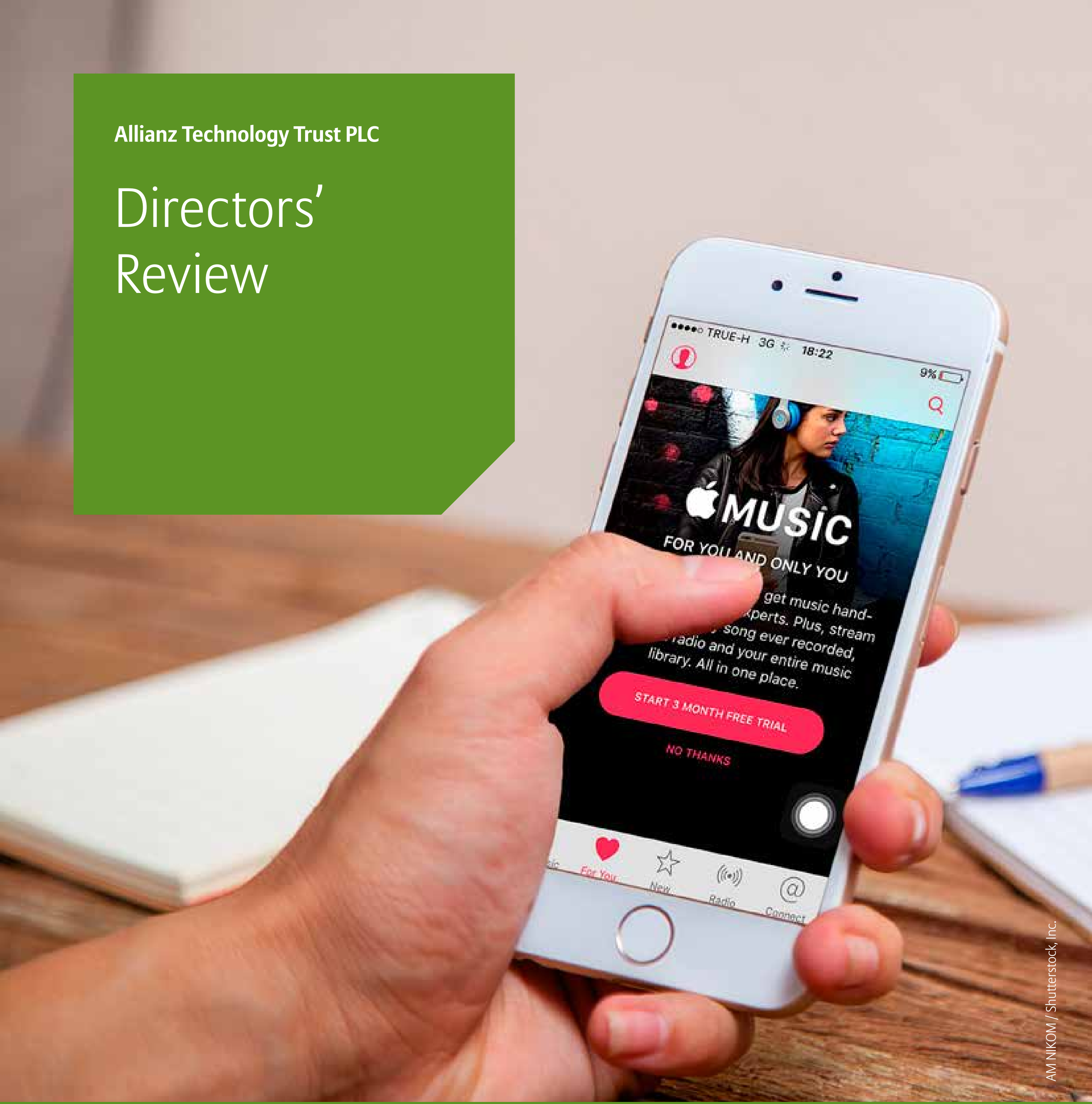
at 30 November 2016

Investment	Sector#	Sub-sector#	Country	Fair Value £'000	% of Portfolio
Terdayne	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Semiconductor Equipment	United States	2,175	1.0
Adobe Systems	Software	Application Software	United States	2,162	1.0
Salesforce.com	Software	Application Software	United States	2,102	1.0
Electronic Arts*	Software	Home Entertainment Software	United States	2,098	1.0
Fair Isaac	Software	Application Software	United States	2,094	1.0
Amadeus*	IT Services	Data Procurement & Outsourced Services	Spain	2,090	1.0
Tesla*	Automobiles	Automobile Manufacturers	United States	2,078	1.0
Tencent	Internet Software & Services	Internet Software & Services	China	2,039	1.0
Accenture*	IT Services	IT Consulting & Other Services	United States	1,721	0.8
Mobileye	Software	Application Software	United States	1,655	0.8
Top forty investments				**187,241**	**89.3**
Zendesk*	Software	Application Software	United States	1,473	0.7
Guidewire Software	Software	Application Software	United States	1,249	0.6
Cognex*	Electrical Equipment, Instruments & Components	Electronic Equipment & Instruments	United States	1,149	0.6
Priceline*	Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	United States	1,137	0.6
Yandex	Internet Software & Services	Internet Software & Services	United States	1,125	0.6
Western Digital	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Semiconductors	United States	1,110	0.5
Microchip Technology	Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	United States	1,110	0.5
Garmin	Household Durables	Consumer Electronics	United States	1,096	0.5
Temenos	Software	Application Software	Switzerland	1,096	0.5
Sabre*	IT Services	Data Procurement & Outsourced Services	United States	1,086	0.5
Top fifty investments				**198,872**	**94.9**
Akamai	Internet Software & Services	Internet Software & Services	United States	1,084	0.5
Cognizant Technology	IT Services	IT Consulting & Other Services	United States	1,082	0.5
CDW	Electrical Equipment, Instruments & Components	Technology Distributors	United States	1,081	0.5
Flex*	Electrical Equipment, Instruments & Components	Electronic Manufacturer Services	United States	1,070	0.5
Alibaba	Internet Software & Services	Internet Software & Services	China	1,047	0.5
Ctrip.com*	Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	China	1,022	0.5
Paypal*	IT Services	Data Procurement & Outsourced Services	United States	1,013	0.5
Dolby Laboratories*	Electrical Equipment, Instruments & Components	Electronic Components	United States	1,002	0.5
Sage	Software	Application Software	United Kingdom	987	0.5
ASML*	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Semiconductor Equipment	Netherlands	961	0.4
Top sixty investments				**209,221**	**99.8**
Worldpay*	IT Services	Data Procurement & Outsourced Services	United Kingdom	433	0.2
Total Investments				**209,654**	**100.0**

GICS Industry classifications
* Not constituents of the Benchmark.

Allianz Technology Trust PLC

Directors' Review



AM NIKOM / Shutterstock, Inc.

Apple Music, Apple's software-as-a-service streaming product, had more than 20 million paying subscribers by the end of 2016. Rival service Spotify had 40 million.

Directors

Robert Jeens, MA (Cantab), FCA (Chairman) [1]

Robert joined the Board on 1 August 2013 and became Chairman on 2 April 2014. Following 12 years latterly as an audit partner with Touche Ross, he became Finance Director of Kleinwort Benson and subsequently Woolwich Plc. Robert has extensive experience of the asset management industry and also has experience of technology companies, as Chairman of nCipher Plc and as a non-executive director of Dialight Plc. He is currently Chairman of Remote Media Group, a cloud-based digital signage company, and is a director of Henderson Group PLC and of JP Morgan Russian Securities plc.

Humphrey van der Klugt, BSc(Hons), FCA [2]

Humphrey joined the Board on 1 July 2015 and became Chairman of the Audit Committee and Senior Independent Director on 14 April 2016. He is currently a director of JPMorgan Claverhouse Investment Trust Plc and Worldwide Healthcare Trust PLC. He is an experienced investment manager and investment company director, having previously served as a director of trusts managed by BlackRock, Fidelity and Aberdeen Asset Management. Humphrey initially qualified as a chartered accountant with Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co (now KPMG) in 1979, and in 2004 retired from a long career as a fund manager and director of Schroder Investment Management Limited.

Richard Holway, MBE [3]

Richard joined the Board on 29 January 2007. He was Group Marketing Director for Hoskyns (now Capgemini) before setting up his own technology analysis company in 1986. He is currently the Chairman of TechMarketView LLP. He was a co-founder of the Prince's Trust Technology Leadership Group in 2002 and was a member of the Prince's Trust's advisory board until December 2016.

Elisabeth Scott, MA(Hons), MSc [3]

Elisabeth joined the Board on 1 February 2015. She began working in the Hong Kong asset management industry in 1992 and was managing director and country head of Schroder Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited from 2005 to 2008. Elisabeth was also chair of the Hong Kong Investment Funds Association from 2005 to 2007. Elisabeth is a director of Pacific Horizon Investment Trust PLC, Fidelity China Special Situations PLC and Dunedin Income Growth Investment Trust PLC.

[1] *Chairman of the Board, the Nomination Committee and the Management Engagement Committee.*

[2] *Chairman of the Audit Committee and Senior Independent Director. Member of the Nomination Committee and the Management Engagement Committee.*

[3] *Member of the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Management Engagement Committtee.*

Meeting Attendance by the Directors during the year ending 30 November 2016 was as follows:

	Board	*Audit Committee*	*Nomination Committee*	*Management Engagement Committee*
Number of meetings in the year	*5*	*2*	*1*	*1*
Robert Jeens [4]	5	2	1	1
Richard Holway	5	2	1	1
Elisabeth Scott	5	2	1	1
Humphrey van der Klugt	5	2	1	1
John Cornish [5]	2	1	0	0

All Directors attended the Annual General Meeting of the Company. [4] Robert Jeens attended each Audit Committee as a guest.
[5] John Cornish retired from the Board on 14 April 2016.

None of the Directors has a service contract with the Company. The terms of their appointment are detailed in a letter sent to them when they join the Board. These letters are available for inspection on request to the Company Secretary.

Strategic Report

Introduction

This Strategic Report is provided in accordance with The Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 as amended and is intended to provide information about the Company's strategy and business needs, its performance and results for the year, and the information and measures which the Directors use to assess, direct and oversee Allianz Global Investors GmbH, UK Branch (the Investment Manager or Manager) in the management of the Company's activities. This report is intended to be read in conjunction with the Directors' Report and is not intended to duplicate such.

Strategy and Business Model

The objective of the Company is to provide shareholders with an investment in equity securities of quoted technology companies on a worldwide basis with the aim of achieving long-term capital growth. The Company carries on business as an investment trust and maintains a primary listing on the London Stock Exchange. Investment trusts are collective investment vehicles constituted as closed ended public limited companies. The Company is managed by a board of non-executive Directors and the management of the Company's investments is delegated to the Investment Manager. The Company's day-to-day functions, including administrative, financial and share registration services are carried out by duly appointed third party service providers including BNY Mellon's appointment as Custodian and Depositary.

The Company complies, where relevant, with the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) Handbook including the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules. Regulatory and portfolio information is announced via the regulatory news service on a daily, monthly and other periodic basis thereby assisting current and potential investors to make informed investment decisions. Additional portfolio information, technology commentary and corporate information is available on the Company's website www.allianztechnologytrust.com.

Performance

The investment portfolio at the year end is set out on pages 31 and 32 and the top twenty holdings are listed on pages 28 to 30. In the year ended 30 November 2016, the Company's total return on net assets per share was 23.8% (2015: 10.3%), underperforming the Dow Jones World Technology Index (sterling adjusted, total return) by 7.9%. Further details on the performance of the Company, future trends and factors that may impact future performance of the Company are included in the Chairman's Statement and the Investment Managers' Review.

Share Buybacks and Share Issues

The Directors continually monitor the level of discount of share price to net asset value (NAV) per share. Over the year to 30 November 2016, the mid-market price of the Company's shares increased by 26.4% (2015: 9.6%), with a discount at the year end of 4.4% (2015: 6.4%). As part of its discount management policy, the Company is prepared to buy back shares, for cancellation or to be held in treasury, at prices representing a discount greater than 7% to NAV, where there is a demand in the market for it to do so. Further details of the shares purchased by the Company in the market for holding in treasury can be found in the Chairman's Statement, the Directors' Report and Note 11 on page 76; there were no shares issued out of those held in treasury in the year to 30 November 2016 (2015: 300,000).

Results and Dividends

Details of the Company's results are shown in the Financial Summary on page 3. The revenue reserve remains substantially in deficit, and no dividend is proposed in respect of the year ended 30 November 2016 (2015: nil). As stated in the Chairman's Statement the Board considers that it is unlikely that a dividend will be declared in the near future.

Future Development

The future development of the Company is dependent on the success of the Company's investment strategy against the background of the economic environment and market developments and the future attractiveness of the Company as an investment vehicle when considering the developments in the pensions and long-term savings markets. The Chairman gives his view on the outlook in his statement on page 7 and the Investment Managers discuss their view of the Company's portfolio and the outlook on pages 12 to 25.

The Board holds a strategy specific meeting at least once per year at which time they consider the position of the Company and the strategy for the period ahead making recommendations for change where appropriate. The last strategy specific meeting was held in November 2016.

Marketing the Company's investment strategy

The Company continues to operate a targeted and coordinated marketing programme in order to raise awareness of its investment strategy. This programme targets potential investors as well as communicating the latest developments to its existing shareholders.

Strategic Report *(continued)*

The programme is aimed at both professional and retail investors and aims to create ongoing and sustained demand for the Company's shares. The retail audience includes those investors who delegate their investment decisions to financial advisers as well as the ever increasing numbers who are researching and making their own investment decisions. The programme includes advertising and other promotional activity as well as communicating with national journalists and the financial intermediary press, since positive coverage of the Company's specialist investment strategy can be highly influential.

Undoubtedly, the marketing programme's success has been boosted by the number of performance awards won by the Company over recent years.

The marketing programme succeeded in generating demand from retail investors in recent years which is, of course, to the benefit of all of the Company's shareholders. Increasingly investors are choosing to buy and sell stocks and shares via online trading platforms rather than via a traditional stockbroker. Approximately 19% of the Company's shares are now held by investors on these platforms and this percentage has increased markedly over recent years. Many platform providers offer Individual Savings Account and pension products as well as the facility to invest on a regular monthly basis. Competition amongst platform providers is intense so investing online can be a cost-effective way to buy Allianz Technology Trust shares.

Viability Statement

In accordance with the corporate governance provisions the Company is required to make a forward looking (longer term) Viability Statement. In order to do this the Board has considered the appetite for a technology investment trust against the current market backdrop and has formally assessed the prospects for the Company over a period of four years.

The directors believe that the period of four years continues to be appropriate as such time frame incorporates the Company's next five-year continuation vote which will be proposed at the AGM to be held in 2021. In order to assess the prospects for the Company the Board has considered:

- The investment objective and strategy taking into account recent, past and potential performance against both the benchmark, other indices of note and peers;
- The financial position of the Company, which does not currently utilise gearing in any form but does maintain a portfolio of, in the main, non-income bearing investments;
- The liquidity of the portfolio and the ability to liquidate the portfolio on the failure of a continuation vote;
- The ever increasing level of technology adopted by both individuals and corporations alike;
- The inherent risks in such technology both in terms of speed of advancement but also potential catastrophe with the growth of cyber fraud; and
- The principal risks faced by the Company as outlined below.

The Board is fully aware that the world of technology is constantly moving and growing and the perceived picture of technology now and in four years' time is potentially very different. Based on the results of the formal assessment the Board believes it is reasonable to expect that the Company will continue in operation and meet its liabilities for both the period of four years under direct review but also for the foreseeable future.

Monitoring Performance – Key Performance Indicators

The Board assesses its performance in meeting the Company's objective and assessing the longer term viability of the Company against the following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

- NAV per Ordinary Share relative to the Company's benchmark (Dow Jones World Technology Index (sterling adjusted, total return))
- Ordinary Share price
- Premium/Discount of Share price to NAV
- Ongoing Charges
- Peer group performance

Numerical analysis of the above is provided on page 3 in the Financial Summary, and is explored further within the Chairman's Statement. The Board regularly reviews forms of stock and attribution analysis to determine the contribution to relative performance of the portfolio of the top and bottom stocks.

