GABELLI
VALUE PLUS+ TRUST PLC

Annual Report and Accounts 2017

Gabelli Value Plus+ Trust Plc's investment objective: To deliver capital appreciation primarily through investment in U.S. equities, using the Gabelli Private Market Value with a Catalyst™ approach.

Contents

At a glance

GABELLI VALUE PLUS+ TRUST PLC ("GVP" or the "Company") was launched in February 2015 to invest in U.S. equities. Trading on the London Stock Exchange under the symbol GVP, the Company brings the "best of" Gabelli Funds through an actively managed fund investing in U.S. companies, giving UK investors direct access to the Gabelli value investment methodology. It incorporates a portfolio of Gabelli Funds' best all cap U.S. equity ideas with selective deployment of their classic merger arbitrage approach. The merger arbitrage approach aims to earn absolute returns in excess of short term interest rates, non-correlated with the overall equity markets.

Through its Investment Manager, Gabelli Funds, LLC, the Company provides access to Gabelli's core methodology, which has delivered annualised outperformance of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index of 5% since inception of the Gabelli businesses in 1977. The Company's investment portfolio is diversified across securities, capitalisations, sectors, and event time horizons; it is flexible through various market cycles and opportunistic where appropriate.

The Company expands the lineage of Gabelli Closed-End Funds. A closed-end fund is a publicly traded investment company that typically raises its initial investment capital through the issuance of a fixed number of shares to investors in a public offering. Shares of closed-end funds are listed on an exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") or the NASDAQ electronic market ("NASDAQ") in the U.S., or the London Stock Exchange ("LSE") in the UK. They trade like the stocks of other publicly traded companies.

Financial Highlights

Performance (unadjusted for distributions)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Net asset value per share (cum income)	**139.7p**	102.9p
Net asset value per share (ex income)	**138.4p**	102.5p
Share price	**134.3p**	90.5p
Discount relative to the NAV cum income	**3.9%**	12.1%

Total returns

	Year ended 31 March 2017	Period from 19 February 2015 to 31 March 2016
Net asset value per share #	**36.2%**	3.9%
S&P 500 Index (£)	**34.4%**	7.8%
Share price†	**48.8%**	(9.5%)

Income

Revenue return per share	**1.31p**	0.39p

Ongoing charges*

Annualised ongoing charges**	**1.33%**	1.48%

Source: Investment Manager (Gabelli Funds, LLC), verified by the Administrator State Street Bank and Trust Company

† The total share price return for the period to 31 March reflects the movement in the share price during the period, adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of any dividends paid.

The net asset value ("NAV") total return for the period reflects the movement in the NAV, adjusted for the reinvestment of any dividends paid.

* Ongoing charges are calculated as a percentage of shareholders' funds using the average net assets over the year and calculated in line with the AIC's recommended methodology.

** The annualised ongoing charges figure is the recurring operating and investment management costs of the Company, expressed as a percentage of the average net assets. The breakdown is set out in the following table. Portfolio transaction charges are shown for transparency, although they do not form part of the ongoing charges figure under the AIC's recommended methodology.

		Year ended 31 March 2017		Period from 19 February 2015 to 31 March 2016
	£000	**% of average net assets**	£000	% of average net assets
Revenue expenses	**483**	**0.39**	515	0.53
Investment management fees	**1,148**	**0.94**	1,089	1.11
	1,631	**1.33**	1,604	1.64
Transaction costs	**92**	**0.07**	180	0.16
Adjusted for 12 month period	**–**	**–**	–	**1.48**

Chairman's statement

Andrew Bell
Chairman

Introduction

The Company's objective is to create value for shareholders by investing predominantly in the equity securities of U.S. companies, of any market capitalisation. Our differentiated investment approach adopts the "Private Market Value with a Catalyst" strategy employed by our Investment Manager, Gabelli Funds, LLC, details of which were set out in the Prospectus and are explained in the Investment Manager's Report which follows this statement.

This is the Company's second annual report to shareholders since we listed on the London Stock Exchange in 2015 and covers the 12 month period to 31 March 2017. The Board is always receptive to feedback, so if shareholders have any questions or comments please do get in touch via the Company Secretary, whose contact details are at the end of this statement.

Principal developments during the year

2016 delivered its fair share of political surprises, from the UK's Brexit vote to the unexpected election of Donald Trump to the U.S. Presidency. In the UK, the effect has so far been that domestically exposed stocks have performed relatively poorly, while in the U.S., by contrast, hopes of tax reform and deregulation have tended to favour domestic and smaller capitalisation stocks. Politics notwithstanding, the improved tone of economic releases and a return to growth in corporate earnings appear to have weighed more heavily with investors, leading to gains in most equity markets. For sterling-based investors, returns from overseas investments were boosted substantially by the devaluation of the pound in the aftermath of the Brexit vote.

The Company delivered a net asset value (NAV) total return of 36.2% during the year to 31 March 2017. The U.S. stock market delivered a total return of 17.2% in U.S. dollars over the year, which translated into a return of 34.4% for sterling investors. So, the Company's NAV total return was ahead of the return on the U.S. market as a whole. This is despite the low beta of the portfolio, which is partly as a result of the proportion of the assets invested in announced merger arbitrage opportunities whose returns are relatively uncorrelated to returns on the wider market. It should be emphasised that the Investment Manager's investment approach does not attempt to mirror the composition of the U.S. stock market index or to track it, aiming to deliver positive returns for shareholders while adding relative value in the longer term. So, returns are likely to differ significantly from the market average in any given year.

The NAV total return was significantly outstripped by the share price total return of 48.8%, as the shares recovered from the wide discount to net assets which opened up during the market turbulence of early 2016.

Share buybacks and issuance

The Company's shares moved to a discount during the volatile market conditions early in 2016, prompting the Company to initiate a programme of share buybacks from the early summer onwards. 390,000 shares were bought at discounts between 3% and 11% and placed into treasury, providing a modest accretion of £33,300 to net assets and helping to mitigate the level of the discount. Since the end of 2016, our shares have mostly traded between a 5% discount and a small premium. The 390,000 treasury shares were sold to the market in February at a small premium to NAV, to satisfy unmet market demand from investors.

In response to expressions of interest from potential investors, the Company announced on 7 March that it would be exploring the levels of interest in a possible expansion of the Company's share capital, to assess the feasibility of undertaking an issue of new equity capital. Such an issue would not be dilutive to the net asset value per share of existing shareholders. Following initial soundings and positive feedback received, the Company announced on 22 March that it intended to proceed with an issue of Conversion ("C") shares, with further details to be announced at a later date. This remains under review.

Gearing

The ability to use gearing is one of the differentiating features of investment trusts compared with open-ended funds. It has the effect of amplifying both gains and losses, consequently it should be employed judiciously. The Company envisages putting in place suitable borrowing facilities during the current year, to enhance its ability to take

Chairman's statement continued

advantage of opportunities that present themselves in the market. It is envisaged that borrowings would normally not exceed 15% of net assets at the time of investment and, where appropriate, a net cash position may be held.

Dividend

The Company's portfolio is constructed with total return in mind, rather than any envisaged split between income and capital return. The portfolio yield is likely to vary materially relative to that of the U.S. stock market, varying according to the Investment stock selections. Revenue earnings per share during the year were 1.3 pence, which compares with 0.4 pence in the previous period. A final dividend of 1.2 pence per share is proposed (2016: 0.3 pence).

Outlook

Since the middle of 2016, there has been increased evidence of an improving and broadening recovery in the global economy. The period of falling corporate earnings, centred on the natural resources sectors, also ended during 2016. Much of the rally in global equity markets over the past year can be ascribed to these two factors.

In addition, investors have responded positively to the hope that a Trump Presidency would be associated with a reduction in regulations and cuts in corporate and possibly personal taxation. Although some of the post election enthusiasm has been tempered by the realisation that achieving consensus on reforms will be difficult, within the constraints of the budget setting process, there remains a belief that the U.S. economic recovery, which has been more resilient than growth in many other developed economies, will achieve some impetus from fiscal policy in 2017-2018.

Offsetting this is the reality that the U.S. Federal Reserve has started to raise short term interest rates and will likely raise them further. Whilst this process seems likely to be gradual, aimed at controlling the speed of the economic cycle rather than bringing it to an end, it does represent a headwind for the U.S. stock market as a whole, which is widely viewed as highly valued by historical standards.

Although watchfulness is especially warranted at times of high valuations, this ought to play to the strengths of the Company's Private Market Value with a Catalyst™ investment approach, which aims to find individual investments with attractive value characteristics rather than buying the index lock, stock, and barrel.

Andrew Bell
Chairman of the Board
13 June 2017

The search for value – A history of Gabelli

Origins of Gabelli

The Gabelli organisation, of which Gabelli Funds, LLC is a major affiliate, began in the U.S. in 1977 as an institutional research firm. Gabelli's intense, research driven culture has driven its evolution into a diversified global financial services company. The basis of its success remains unchanged – a focus on fundamental, bottom-up research, a highly consistent investment process, and the commitment to superior risk adjusted returns. With offices in the U.S., London, Tokyo, and Shanghai, and employing more than 200 professionals, we offer portfolio management in our core competencies across the globe.

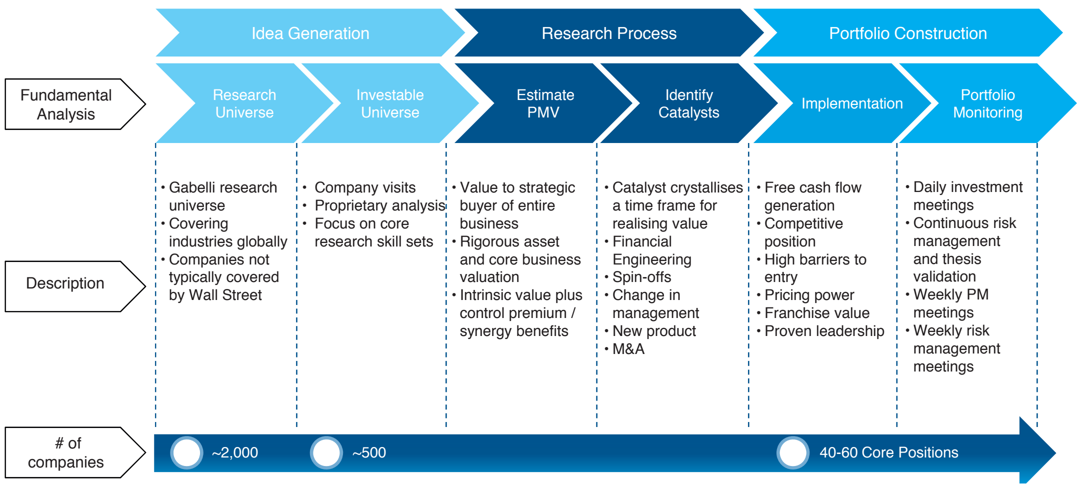
Gabelli Funds, LLC took the basic tenets of classic value investing and forged our Private Market Value ("PMV") with a Catalyst™ approach. We have built a company currently managing over $39 billion in assets and a track record of consistent returns over time.

Gabelli is credited by the academic community for establishing the notion of PMV and applying the process in the analysis of public equity securities. Our value oriented bottom-up stock selection process is based on the fundamental investment principles first articulated in 1934 by Graham and Dodd, the founders of modern security analysis, and further augmented by Mario Gabelli in 1977 with his introduction of the concepts of PMV into equity analysis.

Our sustainable, time tested investment principles of fundamental security analysis are as valid today as they were more than eighty years ago.

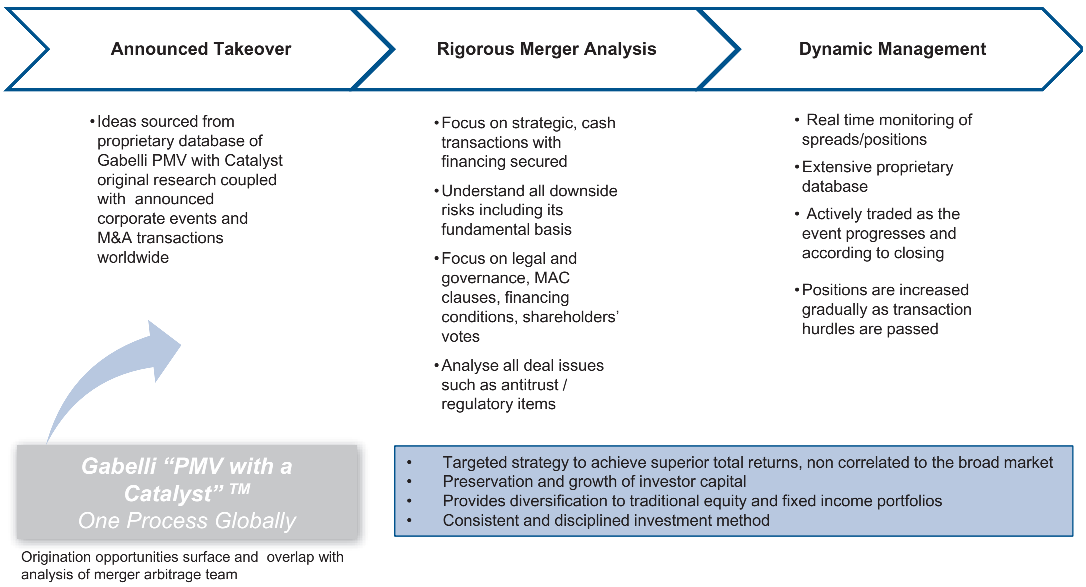
The Gabelli Investment Process

Private Market Value with a Catalyst™



Merger Investment Process

Fundamental and Active Complement



Investment policy

The Company will seek to meet its investment objective (set out on page 1) by investing predominantly in equity securities of U.S. companies, of any market capitalisation.

In selecting such securities, the Investment Manager will utilise its proprietary PMV with a Catalyst™ methodology. PMV is the value that the Investment Manager believes an informed industrial buyer would be willing to pay to acquire an entire company. The Investment Manager arrives at a PMV valuation by a rigorous assessment of fundamentals (focusing on the balance sheet, earnings, and free cash flow) from publicly available information and judgement gained from its comprehensive, accumulated knowledge of a variety of sectors.

