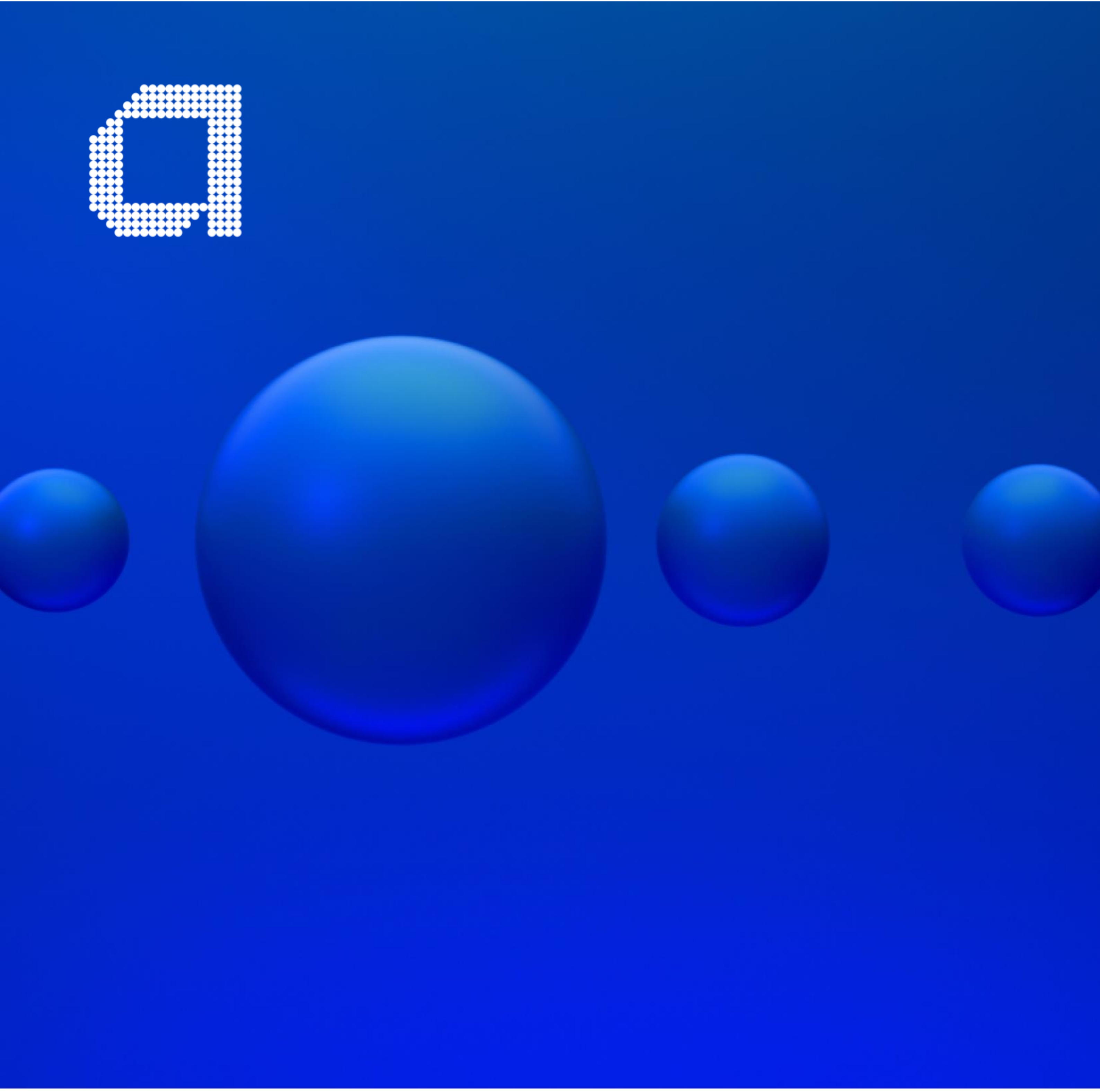

The North American Income Trust plc

Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive
Pre-investment Disclosure Document

Article 23 AIFMD/Rule 3.2 FCA FUND Sourcebook

abrdn.com

4 April 2024

The North American Income Trust plc

This document is issued by abrdn Fund Managers Limited ("aFML"), as the alternative investment fund manager of The North American Income Trust plc ("the Company") in order to make certain information available to prospective investors prior to such investors' investment in the Company, in accordance with the requirements of the FCA FUND Sourcebook implementing the EU Alternative Fund Managers Directive (Directive 2011/61/EU) in the United Kingdom and is being made available on the Company's website: **northamericanincome.co.uk.**

Defined terms used in this pre-investment disclosure document can be found in section 20 below.