Strategic Report *(continued)*

The top and bottom contributors to performance over the year to 30 November 2016 were as follows:

Top ten contributors to NAV	Portfolio Average Weight (%)	Index Average Weight (%)*	Average Weight Difference (%)*	Active Contribution (%)
Apple	3.79	11.54	-7.75	1.40
Computer Sciences	1.64	0.12	1.53	1.34
NVIDIA	1.27	0.49	0.78	1.32
Lam Research	2.44	0.27	2.17	0.77
Amazon.com	6.68	-	6.68	0.68
Arista Networks	1.88	0.05	1.83	0.59
Micron Technology	0.32	0.29	0.04	0.46
Applied Materials	1.43	0.52	0.91	0.45
Nokia Oyj	-	0.62	-0.62	0.44
Veeva Systems	0.70	0.01	0.69	0.38
				7.83

Bottom ten contributors to NAV	Portfolio Average Weight (%)	Index Average Weight (%)*	Average Weight Difference (%)	Active Contribution (%)
Imperva	0.80	-	0.80	-1.06
Tableau Software	0.79	0.06	0.73	-0.99
Sophos	1.83	-	1.83	-0.91
Palo Alto Networks	1.92	0.23	1.70	-0.75
Canadian Solar	0.68	-	0.68	-0.62
Qualcomm	0.19	1.66	-1.47	-0.61
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	-	1.88	-1.88	-0.57
Fitbit	0.22	-	0.22	-0.55
Tesla	0.78	-	0.78	-0.54
58.com	0.48	0.03	0.46	-0.51
				-7.11

Source: AllianzGI. 30 November 2015 - 30 November 2016. *Relative to Dow Jones World Technology Index. Figures may not add due to rounding.

Strategic Report *(continued)*

Investment Controls and Monitoring

The Board in conjunction with the Investment Manager has put in place a schedule of investment controls and restrictions. These controls include limits on size and type of investment. The controls are monitored on a constant basis, are formally signed off by the Manager monthly and are reviewed by the Board at every meeting.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The principal risks identified by the Board are set out in the table below, together with information about the actions taken to mitigate these risks. A more detailed version of this table in the form of a Risk Map and Controls document is reviewed in full and updated by the Audit Committee and Board at least twice yearly; individual risks are considered by the Board in further detail depending on the market situation and a high-level review of all known risks faced by the Company is considered at every Board meeting. The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company relate to the nature of its objectives and strategy as an investment company and the markets in which it operates.

Description	Mitigation
Investment Strategy Risk The Company's NAV may be adversely affected by the Investment Manager's inappropriate allocation of funds to particular sub-sectors of the technology market and/or to the selection of individual stocks that fail to perform satisfactorily, leading to poor investment performance in absolute terms and/or against the benchmark. **Technology Sector Risk** The technology sector is characterised by rapid change. New and disruptive technologies can place competitive pressures on established companies and business models, and technology stocks may experience greater price volatility than securities in some slower changing market sectors. **Cyber Risk** The Company may be at risk of cyber attacks which may result in the loss of sensitive information or disruption to the business.	The Investment Manager has responsibility for sectoral weighting and for individual stock picking, having taken due account of Investment Objectives and Controls that are agreed with the Board from time to time and regularly reviewed. These seek, inter alia, to ensure that the portfolio is diversified and that its risk profile is appropriate. The Board reviews investment performance, including a detailed attribution analysis comparing performance against the benchmark, at each Board meeting. At such meetings, the Investment Manager reports on major developments and changes in technology market sectors and also highlights issues relating to individual securities. The operations of the Company are carried out by the Investment Manager and various third party service providers. All service providers report to the Board on operational issues including cyber risks and the controls in place to capture potential attacks. The Board has met with the AllianzGI Head of Information Security and is satisfied that appropriate controls are in place. See Operational Risk below.
Market Risk The Company's NAV may be adversely affected by a general decline in the valuation of listed securities and/or adverse market sentiment towards the technology sector in particular. Although the Company has a portfolio that is diversified by company size, sector and geography its principal focus is on companies with high growth potential in the mid-size ranges of capitalisation. The shares of these companies may be perceived as being at the higher end of the risk spectrum, leading to a lack of interest in the Company's shares in some market conditions.	The Board and the Investment Manager monitor stock market movements and may consider hedging, gearing or other strategies to respond to particular market conditions. The Investment Manager maintains regular contact with shareholders to discuss performance and expectations and to convey the belief of the Board and the Investment Manager that superior returns can be generated from investment in carefully selected companies that are well managed, financially strong and focused on those segments of the technology market where disruptive change is occurring.

Strategic Report *(continued)*

Description	Mitigation
Currency Risk A high proportion of the Company's assets are likely to be held in securities that are denominated in US Dollars, whilst its accounts are maintained in sterling. Movements in foreign exchange rates affect the performance of the Investment Portfolio and creates a risk for shareholders.	The Board monitors currency movements and determines hedging policy as appropriate. The Board does not currently seek to hedge this foreign currency risk.
Financial and Liquidity Risk The financial risks to the Company and the controls in place to manage these risks are disclosed in detail in Note 15 beginning on page 78.	Financial and liquidity reports are provided to and considered by the Board on a regular basis.
Operational Risk Disruption to or the failure of the systems and processes utilised by the Investment Manager or other third party service providers. This encompasses disruption or failure caused by cyber crime and covers dealing, trade processing, administrative services, financial and other operational functions.	The Board receives regular reports from the Investment Manager and third parties on internal controls including reports on monitoring visits carried out by the Depositary on behalf of the Company. The Board has further considered the increased risk of cyber-attacks and has received reports and assurance from the Investment Manager regarding the controls in place.

In addition to the specific principal risks identified in the table above, the Company faces risks arising from the provision of services from third parties including the Investment Manager where succession planning for the individuals carrying out the day-to-day investment activities has been discussed. General risks are also present relating to compliance with accounting, legal and regulatory requirements, and with corporate governance and shareholder relations issues which could have an impact on reputation and market rating. Management of the services provided and the internal controls procedures of the third party providers is monitored and reported on by the Manager to the Board. These risks are all formally reviewed by the Board twice each year and at such other times as deemed necessary. Details of the Company's compliance with corporate governance best practice, including information on relations with shareholders, are set out in the Corporate Governance Statement within the Directors' Report beginning on page 44.

The Board's review of the risks faced by the Company also includes an assessment of the residual risks after mitigating action has been taken.

On behalf of the Board

Robert Jeens
Chairman
22 February 2017

Directors' Report

The Directors present their Report and the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 November 2016. Information pertaining to the business review is included in the Strategic Report, detailed on pages 35 to 39.

Principal Activity and Status

The Company was incorporated on 18 October 1995 and its Ordinary Shares were listed on the London Stock Exchange on 4 December 1995. The Company is registered as a public limited company in England under company number 3117355. The Company is an investment company within the meaning of section 833 of the Companies Act 2006 and carries on business as an investment trust. The Company is a member of the Association of Investment Companies.

The Company has applied for and been accepted as an approved investment trust under sections 1158 and 1159 of the Corporation Taxes Act 2010 and Part 2 Chapter 1 of Statutory Instrument 2011/2999. This approval relates to accounting periods commencing on or after 1 December 2012. The Directors are of the opinion, under advice, that the Company has continued to conduct its affairs so as to be able to retain such approval.

As an investment trust pursuant to section 1158 of the Corporation Taxes Act 2010, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) rules in relation to non-mainstream investment products do not apply to the Company.

Investment Objective

The Company invests principally in the equity securities of quoted technology companies on a worldwide basis with the aim of achieving long-term capital growth in excess of the Dow Jones World Technology Index (sterling adjusted, total return) (the benchmark).

Investment Funds

The market value of the Company's investments at 30 November 2016 was £210m (2015: £173m) with gains of £37m (2015: £31m) over book cost. Taking these investments at this valuation, the net assets attributable to each Ordinary Share amounted to 835.9p at 30 November 2016 (2015: 675.1p).

Investment Management Agreement

The management contract with Allianz Global Investors GmbH, UK Branch (AllianzGI), in place during the year was terminable at six months' notice (2015: six months') and provides for a management fee of 0.8% per annum (2015: 0.8% per annum) payable quarterly in arrears and calculated on the average value of the market capitalisation of the Company at the last business day of each month in the relevant quarter. In addition there is a fee of £55,000 per annum (2015: £55,000 per annum) to cover AllianzGI's administration costs.

Under the contract AllianzGI provides the Company with investment management, accounting, secretarial and administration services. In addition, the Investment Manager is entitled to a performance fee, subject to a 'high water mark', based on the level of outperformance of the Company's net asset value (NAV) per share over its benchmark during the relevant Performance Period. The performance fee is calculated as 12.5% (2015: 12.5%) of outperformance against the Company's benchmark multiplied by the weighted average number of shares in issue and the NAV at the year end. This is capped at 2.25% of the Company's NAV at the relevant year end. No performance fee was payable for the year ended 30 November 2016 (2015: £nil). Further information is provided in Note 2 on page 71.

Subsequent to the year end the Board and the Investment Manager agreed an amendment to the performance fee arrangement to ensure that the performance fee calculation is adjusted appropriately in the event of a material change in the share capital arising from share buy-backs or share issues. The revised provision was implemented with effect from 1 December 2016.

Continuing Appointment of the Investment Manager

During the year, in accordance with the Listing Rules published by the FCA, the Board reviewed the performance of the Investment Manager. The review considered the Company's investment performance over both the short and longer terms, together with the quality and adequacy of other services provided. The Board also reviewed the appropriateness of the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, in particular the length of notice period and the management fee structure.

The Board is satisfied that the continuing appointment of the Investment Manager under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement is in the best interests of shareholders as a whole.

Going Concern

The Directors believe that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements as the assets of the Company consist mainly of securities that are readily realisable and the Company's assets are significantly greater than its liabilities. Accordingly the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company is subject to a continuation vote of the shareholders every five years; the last continuation vote was put to shareholders and passed at the AGM held in 2016. Further details on the longer term viability of the Company, including consideration of the continuation vote, are provided in the Strategic Report on page 36.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

Related Party Transactions

During the financial year no transactions with related parties took place which would materially affect the financial position or the performance of the Company.

Capital Structure

The Company's capital structure is set out in Note 11 on page 76.

Voting Rights in the Company's Shares

As at 17 February 2017 Allianz Technology Trust PLC's capital consisted of:

Share class	Number of shares issued	Voting rights per share	Total Voting Rights
Ordinary Shares of 25p in issue	25,959,427	1	25,959,427
Ordinary Shares of 25p held in treasury	2,343,453	0	0
Total	**28,302,880**		**25,959,427**

Interests in the Company's Share Capital

Information on major interests in shares provided to the Company under the Disclosure and Transparency Rules ("DTR") of the UK Listing Authority is published via a Regulatory Information Service.

The Company is aware of the following interests representing 3% or more of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company. This information was correct at the date of notification, it should be noted that these holdings may have changed since being notified to the Company. However, notification of any change is not required until the next applicable percentage threshold is crossed. The percentage shown is based on the total voting rights as at 30 November 2016 and 17 February 2017 respectively.

	30 November 2016 Total Voting Rights 25,919,427		*17 February 2017* Total Voting Rights 25,959,427*	
Holder	Number of shares	% of Capital	Number of shares	% of Capital
Rathbone Brothers PLC	1,291,257	5.0	2,426,161	9.3
Charles Stanley Group	1,304,607	5.0	2,341,711	9.0
Lazard Asset Management LLC	2,558,478	9.9	2,309,586	8.9
Brewin Dolphin Limited	1,059,745	4.1	1,041,204	4.0
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	1,016,585	3.9	1,016,585	3.9

* Latest practicable date

Repurchase and Reissue of Shares

At the Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on 13 April 2016, authority was granted for the repurchase of up to 3,901,511 Ordinary Shares of 25p each, representing 14.99% of the issued share capital at the time. The Board has in place a discretionary discount protection mechanism, described in the Chairman's Statement. In the year under review the Company purchased 107,999 shares for holding in treasury. The cost of the shares purchased was £674,000. Since the year end no further shares have been repurchased. The Company will not reissue shares from treasury at a discount higher than that applying when the shares were repurchased, thus ensuring that the assets of existing shareholders are not diluted by the transactions when viewed on a combined basis. During the year no shares were reissued from treasury (2015: 300,000). Since the year end and up to 17 February 2017, the latest practicable date before printing this report, 40,000 shares have been reissued into the market from those held in treasury. There remain 2,343,453 shares in the treasury account available for reissue into the market.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

The Board and Gender Diversity

The Board currently consists of a non-executive Chairman, Mr Robert Jeens, and three non-executive Directors. The names and biographies of those Directors who held office at 30 November 2016 and at the date of this Report appear on page 34 and indicate their range of investment, industrial, commercial and professional experience. Currently three of the Company's Directors are male and one is female. As the Company is an investment trust, all of its activities are outsourced and it does not have any employees. Therefore it has nothing further to report in respect of gender representation within the Company.

Directors

The Directors of the Company all served throughout the year. Additionally, John Cornish was a Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee until 13 April 2016 on which date Mr Cornish retired from the Board.

At the AGM, in accordance with the Articles of Association, Robert Jeens will retire by rotation and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. In line with good corporate governance practice, having now served more than nine years on the Board, Richard Holway shall stand for re-election annually and, being eligible, also offers himself for re-election. The Board as a whole confirms their support of each individual standing for re-election and recommends their continuation as members of the Board. The attendance record of each Director at meetings of the Board through the year is shown on page 34.

Directors' Fees

A report on Directors' Remuneration is set out on pages 57 to 60.

Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance

Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance cover is in place and is provided at the expense of the Company.

Conflicts of Interest

Under the Companies Act 2006 a director must avoid a situation where he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the Company's interests. Since 1 October 2008, directors have been able, if appropriate, to authorise these conflicts and potential conflicts. The Board reports annually on the Company's procedures for ensuring that its powers of authorisation of conflicts are operated effectively and that the procedures have been followed.

Each of the Directors has provided a statement of all conflicts of interest and potential conflicts of interest relating to the Company. These statements have been considered and approved by the Board. The Directors have undertaken to notify the Chairman and Company Secretary of any proposed new appointments and new conflicts or potential conflicts for consideration, if necessary, by the Board. The Board has agreed that only Directors who have no interest in the matter being considered will be able to take the relevant decision and that in taking the decision the Directors will act in a way they consider, in good faith, will be most likely to promote the Company's success. The Board is able to impose limits or conditions when giving authorisation if it thinks this is appropriate.

The Board confirms that its powers of authorisation are operating effectively and that the agreed procedures have been followed in the period under review.

The Board and Matters Reserved for the Board

The Board is responsible for efficient and effective leadership of the Company and for the Company's affairs. There is a formal schedule of matters reserved for the decision of the Board and there is an agreed procedure for Directors, in the furtherance of their duties, to take independent professional advice if necessary at the Company's expense.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

The specific areas reserved for the Board include the setting of parameters for and the monitoring of investment strategy, the review of investment performance (including performance relative to the benchmark and to the Company's peer group) and investment policy; final approval of statutory Companies Act requirements including the payment of any dividend and the allotment of shares; matters of a Stock Exchange or Internal Control nature such as approval of shareholder statutory documentation; performance reviews and director independence; and, in particular matters of a strategic or management nature, such as the Company's long-term objectives, commercial and corporate strategy, share buy-back and share issue policy, share price and discount/premium monitoring; the appointment or removal of the Investment Manager; unquoted investment valuations; consideration and final approval of borrowing requirements and limits and corporate governance matters.

In order to enable them to discharge their responsibilities, prior to each meeting Directors are provided, in a timely manner, with a comprehensive set of papers giving detailed information on the Company's transactions, financial position and performance. Representatives of the Investment Manager attend each Board meeting, enabling the Directors to seek clarification on specific issues or to probe further on matters of concern. A full report is received from the Investment Manager at each meeting. In the light of these reports, the Board reviews compliance with the Company's stated investment objectives and, within these established guidelines, the Investment Manager takes decisions as to the purchase and sale of individual investments.

Board Committees

For the year under review the Management Engagement and the Nomination Committees were chaired by the Chairman of the Company, Robert Jeens; until 13 April 2016, the Audit Committee was chaired by John Cornish upon who's retirement the chairmanship of the Audit Committee passed to Humphrey van der Klugt. As permitted by the AIC Code, the full Board performs the duties of a Remuneration Committee.

The full Terms of Reference, which clearly define the responsibilities of each Committee, can be obtained from the Company Secretary and can be found on the website www.allianztechnologytrust.com.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee Report is on pages 55 and 56.