The Investment Manager focusses on the balance sheet, earnings, free cash flow and the quality of management of the companies in our research universe.

The Investment Manager's fundamental research seeks to identify investments typically featuring, but not limited to, differentiated franchise businesses with organic cash flow, balance sheet opportunities, and operational flexibility. The Investment Manager seeks to identify businesses whose securities trade in the public markets at a significant discount to their PMV estimates which the Manager refers to as a "Margin of Safety."

Having identified such securities, the Investment Manager will seek to identify one or more "catalysts" that will help to narrow or eliminate the Margin of Safety. Catalysts can come in many forms, including, but not limited to, corporate restructurings (such as demergers and asset sales), operational improvements, regulatory or managerial changes, special situations (such as liquidations, and mergers and acquisitions ("M&A")).

Value creation is sought through the process of bottom-up stock selection and its implementation of a disciplined portfolio construction process.

In addition to equity securities of U.S. companies, the Company may (subject to certain investment restrictions) also invest in other securities from time to time, including non-U.S. securities, convertible securities, fixed interest securities, preferred stock, non-convertible preferred stock, depositary receipts, warrants, and other rights. Subject to the investment restrictions, there is no limitation on the number of investments which may be exposed to any one type of catalyst event, including demergers, restructurings, or announced M&A.

The Company may invest in derivatives for efficient portfolio management and for investment purposes. Any use of derivatives for efficient portfolio management and for investment purposes will be subject to the guidelines set by the Board.

Investment Manager's Review

We appreciate the confidence and trust you have offered our organisation through an investment in GVP. Today, as we have for nearly forty years, we remain vigilant in the application of our investment philosophy and in our search for opportunities. We thank you for entrusting a portion of your assets to us.

Gabelli are active, bottom-up, value investors, and seek to achieve real capital appreciation (relative to inflation) over the long term, regardless of market cycles. We achieve returns through investing in businesses utilising our proprietary Private Market Value with a Catalyst™ ("PMV") methodology. We focus on the balance sheet, earnings, free cash flow, and the quality of management of the companies in our research universe. We are not index benchmarked, and construct portfolios agnostic of market capitalisation and index weightings. We have invested this way since 1977.

Observations

The Year in Preview

While the last fiscal year was marred by continued unrest in the Middle East and terror incidents around the world, the U.S. election dominated the national consciousness to such an extent that it impacted American football ratings and retail spending. A conclusion to this quadrennial process (some might say ordeal) and greater political certainty would likely have sparked a market rally no matter who was elected, but the 10% rise in the S&P 500 since 8 November 2016 has the potential to rank as the largest post election market move for a new U.S. President since the 1961 inauguration of John Fitzgerald Kennedy. The so-called Trump rally has been fueled by the potential for increased fiscal stimulus, lower corporate and individual taxes, and deregulation. Taken together, these elements could drive U.S. GDP growth well above 2%, deferring the inevitable end to the current ninety plus month old expansion in the United States.

Corporate tax reform has been on the Washington agenda for many years, but with the Executive and Legislative branches in the hands of one party, it could finally become a reality. With many details to be reconciled, a reduction in corporate tax rates from 35% to 25% or even lower, combined with a change to the current global system that taxes profits wherever they are earned, should lead to higher earnings. Similarly, a reduction in individual tax brackets and rates has the potential to stoke consumption and increase the incentive for work. Both of these reforms will have to be accompanied by offsetting limits to deductions, including the potential elimination of the deductibility of corporate interest expense, which could have broad consequences and somewhat limit the impact of lower rates. Increased fiscal stimulus in the form of increased infrastructure and defense spending should also boost GDP growth, but may also be limited by Republican concerns about the size of the deficit and the practical scarcity of shovel-ready projects. Finally, a rollback in the regulatory creep of the Obama years seems most assured. A redesign of the healthcare system, a loosening of rules governing the banking system, a lighter touch toward Internet regulation, a different approach to domestic energy production and transportation, and a more accommodative vision for anti-trust enforcement appear to have awakened the animal spirits of the business community.

Trump as President

Trump will make mistakes, as all Presidents do. For better or worse, the U.S. Constitutional system, with the checks and balances of Congress and the Courts and power dispersed through the states, modulates change by design. As we witness the evolution of Candidate Trump into President Trump, he has gathered some controversial but well seasoned advisors, and seems humbled by the majesty of the office. Three areas bear continued watching. Protectionism is bad for consumers and businesses alike, but "free" trade is not always "fair" trade, and it does not mean that the President should not attempt to negotiate better deals with America's trading partners. Second, a geopolitical flashpoint is a near certainty over the next four years – how will Trump balance a desire to project a strong America with a distaste for foreign entanglements? Lastly, it is worth noting that candidates who are populists are usually not unwaveringly pro-business; CEOs in all sectors should be alert for Twitter bombs, the modern form of jawboning, such as those lobbed by the current President at the pharmaceutical industry and several defense contractors.

Tailwinds and Headwinds

President Trump has inherited several interrelated macroeconomic shifts that were already in motion before the election and accentuated by its aftermath: higher interest rates, a stronger dollar, and increased inflation expectations. The ten year U.S. Treasury note rose from a low of 1.4% in July to 2.2% (at this writing) while the dollar has strengthened against its trade weighted basket. The Federal Reserve ("Fed") has signaled a willingness to raise rates multiple times in 2017. A divergence in monetary policy from still dovish central banks in Europe and Japan, not to mention a potential fraying of the European Union, will continue to propel the dollar and reduce the competitiveness of U.S. exports, an outcome neither Chair Janet Yellen nor the new administration will relish. A tightening labor market and the promised fiscal stimulus may, however, force the hand of the Fed. With all else equal, higher interest rates and accelerating inflation are bad for all asset classes, including equities. But all else is never equal. The question is whether GDP, and consequently earnings growth, will accelerate enough to overcome the natural governors of higher rates (felt in the form of higher borrowing costs) and inflation (felt in the form of reduced purchasing power). Put simply, earnings estimates for the S&P 500 Index may be revised upward, but may not overcome the pressure of a reduction in the market multiple which at over 17x is already above historical norms.

Our Portfolio

We believe we are generally well positioned for a wide range of economic environments, including the inflationary one described above. Our holdings tend to be U.S. focused, with strong franchises and often pricing power. We have never been top-down allocators trying to chase every trend. Rather, we rely on fundamental bottom-up research informed by our view of the shifting political and economic tides. We purchase and hold securities trading at discounts to their Private Market Values appropriate for their level of risk, and seek to identify one or more catalysts that could close that valuation gap. Industry consolidation, financial engineering, e.g., spin-offs, changes in management, and changes in regulation are just a few catalysts in which the portfolio is rich.

2016 in Brief

Spin-off activity was healthy in 2016, although down from 2014/2015. Notable spin-offs in the portfolio included the separation of Hertz's equipment rental unit (HERC) from the car rental business; the spin-off of Honeywell's nylon business, AdvanSix; the spin-off of Johnson Controls' automotive interiors business, Adient; and the continued transformation of ConAgra under CEO Sean Connolly with its spin-off of potato processor Lamb Weston.

Investment Manager's Review continued

As could be expected, Dr. John Malone contributed to our list of new securities with the spin-off of Liberty Expedia from Liberty Ventures and the issuance of three new tracker stocks: Liberty SiriusXM, representing a 64% stake in SiriusXM radio; Liberty Braves, representing ownership of the Atlanta Braves baseball club and related real estate; and Liberty Media, accounting for a variety of public and private assets, including a 35% stake in Live Nation Entertainment. It is worth noting that prior spins provide fertile ground for deals, as illustrated by the involvement of a spin-off parent or child in so many of the transactions below.

We were the beneficiaries of another strong year of M&A as well. Two deals announced in 2015 involving significant holdings – the long awaited purchase of Cablevision and Carl Icahn's purchase of Pep Boys – closed during 2016. January began with Johnson Controls agreeing to acquire Tyco International in a $14 billion stock deal. This was followed in February by Apollo's agreement to acquire ADT, the home security spin-off of Tyco, for $42 per share in cash. Both transactions have closed. Other announced deals include: Couche-Tard's $48.53 per share cash offer for CST Brands, the convenience store spin-off of Valero; German chemical manufacturer Lanxess AG's $33.50 per share cash offer for Chemtura; and Rockwell Collins' $62 per share cash offer for BE Aerospace, an aerospace components company that spun-off its distribution arm KLX in 2014.

The biggest merger of the year belonged to AT&T, which, after acquiring satellite distributor DIRECTV in 2015, set its sights on leading content producer and serial financial engineer Time Warner. AT&T has agreed to pay $107.50 per share in cash and stock in a transaction that will garner scrutiny in Washington, but we think is likely to succeed. Finally, at this writing, there is speculation that 3G Capital and Berkshire Hathaway/Warren Buffett have identified their next meal in the global food space – Mondeléz, which was formerly part of 3G's current acquisition vehicle, Kraft-Heinz.

In our view, more accommodative regulatory agencies, a potential windfall of repatriated offshore cash, and historically low but prospectively higher interest rates should continue to drive M&A and benefit our style of investing.

Private Market Value with a Catalyst™ – Selected Portfolio Holdings

We have included below a discussion of ten portfolio holdings that meet our Private Market Value with a Catalyst™ approach and which we expect to generate positive returns for our shareholders. Quoted prices are as at 31 March 2017.

Bank of New York (BK – $47.22 – NYSE) is a global leader in providing financial services to institutions and individuals. The company operates in more than one hundred markets worldwide, and strives to be the global provider of choice for investment management and investment services. As of 31 December 2016, the firm had $30.0 trillion in assets under custody and $1.7 trillion in assets under management. Going forward, we expect BK to benefit from rising global incomes and the cross border movement of financial transactions. We believe BK is also well positioned to grow earnings in a rising interest rate environment, given its large customer cash deposits and significant loan book.

DISH Networks Corp. – (DISH – $63.49 – NASDAQ) is the fourth largest pay television provider in the U.S., serving approximately 14 million subscribers through its original satellite business and newer Sling Internet delivered over-the-top offering. Founder Charlie Ergen owns approximately 53% of DISH's shares. DISH has accumulated a significant spectrum position at attractive prices. DISH could monetize its spectrum through a sale of the spectrum or the whole company, or, more likely, a partnership with an existing wireless operator.

Edgewell Personal Care Co. (EPC – $73.14 – NYSE), based in St. Louis, Missouri, is the renamed Energizer Holdings, Inc. following the tax-free spin-off to shareholders of the household products division on 1 July 2015. Edgewell generates approximately $2.4 billion of revenue through its principal businesses: wet shaving, including *Schick*-branded razors and blades, *Edge*, and *Skintimate* shaving preparation and private label shaving products; sun care, including the *Banana Boat* and *Hawaiian Tropic* brands; feminine care, *Playtex* and *o.b.* tampons and *Carefree* and *Stayfree* liners and pads; and infant care, utilizing the *Playtex* and *Diaper Genie* brands. As a pure play personal care company, Edgewell competes in attractive, high margin categories with leading brands. We expect management to focus on improving margins through product mix, restructuring savings, and operating leverage, which should afford it flexibility to reinvest in growth opportunities. The company has approximately $1.3 billion of net debt, providing management with sufficient flexibility to invest in internal growth, make acquisitions and/or repurchase shares. EPC is a likely acquisition target, as a multinational competitor with an extensive global infrastructure would benefit from scale, cost synergies, as well as growth from international expansion.

HERC Holdings Inc. (HRI – $48.91 – NYSE), based in Bonita Springs, Florida, is the third largest equipment rental company in the United States, after United Rentals and Sunbelt Rentals (owned by Ashtead). HRI was spun out of former parent Hertz on 30 June 2016. Underemphasized as part of a significantly larger car rental company, HRI now has the opportunity to improve profitability to levels more commensurate with peers as a standalone entity. Ultimately, we view HRI as an attractive acquisition candidate.

Kaman Corp. (KAMN – $48.08 – NYSE) is a diversified company serving the aerospace, defense, and industrial markets. The Aerospace segment manufactures aircraft bearings, precision fuses, helicopter components, and subcontracted aerostructure work. In the Distribution segment, the company distributes power transmission, motion control, and material handling products to a broad range of industries. While growth in the Distribution segment is still hampered by low oil prices, profitability in the segment is expected to improve as productivity initiatives start to bear fruit, and 75%-80% of the costs are behind KAMN. Aerospace margins will be slightly lower this year as the majority of fuzing sales will be sold to the U.S. government, which are less profitable than sales to foreign governments.

Mueller Water Products Inc. (MWA – $11.80 – NYSE) is one of the most recognized brands for products used in the transmission, distribution, and measurement of water in North America. The company possesses one of the largest installed bases of fire hydrants and iron gate valves in the U.S., and is thus well positioned to benefit from the expected increases in both water infrastructure spending and new residential construction. In addition, Mueller has a fast growing water metering and leak detection business designed to take advantage of the large shift to advanced metering in the water industry. In early 2017, MWA announced the sale of its Anvil business for $315 million and the appointment of J. Scott Hall as President and CEO. The cash generated from the sale and the company's consistent cash flow generation should further enable Mueller to expand its portfolio of industry leading products for the water infrastructure market, as well as increase returns of capital to shareholders.

National Fuel Gas Co. (NFG – $59.61 – NYSE) is a diversified natural gas company. NFG owns a regulated gas utility serving the region around Buffalo, New York, gas pipelines that move gas between the Midwest and Canada and from the Marcellus to the Northeast, gathering and processing systems, and an oil and gas exploration and production business. NFG's regulated utility and pipeline businesses, as well as its California oil production business, provide stable earnings and cash flows to support the dividend, while the natural gas production business offers significant upside potential. While natural gas prices have been depressed over the past few years, NFG's ownership of 780,000 acres in the Marcellus Shale holds enormous natural gas reserve potential, and the company has proven to be among the lower cost producers. We continue to expect above average long term earnings and cash flow growth from improving gas prices, growing gas production, and strategically located pipeline expansion. The company has increased its dividend for 46 consecutive years.