1. A description of the Investment Strategy, Policy and Objective of the Company, Types of Assets the Company may invest in, Investment Techniques, Principal Risks and Investment Restrictions

Information about the Company's investment strategy, policy and objective, the types of assets in which the Company may invest, the investment techniques and any investment restrictions is contained in the Annual Report, which is available on the Company's website.

While the Company is not a fund of funds, it may make investments through collective investment schemes and in companies traded on stock markets within North America.

2. Key risks

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

There are a number of risks which, if realised, could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its business model, financial position, performance and prospects. The Board has in place a robust process to identify, assess and monitor the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company and to identify and evaluate emerging risks, such as geopolitical developments. This process is supported by a risk matrix which identifies the key risks for the Company, including emerging risks, and covers strategy, investment management, operations, shareholders, regulatory and financial obligations and third party service providers. This risk matrix is reviewed on a regular basis. A summary of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company, which have been identified by the Board, is set out in the following table, together with a description of the mitigating actions it has taken.

The principal risks associated with an investment in the Company's shares are published monthly in the Company's factsheet or they can be found in the pre-investment disclosure document ("PIDD") published by the Manager, both of which are on the Company's website.

Principal Risk Description	Mitigating Action
Market Risk The risks facing the Company relate to the Company’s investment activities and include market risk (comprising interest rate risk and other price risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company is exposed to variations in share prices and movements in the currency exchange rate due to the nature of its business. A fall in the market value of its portfolio would have an adverse effect on shareholders’ funds. Any debt securities that may be held by the Company will be affected by general changes in interest rates that will in turn result in increases or decreases in the market value of those instruments.	The day-to-day management of the Company's assets has been delegated to the Manager under investment guidelines determined by the Board. The Board monitors adherence to these guidelines and receives regular reports from the Manager which include performance reporting. The Board regularly reviews these guidelines to ensure they remain appropriate. Details on financial risks, including market price volatility, inflation, interest rates, liquidity and foreign currency risks and the controls in place to manage these risks are provided in note 18 to the financial statements in the Annual Report.
Major Market Event or Geopolitical Risk The Company is exposed to stock market volatility or illiquidity that could result from major market shocks due to a national or global crisis such as a pandemic, war, natural disaster, geopolitical developments or similar. There could also be the resulting impact of disruption on the operations of the Company and its service providers, temporarily or for prolonged duration.	The Board is cognisant of the heightened risks arising from geopolitical developments including stock market instability and economic effects or the potential impact on the operations of the third-party suppliers, including the Manager. The Manager reviews the investment risks arising from these macro developments on the companies in the portfolio, including but not limited to: employee absence, reduced demand, supply chain breakdown, balance sheet strength, ability to pay dividends, and takes the necessary investment decisions. The Manager communicates regularly with the underlying investee companies in order to navigate the Company through the current challenges. The Manager has disaster recovery and business continuity arrangements in place to ensure that it is able to continue to service its clients, including investment trusts. The Board monitors third party risk management frameworks through updates from the Manager.
Income and Dividend Risk The ability of the Company to pay dividends and any future dividend growth will depend primarily on the timing and level of income received from its investments (which may be affected by currency movements, exchange controls or withholding taxes imposed by jurisdictions in which the Company invests). Accordingly, there is no guarantee that the Company's dividend income objective will continue to be met and the amount of the dividends paid to Ordinary shareholders may go down as well as up.	The Board monitors this risk through the regular review of detailed revenue forecasts and considers the current and forecast level of income at each meeting. The Company has built up its revenue reserves over recent years which provides flexibility in future years, should the dividend environment become challenging.
Operational The Company is reliant on services provided by third parties (in particular those of the Manager). Failure by any service provider to carry out its contractual	Written agreements are in place defining the roles and responsibilities of all third party service providers. The Board reviews reports on the operation and efficacy of the Manager’s risk management and control systems,