Management Engagement Committee

The Management Engagement Committee meets at least once per year, and is composed of all the current Directors. The Management Engagement Committee is responsible for the regular review of the terms of the contract with the Investment Manager and for making recommendations to the Board in respect of such contract. The Management Engagement Committee last met in September 2016 at which meeting it was concluded that while there are areas to work on in particular in the matter of shorter term performance and peer differentiation the management arrangements in place continued to be appropriate. The continuing appointment of the Investment Manager was therefore recommended to and accepted by the Board. The Management Engagement Committee also reviewed the fee arrangements with the Investment Manager; it was resolved that the fee level would not be amended but that the narrative surrounding the operational practicalities of the performance fee calculation would be improved for clarification, such changes are explained further in Note 2 of the Financial Statements on page 71.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee which was formed in October 2014, meets at least once per year, and is composed of all the current Directors. The Nomination Committee is responsible for considering the composition of the Board, for running the recruitment process for new directors, making appointment recommendations to the Board when appropriate and for carrying out the annual Board and Chairman Evaluation process. The Nomination Committee met in September 2016 to make arrangements for the 2016 Board Evaluation process as discussed below.

Board Evaluation

An external evaluation service was engaged to conduct a full Board and Investment Manager Evaluation in late 2016. The evaluation process was constructed following interview with the Chairman of the Board and the Company Secretary and required each director to complete an in-depth questionnaire on the workings of and individual contributions to the Board as a whole and a separate questionnaire on the performance of the Chairman, the Investment Manager and the interaction with the service providers.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

The results of the questionnaires were collated and analysed by the Evaluators and a written report was presented to the Board in November. Any concerns were discussed openly and addressed with both the Board and the Investment Manager present while the Chairman discussed with each director any individual issues or concerns raised. It was agreed by all participants that the evaluation process had been effective and that the review points identified would be of benefit to the Board and the Company as a whole.

Corporate Governance Statement

Introduction

The Board is accountable to the Company's shareholders for high standards of corporate governance and this statement for the year under review to 30 November 2016 describes how the Company applies the main principles identified in the UK Corporate Governance Code (the Governance Code) issued in September 2014 and which was first in effect for the Company's year ended 30 November 2015. The Governance Code is available from the website of the Financial Reporting Council (the FRC) at www.frc.org.uk. The Association of Investment Companies (the AIC) has published its own Code on Corporate Governance (the AIC Code), by reference to the AIC Corporate Governance Guide for Investment Companies (the AIC Guide), both revised in February 2015, which provide a comprehensive guide to best practice in certain areas of governance where the specific characteristics of investment trusts suggest alternative approaches to those set out in the Governance Code.

For the financial year which commenced on 1 December 2016 and ends on 30 November 2017 the UK Corporate Governance Code published in April 2016 and the associated AIC Code of Corporate Governance published in July 2016 shall apply. Both the AIC Code and AIC Guide are available from the AIC website at www.theaic.co.uk and have been endorsed by the FRC which has confirmed that following of the AIC Guide by investment companies should fully meet the obligations under the Governance Code.

This Statement of Corporate Governance forms part of the Directors' Report.

Application of the Main Principles of the Governance Code and the AIC Code

This statement describes how the main principles identified in the Governance Code and the AIC Code (the Codes) have been applied by the Company throughout the year as is required by the Listing Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority (the FCA). In instances where the Governance Code and the AIC Code differ, an explanation will be given as to which governance code has been applied, and the reason for that decision.

The Board is of the opinion that the Company has complied fully with the main principles identified in the Codes except as set out below:

- the role of the chief executive-Code provision A2.1;
- the need for an internal audit function-Code provision C3.6; and
- executive directors' remuneration-Code provisions D2.1, D2.2 and D2.4.

For the reasons set out in the AIC Guide, and as explained in the Codes, the Board considers that these provisions are not relevant to the Company which does not have a Chief Executive or any executive directors, and which is an externally managed investment company, the administrative and management functions for which are carried out by third party service providers. The Company has therefore not reported further in respect of these provisions.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

	AIC Code Principles	How the principles are applied
	THE BOARD	
1	The chairman should be independent.	Robert Jeens joined the Board as non-executive director on 1 August 2013 and he has been Chairman since 2 April 2014. The Board, through the Nomination Committee, formally reviews the Chairman each year and it considers that Robert Jeens is independent both in character and in judgement and that there are no relationships or circumstances which are likely to affect, or could appear to affect, his judgement. John Cornish was the Senior Independent Director until his retirement on 13 April 2016 at which date the role was assumed by Humphrey van der Klugt. John and subsequently Humphrey provided a sounding board for the Chairman and served as an intermediary for the other directors when necessary and in particular assisted with the Board evaluation process.
2	A majority of the board should be independent of the manager.	The Board is currently composed of four non-executive directors and all are considered to be independent of the Investment Manager. None of the directors have any former association with the Investment Manager and each is considered to be independent in character and judgement. Richard Holway has served on the Board for more than nine years, Board colleagues are however in full agreement that Richard maintains the ability to act independently and he continues to add value by virtue of his particular skills and considerable experience.
3	Directors should be submitted for re-election at regular intervals. Nomination for re-election should not be assumed but be based on disclosed procedures and continued satisfactory performance.	New directors stand for election by shareholders at the AGM of the Company following their appointment and at three yearly intervals thereafter. Directors with more than nine years' service stand for annual re-election. Under the guidance of the Nomination Committee, the Board reviews Board and Board Committee composition every year. In accordance with the above, Richard Holway will stand for re-election annually.
4	The board should have a policy on tenure, which is disclosed in the annual report.	Directors' appointments are formally reviewed every three years after the first AGM following their date of joining the Board. After nine years on the Board, directors' appointments are reviewed annually. No director has a contract of service and a director may resign by notice in writing to the Board at any time. A performance review of the Board and the individual directors is conducted annually. The Board aims to refresh its composition from time to time and regularly reviews the need to do this. A programme of refreshment was carried out through 2015 and resulted in the appointment of two new directors and the retirement of three long-standing directors. The next full review of Board composition will be carried out by the Nomination Committee in late 2017.
5	There should be full disclosure of information about the board.	The directors' biographies on page 34 demonstrate a breadth of investment, industrial, commercial and professional experience and expertise.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

	AIC Code Principles	How the principles are applied
6	The board should aim to have a balance of skills, experience, length of service and knowledge of the company.	Each year the Board reviews its composition, seeking to ensure a balance of skills and experience. With the Board refreshment programme now complete it is believed that such a balance exists.
7	The board should undertake a formal and rigorous annual evaluation of its own performance and that of its committees and individual directors.	It has been the Board's practice for many years to undertake a formal and rigorous annual evaluation of its own performance and that of its committees and individual directors. The latest such evaluation took place in the year ended 30 November 2016. The Board does not currently anticipate utilising external facilitators on an annual basis but acknowledges the knowledge conveyed and independence demonstrated by the external evaluators used in 2016.
8	Director remuneration should reflect their duties, responsibilities and the value of their time spent.	The Directors' Remuneration Implementation Report is on pages 57 to 59. When setting remuneration levels the Board gives due regard to the amount of time required by each director, the remuneration levels of peer investment trusts, the market as a whole and any views expressed any shareholders.
9	The independent directors should take the lead in the appointment of new directors and the process should be disclosed in the annual report.	All directors are deemed to be independent. The Nomination Committee considers the required and desirable competencies for new appointments. Consultants are appointed to assist in the recruitment process and all directors are encouraged to meet a shortlist of candidates which will take due account of diversity, including gender diversity, prior to a final recommendation being made to the Board.
10	Directors should be offered relevant training and induction.	When a new Director is appointed there is an induction process carried out by the Investment Manager. Thereafter, Directors are provided on a regular basis with key information on the Company's policies, regulatory and statutory requirements and internal financial controls. Changes affecting Directors' responsibilities are advised to the Board as they arise. In addition to the induction process and regular provision of information the Investment Manager runs periodic investment forums and non-executive directors training sessions to which all directors are invited.
11	The chairman (and the board) should be brought into the process of structuring a new launch at an early stage.	This principle does not apply to the Company as it is an established investment company. In the event of restructuring or other market considerations the whole Board would participate and would receive guidance from third party service providers where appropriate.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

	AIC Code Principles	How the principles are applied
	BOARD MEETINGS AND THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE INVESTMENT MANAGER	
12	Boards and managers should operate in a supportive, co-operative and open environment.	The Board meets formally at least five times each year. Representatives of the Investment Manager, including senior executives of the management company and the fund managers, together with the Company Secretary attend every meeting and other investment professionals and marketing executives join the meetings from time to time. The Chairman encourages participation and discussion at the meetings and encourages directors to meet with members of the Investment Manager and other professionals as appropriate.
13	The primary focus at regular board meetings should be a review of investment performance and associated matters such as gearing, asset allocation, marketing/ investor relations, peer group information and industry issues.	Full investment and performance reports are received and discussed at every Board meeting and matters such as gearing, asset allocation, marketing and investor relations, peer group information and industry issues are all matters that are covered by the regular agenda. Additional focus being placed on particular areas from time to time and as the market situation requires.
14	Boards should give sufficient attention to overall strategy.	The Board devotes time outside of the formal Board meetings to discuss and plan strategy and meet with its advisers and continually monitors the matters discussed throughout the year. Additionally a Strategy focused Board meeting is held at least once per year at which various third party service providers and other professionals may be invited to present on particular matters of interest.
15	The board should regularly review both the performance of, and contractual arrangements with, the manager.	The Management Engagement Committee formally meets once each year to consider the performance of the Investment Manager and the contractual terms of engagement. The recommendation of the Board on the continued appointment of the Investment Manager is on page 40.
16	The board should agree policies with the manager covering key operational issues.	The investment management contract covers the provision of operational matters and the Board discusses with the Investment Manager and agrees policies concerning key operational matters such as: corporate governance issues and voting in respect of portfolio holdings; performance reporting methodology including matters such as benchmarking, gearing, share buy backs and investment restrictions.
17	Boards should monitor the level of the share price discount or premium (if any) and, if desirable, take action to reduce it.	The share price is monitored and the NAV is reported on a daily basis. The Board receives reports at each Board meeting. The Company has implemented a discount control mechanism by pursuing a share buy back programme where discounts exceed 7% and where there is demand in the market for the Company to do so.
18	The board should monitor and evaluate other service providers.	The Audit Committee receives and considers internal controls reports from third party service providers and the Investment Manager and Company Secretary report to the Committee on their monitoring and evaluation of these services.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

	AIC Code Principles	How the principles are applied
	SHAREHOLDER COMMUNICATIONS	
19	The board should regularly monitor the shareholder profile of the company and put in place a system for canvassing shareholder views and for communicating the board's views to shareholders.	The Chairman works with the Investment Manager to ensure that there is effective communication with the Company's shareholders. There is a process for monitoring and analysing the shareholder register and this is reported at each Board meeting. Visits to institutional shareholders and private client brokers are offered and carried out in a rolling programme. There is an opportunity for shareholders to meet and communicate with the Directors and Investment Managers at the Company's AGM, at which the portfolio managers give a presentation.
20	The board should normally take responsibility for, and have a direct involvement in, the content of communications regarding major corporate issues even if the manager is asked to act as spokesman.	The Board, or a Committee of the Board, reviews all major communications by the Company.
21	The board should ensure that shareholders are provided with sufficient information for them to understand the risk:reward balance to which they are exposed by holding the shares.	Each year the Board agrees with the Investment Manager a budget for and programme of marketing activity to communicate with investors and to reach a wider audience. In addition to the Annual and Half-Yearly Report, both of which are sent or made available to all shareholders and those others who have registered to receive them, the Company publishes online and makes available in hard copy a monthly factsheet and publishes daily on its website (www. allianztechnologytrust.com) the NAV of the Company's shares and many other details of interest to investors.

Alternative Performance Measures

In addition to providing guidance on Corporate Governance, the AIC provides the investment company industry with leadership on regulatory change which may in due course include the reporting of alternative performance measures ('APM') to support a fair and balanced approach to the performance of your Company.

Risk Management & Internal Controls

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems for the Company, which are designed to ensure that proper accounting records are maintained, that the financial information on which business decisions are made and which is issued for publication is reliable, and that the assets of the Company are safeguarded.

Such a system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risks of failure to achieve the Company's business objectives and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Directors, through the procedures outlined below and further detailed in the Strategic Report and the Audit Committee Report, have kept the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal controls under review throughout the year covered by these financial statements and up to the date of approval of the Annual Financial Report. The Board has identified risk management controls in the key areas of business objectives, accounting, compliance, operations and company secretarial as areas for extended review. The Directors confirm that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Company, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. These risks are detailed within the Strategic Report of the Company on pages 38 and 39.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

The Investment Manager has established an internal control framework to provide reasonable assurance on the effectiveness of the internal controls operated on behalf of its clients. The Investment Manager's compliance and risk department assesses the effectiveness of the internal controls on an ongoing basis. The Investment Manager provides the Board with regular reports on all aspects of internal control (including financial, operational and compliance control, risk management and relationships with external service providers). Business risks have been analysed and recorded in a Risk Matrix, which is formally reviewed by the Audit Committee at its meetings and at other times as necessary. It is believed that an appropriate framework is in place to meet the requirements of the AIC Code.

The Investment Manager, at least on a quarterly basis, reports to the Board on the market and on the investment performance of the Company's portfolio. Further information is contained in the Chairman's Statement, the Directors' Report and the Investment Managers' Review.

Relations with Shareholders

The Company has regular contact with its institutional shareholders particularly through the Investment Manager. The Chairman also makes regular direct contact and he and the other directors are available to meet institutional shareholders from time to time. The Board supports the principle that the AGM be used to communicate with private investors. The full Board attends the AGM and the Chairman of the Board chairs the AGM. Details of the proxy votes received in respect of each resolution are made available to shareholders at the meeting and are available on the website www.allianztechnologytrust.com following the meeting. The Investment Manager attends the AGM to give a presentation to the meeting on the year under review and the outlook for the year ahead.

Directors' Responsibility, Accountability and Audit

The Directors' Statement of Responsibilities in respect of the financial statements is set out on page 54. The Independent Auditors' Report is set out on pages 62 to 65. The Board has delegated contractually to external agencies, including the Investment Manager, the management of the investment portfolio, the custodial services (which include the safeguarding of the assets), the day to day accounting, company secretarial and administration requirements and the registration services.

Each of these contracts was entered into after full and proper consideration by the Board of the quality and cost of the services offered, including the control systems in operation insofar as they relate to the affairs of the Company. The Board receives and considers regular reports from the Investment Manager and ad hoc reports and information are supplied to the Board as required.

Auditor objectivity and independence

Grant Thornton UK LLP is the Auditor of the Company. The Board believes that auditor objectivity and independence is safeguarded for the following reasons: the extent of non-audit work which may be carried out by Grant Thornton UK LLP is limited and would flow naturally from the firm's role as auditor to the Company; Grant Thornton UK LLP has provided information on its independence policies and the safeguards and procedures it has developed to counter perceived threats to its objectivity; it also confirms that it is independent within the meaning of all regulatory and professional requirements and that the objectivity of the audit team is not impaired.

Each director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

(a) in so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and

(b) the director has taken all the steps he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Grant Thornton UK LLP has expressed willingness to continue to act as Auditor to the Company; a resolution to re-appoint Grant Thornton UK LLP as statutory auditor to the Company will be proposed at the forthcoming AGM; a further resolution authorising the directors to determine the auditor's remuneration will also be proposed.

The UK Stewardship Code and Exercise of Voting Powers

The Company's investments are held in a nominee name. The Board has delegated discretion to discharge its responsibilities in respect of investments, including the exercise of voting powers on its behalf, to the Investment Manager, AllianzGI.

The Stewardship Code published by the FRC sets out good practice on engagement with investee companies. The FRC sees it as complementary to the UK Corporate Governance Code.

The AllianzGI policy statement on the Stewardship Code can be found on the Company's website www.esgmatters.com within the literature section. The Board has reviewed this policy statement and believes that the Company's delegated voting powers are being properly executed.

AllianzGI subscribes to the ISS Proxy Voting Services. ISS manages the voting process and recommends actions based upon AllianzGI's Global Proxy Voting Policy Guidelines. Where

Directors' Report *(continued)*

recommendations are for a vote to be cast against a resolution or for an abstention, and for all extraordinary general meeting resolutions, the relevant portfolio managers or analysts are consulted and may decide on a different course of action. The reasons for such deviations are recorded as are all the reasons for abstaining on or voting against any resolution.

In the event of a director holding a directorship on the board of a company in which the Company is invested, they would be prohibited from participating in decisions made concerning those investments.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Community and Employee Responsibilities, Emissions, Environmental and Ethical Policy (EEE)

The Company's investment activities and day to day management is delegated to the Investment Manager and other third parties. As an investment trust, the Company has no direct social, community, employee or environmental responsibilities. Its principal responsibility to shareholders is to ensure that the investment portfolio is properly managed and invested. As detailed above, the management of the portfolio has been delegated to the Investment Manager.