Navistar International Corp. (NAV – $24.60 – NYSE), based in Lisle, Illinois, manufactures Class 4-8 trucks, buses, and defense vehicles, as well as diesel engines and parts for the commercial trucking industry. NFC, a wholly owned subsidiary, provides financing of products sold by the company's truck segment. In September, Navistar and Volkswagen (VW) Truck & Bus announced a long anticipated strategic alliance, in which the two truck manufacturers would share technology and purchasing efforts in exchange for VW taking a $256 million stake (16.6%) in Navistar. The deal, which closed on 1 March 2017, confirmed our thesis that NAV would eventually be targeted by a larger global capital equipment manufacturer. We believe this initial investment should lead to an eventual full purchase in the years ahead.

Republic Services Inc. (RSG – $62.81 – NYSE), based in Phoenix, Arizona, became the second largest solid waste company in North America after its acquisition of Allied Waste Industries in December 2008. Republic provides non-hazardous solid waste collection services for commercial, industrial, municipal, and residential customers in thirty-nine states and Puerto Rico. Republic serves more than 2,800 municipalities and operates 192 landfills, 204 transfer stations, 333 collection operations, and 64 recycling facilities. Since the Allied merger, Republic has benefited from synergies driven by route density, beneficial use of acquired assets, and reduction in redundant corporate overhead. Republic is committed to its core solid waste business. While other providers have strayed into alternative waste resource technologies and strategies, we view positively Republic's plan to remain steadfast in the traditional solid waste business. We expect continued solid waste growth acquisitions, earnings improvement, and incremental route density and internalization growth in already established markets to generate real value in the near to medium term, highlighting the company's potential.

Viacom Inc. (VIA-$48.65 – NASDAQ) is a pure play content company that owns a global stable of cable networks, including MTV, Nickelodeon, Comedy Central, VH1, BET, and the Paramount movie studio. Viacom's cable networks generate revenue from advertising sales, fixed monthly subscriber fees, and ancillary revenue from toy licensing, etc. We believe a low valuation and M&A potential outweigh the secular risks of cord-cutting.

Mergers & Acquisitions – Investing in Announced Takeovers

On the M&A front, worldwide M&A activity totalled USD $777.7 billion during the first quarter of 2017, a 12% increase compared with the first quarter of 2016[1]. During the quarter, 138 deals with a value greater than USD $1 billion were announced, totalling USD $501.1 billion, an increase of 19% compared with last year's first quarter. We believe the ingredients of a robust M&A environment – low cost of financing, low global GDP growth, synergy driven industry consolidation, and the availability of many new pure play companies due to financial engineering – continue to be in place.

The Gabelli process of securities selection, identifying and valuing businesses from the perspective of an owner or strategic buyer, orients the portfolio to a variety of catalyst driven situations that may eventually lead to a takeover or merger. In this context, after a merger or acquisition is announced, we may deem it attractive and remain invested in the companies involved. We also actively seek announced transactions that meet our criteria as independent investments which we hold until closure. This approach is known as traditional merger arbitrage investing, with the return potential based on the announced acquisition price relative to the current market price, or the "spread." We believe that these announced merger investments offer an attractive return component to our investment programme, with returns contingent on the closing of a transaction and generally unrelated to the broad market conditions. Our approach to traditional merger arbitrage investing is a natural extension of our long standing research driven investment process, and will be utilised in the portfolio as we seek capital appreciation independent of broad market movements. Investing in announced takeovers has historically provided consistent returns, uncorrelated with traditional equities and bonds, while preserving capital in volatile equity markets. Additionally, since the "spread" or return in a given transaction is based upon the risk free rate plus the transaction's risk premium, a rising interest rate environment should lead to wider "spreads" and thus a higher return profile.

1 Thomson Reuters M&A Review – First Quarter 2017

Investment Manager's Review continued

We set out some examples of our merger arbitrage positions that have recently completed or are pending.

Select Deals that have been completed through 31 March 2017:

Date Announced	Target Entity	Acquirer	Value[1] (USD $millions)	Premium Paid[2] (%)
09/02/16	Empire District Electric	Algonquin Power & Utilities	2,362	19.5
05/10/16	Endurance Speciality	Sompo Holdings	6,285	39.4
14/11/16	Harman International	Samsung Electronics	8,651	39.6
14/11/16	Mentor Graphics	Siemens AG	4,012	29.1
01/12/16	Clarcor Inc.	Parker-Hannifin	4,289	24.2

1. Total Enterprise Value
2. Premium paid to the 20-day trading average before the announcement

Select Pending Deals as at 31 March 2017:

Date Announced	Target Entity	Acquirer
09/01/17	VCA Inc.	Mars Inc.
07/07/16	WhiteWave Foods	Danone
25/09/16	Chemtura	Lanxess
14/03/17	Air Methods	American Securities

Summary

Although the 2016 U.S. Presidential election has left prognosticators abashed, 2017 promises to be another eventful year, with key votes among several European Union members and the unfolding of policies at home. Those who bemoan the election of Donald J. Trump should take solace, and those who cheer his election should take pause – the President's authority extends only so far. Neither the economic cycle nor the curse of demographics can be repealed, and factors such as interest rates, debt levels, and productivity respond only marginally to the party in power. America remains great, but could always be better. Likewise, we strive for continuous improvement.

Portfolio Summary

Portfolio distribution as at 31 March 2017 (%)*

	As at 31 March 2017			
	Portfolio of GVP	S&P 500 Index	Russell 3000	Russell 3000 Value
Industrials	27.0	10.1	10.7	10.3
Consumer Discretionary	20.8	12.3	12.8	5.0
Financials	18.2	14.4	14.9	26.8
Health Care	8.9	13.9	13.3	10.3
Materials	6.9	2.8	3.4	3.2
Consumer Staples	6.0	9.3	8.3	8.0
Information Technology	4.8	22.1	21.1	10.0
Utilities	4.4	3.2	3.2	6.3
Real Estate	2.3	2.9	4.1	5.3
Telecommunication Services	0.7	2.4	2.2	3.3
Energy	–	6.6	6.0	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Excludes cash and short term investments.

By asset class (%)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Equities	83.3	85.5
Fixed income investments	0.3	–
Cash and short term investments	16.4	14.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Portfolio Summary continued

Largest holdings

	As at 31 March 2017	
	Market value £000	% of total portfolio
Republic Services	6,279	5.4
Herc Holdings	5,022	4.3
Bank Of New York Mellon	4,909	4.2
PNC Financial Services Group	4,519	3.9
WhiteWave Foods	4,132	3.5
Morgan Stanley	3,870	3.3
Westar Energy	3,688	3.2
VCA	3,585	3.1
Mueller Industries	3,227	2.8
Viacom	2,976	2.6
Discovery Communications	2,906	2.5
Ryman Hospitality Properties	2,693	2.3
Kaman	2,692	2.3
E W Scripps	2,622	2.2
General Motors	2,558	2.2
State Street	2,547	2.2
Navistar International	2,428	2.1
Myers Industries	2,343	2.0
Tredegar	2,225	1.9
Graco	2,144	1.8
Sub-total	67,365	57.8
Other holdings	49,306	42.2
Total holdings	116,671	100.0

Strategy

The Company's strategy is to generate returns for its shareholders by pursuing its investment objective while mitigating shareholder risk, by investing in a diversified spread of equity investments. Through a process of bottom-up stock selection and the implementation of disciplined portfolio construction, we aim to create value for the Company's shareholders.

The sector breakdown, the asset class distribution, and the largest holdings of the Company's portfolio are listed on pages 11 to 12.

Business Model

Please see the Investment Manager's Review, which can be found beginning on page 7.

Gearing Policy

Investment trusts are able to use borrowings to improve (or gear/leverage) returns for shareholders by achieving investment returns higher than the interest cost of the borrowings. The Company has the authority under its Articles of Association to borrow up to 40% of its shareholders' funds (measured at the time of investment) but this is subject to practical constraints, including a test of prudence. In practice, the Company's policy is that it would not normally employ gearing of more than 15% of its net assets (calculated at the time of investment). During the year under review, the Company had no borrowings, but this is kept under review in the light of prevailing investment circumstances.

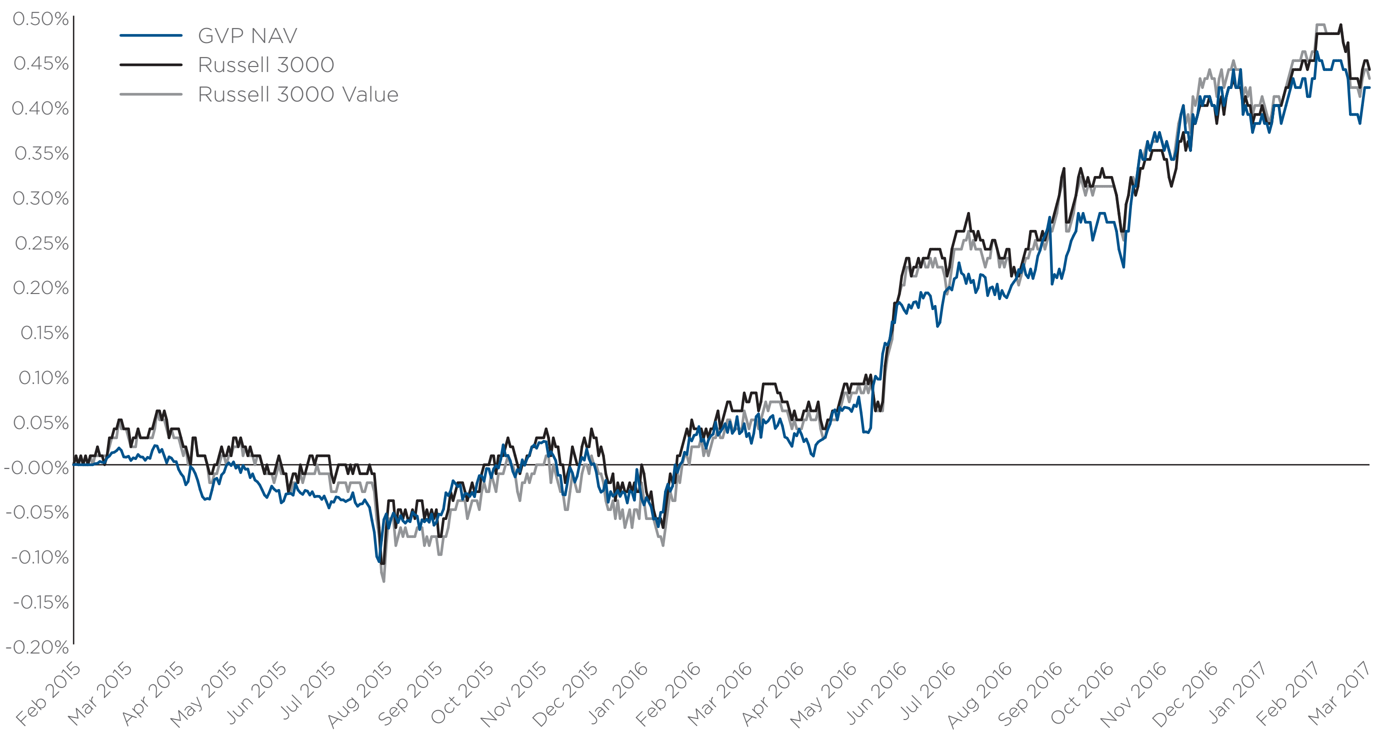
Our Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The Board recognises that it is share price performance that is most important to the Company's shareholders. Fundamental to share price performance is the performance of the Company's net asset value. The central priority is to generate returns for the Company's shareholders through net asset value and share price total return, and discount management.

For the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company's KPIs are listed below:

Net Asset Value Total Return 31 March 2017	Share Price Total Return 31 March 2017	Discount to Net Asset Value 31 March 2017
36.2%	48.8%	3.9%

Cumulative Performance Chart (GBP)



Principal Risks

The Directors confirm that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Company, which are set out below, together with details of how these have been mitigated or managed, where appropriate.

Investment Portfolio Risks

One of the main risks of an investment in GVP is a decline in the U.S. equity markets. This is best mitigated by investing in a diversified portfolio. This is accomplished by adhering to a carefully monitored series of investment restrictions, enabled by automated pre-trade compliance features and daily review of trade tickets. These strictures mandate that no single security purchase can, at the time of investment, account for more than 10% of the gross assets of the Company; no more than 15% of the gross assets, at the time of purchase, can be invested in securities issued by companies other than U.S. companies; and no more than 25% of the gross assets, at the time of purchase, can be exposed to any one industry as defined by the Morgan Stanley Capital Industry groups according to the GICS (Global Industry Classification Standards) categorisations. In addition, the Board meets the portfolio management team quarterly at the Board meetings to review the risk factors and their effect on the portfolio, and a thorough analysis of the investment strategy is completed.

Global Macro Event Risks

Global instability or events could undermine the overall markets and therefore affect the Company's share price and NAV. To this end, global economic, geopolitical, and financial conditions are constantly monitored. Diversification of Company assets is incorporated into the investment strategy, and if disruptive events occur, the Manager may be prepared to adopt a temporary defensive position and invest some or all of the Company's portfolio in cash or cash equivalents, money market instruments, bonds, commercial paper, or other debt obligations with banks or other counterparties, with appropriate ratings as determined by an internationally recognised rating agency and approved by the Board. Another option is the investment in "government and public securities" as defined for the purposes of the Financial Conduct Authority Handbook.

Operational Risks

The operational functions of the company are outsourced to third parties, which include Computershare (registrar and receiving agent), State Street (custodian, administrator, and depositary), TMF (company secretary), and Kepler Partners LLP (shareholder communications). Disruptions to the systems at these companies or control failures could impact the Company. All of these third parties report to the Company on a regular basis and their reports and representations are reviewed by the Board and the Investment Manager.