In light of the nature of the Company's business there are no relevant human rights issues and the Company does not have a human rights policy. The Company does not maintain premises, hold any physical assets or operations and does not have any employees. Consequently, the Company has no greenhouse gas emissions to report from its operations, nor does it have responsibility for any other emissions producing sources under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013. The Board has noted the Investment Manager's report on greenhouse gas emissions on its own operations and the views of the Investment Manager on CSR and EEE which it adheres to in engaging with the underlying investee companies and in exercising its delegated responsibilities in voting. The Investment Manager engages with the Company's underlying investee companies in relation to their corporate governance practices and in developing their policies on social, community and environmental matters. Further information may be found in the Investment Manager's Statement of Corporate Governance, including the approach to CSR and EEE which is available on Investment Manager's website www. esgmatters.co.uk.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Directors' Report *(continued)*

The Company's primary objective is to invest principally in the equity securities of quoted technology companies on a worldwide basis with the aim of achieving long-term capital growth. The Directors believe that the Company would be in breach of its fiduciary duties to shareholders if investment decisions were based solely on CSR and EEE considerations. The Investment Manager therefore takes account, in general terms, of these considerations as a part of its investment evaluations.

Whistleblowing

As the Company has no employees it does not have a formal policy concerning the raising, in confidence, of any concerns about improprieties for appropriate independent investigation. The Audit Committee has, however, received and noted the manager's policy on this matter. However, any matters concerning the Company may be raised with the Chairman or Senior Independent Director.

Modern Slavery Act 2015

The Company does not provide goods or services in the normal course of business, and as a financial investment vehicle does not have customers. The Directors do not therefore consider that the Company is required to make a statement under the Modern Slavery Act 2015 in relation to slavery or human trafficking,

Bribery Act 2010

The Board has a zero tolerance policy in relation to bribery and corruption in its business processes and activities and has received assurance via internal controls reporting from the Company's main third party service providers that adequate safeguards are in place to protect against any such potentially illegal behaviour by employees or agents.

Electronic Communications

The Company has enabled electronic communications whereby shareholders may opt to receive documents electronically. Shareholders who opted for this receive either an email, where an email address has been registered, or letter notifying them of the availability of the Company's Annual Report, Half-Year Report and any other shareholder documents on the Company's website. Those that elected not to switch to electronic means will continue to receive hard-copy documents by post. In order to reduce the Company's impact on the environment we encourage shareholders, wherever possible, to register an email address and to receive notifications electronically. We will however continue to make available postal copies where required.

The development of articifical intelligence-powered driverless cars continues at pace. This interior concept from Yanfeng Automotive features seats and consoles that rotate and move around to form alternative driving, family, meeting and lounge configurations.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

CRS is a global standard for the automatic exchange of information commissioned by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and incorporated into UK law by the International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015. CRS requires the Company to provide certain additional details to HMRC in relation to UK resident foreign investment holders. The reporting obligation began in 2016 and will be an annual requirement going forward. The Registrars, Capita Asset Services, have been engaged to collate such information and file the reports with HMRC on behalf of the Company.

Annual General Meeting

The formal Notice of AGM is set out on pages 87 to 90.

The Directors consider that the resolutions relating to the items of special business, as detailed below, are in the best interests of shareholders as a whole. Accordingly, the Directors unanimously recommend to the shareholders that they vote in favour of the resolutions to be proposed at the forthcoming AGM, as they intend to do in respect of their own holdings of Ordinary Shares.

The Board welcomes all shareholders to the AGM at which the Investment Manager will present his review of the year and prospects for the future. All Directors aim to be present at the AGM to meet and talk with shareholders. Additionally, shareholders wishing to communicate directly with the Board may make contact via the Investment Manager or Company Secretary, details of whom can be found on page 84.

The following Resolutions relating to items of special business will be proposed:

Authority to allot new shares, to sell Treasury Shares and to Disapply Pre-Emption Rights

Resolutions authorising the Directors to allot new share capital and to sell shares held as treasury shares for cash and to disapply pre-emption rights in relation to such were passed at the AGM of the Company on 13 April 2016 under Section 551 and Section 570 of the Companies Act 2006 and will expire on 19 April 2017.

Approval is therefore being sought for the renewal of the Directors' authority to allot new shares up to an aggregate nominal amount of £648,986 representing 2,595,942 Ordinary Shares of 25p each, such amount being equivalent to 10% of the present issued share capital and also renewal of the Directors' authority to sell shares held as Treasury Shares.

Approval is also sought for the renewal of the authority to disapply pre-emption rights in respect of the allotment of new shares or the sale by the Company of shares held by it as Treasury Shares, for cash up to an aggregate nominal value of £648,986 (representing 2,595,942 Ordinary Shares).

If passed, these authorities will remain in place until the conclusion of the next AGM of the Company, or, if earlier, on 19 July 2017.

The directors do not currently intend to allot new shares under these authorities other than to take advantage of opportunities in the market as they arise and only if they believe it would be advantageous to the Company's existing shareholders to do so. The directors confirm that no allotments of new shares will be made unless the lowest market offer price of the ordinary shares is at least at a premium to net asset value. Treasury Shares may be resold by the Company at a discount to NAV provided that such shares are resold by the Company at a lower discount to the NAV than the average discount at which they were repurchased by the Company.

Continuation of share buy-back programme

A resolution authorising the Directors to make market purchases of the Company's Ordinary Shares was passed at the AGM of the Company on 13 April 2016, under Section 701 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Board is proposing the renewal of the Company's authority to make market purchases of Ordinary Shares either for cancellation or for holding in treasury. The Board believes that such purchases in the market at appropriate times and prices may be a suitable method of enhancing shareholder value. The Company would make either a single purchase or a series of purchases, when market conditions are suitable and within guidelines set from time to time by the Board, with the aim of maximising the benefits to shareholders.

The Board believes that the Company's ability to purchase its own shares may assist liquidity in the market. Additionally, where purchases are made at prices below the prevailing NAV, this enhances the NAV for the remaining shareholders. It is therefore intended that purchases will only be made at prices below NAV, with the purchases to be funded from the realised capital profits of the Company (which are currently in excess of £100 million – including investment holding gains). The rules of the UK Listing Authority limit the maximum price which may be paid by the

Directors' Report *(continued)*

Company to 105% of the average middle market quotation for an Ordinary Share on the 5 business days immediately preceding the date of the relevant purchase. The minimum price to be paid will be 25p per Ordinary Share (being the nominal value). Overall these share buy-back proposals should help to reduce the discount to NAV at which the Company's shares are then trading. Under the FCA Listing Rules, a company is permitted to purchase up to 14.99% of its equity share capital through market purchases pursuant to a general authority granted by shareholders in general meeting.

The current authorities expire at the conclusion of the forthcoming AGM. Accordingly, a Special Resolution will be proposed at the AGM giving authority to make market purchases of up to 14.99% of the Company's issued Ordinary Share capital, being equivalent to 3,891,318 Ordinary Shares or, in the event of change in the issued share capital between the date of this Report and the AGM to be held on 19 April 2017, an amount equal to 14.99% of the Company's issued Ordinary Share capital at the date of the AGM.

The Board and the Annual Report

The Board is responsible for reviewing the entire annual report and has noted the supporting information received and the recommendations of the Audit Committee. The Board has considered whether the annual report satisfactorily reflects a true picture of the Company and its activities and performance in the year under review with a clear link between the relevant sections of the report. The Board was then able to confirm that the annual report, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy.

By order of the Board

Tracey Lago
Company Secretary
22 February 2017

Kobby Dagan / Shutterstock, Inc.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the total return of the Company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

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

The Directors confirm that the financial statements comply with the above requirements.

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

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website.

The financial statements are published on www.allianztechnologytrust.com, which is a website maintained by the Investment Manager. The work undertaken by the Auditors does not involve consideration of the maintenance and integrity of the website and, accordingly, the Auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website. Visitors to the website need to be aware that legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Neither an audit nor a review provides assurance on the maintenance and integrity of the website, including controls used to achieve this, and in particular whether any changes may have occurred to the financial information since first published. These matters are the responsibility of the Directors but no control procedures can provide absolute assurance in this area.

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

a) the Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and return of the Company; and
b) the Strategic Report includes 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 the Company faces.

The Directors confirm that the Annual Report and Financial Statements, taken as a whole are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy.

For and on behalf of the Board

Robert Jeens
Chairman
22 February 2017

Audit Committee Report

Introduction from the Chairman

I am pleased to present my first formal report to shareholders as Chairman of the Audit Committee for the year ended 30 November 2016.

I was appointed Chairman of the Audit Committee on the retirement of my predecessor John Cornish on 13 April 2016; John was a long standing well respected member of the Board and I would like to add my personal thanks to John for the guidance received and for his leadership of the Audit Committee in his years of Chairmanship.

Responsibility

The primary responsibilities of the Committee are to ensure the integrity of the Company's financial reporting and the appropriateness of the risk management processes and internal controls. The report details how we carry out this role.

Composition and Meetings

The members of the Committee during the year were myself as Chairman, Richard Holway and Elisabeth Scott and John Cornish who retired on 13 April 2016. Robert Jeens, Chairman of the Board is not a member of the Committee but will attend meetings by invitation. All the members of the Committee are independent Non-Executive Directors, and their skills and experience are set out on page 34. The Board reviews the composition of the Audit Committee and it considers that, collectively, its members have sufficient recent and relevant financial experience to fully discharge their responsibilities.

The Committee meets at least twice per year. The attendance of the Committee members is shown on page 34. The Committee invites the external auditors and personnel from the Managers financial, compliance and risk functions to attend and report to the Committee on relevant matters. As part of the year end process I, as Chairman of the Committee attended additional meetings with representatives of the Investment Manager and the external auditor. During the year, the Committee also met privately with the external auditor to give them an opportunity to raise any issues without management present. After each Committee meeting I report to the Board on the main items discussed at the meeting.

Role and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

The Committee's authority and duties are defined in its terms of reference, which were reviewed during the year, and are available on the Company's website www.allianztechnologytrust.com. The principal activities carried out during the year were:

- **Financial reporting:** we considered the Company's financial reports, including the implications of any new accounting standards and regulatory changes, significant accounting issues and the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted. We considered and are satisfied that, taken as a whole, the 2016 Annual Report is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance and strategy.
- **External audit:** we considered the scope of the external Audit Plan and the subsequent findings from this work, receiving regular reports from the external auditor.
- **Risk and internal control:** we considered the key risks facing the Company and the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls and risk management processes. A detailed review of the Company's Risk Matrix was carried out including monitoring and reviewing the mitigating actions applicable to the identified risks and determining the acceptability of the residual risk against the Board and the Company's risk appetite. Where appropriate recommendations for adjustment of the Risk Matrix were made to the Board. The Committee also reviewed the annual Internal Controls documents provided by key third party service providers and reported as necessary to the Board.
- **External auditor:** we considered the independence, effectiveness and fees of the external auditor, as detailed later in this report.

Internal audit

The Committee continues to believe that the Company does not require an internal audit function as it delegates its day-to-day operations to third parties from whom it receives internal control reports.

Audit Committee Report *(continued)*

Significant issues considered by the Audit Committee during the year

The Annual Report and Financial Statements are the responsibility of the Board and the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities is on page 54. The Audit Committee advises the Board on the form and content of the Annual Report and Financial Statements, any issues which may arise in relation to these and any specific areas which require judgement.

The Committee is responsible for agreeing a suitable Audit Plan for the year-end audit and overseeing the production of the Annual Financial Report. The significant areas of risk and focus, and the primary procedures adopted to mitigate such were substantively unchanged from 2015 and included:

Valuation, existence and ownership of the Company's investments

Valuations of actively traded investments are reconciled using stock exchange prices provided by third party pricing vendors; where no third party source exists the Manager and Director valuations are reviewed with appropriate valuation evidence being provided to ensure valuations are suitable at the year end. Ownership of listed investments is verified by reconciliation to the custodian's records.

Performance and Management Fees

The calculation of the management and performance fees payable to AllianzGI is reviewed by the Committee before being approved by the Board.

Viability Statement

The Board is required to make a longer term viability statement in relation to the continuing operations of the Company. The Committee reviews papers produced in support of the statement made by the Board which assesses the viability of the Company over a period of four years.

Other areas of risk and focus considered by the Committee included the Recognition of Investment Income, Compliance with Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010, maintaining internal controls, management override of controls and FRS 102 adoption.

Relationship with the Independent Auditor

The Committee is responsible for reviewing the terms of appointment of the auditor and for monitoring the audit process including the effectiveness and objectivity of the auditor in fulfilling the terms of the agreed Audit Plan and the Audit Findings Report subsequently issued by them.

As part of the review of the auditor, the members of the Committee and those representatives of the Manager involved in the audit process reviewed and considered a number of areas including the reputation and standing of the audit firm, the audit processes and evidence of partner oversight, audit communication including details of planning and information on relevant accounting and regulatory developments, and recommendations on corporate reporting. The Committee also took into account the competitiveness of the audit fees and obtained feedback from the Manager regarding the performance of the audit team.

Grant Thornton did not provide any non-audit services to the Company in this or the previous accounting period.

There are no contractual obligations which restrict the Committee's choice of auditor. Grant Thornton UK LLP succeeded Robson Rhodes LLP who were first appointed in 1996. Grant Thornton's first year as the Company's Independent Auditor was therefore for the year ended 30 November 2007. Christopher Smith became the audit partner in 2013 and, following professional guidelines, can serve for up to five years. The continued appointment of Grant Thornton is considered by the Audit Committee each year, taking into account relevant guidance and best practice and considering their independence and the effectiveness of the external audit process. In accordance with the EU Accounting reform requiring public interest entities to periodically change their auditors, the Company will be required to put the audit out to public tender in or before the year ending 30 November 2023.

The Committee is satisfied with the independence and performance of the Auditor and has recommended their reappointment for a further year.

Humphrey van der Klugt
Audit Committee Chairman
22 February 2017

Directors' Remuneration Implementation Report

Introduction

This implementation report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Sections 420-422A of the Companies Act 2006 and Schedule 8 of The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 as amended in August 2013 (the 'Regulations') and is subject to an annual advisory vote of shareholders. An Ordinary Resolution for the approval of this Remuneration Report will be put to the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting (AGM).

The law requires your Company's Auditor to audit certain of the disclosures provided. Where disclosures have been audited, they are noted as such. The Auditor's opinion is included in their report on page 62.

Remuneration Committee

No formal Remuneration Committee has been appointed. The Board as a whole therefore fulfils the function of a Remuneration Committee. The Company currently has four non-executive Directors, all of whom are considered by the Board to be independent. The Company has no employees or chief executive officer therefore many of the reporting requirements of the Regulations on remuneration are not applicable.

The Board has not received independent advice or services in respect of its consideration of the Directors' remuneration; however the Company Secretary provides the Board with details of comparable fees and other market information. The policy is to review directors' fee rates from time to time, but reviews will not necessarily result in a change to the rates. Any feedback received from shareholders is also taken into account when setting remuneration levels. The level of Director' fees are therefore determined by the Board as a whole. Directors abstain from voting on their own fees. Directors' remuneration is paid quarterly or monthly in arrears and is paid to the individual director; no payments have been made to third parties on behalf of the individual.

Remuneration Policy Report

The Remuneration Policy Report of the Company is required to be put to a binding vote of shareholders at least once every three years; the policy was last proposed to and approved by shareholders at the AGM in 2014 and will therefore be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution at the forthcoming AGM. The Remuneration Policy Report follows on page 60 and is available on the Company's website www.allianztechnologytrust.com.

Annual General Meeting Voting Statement

At the AGM held on 13 April 2016, of the votes cast by proxy for the approval of the Remuneration Report, 13,467,468 (98.3%) were cast in favour, 10,555 (0.1%) were cast as discretionary, 151,198 (1.1%) were cast against and 73,430 (0.5%) shares were withheld from the vote.

Annual Statement

The Chairman of the Board reports that there have been no changes made to, or major decisions taken, within the year on the level of, or arrangements for, Directors' remuneration.

Relative importance of spend on pay

The following disclosure is a statutory requirement. The directors, however, do not consider that the comparison of directors' remuneration with distributions of the Company is a meaningful measure of the Company's overall performance. There were no dividends paid to shareholders or other distributions which made use of the Company's profit or cash flow deemed to assist in the understanding of the relative importance of spend on pay. The table below sets out the total level of remuneration, excluding associated national insurance, compared to the share buy-backs made in the year:

	2016 £	2015 £	Change £
Total Remuneration	117,484	137,369	(19,885)
Total Share Buy-backs	673,775	232,518	441,257

Directors' Remuneration Implementation Report *(continued)*

Directors' Service Contracts

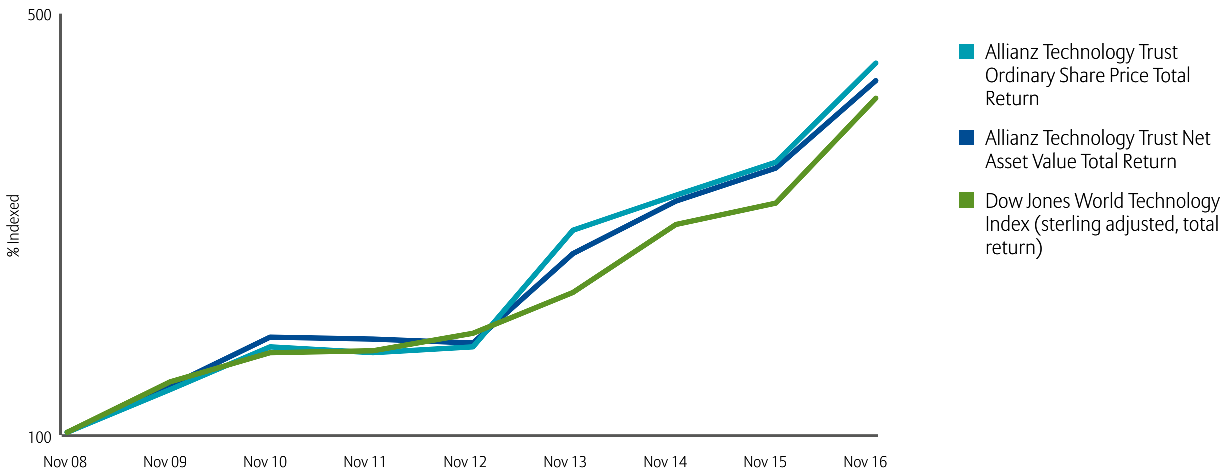
It is the Board's policy that none of the Directors has a service contract. The terms of their appointment provide that Directors shall, in accordance with the Articles of Association, stand for election by shareholders at the first AGM after their appointment, and at least every three years thereafter. The terms also provide that a Director may resign by notice in writing to the Board at any time and may be removed without notice and that compensation will not be due on leaving office.

Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance cover is held by the Company. The Board has granted individual indemnities to the Directors.

Your Company's Performance

The Regulations require a line graph to be included in the Directors' Remuneration Report showing total shareholder return for each of the financial years in the relevant period. The first period for which this graph was required was the year ended 30 November 2013, the graph was required to show the relevant period of five years, each subsequent graph increases by one year until the maximum relevant period of ten years is reached; thereafter the graph will continue to provide ten years of data. The graph set out below compares, on a cumulative basis, the total return to Ordinary Shareholders compared to the total shareholder return on a notional investment made up of shares of the same kind and number as those by reference to which the Company's Benchmark is calculated.

Total Shareholder Return for the eight years to 30 November 2016



Source: AllianzGI / Datastream in sterling
Figures have been rebased to 100 as at 30 November 2008

Directors' Fees

Save for the changes noted in the table the Directors all served throughout the year and received the fees listed.

In the year to 30 November 2016 the Directors' fees were paid at the rate of £23,000 (2015: £23,000) per annum with the Chairman of the Board receiving an extra £12,000 (2015: £12,000) per annum and the Chairman of the Audit Committee an extra £5,000 (2015: £5,000) per annum. During the year the Directors' fees were reviewed with no change being proposed.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the aggregate limit of fees that may be paid to the Directors per annum is £200,000.

These fees exclude any employers' national insurance contributions, if applicable. Directors are authorised to claim reasonable expenses from the Company in relation to the performance of their duties. However, the policy is to only claim ad hoc expenses which would not ordinarily include general travel to and from meetings held in London. No director is entitled to receive share options, bonuses, pension benefits or other financial or non-financial incentives either in substitution for or in addition to the remuneration stated above.

Directors' Remuneration Implementation Report *(continued)*

Directors' Remuneration (Audited Information)

The Directors who served in the year received the following emoluments in the form of fees:

	Appointed	Fees 2016 £	Fees 2015 £
Robert Jeens	1 August 2013, Chairman: 2 April 2014	35,000	35,000
Humphrey van der Klugt	1 July 2015, Audit Committee Chairman: 14 April 2016	26,156	9,583
Richard Holway	29 January 2007	23,000	23,000
Elisabeth Scott	1 February 2015	23,000	19,166
John Cornish	1 May 2005, retired 13 April 2016	10,328	28,000
Paul Gaunt	7 November 1995, retired 8 April 2015	-	8,214
Dr. Chris Martin	7 March 2003, retired 15 July 2015	-	14,406
		117,484	**137,369**

No payments of Directors' fees were made to third parties.

In addition to Directors' remuneration, employer national insurance contributions of £11,560 in aggregate were paid in the year (2015: £12,371).

Directors' Interests (Audited Information)

The Directors are not required to hold any shares in the Company; however, pursuant to Article 19 of the EU Market Abuse Regulations the Directors' Interests in the share capital of the Company are shown in table below.

		Ordinary Shares of 25p each	
	Appointed	30 November 2016	30 November 2015
Robert Jeens	1 August 2013	10,000	10,000
Humphrey van der Klugt	1 July 2015	5,000	5,000
Richard Holway	29 January 2007	17,000	17,000
Elisabeth Scott	1 February 2015	1,650	1,650
John Cornish	1 May 2005, retired 13 April 2016	-	4,200

There have been no further changes in the above holdings from the year end to the date of this report.

Approval

The Directors' Remuneration Report was approved by the Board of Directors on 22 February 2017 and signed on its behalf by

Robert Jeens
Chairman

Directors' Remuneration Policy Report

In accordance with Schedule 8 of The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 as amended, the Company is required to put to a binding vote of shareholders, at least every three years, the Company's Remuneration Policy Report (the 'Policy').

The Policy was last proposed to and approved by shareholders at the AGM in 2014 and will therefore be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution at the forthcoming AGM.

Directors' Remuneration

The Company's remuneration policy provides that fees payable to the Directors should reflect the time spent by the Board on the Company's affairs and the responsibilities borne by the Directors and should be sufficient to enable candidates of high calibre to be recruited.

Directors are remunerated solely in the form of fees payable monthly or quarterly in arrears, paid to the Director personally or to a specified third party. There are no long-term incentive schemes, share option schemes or pension arrangements and the fees are not specifically related to the Directors' performance, either individually or collectively.

The 2016 and projected 2017 annual fee rates are Chairman: £35,000, Audit Committee Chairman: £28,000 and Director: £23,000. The Company does not have a Chief Executive Officer and there are no employees.

The Board consists of non-executive Directors whose appointments are reviewed by the Board as a whole. None of the Directors has a service contract with the Company and any Director may resign by notice in writing to the Board at any time; there are no set notice periods and no compensation is payable to a Director on leaving office.

When reviewing the level of remuneration consideration is given to the time, commitment and Committee responsibilities of each Director. The Board also takes into account the fees paid to directors of companies within its peer group. No communications have been received from shareholders regarding Directors' remuneration.

The Company's Articles of Association limit the aggregate fees payable to Directors to £200,000 per annum. The policy is for the Chairman of the Board and of each relevant Committee to be paid a fee which is proportionate to the additional responsibilities involved in the position. It is intended that the above remuneration policy will continue to apply in the forthcoming financial year and subsequent years.

Approval

This Remuneration Policy Report was approved by the Board on 22 February 2017 and an Ordinary Resolution for its adoption shall be put to shareholders at the forthcoming AGM. Once adopted by shareholders this Policy Report shall remain in place until the AGM to be held in 2020 unless amended earlier by Ordinary Resolution put to shareholders.

Robert Jeens
Chairman

Allianz Technology Trust PLC

Financial Statements

Amazon.com

Amazon.com's fulfillment employees are assisted by technology from Amazon Robotics. Portable storage units are retrieved by automated guided vehicles and carried to human operators for picking.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Allianz Technology Trust PLC

Our opinion on the financial statements is unmodified

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 November 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Who we are reporting to

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.

What we have audited

Allianz Technology Trust plc's financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2016 comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Accounting Policies and the related notes.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Overview of our audit approach

- Overall materiality: £2,167,000 which represents 1% of the Company's net assets; and
- Key audit risks were identified as valuation, existence and ownership of investments and occurrence and completeness of investment income.

Our assessment of risk

In arriving at our opinions set out in this report, we highlight the following risks that, in our judgement, had the greatest effect on our audit:

Audit risk	How we responded to the risk
Valuation, existence and ownership of investments The Company's business is investing in equity securities with the aim of achieving long-term capital growth. Accordingly, the investment portfolio at £210m is a significant, material item in the financial statements. There is a risk that investments shown in the Balance Sheet may be incorrectly valued, may not exist and may not be owned by the Company. We therefore identified the valuation, existence and ownership of investments as risks that require particular audit attention.	Our audit work on valuation included, but was not restricted to: ■ understanding management's process to recognise and measure the fair value of the investment portfolio; ■ agreeing the valuation of 100% of the quoted investments to an independent source of market prices; and ■ in order to assess whether the quoted investments were actively traded, we obtained trading volumes of those held at year end. Our audit work on existence and ownership included, but was not restricted to: ■ obtaining a confirmation of investments held at the year-end directly from the independent Custodian and reconciling it to the records maintained by the Company; and ■ checking a sample of purchase and sale transactions back to contract notes and the Company's bank accounts. The Company's accounting policy on valuation, including the valuation of quoted investments, is shown in accounting policy 4 and its disclosures about investments held at the year-end are included in note 8 to the financial statements. The Audit Committee identified valuation, existence and ownership of the Company's investments as a significant issue in its report on page 56, where the Committee also described the action that it has taken to address this issue.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Allianz Technology Trust PLC *(continued)*

Audit risk	How we responded to the risk
Occurrence and completeness of investment income Investment income is the Company's major source of revenue and a material item in the Income Statement. Incomplete and inaccurate income could have a material impact on the Company's net assets value and dividend cover. Accordingly, we identified occurrence and completeness of investment income as risks which required particular audit attention.	Our audit work on occurrence included, but was not restricted to: ■ assessing whether the Company's accounting policy for revenue recognition is in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: 'Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts'; and ■ for a sample of investments held during the year, we tested dividend receipts by agreeing the dividend rates of investments to independent third party sources, confirming that income that should have been received has been received and recorded, and assessing whether any of the revenue receivable should have been treated as a return of capital. The Company's accounting policy on revenue, including the recognition of revenue from investments, is shown in accounting policy 2 and the related disclosures are included in note 1 to the financial statements. Our audit work on completeness included, but was not restricted to: ■ testing on a sample basis that appropriate dividends had been received in the year by reference to independent data of dividends declared by investment holdings from within the portfolio; and ■ performing cut-off testing of dividend income around the year-end.

Our application of materiality and an overview of the scope of our audit

Materiality

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We use materiality in determining the nature, timing and extent of our work and in evaluating the results of that work.

We determined materiality for the audit of the financial statements as a whole to be £2,167,000 which is 1% of the Company's net assets. This benchmark is considered the most appropriate because the Company's investment objective is to achieve long-term capital growth.

Materiality for the current year is higher than the level that we determined for the year ended 30 November 2015 to reflect higher net assets at the end of the current year.

We use a different level of materiality, performance materiality, to drive the extent of our testing and this was set at 75% of financial statement materiality. We also determine a lower level of specific materiality for certain areas such as the revenue column of the income statement, directors' remuneration and related party transactions.

We determined the threshold at which we will communicate misstatements to the audit committee to be £108,000. In addition we will communicate misstatements below that threshold that, in our view, warrant reporting on qualitative grounds.

Overview of the scope of our audit

A description of the generic scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

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

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those Ethical Standards.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Allianz Technology Trust PLC *(continued)*

Our audit approach was based on a thorough understanding of the Company's business and is risk-based and, in particular, included the following considerations:

- the day-to-day management of the Company's investment portfolio, the custody of its investments and the maintenance of the Company's accounting records is outsourced to third-party service providers. Accordingly, our audit work is focussed on obtaining an understanding of internal controls at the Company and relevant third-party service providers. This included obtaining and reading internal controls reports prepared by third party auditors in respect of the independent Custodian and the investment management operations provided by the Manager; and
- we undertook substantive testing on significant transactions, balances and disclosures, the extent of which was based on various factors such as our overall assessment of the control environment and the management of specific risks.

There were minimal changes in the overview of the scope of the current year audit from the scope of that of the prior year. This is due to the Company's business activities and operations staying relatively stable over the past year.

Other reporting required by regulations

Our opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006 is unmodified.

In our opinion:

- the part of the Directors' Remuneration Implementation Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006; and
- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Implementation 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.

Under the Listing Rules, we are required to review:

- the directors' statements in relation to going concern and longer-term viability, set out on pages 40 and 36 respectively; 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.

Under the ISAs (UK and Ireland), we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Allianz Technology Trust PLC *(continued)*

In particular, we are required to report to you if:

- we have identified any inconsistencies between our knowledge acquired during the audit and the directors' statement that they consider the annual report is fair, balanced and understandable; or
- the annual report does not appropriately disclose those matters that were communicated to the audit committee which we consider should have been disclosed.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above.

We also confirm that we do not 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 Company 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 have considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing them, and their identification of any material uncertainties to the Company'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 Company, 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 Company 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.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

What the directors are responsible for:
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 54, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

What we are responsible for:
Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and ISAs (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Christopher Smith
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
London
22 February 2017

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 November 2016

	Notes	2016 Revenue £	2016 Capital £	2016 Total Return £	2015 Revenue £	2015 Capital £	2015 Total Return £
Gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss	8	-	41,247,845	41,247,845	-	17,288,586	17,288,586
Gains on foreign currencies		-	1,066,899	1,066,899	-	14,030	14,030
Income	1	1,426,898	-	1,426,898	1,024,273	-	1,024,273
Investment management fee	2	(1,444,512)	-	(1,444,512)	(1,302,490)	-	(1,302,490)
Administration expenses	3	(461,918)	-	(461,918)	(495,378)	-	(495,378)
(Loss) profit before finance costs and taxation		**(479,532)**	**42,314,744**	**41,835,212**	**(773,595)**	**17,302,616**	**16,529,021**
Finance costs: interest payable and similar charges	4	(544)	-	(544)	(746)	-	(746)
(Loss) profit on ordinary activities before taxation		**(480,076)**	**42,314,744**	**41,834,668**	**(774,341)**	**17,302,616**	**16,528,275**
Taxation	5	(191,541)	-	(191,541)	(125,065)	-	(125,065)
(Loss) profit on ordinary activities attributable to Ordinary Shareholders		**(671,617)**	**42,314,744**	**41,643,127**	**(899,406)**	**17,302,616**	**16,403,210**
(Loss) earnings per ordinary share	7	**(2.59p)**	**162.87p**	**160.28p**	**(3.48p)**	**66.94p**	**63.46p**

The total return column of this statement is the profit and loss account of the Company.

The supplementary revenue and capital columns are both prepared under the 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 net profit for the year disclosed above represents the Company's total comprehensive income.