Corporate Governance and Regulatory Risks

The Company can suffer damage to its reputation through poor corporate governance. The Board actively performs self-assessments of compliance with best governance practices. Also, shareholder discontent due to a lack of appropriate communications and/or inadequate financial reporting could cause shareholders to reduce or liquidate their positions, which could impact the market price of the shares. The Board is in contact with its major shareholders on a regular basis, and it monitors shareholder sentiment. In addition, regulatory risks, in the form of failure to comply with mandatory regulations, could have an impact on the Company's continuity. The Company receives, and responds to, guidance from both its outside and internal advisors on compliance, accounting, the Listing Rules, and Disclosure and Transparency Rules, as well as other applicable regulations.

Tax Risks

In order to qualify as an investment trust, the Company must comply with s1158-59 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. A breach of these sections could result in the Company losing investment trust status and, as a consequence, capital gains realised within the Company's portfolio would be subject to Corporation Tax. The criteria are monitored by both the Board and the Investment Manager.

Market Price of the Shares May Trade at a Discount to Net Asset Value

The market price of the Company may fall below the NAV. To address a discount, the Company has made use of share buy-backs, through which shares are repurchased when trading at a discount from NAV, up to a maximum percentage of 14.99% of its issued share capital. In addition, as discussed under "Corporate Governance and Regulatory Risks," the Company has increased its shareholder communications programmes to increase its visibility and interaction with existing and potential investors.

Merger and Event Driven Risks

This risk is inherent to the M&A component of the Company's strategy and addresses the possibility that a deal does not go through, is delayed beyond the original closing date, or that the terms of the proposed transactions change adversely. This risk is addressed by the portfolio management team's careful selection and active monitoring of M&A deals, and maintaining a thorough knowledge of the selected securities in the portfolio.

For discussion of additional risks, please refer to Note 11 to the financial statements.

Viability statement

As explained in the strategic report on pages 1 to 14, the Company was established during 2014 to seek capital appreciation by investing in U.S. companies of any market capitalisation. .

The investment trust business model is inherently low risk. Trusts in the UK operate in a well established and robust regulatory environment and the Directors have assumed that:

- Investors will continue to want to invest in closed-ended investment trusts because the fixed capitalisation structure is better suited to pursuing the Investment Manager's proprietary long term PMV investment strategy;
- The Company's remit of investing predominantly in the securities of U.S. listed companies will continue to be an activity to which investors will wish to have exposure. (Many closed-end funds were originally created in the UK to facilitate investment in the "New World.")

As with all investment vehicles, there is a risk that the performance of individual investments will vary and that capital may be lost, but this is not regarded as a threat to the viability of the Company. Operationally, the Company retains title to all assets, and cash and securities are held with a custodian bank approved by the Investment Manager and the Board.

The nature of the Company's investments means that solvency and liquidity risks are low because:

- The Company's portfolio is invested mainly in readily realisable, listed securities;
- The closed-ended nature of the Company means that, unlike an open-ended fund, it does not need to realise investments when shareholders wish to sell their shares;
- The expenses of the Company are predictable and modest in comparison with the assets and there are no capital commitments currently foreseen which would alter that position.

Taking these factors into account, the Directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue to operate and meet its expenses as they fall due over the next five years.

The outcome of the United Kingdom referendum of 23 June 2016 was a vote to leave the European Union. Whilst there is uncertainty regarding the form that the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union will take, including with respect to timing and transitional arrangements, the Company's portfolio consists of North American investments, which are expected to be relatively unaffected by these events. Accordingly, the Company believes that the "Brexit" process will not materially affect the prospects for the Company, but will continue to keep developments under review.

The Board and the Investment Manager will continue to monitor the political and economic landscape throughout the withdrawal process and act accordingly to preserve the Company's assets and its shareholders' interests.

Andrew Bell
Chairman of the Board
13 June 2017

Board of Directors

Andrew Bell

Independent non-executive Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors, member of the Audit & Management Engagement Committee and the Nomination Committee

Andrew is a Director and Chief Executive Officer of Witan Investment Trust plc and responsible for the overall management of Witan. Previously he worked at Rensburg Sheppards Investment Management Limited as Head of Research and as an equity strategist and Co-Head of the Investment Trusts team at BZW and Credit Suisse First Boston. Prior to the City, he worked for Shell in Oman, leaving to take a Sloan Fellowship at the London Business School. He is a non-executive director of Henderson High Income Trust plc and was Chairman of the Association of Investment Companies from January 2013 to January 2015.

Rudolf Bohli

Independent non-executive Director of the Board, Chairman of the Nomination Committee, member of the Audit & Management Engagement Committee

Rudolf currently serves as Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of RBR Capital Advisors AG, an independent investment advisor that focuses on equity investments in continental Europe. Previously Rudolf served as Head of Research at Bank am Bellevue, an independent financial group domiciled in Zurich and listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange.

Jonathan Davie

Independent non-executive Director of the Board, Chairman of the Audit & Management Engagement Committee

Jonathan currently serves as a non-executive Director of Hansa Trust Plc and Persimmon Plc. He is also Chairman of First Avenue Partners, an alternatives advisory boutique. Previously, Jonathan qualified as a Chartered Accountant and then joined George M. Hill and Co. The firm was acquired by Wedd Durlacher Mordaunt and Co. where Jonathan became a partner in 1975. He was the senior dealing partner of the firm on its acquisition by Barclays Bank to form BZW in 1986. Jonathan developed BZW's Fixed Income business prior to becoming chief executive of the Global Equities Business in 1991. In 1996 he became deputy Chairman of BZW and then vice Chairman of Credit Suisse First Boston in 1998 on their acquisition of most of BZW's businesses. Jonathan focused on the development of Credit Suisse's Middle Eastern business, subsequently retiring from Credit Suisse in February 2007.

Richard Fitzalan Howard

Independent non-executive Director, member of the Audit & Management Engagement Committee and the Nomination Committee

Richard became Chairman of Stonehage Fleming Investment Management Ltd in 2010, having been CEO for the previous ten years. He joined Fleming Investment Management in 1975 and held a number of senior positions in London and New York. He also sits on the investment committees of the Dulverton Trust, Corpus Christi College Oxford, and the Sovereign Order of Malta.

Katarzyna (Kasia) Robinski

Independent non-executive Director, member of the Audit & Management Engagement Committee

Kasia has over 25 years experience in investment banking and private equity, in the UK, the U.S. and Europe, including with Hanover Investors – a specialist active equity turnaround firm, with Prospect Investment Management, the Sutton Company (now Sutton Trust), Credit Suisse First Boston and Goldman Sachs. She has served on numerous international boards and has undertaken various operating roles, typically CFO or CEO, in a broad range of business sectors from media through to oil and gas. Kasia currently is engaged in a number of private and active equity projects and also sits on the board of the Premier Energy and Water Trust PLC. Kasia holds a MSc degree in Engineering/Economics from Cambridge University and an MBA from the Stanford Business School.

Directors' Report

The Directors of Gabelli Value Plus+ Trust plc (the "Company") present their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017. Certain information required to be disclosed in this report has been included within other sections of this Annual Report, which should be read in conjunction with this report. This information is incorporated into this Directors' Report by cross reference.

The Company

The Company was incorporated in England and Wales on 18 December 2014 as a public company limited by shares, with its registered office at 5th Floor, 6 St. Andrew Street, London EC4A 3AE. The Company was admitted to the premium listing segment of the Official List of the UK Listing Authority and to trading on the main market of the London Stock Exchange on 19 February 2015. The Company is an investment company, as defined in section 833 of the Companies Act 2006, and operates as an investment trust in accordance with section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

Directors

The current Directors of the Company together with their biographical details can be found on pages 16 and 17. Andrew Bell, Rudolf Bohli and Richard Fitzalan Howard were all appointed on 9 January 2015, prior to the Company's Initial Public Offering ("IPO"). Jonathan Davie and Kasia Robinski were appointed on 25 February 2016.

At the Company's Annual General Meeting ("AGM"), all current Directors will retire from office and offer themselves for election by the shareholders. Details of the interests of the Directors in the share capital of the Company are set out within the Directors' Remuneration Report.

No Director was a party to, or had an interest in, any contract or arrangement with the Company during the year or up to the date of approval of this report. No Director has a service contract with the Company.

Directors may be appointed by the Company by ordinary resolution or by the Board. If appointed by the Board, a Director shall hold office only until the next AGM, whereupon he/she shall retire and stand for election. Directors' appointments can be terminated in accordance with the Articles of Association ("the Articles"), and without compensation, by (among other things) written resignation, unauthorised absences from Board meetings for six consecutive months or more, or written request of all the other Directors. There is no notice period specified in the letters of appointments or Articles for the removal of Directors. The Directors are subject to retirement by rotation in accordance with the Articles.

Directors' conflicts of interest

Directors have a duty to avoid situations in which he/she has, or could have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or may potentially conflict, with the Company's interests. This is in addition to the continuing duty that Directors owe the Company to disclose to the Board any transaction or arrangement under consideration by the Company in which he/she is interested.

Directors are required to disclose such conflicts and potential conflicts of interest upon appointment. A schedule of these is maintained by the Company Secretary and circulated at every quarterly Board meeting. Directors are responsible for keeping these disclosures up to date, in particular to notify any new potential conflicts of interest.

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and the Company's Articles, the Directors can authorise such conflicts or potential conflicts of interest. In deciding whether to authorise any conflict, the Directors consider their general duties under the Companies Act 2006, and their overriding obligation to act in a way they consider, in good faith, will be most likely to promote the Company's success. In addition, the Directors are able to impose limits or conditions when giving authorisation to a conflict or potential conflict of interest if they think this is appropriate. The authorisation of any conflict matter, and the terms of any authorisation, may be reviewed by the Board at any time. The Board believes that the procedures established to deal with conflicts of interest are operating effectively.

Directors' indemnities

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, the Company's Articles allow for Directors and officers of the Company to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all costs, losses, and liabilities incurred for negligence, default, breach of duty or trust in relation to the Company's affairs and activities. The Articles also provide that, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, the Board may purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of Directors and officers of the Company against any liability which may incur in relation to anything done or omitted to be done, or alleged to be done or omitted to be done, as a Director or officer. The Company has taken out Directors' and Officers' Liability insurance, which covers the Directors and Officers of the Company.

Share capital

As at 31 March 2017, the issued share capital of the Company was 100,101,001 ordinary shares of £0.01 each, being the only class of issued share capital. Details on share capital and movements in share capital can be found in Note 10 to the financial statements.

Each ordinary shareholder has the right to receive notice of, and to attend and vote at, general meetings of the Company. Each ordinary shareholder, who is present in person or by proxy at general meetings has one vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, in respect of each ordinary share held by him/her. Each ordinary shareholder has the right to a dividend and a capital distribution, including on a winding up. The ordinary shares are not redeemable.

All of the Company's issued ordinary shares are fully paid up and rank pari passu in all respect and there are no special rights with regards to control of the Company. There are no restrictions on the transfer of ordinary shares or on the exercise of voting rights attached to them, which are governed by the Company's Articles and relevant legislation. The Directors are not aware of any agreement between shareholders that may result in restrictions on the transfer of shares or in voting rights.

The Company's Articles allow the Company to make market purchases of its own shares. A special resolution was passed at a general meeting held on 21 July 2016, authorising the Company to make market purchases under section 701 of the Companies Act 2006 of up to 14.99% of its issued share capital. As at the date of approval of this report, the Company held no shares in treasury. During the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company bought back 390,000 shares into Treasury and subsequently sold them, as can be found in Note 10 to the Financial Statements.

The current authority will expire on 21 October 2017, being eighteen months from the date the resolution was passed. The Board is seeking to renew its power at the AGM to buy shares and hold them in treasury, in compliance with all regulatory rules. The Board consider it to be in the best interests of shareholders to use the share buy-back authorities to purchase shares trading at a significant or anomalous discount to net asset value, and to hold these in treasury for possible reissuance when the shares are trading at a premium.

Related Party Transactions

During the year from 1 April 2016 through 31 March 2017 the Company paid brokerage commissions on securities trades of £86,935 to G.research, LLC, an affiliate of the Investment Manager.

Substantial shareholders

As at 31 March 2017, the Company had been advised by the following shareholders of their interests of 3% or more in the Company's ordinary issued share capital:

Shareholder	Percentage of Total Voting Rights
Associated Capital Group, Inc	26.97
Investec Wealth Management	22.07
Smith & Williamson Investment Management	9.15
Rathbone Investment Management	7.42
Brooks Macdonald Asset Management	5.05
State Street Global Advisors	3.32
Brewin Dolphin	3.31

Activities and Business Review

A review of the business and details of research activities can be found within the Strategy section of this Annual Report.

Summary of the Investment Management Agreement

Under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement between the Company and Gabelli Funds, LLC (the "Agreement"), the Investment Manager is entitled to a management fee together with reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred by it in the performance of its duties. The Investment Manager is entitled to receive from the Company, in respect of its services provided under the Agreement, a management fee accrued daily but payable monthly in arrears equal to 1% per annum of the market capitalisation. The Agreement may be terminated by the Company or the Investment Manager giving the other party at least 24 months' notice in writing, such notice not to be given earlier than the fourth anniversary of the Company's admission to trading on the London Stock Exchange.

Investment Manager

It is the opinion of the Directors that the appointment of the Investment Manager, Gabelli Funds, LLC, on the terms agreed and listed in the Company's Prospectus is in the best interests of shareholders as a whole. The terms of the engagement are competitive and suitable to the investment mandates.

Future developments

The Strategy section of this Annual Report contains details of likely future developments.

Financial instruments

The financial risk management and internal control processes and policies, and exposure to the risks associated with financial instruments can be found in Note 11 to the financial statements.

Results and dividend

The Company generated a revenue profit for the year ended 31 March 2017 of £1,308,000.

Dividend policy

The Company intends to pay dividends on an annual basis, upon the request of the Board. Dividend yield is a by-product of the investment process but is anticipated to be in the range of the broad U.S. market. Investors should have no expectation that the Company will pay dividends as anticipated or at all. The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 1.2 pence per share. Past dividends paid are not an indication of future dividend payments.