The Notes on pages 69 to 82 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Balance Sheet

at 30 November 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed Assets				
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	8		209,653,974	172,918,744
Current Assets				
Debtors	10	14,454,699		563,079
Cash at bank		6,380,078		2,716,709
		20,834,777		3,279,788
Creditors				
Amounts falling due within one year	10	(13,817,374)		(496,507)
Net current assets			7,017,403	2,783,281
Net assets			216,671,377	175,702,025
Capital and Reserves				
Called up share capital	11		7,075,720	7,075,720
Share premium account	12		37,097,551	37,097,551
Capital redemption reserve	12		1,020,750	1,020,750
Capital reserve	12		188,242,722	146,601,753
Revenue reserve	12		(16,765,366)	(16,093,749)
Shareholders' funds	13		216,671,377	175,702,025
Net asset value per ordinary share	13		835.9p	675.1p

The financial statements of Allianz Technology Trust PLC, company number 3117355, were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 February 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Robert Jeens
Chairman

The Notes on pages 69 to 82 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 November 2016

	Called up Share Capital £	Share Premium Account £	Capital Redemption Reserve £	Capital Reserve £	Revenue Reserve £	Total £
Shareholders' funds at 1 December 2014	7,075,720	36,211,413	1,020,750	128,628,528	(15,194,343)	157,742,068
Revenue loss	-	-	-	-	(899,406)	(899,406)
Shares repurchased during the year	-	-	-	(232,518)	-	(232,518)
Ordinary shares issued from treasury during the year	-	886,138	-	903,127	-	1,789,265
Capital profit	-	-	-	17,302,616	-	17,302,616
Shareholders' funds at 30 November 2015	**7,075,720**	**37,097,551**	**1,020,750**	**146,601,753**	**(16,093,749)**	**175,702,025**

	Called up Share Capital £	Share Premium Account £	Capital Redemption Reserve £	Capital Reserve £	Revenue Reserve £	Total £
Shareholders' funds at 1 December 2015	7,075,720	37,097,551	1,020,750	146,601,753	(16,093,749)	175,702,025
Revenue loss	-	-	-	-	(671,617)	(671,617)
Shares repurchased during the year	-	-	-	(673,775)	-	(673,775)
Capital profit	-	-	-	42,314,744	-	42,314,744
Shareholders' funds at 30 November 2016	**7,075,720**	**37,097,551**	**1,020,750**	**188,242,722**	**(16,765,366)**	**216,671,377**

The Notes on pages 69 to 82 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Accounting Policies

for the year ended 30 November 2016

1. **The financial statements** – have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out below. The Company is applying, for the first time, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102), which forms part of the revised Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (New UK GAAP) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

   The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with The Companies Act 2006, FRS 102 and with the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts' issued by the Association of Investment Companies (AIC) in November 2014.

   As a result of the first time adoption of FRS 102 there were no adjustments to the Company's Income Statement for the financial years ended 30 November 2015 and 30 November 2016. There were no adjustments to the Company's Balance Sheets at 30 November 2015, 1 December 2015 or 30 November 2016. The requirements have been met to qualify for the exemption to prepare a Cash Flow Statement. The Cash Flow Statement has therefore been removed from the financial statements.

   The accounting policies adopted in preparing the current year's financial statements are consistent with those of previous years.

   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 Income Statement between items of a revenue and capital nature has been presented alongside the Income Statement. In accordance with the Company's status as a UK investment company under section 833 and 834 of the Companies Act 2006, net capital returns may be distributed by way of dividend under the terms of the Articles of Association. The Company does not utilise this ability.

   The Directors believe that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements as the assets of the Company consist mainly of securities which are readily realisable and significantly exceed liabilities. Accordingly, the Directors believe that the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company is subject to a continuation vote of the shareholders every five years; the last continuation vote was put to shareholders and passed at the AGM held in 2016. The Company's business, the principal risks and uncertainties it faces, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 35 to 39.

2. **Revenue** – Dividends received on equity shares are accounted for on an ex-dividend basis. UK dividends received up to 5 April 2016 are shown net of tax credits and foreign dividends are grossed up at the appropriate rate of withholding tax.

   Special dividends are recognised on an ex-dividend basis and treated as a capital or revenue item depending on the facts and circumstances of each dividend.

   Where the Company has elected to receive its dividends in the form of additional shares rather than in cash, the equivalent of the cash dividend is recognised as revenue. Any excess in the value of the shares received over the amount of the cash dividend is recognised in capital.

   Deposit interest receivable is accounted for on an accruals basis.

   Commissions in respect of underwriting are recognised when the underwritten issue closes and are generally recognised within the Income Statement as revenue. Where, however, the Company is required to take up a proportion of the share underwritten, the same proportion of the commission received is recognised as capital, with the balance recognised as revenue.

3. **Investment management fees and administrative expenses** – The investment management fee is calculated on the basis set out in Note 2 to the financial statements and is charged in full to revenue as permitted by the SORP. Performance fees are charged in full to capital, as they are directly attributable to the capital performance of the investments. Other administrative expenses are charged in full to revenue. All expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

4. **Valuation** – As the Company's business is investing in financial assets with a view to profiting from their total return in the form of increases in fair value, financial assets are held at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with FRS 102 Section 11: 'Basic Financial Instruments and Section 12: 'Other Financial Instruments Issues'.

   Investments held at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. After initial recognition, these continue to be measured at fair value, which for quoted investments is either the bid price or the last traded price depending on the convention of the exchange on which the investment is listed. Gains or losses on investments are recognised in the capital column of the Income Statement. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, being the date which the Company commits to purchase or sell the assets.

Statement of Accounting Policies *(continued)*

for the year ended 30 November 2016

Unlisted investments are valued by the Directors based upon the latest dealing prices, stockbrokers' valuations, net asset values, earnings and other known accounting information in accordance with the principles set out by the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines issued in December 2015.

5. **Finance costs** – In accordance with the FRS 102 Section 11: 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues', finance costs of borrowing are calculated using the effective interest rate method and charged to revenue.

6. **Taxation** – Where expenses are allocated between capital and revenue, any tax relief obtained in respect of those expenses is allocated between capital and revenue on the marginal basis using the Company's effective rate of corporation tax for the accounting period.

   Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its return as stated in the financial statement.

   A deferred tax asset is recognised when it is more likely than not that the asset will be recoverable. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the rate of Corporation tax that is expected to apply when the timing differences are expected to reverse.

7. **Foreign currency** – In accordance with FRS 102 Section 30: 'Foreign Currency Translation', the Company is required to nominate a functional currency, being the currency in which the Company predominately operates. The functional and reporting currency is sterling, reflecting the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, the predominant currency in which its shareholders operate and the currency its expenses are generally paid.

   Transactions in foreign currency are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses thereon are recognised in the revenue or capital column of the income statement, dependent on the nature of the gain or loss. Gains and losses on investments arising from a change in exchange rates are taken to the capital reserves.

8. **Shares repurchased for cancellation and holding in treasury** – For shares repurchased for cancellation, Share Capital is reduced by the nominal value of the shares repurchased, and the Capital Redemption Reserve is correspondingly increased in accordance with Section 733 of the Companies Act 2006. The full cost of the repurchase is charged to the Capital Reserve.

   For shares repurchased for holding in treasury, the full cost is charged to the Capital Reserve.

9. **Shares sold (reissued) from treasury** – Proceeds received from the sale of shares held in treasury are treated as realised profits in accordance with Section 731 of the Companies Act 2006. Proceeds equivalent to the original cost, calculated by applying a weighted average price, are credited to the Capital Reserve to replenish the profits available for distribution; proceeds in excess of the original cost are credited to the Share Premium account.

10. **Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions** – In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described above, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

    Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or, in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

    There have been no such significant judgements, estimates or assumptions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 November 2016

1. Income

	2016 £	2015 £
Income from Investments*		
Equity income from UK investments	62,689	87,070
Equity income from overseas investments	1,363,748	937,203
	1,426,437	**1,024,273**
Other income		
Deposit interest	461	-
	461	**-**
Total income	**1,426,898**	**1,024,273**

* All equity income is derived from listed investments.

2. Investment Management Fee

	2016 Revenue £	2016 Capital £	2016 Total £	2015 Revenue £	2015 Capital £	2015 Total £
Investment management fee	1,444,512	-	1,444,512	1,302,490	-	1,302,490
Performance Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,444,512**	**-**	**1,444,512**	**1,302,490**	**-**	**1,302,490**

The Company's investment manager is Allianz Global Investors GmbH, UK Branch (the Investment Manager). The Investment Manager provides the Company with investment management, accounting, company secretarial and administration services pursuant to the management contract. The management contract is terminable on giving six months' notice (2015: six months'), and provides for a base management fee of 0.8% (2015: 0.8%) per annum payable quarterly in arrears and calculated on the average value of the market capitalisation of the Company at the last business day of each month in the relevant quarter. In addition there is a fixed fee of £55,000 (2015: £55,000) per annum to cover the Investment Manager's administration costs.

In each year, in accordance with the management contract the Investment Manager is entitled to a performance fee subject to various performance conditions. For years beginning on or after 1 December 2013, the performance fee entitlement is equal to 12.5% of the outperformance of the adjusted NAV per share total return as compared to the benchmark index, the Dow Jones World Technology Index (sterling adjusted, total return). Such amount is applied to the year end NAV and adjusted for the weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue during the Performance Period. Any underperformance brought forward from previous years is taken into account in the calculation of the performance fee.

A performance fee is only payable where the NAV per share at the end of the relevant Performance Period is greater than the NAV per share at the end of the financial year in which a performance fee was last paid. At 30 November 2016 this 'high water mark' (HWM) was 542.89p per share. In the event the HWM is not reached in any year, any outperformance shall instead be carried forward to future periods to be applied as detailed below. Any performance fee payable is capped at 2.25% of the year end NAV of the Company. For this purpose, the NAV is calculated after deduction of the associated performance fee payable.

Any outperformance in excess of the cap (or where the HWM has not been met) shall be carried forward to future years to be available for offset against future underperformance but not to generate a performance fee. To the extent the Company has underperformed the benchmark, such underperformance is carried forward and must be offset by future outperformance before a performance fee can be paid. Underperformance/outperformance amounts carried forward do so indefinitely until offset.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended 30 November 2016

The performance fee earned by the Investment Manager for this Performance Period was £nil (2015: £nil). While the HWM in the period was breached, no fee is payable as the Trust did not out-perform the index therefore, the underperformance is added to the prior year brought forward underperformance. This must be offset with outperformance in future years before a performance fee can be paid.

Subsequent to the year end the Board and the Investment Manager agreed an amendment to the performance fee arrangement to ensure that the performance fee calculation is adjusted appropriately in the event of a material change in the share capital arising from share buy-backs or share issues. The revised provision was implemented with effect from 1 December 2016.

3. Administration Expenses

	2016 £	2015 £
Auditor's remuneration		
for audit services	29,120	24,613
VAT on auditors' remuneration	5,824	4,923
	34,944	**29,536**
Directors' fees [1]	117,484	137,369
Employer national insurance contributions	11,560	12,371
Marketing costs [2]	111,661	116,377
Other administrative expenses[3]	186,269	199,725
	461,918	**495,378**

The above expenses include value added tax where applicable.

[1] Directors' fees are set out in the Directors' Implementation Remuneration Report on page 59.

[2] The marketing budget takes into account both the marketing of the Investment Manager but also third party service providers.

[3] Other includes American Depositary Receipt (ADR) costs of £25,000 (2015: £5,000).

4. Finance Costs: Interest Payable and Similar Charges

	2016 £	2015 £
Interest on overseas overdraft	544	746
	544	**746**

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended 30 November 2016

5. Taxation

	2016 Revenue £	2016 Capital £	2016 Total £	2015 Revenue £	2015 Capital £	2015 Total £
Overseas taxation	191,541	-	191,541	125,065	-	125,065
Total tax	**191,541**	**-**	**191,541**	**125,065**	**-**	**125,065**

Reconciliation of tax charge

	2016 Revenue £	2016 Capital £	2016 Total £	2015 Revenue £	2015 Capital £	2015 Total £
(Loss) profit on ordinary activities before taxation	**(480,076)**	**42,314,744**	**41,834,668**	**(774,341)**	**17,302,616**	**16,528,275**
Tax on (loss) profit of 20% (2015: 20.33%)	(96,015)	8,462,949	8,366,934	(157,449)	3,518,199	3,360,750

Reconciling factors

	2016 Revenue £	2016 Capital £	2016 Total £	2015 Revenue £	2015 Capital £	2015 Total £
Non taxable income	(281,404)	-	(281,404)	(208,269)	-	(208,269)
Non taxable capital gains	-	(8,462,949)	(8,462,949)	-	(3,518,199)	(3,518,199)
Disallowable expenses	81	-	81	1,605	-	1,605
Excess of allowable expenses over taxable income	377,338	-	377,338	364,113	-	364,113
Overseas tax suffered	191,541	-	191,541	125,065		125,065
Total tax	**191,541**	**-**	**191,541**	**125,065**	**-**	**125,065**

The Company's taxable income is exceeded by its tax allowable expenses. As at 30 November 2016, the Company had accumulated surplus expenses of £48.7m (2015: £46.8m).

At 30 November 2016 the Company has not recognised a deferred tax asset of £8.3m (2015: £8.4m) in respect of accumulated expenses based on a prospective corporation tax rate of 17% (2015: 18%). The reduction in the standard rate of corporation tax was substantively enacted on 15 September 2016 and will be effective 1 April 2020. Provided the Company continues to maintain its current investment profile, it is unlikely that the expenses will be utilised and that the Company will obtain any benefit from this asset.

In May 2013 the Company received confirmation from HM Revenue & Customs as an approved investment trust for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 December 2012, subject to the Company continuing to meet the eligibility conditions at Section 1158 Corporation Tax Act 2010 and the ongoing requirements for approved companies in Chapter 3 of Part 2 Investment Trust (Approved Company) Tax Regulations 2011 (Statutory Instrument 2011/2999).

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company has conducted its affairs in such a manner that it continues to meet the eligibility conditions.

The Company has not therefore provided tax on any capital gains and losses arising on the disposals of investments.

6. Dividends on Ordinary Shares

There were no dividends paid or declared during the financial year ended 30 November 2016 (2015: £nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended 30 November 2016

7. (Loss) earnings per Ordinary Share

	2016 Revenue £	2016 Capital £	2016 Total Return £	2015 Revenue £	2015 Capital £	2015 Total Return £
(Loss) earnings after taxation attributable to ordinary shareholders	(671,617)	42,314,744	41,643,127	(899,406)	17,302,616	16,403,210
(Loss) Earnings per ordinary share	(2.59p)	162.87p	160.28p	(3.48p)	66.94p	63.46p

	2016 No. of Shares	2015 No. of Shares
Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue for the return per Ordinary Share calculations above	**25,981,157**	**25,849,713**

8. Investments

	2016 £	2015 £
Fair value of investments brought forward	172,918,744	151,997,090
Investment holding gains brought forward	(30,598,768)	(39,533,956)
Cost of investments held brought forward	**142,319,976**	**112,463,134**
Additions at cost	311,510,015	233,126,972
Disposals at cost	(281,481,881)	(203,270,130)
Cost of investments held at 30 November	**172,348,110**	**142,319,976**
Investment holding gains at 30 November	37,305,864	30,598,768
Fair value of investments held at 30 November	**209,653,974**	**172,918,744**

Gains on investments

Gains on sales of investments based on historical costs	34,540,749	25,997,077
Adjustment for investment holding gains recognised in previous years	(29,462,158)	(36,323,109)
Gains (losses) on sales of investments based on carrying value at previous balance sheet date	**5,078,591**	**(10,326,032)**
Investment holding gains arising in the year	36,169,254	27,387,921
Gains on sales of investments before special dividends	**41,247,845**	**17,061,889**
Special dividends credited to capital	-	226,697
Gains on investments	**41,247,845**	**17,288,586**

Transaction costs on equity purchases amounted to £241,586 (2015: £201,476) and transaction costs on equity sales amounted to £220,969 (2015: £204,161).

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended 30 November 2016

9. Investments in Subsidiaries or other companies

As at 30 November 2016 the Company held no investments in subsidiaries, nor did it hold more than 10% of the share capital in any other company.

10. Current Assets and Creditors

	2016 £	2015 £
Debtors		
Sales for future settlement	13,804,469	-
Accrued income	172,393	165,959
Other debtors	477,837	397,120
	14,454,699	**563,079**
Cash		
Cash held at bank	6,380,078	2,716,709
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Purchases for future settlement	13,237,071	-
Creditors	580,303	496,507
	13,817,374	**496,507**

Included within other debtors is a directors' valuation of a contingent consideration of £448,215 (2015: £372,019) relating to the acquisition of MicroDose Therapeutx Inc. by Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc., a subsidiary of Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Limited.

The carrying amount of other debtors, cash and other creditors: amounts falling due within one year, each approximate their fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended 30 November 2016

11. Called up Share Capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Allotted and fully paid		
28,302,880 Ordinary Shares of 25p (2015: 28,302,880)*	7,075,720	7,075,720

*Inclusive of 2,383,453 (2015: 2,275,454) Ordinary Shares held in treasury for reissue into the market or cancellation at a future date. Shares held in treasury are non-voting and not eligible for receipt of dividends.

During the year the Company repurchased 107,999 Ordinary Shares to be held in treasury (2015: 40,580). During the year no Ordinary Shares were reissued from treasury (2015: 300,000). Since the year end and up to 17 February 2017, the latest practicable date before printing this report, the Company reissued 40,000 shares into the market from those held in treasury.