Powers of the Directors

The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors who, subject to the provisions of the Articles, relevant legislation and any directions given by special resolution of the shareholders to take, or refrain from taking, specified action, may exercise all the powers of the Company, whether relating to the management of the business or not. Details of matters reserved for the Board can be found within the Corporate Governance Report.

Articles of Association

The Articles of the Company can only be amended by special resolution at a general meeting of the shareholders. No amendments are proposed at the 2017 AGM.

Disclosure of information under Listing Rule 9.8.4

The disclosures required by Listing Rule 9.8.4 are not applicable to the Company.

Agreements

There are no significant agreements which take effect, alter, or terminate on change of control of the Company following a takeover. There are no agreements between the Company and the Directors for compensation for loss of office that occurs because of a takeover bid.

Whistleblowing, anti-bribery, and corruption

The Company has no employees; therefore no policies relating to whistleblowing, anti-bribery, or corruption are considered necessary. Notwithstanding this, the Company seeks at all times to conduct its business with the highest standards of integrity and honesty. Gabelli Funds, LLC is committed to complying with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to accounting and auditing controls and procedures. Staff members of Gabelli Funds, LLC are encouraged to report complaints and concerns regarding accounting or auditing matters through available channels described in the Investment Manager's Whistleblower Policy.

Directors' Report continued

Annual General Meeting ("AGM")

The Company's AGM will be held at 10.00am on Thursday 20 July 2017 at Dukes Hotel London, 35 St. James's Place, London SW1A 1NY. The Notice of Meeting, together with an explanation of the items of business, is set out in the accompanying circular to shareholders.

Appointment of independent auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the independent external auditor of the Company, was appointed in 2016. Resolutions to reappoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLC as the Company's auditor, and to authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration will be proposed at the forthcoming AGM.

Greenhouse gas emissions

The Company has no employees and no premises in the UK, and as an investment company has very little (if any) greenhouse gas emissions resulting from its activities.

Political donations

No political contributions or donations have been made during the financial year.

Going concern

The Directors believe, having considered the Company's investment objectives, risk management policies, capital management policies and procedures, nature of the portfolio and expenditure projections, that the Company has adequate resources, an appropriate financial structure, and suitable management arrangements in place to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and, more specifically, that there are no material uncertainties pertaining to the Company that would prevent its ability to continue in such operational existence for at least twelve months from the date of the approval of this Annual Report. For these reasons, the Directors consider there is reasonable evidence to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

Directors' statement as to the disclosure of information to the auditor:

In accordance with the requirement and definitions under section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, each of the Directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

The Directors consider that, following advice from the Audit Committee, 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

Andrew Bell
Chairman of the Board
13 June 2017

Corporate Governance Report

This Report sets out the role and activities of the Board and explains how the Company is governed.

Role of the Board

The Board is collectively responsible for the success of the Company. The Board sets the Company's strategic aims (subject to the Company's Articles of Association and to such approval of the shareholders in general meeting as may be required from time to time) and ensures that the necessary resources are in place to enable the Company's objectives to be met.

Subject to the Company's Articles of Association, relevant legislation, and any directions given by special resolutions of the shareholders, the Board is responsible for the determination of the Company's investment objective and policy, and has overall responsibility for the Company's activities. The Investment Manager is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Company's investment portfolio on a discretionary basis in accordance with the Company's investment objective and policy, subject to the overall supervision of the Board. The Investment Manager is also responsible for the portfolio management and risk management of the Company's portfolio.

The Board meets on a quarterly basis and details of attendance are as follows:

Attendance at scheduled meetings

Director	Attendance
Andrew Bell	4/4
Rudolf Bohli	3/4
Jonathan Davie	4/4
Richard Fitzalan Howard	4/4
Kasia Robinski	4/4

Matters Reserved for the Board

The Board has a formal schedule of matters specifically reserved for its decision, which are categorised under various headings, including strategy and management, internal controls, strategic/policy considerations, transactions, and finance. A copy of the Board Matters Reserved is available on request from the Company Secretary.

Internal controls

The Board has overall responsibility for the Company's systems of internal controls and for reviewing their effectiveness. In common with the majority of investment trusts, the Board has determined that the most efficient and effective management of the Company is achieved by the Directors determining the investment strategy, and the Investment Manager being responsible for the day-to-day investment management decisions on behalf of the Company. Accounting, company secretarial and custodial services have also been delegated to organisations that are specialists in these areas, and which can provide, because of their size and specialisation, economies of scale, segregation of duties, and all that is required to provide proper systems of internal control within a regulated environment.

As the Company has no employees and its operational functions are undertaken by third parties, the Audit & Management Engagement Committee does not consider it necessary for the Company to establish its own internal audit function. Instead, the Audit & Management Engagement Committee examines internal control reports received from its principal service providers to satisfy itself as to the controls in place. The internal controls aim to ensure that assets of the Company are safeguarded, proper accounting records are maintained, and the financial information used within the business and for publication is reliable. The need for an internal audit function is reviewed annually by the Committee.

Board Committees

The Board has established an Audit & Management Engagement Committee and a Nomination Committee. The membership and reports of both committees can be found on pages 26 and 27 respectively.

The Company has no executive management and no employees. All of the Directors of the Company are independent non-executive Directors, therefore the Company has not established a remuneration committee and the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code relating to executive remuneration do not apply.

Compliance with the Association of Investment Companies Code (the "AIC Code")

The Board has considered the principles and recommendations of the AIC Code of Corporate Governance 2016 (the "AIC Code") and been guided by the AIC Corporate Governance Guide for Investment Companies (the "AIC Guide"). Both documents can be found on the AIC website www.theaic.co.uk. As confirmed by the Financial Reporting Council, following the AIC Guide enables investment company boards to meet their obligations under the UK Corporate Governance Code.

The Company is a member of the Association of Investment Companies. The Board has considered the principles of the AIC Code by reference to the AIC Guide Corporate Governance Guide for Investment Companies (the "AIC Guide"). The AIC Code has been endorsed by the Financial Reporting Council, and as explained by the AIC Guide, addresses all the principles set out in the UK Corporate Governance Code, as well as setting out additional principles and recommendations on issues that are of specific relevance to the Company.

The Board considers that reporting against the principles and recommendations of the AIC Code, and by reference to the AIC Guide (which incorporates the UK Corporate Governance Code), will provide better information to shareholders.

The Company has complied with the recommendations of the AIC Code and the best practice recommendations of the UK Corporate Governance Code throughout the year ended 31 March 2017, except as set out below:

- the role of the chief executive;
- the appointment of a senior independent director;
- executive directors' remuneration;
- the remuneration committee; and
- the need for an internal audit function.

For the reasons set out in the AIC Guide, and as explained by the UK Corporate Governance Code, the Board considers these provisions are not relevant to the position of the Company, being an externally managed investment company. In particular, all of the Company's day-to-day management and administrative functions are outsourced to third parties. As a result, the Company has no executive directors.

Corporate Governance Report continued

The AIC Code is made up of twenty-one principles. It has three sections covering the Board, Board meetings and relations with the Investment Manager, and shareholder communications. The following table demonstrates how these principles have been applied and explains those recommendations which were not followed during the year.

Principles of the AIC Code	Application of the principles
The Board	
1. The Chairman should be independent.	Andrew Bell has been Chairman of the Company since 15 January 2015, when the Company commenced trading. The Board considers that Andrew is, and has been since his appointment, an independent non-executive director. His biography can be found on page 16
2. A majority of the Board should be independent of the Manager.	At 31 March 2017, the Board was composed of five independent non-executive directors. All of the Directors are independent of the Company's Investment Manager and are independent in both character and judgement.
3. Directors should be submitted for re-election at regular intervals. Nomination for re-election should not be assumed but based on disclosed procedures and continued satisfactory performance.	New directors stand for election by the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company that follows their appointment. Thereafter all directors stand for re-election every year, as required by the UK Corporate Governance Code.
4. The Board should have a policy on tenure, which is disclosed in the annual report.	Directors may be appointed by the Company by ordinary resolution or by the Board. If appointed by the Board, a Director shall hold office only until the next AGM, whereupon he/she shall retire and stand for election. Directors' appointments can be terminated in accordance with the Articles of Association, and without compensation, by (among other things) written resignation, unauthorised absences from Board meetings for six consecutive months or more, or written request of all the other Directors. There is no notice period specified in the letters of appointments or Articles for the removal of Directors. The Directors although subject under the Articles to retirement by rotation follow UK corporate governance code recommendations and will stand for re-election each year. The continuation of each Director's appointment is contingent upon their continued satisfactory performance and election by the shareholders of the Company as required by the Articles. No Director has a service contract with the Company. The terms of appointment of the non-executive directors are set out in letters of appointment which are available for inspection at the registered office of Company and will be available at the AGM.
5. There should be full disclosure of information about the Board.	The Directors' biographies can be found on pages 16 and 17, details of their interests in the Company's shares and their remuneration received are on page 28, and their meeting attendance is on pages 21 and 28.
6. The Board should aim to have a balance of skills, experience, length of service, and knowledge of the company.	The Board considers that it has an appropriate balance of skills and experience, which was reviewed in conjunction with new appointments to the Board in February 2016. Being its second year of operation, all Directors have a relatively short length of service, but are broadening their knowledge in respect of the operations of the Company. Biographical details of each director are set out on pages 16 and 17, which demonstrate the breadth of investment, commercial and professional experience relevant to their positions as Directors of the Company.

Principles of the AIC Code	Application of the principles
7. The Board should undertake a formal and rigorous annual evaluation of its own performance and that of its committees and individual Directors.	The Board has established a process to evaluate its performance on an annual basis. This process is based on open discussion and seeks to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Board and its Committees. The Chairman leads on applying the conclusions of the evaluation. The Chairman's performance review is led by Jonathan Davie in consultation with all other Board members, applying similar criteria to that used by the Chairman in his reviews.
8. Director remuneration should reflect his/her duties, responsibilities and the value of their time spent.	The Directors' Remuneration Report on page 28 details the process for determining the directors' remuneration and sets out the amounts payable.
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 of the Directors are considered to be independent. The review of the Board size and structure is considered by the Nomination Committee, together with succession planning. The Board believes that diversity of experience and approach amongst Board members is of great importance and it is the Company's policy to give careful consideration to issues of Board balance when making new appointments. A description of the nomination process can be found within the Nomination Committee report on page 27. The Board and Nomination Committee searches for candidates and make appointments based on merit, against objective criteria and with due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board. It also assesses the roles of the existing Directors in office to ensure that there continues to be a balanced Board in terms of skills, knowledge, experience, and diversity, as well as planning for efficient succession and the progressive refreshing of the Board.
10. Directors should be offered relevant training and induction.	On appointment, Directors are provided with key information on their responsibilities and duties as Directors, together with relevant background information on the Company and its activities and an induction to the work of the Investment Manager. All Directors have access to the advice and services of the corporate Company Secretary (through its appointed representative), who is responsible to the Board for ensuring that Board procedures are followed and that applicable rules and regulations are complied with. The Board has established a procedure, whereby Directors, in the furtherance of their duties, may seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense. Directors are updated regularly on statutory, regulatory, and industry matters and internal controls, and changes affecting Directors' responsibilities are advised to the Board as they arise.
11. The Chairman (and the Board) should be brought into the process of structuring a new launch at an early stage.	Not applicable to the Company at present.
Board meetings and the relationship with the Manager	
12. The Board and managers should operate in a supportive, co-operative, and open environment.	The Chairman seeks to encourage open debate within the Board and a supportive and co-operative relationship with the Company's Investment Manager and advisors. The Board meets on a quarterly basis and additionally as necessary to review the overall business of the Company, as well as to consider matters specifically reserved for it. Detailed information is provided by the Investment Manager and Company Secretary at each meeting, enabling the Directors to monitor the Company's investment performance and other matters of relevance. Details of the numbers of Board and committee meetings held during the financial year and the attendance record of each director are shown on pages 21 and 26.

Corporate Governance Report continued

Principles of the AIC Code	Application of the principles
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.	The Board is responsible for the effective stewardship of the Company's affairs. Certain strategic issues are monitored by the Board against a framework which has been agreed with the Investment Manager, as the Board supervises the management of the investment portfolio, contractually delegated to the Investment Manager. In order to enable them to discharge their responsibilities, the Directors have full and timely access to relevant information from the Company Secretary and other advisors, as appropriate. At each meeting, the Investment Manager presents an update on the investment performance of the Company and a compliance report. The Board reviews the Company's investment performance and considers financial analyses and other reports of an operational nature. The Directors thereby monitor compliance with the Company's investment objective and policy, or authorise any policy changes where appropriate. The Company Secretary attends all Board and committee meetings and advises the Board, through the Chairman, on all matters relating to Board procedures and corporate governance.
14. The Board should give sufficient attention to overall strategy.	The Board is responsible for determining the strategic direction of the Company and for promoting its success. It considers and discusses the performance, investment mandate, strategy, and continuation of the Company at every Board meeting.
15. The Board should regularly review both the performance of, and contractual arrangements with, the Investment Manager.	The Board has delegated the annual evaluation of the performance of, and contractual arrangements with, the Investment Manager to the Audit & Management Engagement Committee, who in turn reports on this to the Board. This review ensures the continued suitability in managing the Company's portfolio. In addition, the Investment Management Agreement will be reviewed and updated periodically so that its terms remain competitive, fair, and in the best interests of the shareholders.
16. The Board should agree policies with the Investment Manager covering key operational issues.	The Investment Manager has entered into a management agreement with the Company under which it has responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Company's investment portfolio on a discretionary basis in accordance with the Company's investment objective and policy, subject to the overall supervision of the Directors.
17. The Board should monitor the level of the share price discount or premium (if any) and, if desirable, take action to reduce it.	The Board pays close attention to the level of discount to Net Asset Value and gives careful consideration to the most appropriate means of optimising the situation for shareholders, given the stated objectives of the Company. The Board has the discretion to manage the premium/discount rating at which the Shares may trade to the net asset value per Share through further issues, tender offers, and buy-backs, as appropriate. By virtue of the fact that the management fee payable to the Investment Manager is calculated on the basis of Market Capitalisation, the interests of the Investment Manager, the Company, and Shareholders are aligned in terms of seeking to ensure that the Shares do not trade at a discount to the Net Asset Value per Share. The Directors recognise the importance to investors of the Shares not trading at a significant discount to their prevailing Net Asset Value. To the extent that the Shares trade at a significant discount to this prevailing Net Asset Value, the Board will consider whether (in the light of the prevailing circumstances) the Company should purchase its own Shares.
18. The Board should monitor and evaluate other service providers.	In addition to investment management, the Board has delegated to external parties the custodial, accounting, company secretarial, and payroll services. Each contract was entered into after full and proper consideration 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.

Principles of the AIC Code	Application of the principles
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 is responsible for ensuring that there is effective communication with the Company's shareholders. Shareholder relations are accorded a high priority by both the Board and the Investment Manager. The Company encourages attendance at its AGM as a forum for communication with individual shareholders, who will have the opportunity to address questions to the Chairman and other Board members in attendance. It is the intention of the Board that the Annual Report and accounts and notice of the AGM be issued to shareholders so as to provide at least twenty working days notice of the AGM. Shareholders and others wishing to contact the Board are invited to do so by writing to the Company Secretary at the registered address given on page 48.
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 Investment Manager is asked to act as spokesman.	The Board is directly involved in and responsible for communications on major corporate issues.
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 shares.	The prime medium by which the Company communicates with shareholders is through the interim and annual reports, which aim to provide shareholders with a clear understanding of the Company's activities and its results. This information is supplemented by the web site, the monthly fact sheet, and by the daily calculation and publication of the Company's net asset value per share.

Board and Committee Evaluation

In compliance with the AIC Code, the Board has carried out an Evaluation Review of the Board Committees, the Audit & Management Engagement Committee, and the Nomination Committee.

The Board has established a process to evaluate its performance annually. This is based on the Chairman canvassing the views of all Directors, followed by open discussion and seeks to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Board and its Committees. The Chairman leads on applying the conclusions of the evaluation. The Chairman reviews with each Director his or her individual performance, contribution, and commitment to the Company. The Chairman of the Audit Committee leads the annual evaluation of the Chairman and reviews the conclusions with him. The process in 2016 did not identify any material weaknesses or concerns.

Report of the Audit & Management Engagement Committee

Chairman
Jonathan Davie

Chairman of the Audit & Management Engagement Committee
Jonathan Davie

Members
Andrew Bell
Rudolf Bohli
Richard Fitzalan Howard
Kasia Robinski

All Committee members are independent non-executive Directors and their biographies can be found on pages 16 and 17. Key personnel of the Investment Manager and other external advisors, including the independent auditors, are invited to attend Committee meetings as required. In addition, the Committee Chairman maintains regular contact, meeting separately where required, with the external auditor, our service providers and the Chairman of the Board.

Committee responsibilities

The principal role of the Audit & Management Engagement Committee is to examine the effectiveness of the Company's control systems and to review the half-yearly and annual reports. The Committee also considers internal controls, compliance with legal requirements and the FCA's Listing Regime. It is also responsible for reviewing the scope, results, cost effectiveness, independence and objectivity of the external auditor. The Committee's other principal duties are to receive information from the Investment Manager, consider the terms of appointment of the Investment Manager, and annually to review that appointment and the terms of the Management Agreement. A copy of the Committee's terms of reference is available on request from the Company Secretary. The Chairman of the Committee reports formally to the Board following each meeting.

Committee activities

The Committee meets at least twice yearly. It met three times during the year to consider the audit plan for the financial statements for the year as well as to review the half-yearly financial statements. In carrying out its review, the Committee considered whether, and subsequently advised the Board 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.

Governance

The Committee considered and developed a Risks Register, outlining the Director related risks, including Operational and Strategic risks. The Committee have developed, in conjunction with the service providers, a document detailing the Overview of Responsibilities of the Committee, the respective service providers, and the objectives to be met by each party.

The Committee Terms of Reference have been reviewed against the latest guidelines issued by the ICSA in March 2017.

External audit

The Committee conducted a review of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's independence and audit process effectiveness as part of its review of the financial reporting for the year ended 31 March 2017. In considering the effectiveness, the Committee reviewed the audit plan in March 2017, discussing the materiality level and identification of key financial reporting risks. These included the risk of fraud in revenue recognition and management override of controls, as well as other risks relating to investment valuations, incorrect taxation, inaccurate management fees, and incorrect related parties' disclosures. The Committee reviewed the auditor's findings in relation to the Company's assumptions regarding the key audit risks. The Committee also considered the execution of the audit against the plan, as well as the auditor's reporting to the Committee in respect of the financial statements for the twelve month period. Based on this, the Committee were satisfied that the quality of the external audit process had been good, with appropriate focus and challenge on the key audit risks.

The Committee advises the Board on the appointment of the external auditor and on its remuneration. It keeps under review the cost effectiveness, and also the independence and objectivity of the external auditor, mindful of controls in place to ensure the latter. To this end, the Committee has implemented a policy on the engagement of the external auditor to supply non-audit services. The Committee was satisfied that the objectivity and independence of the auditor was not impaired as no non-audit services were undertaken during the year. Accordingly, the Committee recommended to the Board that shareholder approval be sought at the forthcoming AGM for the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the Company's auditor for the ensuing financial year, and for the Board to determine the auditor's remuneration.

Internal Audit function

As the Company has no employees and its operational functions are undertaken by third parties, the Committee does not consider it necessary for the Company to establish its own internal audit function. Instead, the Committee examines internal control reports received from its principal service providers to satisfy itself as to the controls in place. The internal controls aim to ensure that assets of the Company are safeguarded, proper accounting records are maintained, and the financial information used within the business and for publication is reliable. The need for an internal audit function is reviewed annually by the Committee. From the inception of the Fund, remuneration was made to members of the A&ME Committee. Effective 1 June 2016, remuneration to members of the A&ME Committee was discontinued.

Attendance at scheduled meetings

Committee member	Attendance
Jonathan Davie	3/3
Andrew Bell	3/3
Rudolf Bohli	2/3
Richard Fitzalan Howard	3/3
Kasia Robinski	3/3

Jonathan Davie
Chairman of the Audit & Management Engagement Committee
13 June 2017

Report of the Nomination Committee

Chairman
Rudolf Bohli

Chairman of the Nomination Committee
Rudolf Bohli

Members
Andrew Bell
Jonathan Davie
Richard Fitzalan Howard
Kasia Robinski

All Committee members are independent non-executive Directors and their biographies can be found on pages 16 and 17. Key personnel of the Investment Manager and other external advisors may be invited to attend Committee meetings as required.

Committee responsibilities

The role of the Nomination Committee is to examine the effectiveness of the Board's nomination procedures and review the structure, size, and composition of the Board. It is also responsible for identifying and nominating for the approval of the Board, candidates to fill vacancies on the Board or either of its committees as they arise. The Committee is also responsible for evaluating the balance of skills, knowledge, and experience on the Board, making recommendations to the Board concerning the reappointment of any non-executive Director, reviewing the result of the Board performance evaluation process, and considering succession planning as appropriate. A copy of the Committee's terms of reference is available on request from the Company Secretary.

Committee activities

The Committee meets as required. The Committee has had no occasion to meet during the year from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017. The current composition of the Board members has been considered sufficient, such that no changes were considered necessary during the year. Any new appointment would be considered with the current composition of the Board being reviewed, the Committee would identify the requisite skills and experience required from the candidates, followed by a wide ranging search being conducted, utilising contacts of the Board members and the Investment Manager, to produce a long list of candidates who would be considered to meet the criteria. The Committee would consider a diverse range of candidates, considering this of great importance to enrich the Board discussion and strategic thinking and thereby contributing significantly to Board effectiveness.

Gender and Diversity

At the end of the year under review, the Board comprised four male Directors and one female Director. The Board supports the principle of boardroom diversity in its broadest sense, in terms of gender, expertise, geographic background, age, and race. Due to the nature of the Company's work, it is critical to have a Board with specialist abilities, and any new Director appointed to the Board must be able and willing to make a meaningful contribution. It is the Board's policy to review its composition regularly and, when appropriate, to refresh the Board through recruitment, with the aim of having the blend and diversity of skills, attributes and backgrounds that will best serve shareholders in the future.

Rudolf Bohli
Committee Membership Chairman
13 June 2017

Directors' Remuneration Report

This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 421 of the Companies Act 2006 incorporating The Large and Medium-Sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) (Amendment) Regulations 2013 and the Directors' Remuneration Report Regulations 2002.

An ordinary resolution for the approval of this Directors' remuneration policy will be put to the advisory vote of the shareholders at the forthcoming AGM.

Remuneration Committee

The Company has no executive management and no employees. All of the Directors of the Company are independent non-executive directors, therefore the Company has not established a remuneration committee and the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code relating to executive remuneration do not apply.

Policy on Directors' Fees

The Board consists of five non-executive directors, who are remunerated exclusively by fixed fees in cash and do not receive bonuses, share options, long term incentives, pension or other benefits. The following policy on Directors' fees was drawn up prior to the Company's IPO, and no changes are proposed to this policy:

Remuneration	Fees per annum
Chairman of the Board	£35,000
Director of the Board	£25,000
Additional fee for Chair of the Audit & Management Engagement Committee	£7,500
Additional fee for the Chair of the Nomination Committee	£2,500

The level of fees will be reviewed periodically in light of the requirement to attract individuals of appropriate calibre and experience, taking into account the extent of their duties, the time commitment required, and the level of fees paid by similar investment trusts. The Company has no employees to consult in drawing up the policy. The Company Articles provide that the maximum aggregate level of fees paid to the Directors will not exceed £300,000 per annum.

The Directors Remuneration policy was approved at the 2016 Company Annual General Meeting held on 21 July 2016 as an ordinary resolution. In future, the Directors' Remuneration policy will be subject to a binding vote every three years, or sooner if changes are made to policy.

Directors' notice periods and payment for loss of office

All Directors' appointments may be terminated without notice and, in this event, they will only be entitled to accrued fees at the date of termination, together with reimbursement of any expenses properly incurred to that date.

Directors' Emoluments (audited)

Fees	Year to 31 March 2017	Period to 31 March 2016
Andrew Bell	£35,000	£38,904
Rudolf Bohli	£27,917	£35,506
Jonathan Davie	£32,500	£3,152
Richard Fitzalan Howard	£25,500	£27,788
Charles Irby (ceased to be a Director 15 September 2015)	–	£18,625
Kasia Robinski	£25,417	£2,667
Total	**£146,334**	**£126,642**

Remuneration for membership of Committees changed during the year. As such, some Directors received a proportion of the additional fee prior to the change.

Directors' Interests

The interests of the Directors (including their connected persons) in the Company's share capital are as follows:

	Ordinary shares of £0.01	
Directors	As at 31 March 2017	As at 13 June 2017
Andrew Bell	100,000	100,000
Rudolf Bohli	–	–
Jonathan Davie	–	–
Richard Fitzalan Howard	36,000	36,000
Kasia Robinski	150,000	150,000

There is no requirement for Directors to hold shares in the Company.

Company Performance

A graph showing the Company's NAV performance measured by total shareholder return compared with the Russell 3000 and the Russell 3000 Value since IPO can be found on page 13.

Shareholder communication

The Company has not received any communication from shareholders regarding their opinions of Directors' remuneration.

The Directors' Remuneration Report was approved by the Board on 13 June 2017 and is signed on its behalf by:

Andrew Bell
Chairman of the Board
13 June 2017

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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

The Companies Act of 2006 requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under the Companies Act of 2006 the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that year. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements and the Directors' Remuneration Report comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors 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 Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The Directors consider that the annual report and accounts, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model, and strategy.

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed in Directors' Report confirm that, to the best of their knowledge:

- the Company financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law), give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, and profit of the Company; and
- the Directors' 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 it faces.

By order of the Board

Andrew Bell
Chairman of the Board
13 June 2017

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Gabelli Value Plus+ Trust Plc

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Gabelli Value Plus+ Trust Plc's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its net return for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report, comprise:

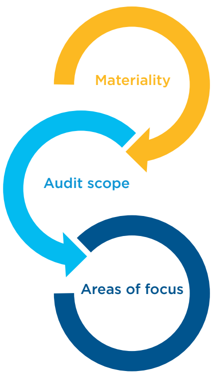
- the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2017;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Certain required disclosures have been presented elsewhere in the Annual Report, rather than in the notes to the financial statements. These are cross-referenced from the financial statements and are identified as audited.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Our audit approach

Overview



- Overall materiality: £1,200,000 which represents 1% of net assets.

- The Company is a standalone Investment Trust Company and engages Gabelli Funds, LLC (the "Manager") to manage its assets.
- We conducted our audit of the financial statements using information from State Street Global Services (the "Administrator") to whom the Manager has, with the consent of the Directors, delegated the provision of certain administrative functions.
- We tailored the scope of our audit taking into account the types of investments within the Company, the involvement of the third parties referred to above, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

- Valuation and existence of investments.
- Dividend income.

The scope of our audit and our areas of focus

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)").