	2016 Number	2016 £	2015 Number	2015 £
Allotted 25p ordinary shares:				
Brought forward	26,027,426	6,506,857	25,768,006	6,442,002
Shares bought back into treasury	(107,999)	(27,000)	(40,580)	(10,145)
Shares issued from treasury	-	-	300,000	75,000
Carried forward	**25,919,427**	**6,479,857**	**26,027,426**	**6,506,857**

	2016 Number	2016 £	2015 Number	2015 £
Treasury shares:				
Brought forward	2,275,454	568,863	2,534,874	633,718
Shares bought back into treasury	107,999	27,000	40,580	10,145
Shares issued from treasury	-	-	(300,000)	(75,000)
Carried forward	**2,383,453**	**595,863**	**2,275,454**	**568,863**

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended 30 November 2016

12. Reserves

			Capital Reserve		
	Share Premium Account £	Capital Redemption Reserve £	Gains on Sales of Investments £	Investment Holding Gains (Losses) £	Revenue Reserve £
Balance at 1 December 2015	37,097,551	1,020,750	115,892,935	30,708,818	(16,093,749)
Gains on sales of fixed asset investments	-	-	5,078,591	-	-
Foreign currency gains on investments	-	-	-	1,066,899	-
Movement in fixed asset investment holding gains	-	-	-	36,169,254	-
Transfer on disposal of investments	-	-	29,462,158	(29,462,158)	-
Purchase of Ordinary Shares for holding in treasury	-	-	(673,775)	-	-
Retained loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(671,617)
Balance at 30 November 2016	**37,097,551**	**1,020,750**	**149,759,909**	**38,482,813**	**(16,765,366)**

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales in its technical guidance TECH 02/10 states that investment holding gains arising out of a change in fair value of assets may be recognised as gains on sales of investments provided they can be readily converted into cash.

Securities listed on a stock exchange are generally regarded as being readily convertible into cash and hence investment holding gains in respect of such securities may be regarded as realised under Company Law.

The Share Premium Account arose on the issue of ordinary shares. The difference between the par value of shares and the total amount received is allocated here. It is not distributable by way of a dividend and cannot be used to repurchase shares.

The Capital Redemption Reserve represents the nominal value of shares repurchased and cancelled. It is not distributable by way of a dividend and cannot be used to repurchase shares.

The Capital Reserve reflects realised and unrealised gains or losses on investments and other income and costs recognised in the Capital column of the Income Statement. It can be used for share repurchases for holding in treasury. It is also distributable by way of a dividend.

The Revenue Reserve reflects revenue gains or losses.

13. Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share

The NAV per share (which equates the NAV attributable to each Ordinary Share in issue at the year end calculated in accordance with the Articles of Association) was as follows:

	NAV per Share attributable 2016	2015
Ordinary Shares of 25p	835.9p	675.1p

	NAV attributable 2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary Shares of 25p	£216,671,377	£175,702,025

The Net Asset Value per share is based on 25,919,427 Ordinary Shares in issue as at 30 November 2016 (2015: 26,027,426 Ordinary Shares).

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended 30 November 2016

14. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments and Guarantees

At 30 November 2016 there were no outstanding contingent liabilities or commitments (2015: £nil).

15. Financial Risk Management policies and procedures

The Company invests in equities and other investments in accordance with its investment policy as stated on page 2. In pursuing its investment objective, the Company is exposed to certain inherent risks that could result in a reduction in the Company's net return and net assets.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are: market risk (comprising market price risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Directors determine the objectives and agree policies for managing each of these risks, as set out below. The Investment Manager, in close cooperation with the Directors, implements the Company's risk management policies. These policies have remained substantially unchanged during the current and preceding period.

(a) Market Risk

The Investment Manager assesses the exposure to market risk when making each investment decision, and monitors the risk on the investment portfolio on an ongoing basis. Market risk comprises market price risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

(i) Market Price Risk

Market price risk arises mainly from the uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments held. It represents the potential loss the Company might suffer through holding market positions in the face of price movements. An analysis of the Company's portfolio is shown on pages 31 and 32.

Market Price Sensitivity

The value of the Company's listed equities excluding unlisted equities, which were exposed to market price risk as at 30 November was as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Listed equity investments held at fair value through profit or loss	**209,653,974**	**172,918,744**

The following illustrates the sensitivity of the net return and the net assets to an increase or decrease of 20% (2015: 20%) in the fair values of the Company's listed investments. This level of change is considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of market conditions in the year. The sensitivity analysis is based on the impact of a change to the value of the Company's listed equity investments at each balance sheet date and the consequent impact on the investment management fees for the year, with all other variables held constant.

	2016 20% Increase in fair value £	2016 20% Decrease in fair value £	2015 20% Increase in fair value £	2015 20% Decrease in fair value £
Revenue Return				
Investment management fees	(335,446)	335,446	(276,670)	276,670
Capital Return				
Gains (losses) on investments at fair value	41,930,795	(41,930,795)	34,583,749	(34,583,749)
Change in net return and net assets	**41,595,349**	**(41,595,349)**	**34,307,079**	**(34,307,079)**

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended 30 November 2016

Management of market price risk

The Directors meet regularly to evaluate the risks associated with the investment portfolio. Dedicated fund managers have the responsibility for monitoring the existing portfolio selection in accordance with the Company's investment objective and seek to ensure that individual stocks meet an acceptable risk reward profile.

The Board can authorise the fund managers to use options in order to protect the portfolio against high market volatility. Where options are employed, the market value of such options can be volatile but the maximum realised loss on any contract is limited to the original investment cost. No options were taken out in the current year (2015: nil).

(ii) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk of the movement in the values of overseas financial intruments as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates.

Management of foreign currency risk

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. It is the Company's policy not to hedge foreign currency exposure.

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

The table below summarises in sterling terms the foreign currency risk exposure:

	2016 Investments £	2016 Other Assets and Liabilities £	2016 Total Currency Exposure £	2015 Investments £	2015 Other Assets and Liabilities £	2015 Total Currency Exposure £
Sterling	5,295,012	(517,698)	4,777,314	5,612,637	(441,633)	5,171,004
US Dollar	189,015,151	8,179,831	197,194,982	159,527,041	2,853,197	162,380,238
Other currency exposure	15,343,811	(644,730)	14,699,081	7,779,066	371,717	8,150,783
	209,653,974	**7,017,403**	**216,671,377**	**172,918,744**	**2,783,281**	**175,702,025**

Foreign Currency Risk Sensitivity

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 20% increase and decrease in sterling against the relevant foreign currencies and the resultant impact that any such increase or decrease would have on the net return and net assets. The sensitivity analysis includes all foreign currency denominated items and adjusts their translation at the year end for a 20% change in foreign currency rates.

	2016 20% Decrease in sterling against foreign currencies £	2016 20% Increase in sterling against foreign currencies £	2015 20% Decrease in sterling against foreign currencies £	2015 20% Increase in sterling against foreign currencies £
US Dollar	49,298,746	(32,865,830)	40,595,059	(27,063,373)
Other currency exposure	3,674,769	(2,449,848)	2,037,697	(1,358,465)
Change in net return and net assets	**52,973,515**	**(35,315,678)**	**42,632,756**	**(28,421,838)**

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended 30 November 2016

(iii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of movements in the value of financial instruments as a result of fluctuations in interest rates.

Interest Rate Exposure

The table below summarises in sterling terms the financial assets and financial liabilities whose values are directly affected by changes in interest rates.

	2016 Fixed rate interest £	2016 Floating rate interest £	2016 Nil interest £	2016 Total £	2015 Fixed rate interest £	2015 Floating rate interest £	2015 Nil interest £	2015 Total £
Financial Assets	-	6,380,078	209,653,974	216,034,052	-	2,716,709	172,918,744	175,635,453
Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Financial Assets	**-**	**6,380,078**	**209,653,974**	**216,034,052**	**-**	**2,716,709**	**172,918,744**	**175,635,453**
Short-term debtors and creditors				637,325				66,572
Net Assets per Balance Sheet				**216,671,377**				**175,702,025**

As at 30 November 2016, the interest rates received on cash balances or paid on bank overdrafts was nil% and 2.7% per annum, respectively (2015: nil% and 3.0% per annum).

Management of interest rate risk

The Company invests predominantly in equities, the values of which are not directly affected by changes in prevailing market interest rates. The Company's policy is to remain substantially fully invested. It does not normally expect to hold significant cash balances for other than brief periods of time and therefore there is minimal exposure to interest rate risk.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk relates to the capacity to meet liabilities as they fall due and is dependent on the liquidity of the underlying assets.

Maturity of financial liabilities

The table below presents the future cash flows payable by the Company in respect of its financial liabilities.

2016	Three months or less £	Between three months and one year £	Between one and five years £	More than five years £	Total £
Other Creditors - Amounts falling due within one year					
Other creditors	13,817,374	-	-	-	13,817,374
	13,817,374	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,817,374**

2015	Three months or less £	Between three months and one year £	Between one and five years £	More than five years £	Total £
Other Creditors - Amounts falling due within one year					
Other creditors	496,507	-	-	-	496,507
	496,507	**-**	**-**	**-**	**496,507**

Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is not considered to be significant as the Company's assets mainly comprise realisable securities, which can be sold to meet funding requirements. Short term flexibility can be achieved through the use of overdraft facilities, where necessary. As at 30 November 2016, the Company had no committed borrowing facility (2015: £nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended 30 November 2016

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of default by a counterparty to discharge its obligations under transactions that could result in the Company suffering a loss.

Management of credit risk

Outstanding settlements are subject to credit risk. Credit risk is mitigated by the Company through its decision to transact with counterparties of high credit quality. The Company only buys and sells investments through brokers which are considered to be approved counterparties, thus minimising the risk of default during settlement. Normally trades are settled by payment of cash against delivery. The credit ratings of brokers are reviewed quarterly by the Investment Manager.

The Company is also exposed to credit risk through the use of banks for its cash position. Bankruptcy or insolvency of banks may cause the Company's rights with respect to cash held by banks to be delayed or limited. The Company's cash balances are held with The Bank of New York Mellon, rated Aa1 by Moody's rating agency. The Directors believe the counterparties the Company has chosen to transact with are of high credit quality, therefore the Company has minimal exposure to credit risk.

The table below summarises the credit risk exposure of the Company as at 30 November:

	2016 £	2015 £
Debtors		
Outstanding Settlements	13,804,469	-
Accrued income	172,393	165,959
Other debtors	477,837	397,120
Cash at bank	6,380,078	2,716,709
	20,834,777	**3,279,788**

Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Company has early adopted the 'Amendments to FRS 102 – Fair value hierarchy disclosure', where an entity is required to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Investments and derivative financial instruments are held at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with FRS 102 sections 11 and 12.

FRS 102 as amended for fair value hierachy disclosures (March 16) sets out three fair value levels.

Categorisation within the hierarchy has been determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the relevant assets as follows:

Level 1 - The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (ie developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3 - Inputs are unobservable (ie for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability.

As at 30 November 2016, the financial assets at fair value through profit and loss of £210,102,189 (2015: £173,290,763) are categorised as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Level 1	209,653,974	172,918,744
Level 2	-	-
Level 3	448,215	372,019
	210,102,189	**173,290,763**

Movements in Level 3 have not been disclosed as they are not material.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended 30 November 2016

16. Capital Management Policies and Procedures

The Company invests principally in the equity securities of quoted technology companies on a worldwide basis with the aim of achieving long-term capital growth in excess of the Dow Jones World Technology Index (sterling adjusted, total return) (the benchmark).

The Company's capital at 30 November 2016 was as per the equity Shareholders' Funds in the Balance Sheet on page 67.

The Board, with the assistance of the Investment Manager, monitors and reviews the broad structure of the Company's capital on an ongoing basis. The level of gearing is monitored taking into account the Investment Manager's view on the market and the future prospects of the Company's performance. Capital management also involves reviewing the difference between the net asset value per share and the share price (i.e. the level of share price discount or premium) to assess the need whether to repurchase shares for cancellation or holding in treasury.

The Company's objective, policies and processes for managing capital are unchanged from the preceding accounting period and the Company has complied with them.

The Company will not invest in more than 20% of the net assets using 'gearing'. The Company's Articles of Association limit borrowing to one quarter of its called up share capital and reserves.

17. Transactions with the Investment Manager and related parties

The amounts paid to the Investment Manager together with details of the investment management contract are disclosed in Note 2 on page 71. 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 FRS 102 Section 33: 'Related Party Disclosures', the Investment Manager is not considered to be a related party.

The Company's related parties are its Directors. Fees paid to the Company's Board, including employer national insurance contributions, are disclosed in the Director's Remuneration Implementation Report on page 59. There are no other identifiable related parties at the year end, and as of 22 February 2017.

18. Post Balance Sheet Events

There are no significant events after the end of the reporting period requiring disclosure.

Allianz Technology Trust PLC

Investor Information

Simon Greig / Shutterstock, Inc.

Apple launched the iPhone 7 in September 2016. Features such as waterproofing and dual cameras on the larger model helped Apple sell 78.3 million iPhones in the quarter after launch, contributing to revenue of $74.8 billion and a net quarterly profit of $17.9 billion.

Investor Information

AIFM, Manager and Investment Manager

Allianz Global Investors GmbH, UK Branch
199 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3TY

Head of Investment Trusts - AllianzGI

Melissa Gallagher. Email: melissa.gallagher@allianzgi.com

Company Secretary and Registered Office

Tracey Lago ACIS. Email: tracey.lago@allianzgi.com

199 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3TY
Telephone: 020 3246 7405
Website: www.allianztechnologytrust.com

Registered Number

3117355

Bankers

The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch, One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5AL

Solicitors

Eversheds LLP, 1 Wood Street, London EC2V 7WS

Depositary

BNY Mellon Trust & Depositary (UK) Limited, London Branch, One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5AL

Auditors

Grant Thornton UK LLP, 30 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1AG

Registrars

Capita Asset Services, The Registry, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU

Stockbrokers

Winterflood Investment Trusts, The Atrium Building, Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London, EC4R 2GA

Identifiers

SEDOL:	0339072
ISIN:	GB0003390720
BLOOMBERG:	ATT
EPIC:	ATT
GIIN:	YSYR74.99999.SL.826
LEI:	549300JMDPMJU23SSH75

Financial Calendar

Year end 30 November.

Full year results announced and Annual Financial Report posted to shareholders in February/March.

Annual General Meeting held in March/April.

Half year results announced and Half-Yearly Financial Report posted to shareholders in July.

How to invest

A list of providers can be found on the Company's website: www.allianztechnologytrust.com under 'How to Invest' in the 'Quicklinks' menu.

Alliance Trust Savings Limited (ATS) is one of a number of providers offering a range of products and services, including Share Plans, ISAs and pension products. ATS also maintains services including online and telephone-based dealing facilities and online valuations. More information is available from Allianz Global Investors either via Investor Services on 0800 389 4696 or on the Company's website: www.allianztechnologytrust.com, or from Alliance Trust Savings Customer Services Department on 01382 573737 or by email: contact@alliancetrust.co.uk.

Market and Portfolio Information

The Company's Ordinary Shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange under the code ATT. The market price range, gross yield and net asset value (NAV) are shown daily in the Financial Times and The Daily Telegraph under the headings 'Investment Trusts' and 'Investment Companies', respectively. The NAV of the Ordinary Shares is calculated daily and published on the London Stock Exchange Regulatory News Service. The geographical spread of investments and ten largest holdings are published monthly on the London Stock Exchange Regulatory News Service. They are also available from the Manager's Investor Services Helpline on 0800 389 4696 or via the Company's website: www.allianztechnologytrust.com.

Share Price

The share price quoted in the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for 30 November 2016 was 799.0p per Ordinary Share.

Website

Further information about Allianz Technology Trust PLC, including monthly factsheets, daily share price and performance, is available on the Company's website: www.allianztechnologytrust.com.

Association of Investment Companies (AIC)

The Company is a member of the AIC, the trade body of the investment trust industry, which provides a range of literature including fact sheets and a monthly statistical service. Copies of these publications can be obtained from the AIC, 9th Floor, 24 Chiswell Street, London EC1Y 4YY, or at www.theaic.co.uk.

AIC Category: Technology, Media and Telecommunications.

Registrars

Capita Asset Services, The Registry, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU
Telephone: 0371 664 0300. Lines are open 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (London time) Monday to Friday.
Email: ssd@capita.co.uk
Website: www.capitaassetservices.com

Shareholder Enquiries – Capita Asset Services

In the event of queries regarding their holdings of shares, lost certificates, dividend payments, registered details, etc., shareholders should contact the registrars on 0371 664 0300. Lines are open 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (London time) Monday to Friday. Calls to this number are charged at local rates, calls from outside the UK are charged at applicable international rates. Different charges may apply to calls made from mobile telephones and calls may be recorded and monitored randomly for security and training purposes.