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the Directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

The risks of material misstatement that had the greatest effect on our audit, including the allocation of our resources and effort, are identified as "areas of focus" in the table below. We have also set out how we tailored our audit to address these specific areas in order to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures should be read in this context. This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

Area of focus	How our audit addressed the area of focus
Valuation and existence of investments The investment portfolio at the period-end comprised listed equity investments. We focused on the valuation and existence of investments because investments represent the principal element of the net asset value as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position in the financial statements.	We tested the valuation of the listed equity investments by agreeing the prices used in the valuation to independent third party sources. **No misstatements were identified by our testing which required reporting to those charged with governance.** We tested the existence of the investment portfolio by agreeing the holdings for investments to an independent custodian confirmation. **No differences were identified by our testing which required reporting to those charged with governance.**
Dividend income We focused on the accuracy and completeness of dividend income recognition and its presentation in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as set out in the requirements of the Association of Investment Companies Statement of Recommended Practice (the "AIC SORP"). This is because incomplete or inaccurate income could have a material impact on the Company's net asset value.	We assessed the accounting policy for income recognition for compliance with accounting standards and the AIC SORP and performed testing to check that income had been accounted for in accordance with this stated accounting policy as set out in note 1 on page 38 of the financial statements. We found that the accounting policy implemented was in accordance with accounting standards and the AIC SORP, and that income has been accounted for in accordance with the stated accounting policy. We understood and assessed the design and implementation of key controls surrounding income recognition. We tested dividend receipts to bank statements. To test for accuracy, we agreed the dividend rate to a third party source and recalculated the expected income. To test for completeness, we used the portfolio holdings throughout the year to develop an expectation of dividend receipts and agreed the appropriate dividends had been recognised based on whether a given security was in the portfolio as at the ex-dividend date. Our testing did not identify any unrecorded dividends. We tested the allocation and presentation of dividend income between the revenue and capital return columns of the Statement of Comprehensive Income, in line with the requirements set out in the AIC SORP. We then tested the validity of income and capital special dividends to independent third party sources. We did not find any special dividends that were not treated in accordance with the AIC SORP. **No misstatements were identified by our testing which required reporting to those charged with governance.**

How we tailored the audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the involvement of the Company's third party service providers, including the Manager and Administrator, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

The Company is a standalone Investment Trust Company and engages Gabelli Funds LLC (the "Investment Manager") to manage its assets.

As part of our risk assessment, we assessed the control environment in place at the Administrator to the extent relevant to our audit. This assessment of the operating and accounting structure in place at the Administrator involved obtaining and reading the relevant control reports issued by the independent auditor of the Administrator in accordance with generally accepted assurance standards for such work.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Gabelli Value Plus+ Trust Plc continued

Following this assessment, we then tailored the scope of our audit taking into account the type of investments within the Company, the involvement of the third party referred to above, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

Materiality

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

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Overall materiality	£1,200,000 (2016: £1,029,000).
How we determined it	1% of net assets.
Rationale for benchmark applied	We believe that net assets is the primary measure used by shareholders in assessing the performance of the Company and is a generally accepted auditing benchmark.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £60,000 (2016: £50,000) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Going concern

Under the Listing Rules we are required to review the Directors' statement, set out on page 20, in relation to going concern. We have nothing to report having performed our review.

Under ISAs (UK & Ireland) we are required to report to you if we have anything material to add or to draw attention to in relation to the Directors' statement about whether they considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to.

As noted in the Directors' statement, the Directors have concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. The going concern basis presumes that the Company has adequate resources to remain in operation, and that the Directors intend it to do so, for at least one year from the date the financial statements were signed. As part of our audit we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis is appropriate. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, these statements are not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other required reporting

Consistency of other information and compliance with applicable requirements

Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

ISAs (UK & Ireland) reporting

Under ISAs (UK & 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.	We have no exceptions to report.
• the statement given by the Directors on page 20, in accordance with provision C.1.1 of the UK Corporate Governance Code (the "Code"), that they consider the Annual Report taken as a whole to be fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for members to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy is materially inconsistent with our knowledge of the Company acquired in the course of performing our audit.	We have no exceptions to report.
• the section of the Annual Report on page 26, as required by provision C.3.8 of the Code, describing the work of the Audit Committee does not appropriately address matters communicated by us to the Audit Committee.	We have no exceptions to report.

The Directors' assessment of the prospects of the Company and of the principal risks that would threaten the solvency or liquidity of the Company

Under ISAs (UK & Ireland) we are required to report to you if we have anything material to add or to draw attention to in relation to:	
• the Directors' confirmation on page 14 of the Annual Report, in accordance with provision C.2.1 of the Code, 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.	We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to.
• the disclosures in the Annual Report that describe those risks and explain how they are being managed or mitigated.	We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to.
• the Directors' explanation on page 15 of the Annual Report, in accordance with provision C.2.2 of the Code, 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.	We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to.
Under the Listing Rules we are required to review the Directors' statement that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Company and the Directors' statement in relation to the longer-term viability of the Company. Our review was substantially less in scope than an audit and only consisted of making inquiries and considering the Directors' process supporting their statements; checking that the statements are in alignment with the relevant provisions of the Code; and considering whether the statements are consistent with the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing our audit. We have nothing to report having performed our review.	

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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 Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration report - Companies Act 2006 opinion

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

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Gabelli Value Plus+ Trust Plc continued

Corporate governance statement

Under the Listing Rules we are required to review the part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to ten further provisions of the Code. We have nothing to report having performed our review.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 29, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

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

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the Directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report. With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.

Colleen Local (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
13 June 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2017			Period from 18 December 2014 to 31 March 2016		
		Revenue £000	Capital £000	Total £000	Revenue £000	Capital £000	Total £000
Dividend income		2,443	–	2,443	1,393	–	1,393
Interest on deposits		2	–	2	6	–	6
Interest on fixed income securities		10	–	10	–	–	–
Total dividends and interest		2,455	–	2,455	1,399	–	1,399
Net realised and unrealised gains on investments	2	–	36,249	36,249	–	3,332	3,332
Net realised and unrealised currency gains		19	344	363	4	988	992
Investment management fee		(287)	(861)	(1,148)	(272)	(817)	(1,089)
Other expenses	3	(483)	–	(483)	(515)	(12)	(527)
Net return on ordinary activities before finance costs and taxation		1,704	35,732	37,436	616	3,491	4,107
Interest expense and similar charges		(13)	–	(13)	(10)	–	(10)
Net return on ordinary activities before taxation		1,691	35,732	37,423	606	3,491	4,097
Taxation on ordinary activities	5	(383)	–	(383)	(220)	–	(220)
Net returns attributable to shareholders		1,308	35,732	37,040	386	3,491	3,877
Net returns per ordinary share – basic and diluted	6	1.31p	35.75p	37.06p	0.39p	3.49p	3.88p

The total columns of this statement are the profit and loss accounts of the Company.

The revenue and capital items are presented in accordance with the AIC's Statement of Recommended Practice ('SORP') 2014.

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

No operations were acquired or discontinued in the year ended 31 March 2017.

The notes on pages 38 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 March 2017	Note	Called up Share Capital £000	Special Distributable Reserve* £000	Capital Reserve £000	Revenue Reserve* £000	Total £000
Net assets as at 1 April 2016		1,001	98,099	3,491	386	102,977
Realised gains on investments at fair value		–	–	11,767	–	11,767
Capital distributions received		–	–	25	–	25
Unrealised gains on investments at fair value		–	–	24,457	–	24,457
Realised currency gains		–	–	344	–	344
Capital expenses		–	–	(861)	–	(861)
Buybacks of ordinary shares into treasury		–	(431)	–	–	(431)
Sale of treasury shares		–	532	–	–	532
Transfer to revenue reserve for the year		–	–	–	1,308	1,308
Dividends paid		–	–	–	(300)	(300)
Net assets as at 31 March 2017	6	1,001	98,200	39,223	1,394	139,818

Period from 18 December 2014 to 31 March 2016						
Net assets as at 18 December 2014		–	–	–	–	–
Issued share capital		1,001	98,099	–	–	99,100
Realised gains on investments at fair value		–	–	4,457	–	4,457
Capital distributions received		–	–	83	–	83
Unrealised losses on investments at fair value		–	–	(1,208)	–	(1,208)
Realised currency gains		–	–	988	–	988
Capital expenses		–	–	(829)	–	(829)
Transfer to revenue reserve for the period		–	–	–	386	386
Net assets as at 31 March 2016	6	1,001	98,099	3,491	386	102,977

* These reserves are distributable.

The notes on pages 38 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

	Note	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016	
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	2		116,671		88,466
Current assets					
Cash	7	22,848		15,041	
Receivables	8	732		1,548	
		23,580		16,589	
Current liabilities					
Payables	9	(433)		(2,078)	
Net current assets			23,147		14,511
Net assets			139,818		102,977
Capital and reserves					
Called-up share capital	10	1,001		1,001	
Special distributable reserve *		98,200		98,099	
Capital reserve		39,223		3,491	
Revenue reserve *		1,394		386	
Total shareholders' funds			139,818		102,977
Net asset value per ordinary share of 1p	6		139.7p		102.9p

* These reserves are distributable.

Gabelli Value Plus+ Trust Plc is registered in England and Wales under Company number 9361576.

The financial statements on pages 35 to 37 were approved by the Board of Directors on 13 June 2017 and signed on its behalf by

Andrew Bell
Chairman

The notes on pages 38 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation – For the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company applied FRS 102 – The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, which forms part of the revised Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (New UK GAAP) issued by the Financial Reporting Council ('FRC') in 2015.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority, FRS 102 issued by the FRC in September 2015, the revised Statement of Recommended Practice "Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts" (SORP) issued by the AIC in November 2014 and Companies Act 2006.

Going concern – Having assessed the principal risks and the other matters discussed in connection with the viability statement on page 15, the Directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Statement of estimation uncertainty – In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Investment Manager is required to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not always readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may vary from these estimates. There have been no significant judgements, estimates, or assumptions for the year.

Cash flow statement – The statement of cash flows has not been included in the financial statements as the Company meets the conditions set out in paragraph 7.1A of FRS 102, which state that a statement of cashflows is not required to be provided by investment funds that meet all of the following conditions:
(i) substantially all of the entity's investments are highly liquid;
(ii) substantially all of the entity's investments are carried at market value; and
(iii) the entity provides a statement of changes in net assets.

(b) Income recognition – Revenue from investments (other than special dividends), including taxes deducted at source, is included in revenue by reference to the date on which the investment is quoted ex-dividend, or where no ex-dividend date is quoted, when the Company's right to receive payment is established. Franked investment income is stated net of the relevant tax credit. Other income includes any taxes deducted at source. Special dividends are credited to capital or revenue, according to the circumstances. Scrip dividends are treated as unfranked investment income; any excess in value of the shares received over the amount of the cash dividend is recognised as a capital item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(c) Expenses – The management fees are allocated seventy-five percent to capital and twenty-five percent to revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in accordance with the Board's expected long term split of returns in the form of capital gains and revenue, respectively. Interest receivable and payable and management expenses are treated on an accruals basis. All other expenses are charged to revenue except where they directly relate to the acquisition or disposal of an investment, in which case, they are added to the cost of the investment or deducted from the sale proceeds.

(d) Investments – Investments have been designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Investments are recognised and de-recognised at trade date where a purchase or sale is under a contract whose terms require delivery within the time frame established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, investments are valued at fair value. Movements in the fair value of investments and gains/losses on the sale of investments are taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income as capital items.

The Company's listed investments are fair valued using the closing bid price of the valuation date.

(e) Foreign currency – Foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling on the year end date. Revenue received/receivable and expenses paid/payable in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the transaction date.

(f) Fair value – All financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the financial statements at fair value.

(g) Dividends payable – Interim and final dividends are recognised in the period in which they are declared.

(h) Capital reserve – Capital distributions received, realised gains or losses on investments that are readily convertible to cash, and capital expenses are transferred to the capital reserve. Share buybacks are funded through the capital reserve, with details of buy backs disclosed in note 10.

(i) Taxation – The tax effect of different items of income/gains and expenditure/losses is allocated between revenue and capital on the same basis as the particular item to which it relates, under the marginal method, using the Company's effective rate of tax. Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the period end date where transactions of events that result in an obligation to pay more or a right to pay less tax in future have occurred at the period end date measured on an undiscounted basis and based on enacted tax rates. This is subject to deferred tax assets only being recognised if it is considered more likely than not that there will be suitable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Timing differences are differences arising between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the accounts which are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods.

(j) Functional and presentation currency – The functional and presentation currency of the Company is GBP sterling.

2 Investments at fair value through profit or loss

	As at 31 March 2017 £000	As at 31 March 2016 £000
Opening valuation	88,466	–
Opening unrealised losses on investments	1,208	–
Opening cost	89,674	–
Add: additions at cost	1,039,912	245,369
Less: disposals at cost	(1,036,164)	(155,695)
Closing cost	93,422	89,674
Closing unrealised gains/(losses) on investments	23,249	(1,208)
Closing valuation	**116,671**	**88,466**

Fair value hierarchy

The Company has 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. The fair value hierarchy shall have the following levels:

- 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, i.e., developed using market data, for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – Inputs are unobservable, i.e., for which market data is unavailable, for the asset or liability.

The financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss in the financial statements are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

	As at 31 March 2017			
	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Quoted equities	116,262	–	–	116,262
Fixed income investments	–	409	–	409
Net fair value	**116,262**	**409**	**–**	**116,671**

	As at 31 March 2016			
	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Quoted equities	88,466	–	–	88,466
Net fair value	**88,466**	**–**	**–**	**88,466**

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

2 Investments at fair value through profit or loss continued

Net realised and unrealised gains on investments

	Year ended 31 March 2017 £000	Period from 18 December 2014 to 31 March 2016 £000
Realised gains on investments	11,767	4,457
Capital distributions received from investments	25	83
Movement in unrealised gains/(losses) on investments	24,457	(1,208)
Net realised and unrealised gains on investments	36,249	3,332

Transaction costs

During the year commissions (paid mostly to G.research, LLC, an affiliate of GAMCO Investors, Inc.) and other expenses were incurred in acquiring or disposing of investments classified at fair value through profit or loss. These have been expensed through capital and are within gains/(losses) in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The total costs were as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2017 £000	Period from 18 December 2014 to 31 March 2016 £000
Purchases	63	161
Sales	29	19
Total	92	180

3 Management fees and other expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2017 £000	Period from 18 December 2014 to 31 March 2016 £000
Revenue expenses		
Directors' remuneration	145	127
Company secretary fees	81	78
Accounting fees	50	45
Custody fees and Depositary fees	38	46
Registrar	19	10
Marketing and advertisement	30	30
Printing	18	15
London Stock Exchange fees	11	23
Directors' insurance	10	9
Broker retainer	47	66
Miscellaneous	–	30
Sub-total	449	479

3 Management fees and other expenses continued

	Year ended 31 March 2017 £000	Period from 18 December 2014 to 31 March 2016 £000
Auditors' remuneration		
For the audit of the Company's annual report	28	30
VAT on auditors' remuneration	6	6
Total	**483**	**515**
Capital expenses		
Cancellation of share premium account	–	12
Total	**–**	**12**

Details of the contract between the Company and Gabelli Funds, LLC for provision of investment management services are given in the Directors' Report on page 19.

4 Equity dividends

With respect to the requirements of s1158-9 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010, a dividend of £300,000 was paid in financial year 2017 and a dividend of £1,201,000 is proposed to be paid in financial year 2018.

	Year ended 31 March 2017 £000	Period from 18 December 2014 to 31 March 2016 £000
Final dividend of 0.3p for the period ended 31 March 2016	300	–
Total	**300**	**–**

5 Taxation on ordinary activities

	Year ended 31 March 2017		
Analysis of the charge in the year	Revenue £000	Capital £000	Total £000
Foreign withholding taxes on dividends	383	–	383

	Period from 18 December 2014 to 31 March 2016		
Analysis of the charge in the period	Revenue £000	Capital £000	Total £000
Foreign withholding taxes on dividends	220	–	220

The effective corporation tax rate was 20% (2016: 20%). The tax charge for the year differs from the charge resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an investment trust company. The differences are explained on page 42.

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

5 Taxation on ordinary activities continued

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year	Year ended 31 March 2017 Revenue £000	Capital £000	Total £000
Net return before taxation	1,691	35,732	37,423
UK Corporation tax at effective rate of 20%	338	7,147	7,485
Effects of:			
Overseas tax expensed	(4)	–	(4)
Gains on investments not taxable	–	(7,250)	(7,250)
Currency gains not taxable	–	(69)	(69)
Non taxable overseas dividends	(465)	–	(465)
Foreign withholding taxes on dividends	383	–	383
Increase in excess management and overdraft expenses	131	172	303
Total	383	–	383

Factors affecting the tax charge for the period	Period from 18 December 2014 to 31 March 2016 Revenue £000	Capital £000	Total £000
Net return before taxation	606	3,491	4,097
UK Corporation tax at effective rate of 20%	121	698	819
Effects of:			
Non taxable UK dividend income	(1)	–	(1)
Gains on investments not taxable	–	(666)	(666)
Currency gains not taxable	–	(198)	(198)
Non taxable overseas dividends	(279)	–	(279)
Foreign withholding taxes on dividends	220	–	220
Excess management and overdraft expenses	159	166	325
Total	220	–	220

At the year end, after offset against income taxable on receipt, there is a potential deferred tax asset of £573,529 (2016: £288,770) in relation to surplus tax reliefs. It is unlikely that the Company will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these amounts and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised.

Due to the Company's status as an investment trust and the intention to continue to meet the conditions required to obtain approval in the foreseeable future, the Company has not provided for deferred tax on capital gains and losses arising on the revaluation or disposal of investments.

6 Return per ordinary share and net asset value

The return and net asset value per ordinary share are calculated with reference to the following amounts:

	Year ended 31 March 2017	Period from 18 December 2014 to 31 March 2016
Revenue return		
Revenue return attributable to ordinary shareholders	£1,308,000	£386,000
Weighted average number of shares in issue during year	99,946,262	100,101,001
Total revenue return per ordinary share	**1.31p**	**0.39p**
Capital return		
Capital return attributable to ordinary shareholders	£35,732,000	£3,491,000
Weighted average number of shares in issue during year	99,946,262	100,101,001
Total capital return per ordinary share	**35.75p**	**3.49p**
Total return		
Total return per ordinary share	**37.06p**	**3.88p**

Net asset value per share	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Net assets attributable to shareholders	£139,818,000	£102,977,000
Number of shares in issue at the year end	100,101,001	100,101,001
Net asset value per share	**139.7p**	**102.9p**

7 Cash

	As at 31 March 2017 £000	As at 31 March 2016 £000
GBP Sterling	526	314
U.S. Dollar	22,322	14,727
Total	**22,848**	**15,041**

8 Receivables: amounts falling due within one year

	As at 31 March 2017 £000	As at 31 March 2016 £000
Dividends receivable	176	141
Amounts due from brokers	554	1,407
Other debtors	2	-
Total	**732**	**1,548**

None of the Company’s receivables were past due or impaired as at the year end date.

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

9 Payables: amounts falling due within one year

	As at 31 March 2017 £000	As at 31 March 2016 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	–	2
Due to brokers	208	1,853
Due to Investment Manager (Gabelli Funds, LLC)	116	76
Other payables	109	147
Total	**433**	**2,078**

10 Called up share capital

	As at 31 March 2017 £000	As at 31 March 2016 £000
Authorised:		
250,000,000 Ordinary shares of 1p each - equity	2,500	2,500
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
100,101,001 Ordinary shares of 1p each - equity	1,001	1,001
Treasury shares:		
Ordinary shares of 1p each - equity	–	–
Total shares	**1,001**	**1,001**

During the year ended 31 March 2017, there were 390,000 shares (31 March 2016: Nil) bought back into treasury at a cost of £431,105 (31 March 2016: Nil).

On 6 February 2017, the total shares in treasury of 390,000 were sold at £532,347.

11 Financial risk management

The Company's financial instruments comprise securities and other investments, cash balances, receivables, and payables that arise directly from its operations; for example, in respect of sales and purchases awaiting settlement, and receivables for accrued income. The Company also has the ability to enter into derivative transactions in the form of forward foreign currency contracts, futures, and options, for the purpose of managing currency and market risks arising from the Company's activities. No derivatives transactions were undertaken during the year.

The main risks the Company faces from its financial instruments are (i) market price risk (comprising interest rate risk, currency risk, and other price risk), (ii) liquidity risk, and (iii) credit risk.

The Board regularly reviews, and agrees upon, policies for managing each of these risks. The Manager's policies for managing these risks are summarised below and have been applied throughout the year. The numerical disclosures exclude short term receivables and payables, other than for currency disclosures.

(i) Market price risk

The fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument held by the Company may fluctuate because of changes in market prices. This market risk comprises three elements - interest rate risk, currency risk, and other price risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate movements may affect the level of income receivable and payable on cash deposits.

The possible effects on fair value and cash flows that could arise as a result of changes in interest rates are taken into account when making investment decisions.

Interest risk profile

The interest rate risk profile of the portfolio of financial assets and liabilities at the year end date was as follows:

	As at 31 March 2017			
	Interest rate %	Local currency £000	Foreign exchange rate	Sterling equivalent £000
Assets:				
GBP Sterling	0.01	526	1.00	526
U.S. Dollar	0.09	27,913	1.25	22,322
Total				**22,848**

	As at 31 March 2016			
	Interest rate %	Local currency £000	Foreign exchange rate	Sterling equivalent £000
Assets:				
GBP Sterling	0.25	314	1.00	314
U.S. Dollar	0.01	21,168	1.44	14,727
Total				**15,041**

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivative and non-derivative instruments at the year end date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting year in the case of instruments that have floating rates.

If interest rates had been 25 (2016: 100) basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit or loss for the reporting year to 31 March 2017 would increase / decrease by £57,000 (2016: £150,000). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its floating rate cash balances.

As at 31 March 2017 an interest rate of 0.25% is used, given the prevailing Bank of England base rate is 0.25%. This level is considered possible based on observations of market conditions and historic trends.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's investment portfolio is invested predominantly in foreign securities and can be significantly affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. It is not the Company's policy to hedge this risk on a continuing basis but the Company may, from time to time, match specific overseas investments with foreign currency borrowings.

The revenue account is subject to currency fluctuation arising from overseas income.

Foreign currency risk exposure by currency of denomination:

	As at 31 March 2017		
	Investments £000	Net monetary assets £000	Total currency exposure £000
U.S. Dollar	116,671	22,848	139,519

	As at 31 March 2016		
	Investments £000	Net monetary assets £000	Total currency exposure £000
U.S. Dollar	88,466	14,420	102,886

The asset allocation between specific markets can vary from time to time based on the Investment Manager's opinion of the attractiveness of the individual markets.

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

11 Financial risk management continued

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in sterling against the relevant foreign currencies and the resultant impact that any such increase or decrease would have on net return before tax and equity shareholders' funds. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates.

	As at 31 March 2017 £000	As at 31 March 2016 £000
U.S. Dollar	2,232	1,473

Other price risk

Other price risks, i.e., changes in market prices other than those arising from interest rate or currency risk, may affect the value of the quoted investments.

The Investment Manager actively monitors market prices throughout the year and reports to the Board, which meets regularly in order to review investment strategy. The investments held by the Company are listed on a recognised stock exchange.

Other price risk sensitivity

If market prices at the year end date had been 15% higher or lower while all other variables remained constant, the return attributable to ordinary shareholders for the year ended 31 March 2017 would have increased / decreased by £17,501,000. The calculations are based on the portfolio valuations as at the year end date, and are not representative of the year as a whole.

(ii) Liquidity risk

This is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. All creditiors are payable within 3 months.

Liquidity risk is not considered to be significant as the Company's assets comprise mainly readily realisable securities, which can be sold to meet funding commitments if necessary.

(iii) Credit risk

This is the risk of failure of the counterparty to a transaction to discharge its obligations under that transaction that could result in the Company suffering a loss.

The risk is managed as follows:

- Investment transactions are carried out with mainly one broker, G.research, LLC, whose credit ratings are reviewed periodically by the Investment Manager.
- Most transactions are made delivery versus payment on recognised exchanges.
- Cash is held only with reputable banks.

The maximum credit risk exposure as at 31 March 2017 was £23,580,000. This was due to cash and receivables as per notes 7 and 8.

12 Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern; and

- to maximise the revenue and capital return to its equity shareholders through an appropriate balance of equity capital and debt.

The Board monitors and reviews the broad structure of the Company's capital on an ongoing basis. This review includes the nature and planned level of gearing, which takes account of the Investment Manager's views on the market and the extent to which revenue in excess of that which is required to be distributed under the investment trust rules should be retained.

The analysis of shareholders' funds is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2017 £000	As at 31 March 2016 £000
Equity share capital	1,001	1,001
Special distributable reserve*	98,200	98,099
Capital reserve	39,223	3,491
Revenue reserve*	1,394	386
Total	139,818	102,977

*These reserves are distributable.

13 Alternative Investment Fund Managers ('AIFM') Directive

In accordance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ("AIFMD"), the Company is an Alternative Investment Fund ("AIF") and has appointed Gabelli Funds, LLC as its Alternative Investment Fund Manager (the "AIFM") to provide portfolio management and risk management services to the Company in accordance with the investment management agreement.

The Company is categorised as an externally managed European Economic Area ("EEA") domiciled AIF for the purposes of the AIFMD. Since the Investment Manager is a non-EEA AIFM, the Investment Manager is only subject to the AIFMD to the extent that it markets an EEA AIF in the EEA. Accordingly, the Investment Manager is required to make only certain financial and nonfinancial disclosures.

The Company's maximum leverage levels at 31 March 2017 are shown below:

Leverage Exposure	Gross method	Commitment method
Maximum permitted limit	40%	0%

The leverage limits are set by the AIFM and approved by the Board and are in line with the maximum leverage levels permitted in the Company's Articles of Association. The AIFM is also required to comply with the gearing parameters set by the Board in relation to borrowings.

14 Related party transactions

During the year ended 31 March 2017, with the exception of Investment Management fees, Directors' remuneration, Directors' shareholdings, secretarial fees, and other administrative fees, the Company paid brokerage commissions on security trades of £86,935 (2016: £165,826) to G.research, LLC, an affiliate of the Investment Manager. Further details of related parties and transactions are included in notes 2, 3, and 9, and also within the Directors Report on page 19.

Further details of related parties and transactions are disclosed within the Directors' Report on pages 18 to 20.

15 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

As at the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company had no contingent liabilities or commitments (31 March 2016: Nil).

16 Post balance sheet event

There are no post balance sheet events to report.

Company Information

Registered Name
Gabelli Value Plus+ Trust Plc

Registered Office
5th Floor, 6 St Andrew Street, London EC4A 3AE

Board of Directors
Andrew Bell
Rudolf Bohli
Jonathan Davie
Richard Fitzalan Howard
Kasia Robinski

Investment Manager
Gabelli Funds. LLC
One Corporate Center
Rye
New York
10580-1422

Company Secretary
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London EC4A 3AE
www.gabellicompany.secretary@tmf-group.com

Independent Auditors
Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP
7 More London Riverside
London SE1 2RT

Administrator and Custodian
State Street Bank and Trust Company
20 Churchill Place
Canary Wharf
London EC4 5HJ

Depositary
State Street Trustees Ltd
20 Churchill Place
Canary Wharf
London E14 5HJ

Broker
Stifel Nicolaus Europe Limited
150 Cheapside
London EC2V 6ET

Shareholder Communications
Kepler Partners LLP
9/10 Saville Row
London W1S 3PF

Registrar and Receiving Agent
Computershare Investment Services PLC
The Pavillions
Bridgwater Road
Bristol BS13 8AE

The Company is a member of **The Association of Investment Companies** ("AIC"), which publishes a number of useful fact sheets and email updates for investors interested in investment trust companies.
The AIC
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Information to Shareholders
With effect from 1 January 2016 new tax legislation under the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information ("The Common Reporting Standard") has been introduced. This legislation requires investment trust companies to provide personal information to the HMRC on certain investors who purchase shares in investment trusts. As an affected company, Gabelli Value Plus+ Trust Plc will have to provide information annually to the local tax authority on a number of non-UK based certificated shareholders and incorporated entities.

All new shareholders, excluding those whose shares are held on CREST, who are entered onto the share register after 1 January 2016 will be sent a certification form for the purposes of collecting this information.

For further information, please see the HMRC's Quick Guide: Automatic Exchange of Information – information for account holders.

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/exchange-of-information-account-holders.

Please visit us on the internet. Our home page at www.gabelli.co.uk contains information about Gabelli Funds. LLC and the Gabelli Value Plus+ Trust Plc.

We welcome your comments and questions at +44 02 3206 2100 or via email at info@gabelli.co.uk.

Gabelli Value Plus+ Trust Plc
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