Changes of name and address must be notified to the registrars in writing. Any general enquiries about the Company should be directed to the Company Secretary, Allianz Technology Trust PLC, 199 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3TY. Telephone: 020 3246 7405.

Share Dealing Services

Capita Asset Services operate an online and telephone dealing facility for UK resident shareholders with share certificates. Stamp duty and commission may also be payable on transactions.

For further information on these services please contact: www.capitadeal.com for online dealing or 0371 664 0445 for telephone dealing. Lines are open 8.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Monday to Friday. Calls to this number are charged at local rates, calls from outside the UK are charged at applicable international rates. Different charges may apply to calls made from mobile telephones and calls may be recorded and monitored randomly for security and training purposes.

Share Portal

Capita Asset Services also offer shareholders a free online service called Share Portal, enabling shareholders to access a comprehensive range of shareholder related information. Through Share Portal, shareholders can view their current and historical shareholding details; obtain an indicative share price and valuation; amend address details; and apply for dividends to be paid directly to a bank or to change existing bank details.

Shareholders can access these services at www.capitaassetservices.com. Shareholders will need to register for a Share Portal Account by completing an on-screen registration form. An email address is required.

CREST Proxy Voting

Shares held in uncertificated form (i.e., in CREST) may be voted through the CREST Proxy Voting Service in accordance with the procedures set out in the CREST manual.

FATCA

The Company is registered with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as a Foreign Financial Institution for the purposes of the Foreign Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). The Company's Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN) is YSYR74.99999.SL.826

Non Mainstream Pooled Investments

The Company is an investment trust and therefore its shares are not subject to the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) rules relating to the restrictions on the retail distribution of unregulated collective investment schemes and close substitutes which came into effect on 1 January 2014. Accordingly, its shares can be recommended by IFAs to retail investors in accordance with the FCA's rules in relation to non-mainstream investment products.

Nominee Code

In order to allow investors holding their shares within a nominee company to receive shareholder communications, the Company undertakes to provide multiple copies of such documents to the registered nominee company where prior notice has been given. By pre-arrangement, investors in the Company via the Alliance Trust Savings will automatically receive shareholder communications. The Company encourages nominee companies to provide the underlying investors with sufficient information to make informed decisions regarding their investments, including the opportunity to attend Company General Meetings.

Investor Information *(continued)*

Alternative Investment Fund Manager

Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM)

Allianz Global Investors GmbH (AllianzGI) is an investment company with limited liability incorporated in Germany and registered in the UK as a branch with establishment number BR009058 and with an establishment address of 199 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3TY. It is authorised by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) and is subject to limited regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). AllianzGI are active asset managers operating across 19 markets with specialised in-house research teams around the globe, managing assets for individuals, families and institutions worldwide. As at 30 September 2016, AllianzGI had €481 billion of assets under management worldwide. Through its predecessors, AllianzGI has a heritage of investment trust management expertise in the UK reaching back to the nineteenth century and as at 31 December 2016 had £1.27 billion of assets under management in a range of investment trusts. Website: www.allianzgi.co.uk.

Remuneration Disclosure of the AIFM

Employee remuneration of AllianzGI for the financial year ending 31 December 2015 (all values in Euro).

Number of employees: 1,678

	all employees	thereof Risk Taker	thereof Board Member	thereof Other Risk Taker	thereof Employees with Control Function	thereof Employees with Comparable Compensation
Fixed remuneration	155,269,582	9,331,359	3,259,474	3,937,648	614,622	1,519,615
Variable remuneration	103,480,985	29,384,056	11,960,620	10,991,691	547,551	5,884,194
Total remuneration	**258,750,567**	**38,715,415**	**15,220,094**	**14,929,339**	**1,162,173**	**7,403,809**

Remuneration Policy of the AIFM

The compensation structure at AllianzGI Europe is set up to avoid any kind of excessive risk-taking. Variable compensation awards are delivered via deferral programmes to ensure they are linked to sustainable performance. In addition any compensation decisions have to be reviewed and approved by our Functional, Regional and Global Compensation Committees on both an aggregate and individual basis, to further ensure effective risk mitigation.

AIFM and Depositary

The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (AIFMD) aims to create a comprehensive and effective regulatory and supervisory framework for alternative investment fund managers within the EU. AllianzGI is the Company's AIFM and BNY Mellon Trust & Depositary (UK) Limited (BNYM) has been appointed as its Depositary in accordance with AIFMD under a depositary agreement between the Company, and BNYM. Depositary fees are charged in addition to custody fees and are calculated on the basis of net assets.

AIFM Leverage Disclosure

The Company may borrow cash and employ leverage which may include the use of derivatives in accordance with the stated investment policy and the underlying investment guidelines set by the Board for the Investment Manager from time to time. It is acknowledged that the use of leverage may expose the Company to greater risk as volatility levels, in particular within derivative contracts, can be high. The use of leverage is therefore carefully considered prior to exposure. The AIFMD requires each element of leverage and its exposure to be expressed as a ratio of the Company's NAV. The Company does not currently employ gearing and does not currently invest in derivatives.

AIFM Pre-Investment Disclosures

The AIFMD requires that potential investors are provided with sufficient pre-investment information in order to make an informed decision. An 'AIFMD: Information Document' is available in the Literature Library on the Company's website at www.allianztechnologytrust.com which provides information on investment objective, strategy, polices and other pertinent information which may have an impact on a potential investors decision. There have been no material changes to the information disclosed within the 'AIFMD: Information Document' since publication.

Notice of Meeting

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Allianz Technology Trust PLC will be held at The City of London Club, 19 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1DS on Wednesday, 19 April 2017 at 12 noon to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business

1. To receive and adopt the audited accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ended 30 November 2016.
2. To re-elect Robert Jeens as a Director of the Company.
3. To re-elect Richard Holway as a Director of the Company.
4. To re-appoint Grant Thornton UK LLP as the Auditors of the Company.
5. To authorise the Directors to determine the remuneration of the Auditors.
6. To receive and approve the Directors' Remuneration Implementation Report for the year ended 30 November 2016.
7. To receive and approve the Remuneration Policy Report of the Company.

Special Business

To consider, and if thought fit, pass the following Resolutions, of which Resolution 8 will be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution and Resolutions 9, 10, and 11 will be proposed as Special Resolutions:

8. THAT in substitution for any existing authority, but without prejudice to the exercise of any such authority prior to the date hereof, the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with Section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot shares in the Company provided that such authority shall be limited to shares with an aggregate nominal value of up to £648,986 equivalent to 2,595,942 shares or, if different, the number representing 10% of the issued share capital (excluding treasury shares) at the date of passing the resolution, such authority to expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company after the passing of this resolution or on the expiry of 15 months from the passing of this resolution, whichever is the earlier, unless previously revoked, varied or extended by the Company in a general meeting, save that the Company may at any time prior to the expiry of this authority make an offer or enter into an agreement which would or might require shares to be allotted after the expiry of such authority and the Directors shall be entitled to allot shares in pursuance of such an offer or agreement as if such authority had not expired.
9. THAT, subject to the passing of resolution 8 above, and in substitution for any existing power but in addition to any power conferred on them by resolution 10 below and without prejudice to the exercise of any such power prior to the date hereof, the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby generally empowered, pursuant to Section 570 of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act), to allot equity securities (as defined in Section 560 of the Act) for cash pursuant to the authority given by resolution number 8 above as if Section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment of equity securities, provided that this power shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities:

(a) in connection with or pursuant to an offer by way of rights, open offer or other pre-emptive offer to the holders of shares in the Company and other persons entitled to participate therein in proportion (as nearly as practicable) to their respective holdings, subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the Directors may consider necessary or expedient to deal with fractional entitlements or legal or practical problems under the laws of any territory or the regulations or requirements of any regulatory authority or any stock exchange in any territory;

(b) (otherwise than pursuant to sub-paragraph (a) above) up to an aggregate nominal value of £648,986 being approximately 10% of the nominal value of the issued share capital of the Company, at the date of this report, and provided further that the number of equity securities to which this power applies shall be reduced from time to time by the number of treasury shares which are sold pursuant to any power conferred on the Directors by resolution 10 below, and such power shall expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company after the passing of this resolution or on the expiry of 15 months from the date of the passing of this resolution, whichever is the earlier, unless previously revoked, varied or renewed by the Company in general meeting save that the Company may, before such expiry, make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted and the Directors of the Company may allot equity securities in pursuance of any such offer or agreement as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.

10. THAT, in addition to any power conferred on them by resolution 9 above, and in substitution for any existing power and without prejudice to the exercise of any such power prior to the date hereof, the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby generally empowered, pursuant to Section 570 of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act), to sell relevant shares (as defined in Section 560 of the Act) if, immediately before the sale, such shares are held by the Company as treasury shares (as defined in section 724 of the Act (treasury shares), for

Notice of Meeting *(continued)*

cash as if Section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such sale of treasury shares, provided that:

(a) where any treasury shares are sold pursuant to this power at a discount to the then prevailing net asset value (NAV) of shares, such discount must be (i) lower than the discount to the NAV per share at which the Company acquired the shares which it then holds in treasury and (ii) not greater than 5% to the prevailing NAV per share at the latest practicable time before such sale (and for this purpose the Directors shall be entitled to determine in their reasonable discretion the discount to their net asset vaue at which such shares were acquired by the Company and the NAV per share at the latest practicable time before such shares are sold pursuant to this power); and

(b) this power shall be limited to the sale of relevant shares up to an aggregate nominal value of £648,986 being approximately 10% of the nominal value of the issued share capital of the Company, at the date of this report, and provided further that the number of relevant shares to which this power applies shall be reduced from time to time by the number of shares which are allotted for cash as if Section 561(1) of the Act did not apply pursuant to the power conferred on the Directors by resolution 9 above, and such power shall expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company after the passing of this resolution or on the expiry of 15 months from the date of the passing of this resolution, whichever is the earlier, unless previously revoked, varied or renewed by the Company in general meeting save that the Company may, before such expiry, make an offer or agreement which would or might require treasury shares to be sold and the Directors of the Company may sell treasury shares in pursuance of any such offer or agreement as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.

11. THAT, in substitution for any existing authority but without prejudice to the exercise of any such authority prior to the date hereof, the Company be and is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised, pursuant to and in accordance with Section 701 of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act), to make market purchases (within the meaning of Section 693(4) of the Act) of fully paid Ordinary shares of 25p each in the capital of the Company (Ordinary shares) (either for retention as treasury shares for future reissue, resale, transfer or cancellation), provided that:

(a) the maximum aggregate number of Ordinary Shares hereby authorised to be purchased is 3,891,318;

(b) the minimum price (excluding expenses) which may be paid for each Ordinary Share is 25p;

(c) the maximum price (excluding expenses) which may be paid for each Ordinary Share shall not be more than the higher of:

(i) 105% of the average of the middle market quotations on the London Stock Exchange of an Ordinary Share over the five business days immediately preceding the date of purchase: and

(ii) the higher of the last independent trade and the highest current independent bid on the London Stock Exchange;

(d) unless previously varied, revoked or renewed by the Company in a general meeting, the authority hereby conferred shall expire at the conclusion of the Company's next Annual General Meeting or on the expiry of 15 months from the passing of this resolution, whichever is the earlier, save that the Company may, prior to such expiry, enter into a contract to purchase Ordinary Shares under such authority which will or might be completed or executed wholly or partly after the expiration of such authority and may make a purchase of Ordinary Shares pursuant to any such contract.

By order of the Board

Tracey Lago
Company Secretary
199 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3TY
22 February 2017

Notice of Meeting *(continued)*

Notes:

1. Members entitled to attend and vote at this Meeting may appoint one or more proxies to attend, speak and vote in their stead by completion of a personalised form of proxy. Full details on how to complete the form of proxy are set out on the form of proxy. The proxy need not be a Member of the Company.
2. A proxy must vote in accordance with any instructions given by the member by whom the proxy is appointed. A proxy has one vote on a show of hands in all cases (including where one member has appointed multiple proxies) except where he is appointed by multiple members who instruct him to vote in different ways, in which case he has one vote for and one vote against the resolution.
3. A personalised form of proxy is provided with the Annual Financial Report. Any replacement forms must be requested direct from the Registrar.
4. Completion of the form of proxy does not exclude a Member from attending the Meeting and voting in person.
5. Duly completed forms of proxy must reach the office of the Registrars at least 48 hours before the Meeting (excluding non-business days).
6. Shares held in uncertificated form (i.e. in CREST) may be voted through the CREST Proxy Voting Service in accordance with the procedures set out in the CREST manual on the Euroclear website (www.euroclear.com/CREST).
7. To be entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting (and for the purpose of determination by the Company of the number of votes they may cast), Members must be entered on the Company's Register of Members by close of business on Thursday, 13 April 2017 (the record date).
8. If the Meeting is adjourned to a time not more than 48 hours after the record date applicable to the original Meeting, that time will also apply for the purpose of determining the entitlement of Members to attend and vote (and for the purpose of determining the number of votes they may cast) at the adjourned Meeting. If, however, the Meeting is adjourned for a longer period then, to be so entitled, Members must be entered on the Company's Register of Members at the time which is 48 hours before the time fixed for the adjourned Meeting or, if the Company gives new notice of the adjourned Meeting, at the record date specified in that notice.
9. The right to appoint a proxy does not apply to persons whose shares are held on their behalf by another person and who have been nominated to receive communications from the Company in accordance with Section 146 of the Companies Act 2006 (nominated persons). Nominated persons may have a right under an agreement with the registered shareholder who holds the shares on their behalf to be appointed (or to have someone else appointed) as a proxy. Alternatively, if nominated persons do not have such a right, or do not wish to exercise it, they may have a right under such an agreement to give instructions to the person holding the shares as to the exercise of voting rights. Nominated persons should contact the registered member by whom they were nominated in respect of these arrangements.
10. Corporate representatives are entitled to attend and vote on behalf of the corporate member in accordance with Section 323 of the Companies Act 2006. Pursuant to the Companies (Shareholders' Rights) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/1632), multiple corporate representatives appointed by the same corporate member can vote in different ways provided they are voting in respect of different shares.
11. Members have a right under Section 319A of the Companies Act 2006 to require the Company to answer any question raised by a member at the AGM, which relates to the business being dealt with at the meeting, although no answer need be given (a) if to do so would interfere unduly with the preparation of the meeting or involve disclosure of confidential information; (b) if the answer has already been given on the Company's website; or (c) it is undesirable in the best interests of the Company or for the good order of the meeting.
12. Members satisfying the thresholds in Section 527 of the Companies Act 2006 can require the Company, at its expense, to publish a statement on the Company website setting out any matter which relates to the audit of the Company's accounts that are to be laid before the meeting. Any such statement must also be sent to the Company's auditors no later than the time it is made available on the website and must be included in the business of the meeting.
13. As at 17 February 2017, the latest practicable date before this Notice is given, the total number of shares in the Company in respect of which members are entitled to exercise voting rights was 25,959,427 Ordinary Shares of 25p each. Each Ordinary Share carries the right to one vote and therefore the total number of voting rights in the Company on 17 February 2017 is 25,959,427.

Notice of Meeting *(continued)*

14. Further information regarding the meeting which the Company is required by Section 311A of the Companies Act 2006 to publish on a website in advance of the meeting (including this Notice), can be accessed at www.allianztechnologytrust.com.

15. Contracts of service are not entered into with the Directors, who hold office in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Annual General Meeting venue

The City of London Club, 19 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1DS

Analysis of Registered Shareholders

as at 30 November

	2016 number of holders	2016 number of shares	2016 % of issued share capital	2015 number of holders	2015 number of shares	2015 % of issued share capital
Nominee Companies	1,042	20,527,640	72.5	873	21,713,539	76.7
Limited Companies	20	2,715,030	9.6	19	2,481,556	8.8
Other Institutions, Investment Trusts and Pension Funds	23	112,240	0.4	19	52,985	0.2
Banks and Bank Nominees	6	1,929,305	6.8	5	1,106,871	3.9
Private Individuals	482	635,212	2.3	506	672,475	2.4
Shares held in Treasury	1	2,383,453	8.4	1	2,275,454	8.0
Total shares	1,574	*28,302,880	100.0	1,423	*28,302,880	100

* includes treasury shares.

As at 17 February 2017 the total voting rights of the Company was 25,959,453 Ordinary Shares which excludes 2,343,453 shares held in treasury.

Allianz Technology Trust PLC
199 Bishopsgate
London
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www.allianztechnologytrust.com