obligations could expose the Company to loss or damage. This includes accounting, financial or custody errors, IT failures, fraud or cyber risk, unforeseen natural disasters and other operational failures by the manager, depositary or custodian.	including those relating to cyber-crime. The Board also reviews regular reports from internal audit as well as independently audited third party control reports. The Manager monitors the control environment and quality of services provided by other third party service providers through due diligence reviews, service level agreements, regular meetings and key performance indicators. The Board reviews reports on the Manager's monitoring of third party service providers on a periodic basis.
Regulatory Risk Changes to, or failure to comply with, relevant regulations (including the Companies Act, The Financial Services and Markets Act, The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive, Consumer Duty, accounting standards, investment trust regulations, the Listing Rules, Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules and Prospectus Rules) could result in fines, loss of reputation, reduced demand for the Company's shares and potentially loss of an advantageous tax regime.	Directors are aware of the relevant regulations and are provided with information on changes by the Association of Investment Companies, as well as the Manager. The Manager provides six-monthly reports to the Audit Committee on its internal control systems, which monitor compliance with relevant regulations. In addition, the Board will use the services of its professional advisers when necessary, to monitor compliance with regulatory requirements. The Manager and depositary provide reports to the Audit Committee on their operations to evidence that the AIFMD regulations are complied with. The Manager has implemented procedures to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 and reports results to the Board.
Gearing Risk Gearing is used to leverage the Company's portfolio in order to enhance returns. Gearing has the effect of accentuating market falls and market gains. The ability of the Company to meet its financial obligations, or an increase in the level of gearing, could result in the Company becoming over-geared or unable to take advantage of potential opportunities and result in a loss of value to the Company's shares.	In order to manage the level of gearing, the Board has set a maximum gearing ratio of 20% of net assets. The Board receives regular updates from the Manager on the Company's net gearing levels and its compliance with loan covenants. As at 31 January 2024 the Company had £39.2 million of borrowings and net gearing was 4.1% at the year end. More details are provided on page 88 of the Annual Report.
Discount volatility Investment company shares can trade at discounts to their underlying net asset values, although they can also trade at premia.	The Company's share price, NAV and discount are monitored daily by the Manager. When there is a significant discount and it is deemed to be in the best interest of shareholders, the Manager will exercise discretion to undertake share buybacks, within authorities set by the Board. The Board monitors the discount level of the Company's shares and monitors the level of share buybacks, within shareholder authorities.
Derivatives	

The Company uses derivatives primarily to enhance the income generation of the Company. Derivatives are difficult to value and exposed to counterparty risk.	The risks associated with derivatives contracts are managed within guidelines and limits set by the Board.

Potential Impact of ESG Investment Principles Applying ESG and sustainability criteria in the investment process may result in the exclusion of assets in which the Company might otherwise invest. The Manager also monitors and responds to ESG and sustainability risks at portfolio companies as they evolve over time. This may have a positive or negative impact on performance.	The Board supports and encourages the ESG analysis incorporated by the Manager as part of its investment decision making process and understands that over the short-term companies with weak ESG compliance may appear to perform strongly. Over the long-term the Board believes companies that carefully understand and proactively manage the ESG issues relevant to their businesses will prove more resilient and capture emerging opportunities for growth. The Manager also actively engages with investee companies in relation to ESG and sustainability issues that it deems material.

In addition to these risks, the Company is exposed to the impact of geopolitical tensions, such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine, conflict in the Middle East, ongoing tension between the US and China or other changes which could have an adverse impact on stock markets and the Company's portfolio.

The Board is also conscious of the elevated threat posed by climate change and continues to monitor, through reporting from the Investment Manager, the potential risk that the portfolio investments may fail to adapt to the requirements imposed by climate change. The investment portfolio primarily consists of listed equities and corporate bonds and the quoted market (being bid) price is expected to reflect market participants' view of climate change risk so the impact of climate change is not considered to be material to the financial statements. Further details relating to the Manager's Approach to ESG Integration in Equities, including consideration of the impact of climate change, can be found on pages 93 to 96 of the Annual Report.

The Company's principal risks and uncertainties have not changed materially since the year end.

3. Risk management systems

The directors of abrdn Fund Managers Limited collectively assume responsibility for aFML's obligations under the AIFMD including monitoring the Company's risk profile during the year.

aFML, as a fully integrated member of the abrdn plc group of companies, receives a variety of services and support in the conduct of its business activities from the resources of the Group. aFML conducts its risk oversight, including in the conduct of its risk oversight function, through the operation of the Group's risk management processes and systems. Further details of the Group's risk management programme and systems are set out in the Appendix to this document.

4. Leverage

Leverage limits

The maximum leverage which the Manager is entitled to employ on behalf of the Company (expressed as a ratio to total assets) is:

Commitment Method	2.0x
Gross Method	2.5x

Types of leverage

Although leverage is often used as another term for gearing, under the AIFMD regulations leverage is expressed as a ratio of the exposure of debt, non-sterling currency, equity or currency hedging and derivatives exposure against the net asset value. It defines two types of leverage, the gross method and the commitment method. These are essentially the same other than the commitment method allows derivative instruments to be netted off to reflect 'netting' or 'hedging arrangements'. Non-sterling cash is deemed to carry a currency exposure so is considered to be leverage. In accordance with the AIFMD the Company is obliged to disclose the maximum expected leverage levels under both methods and this is disclosed above. In order to comply with the AIFMD the maximum leverage levels have been set in accordance with the maximum gearing allowable by the Company's Articles of Association. However, the day-to-day management of gearing and leverage levels will be conducted within the tighter limits set by the Company's investment policy.

Leverage may be applied to the portfolio by utilising financial gearing (such as bank borrowings and overdrafts) and synthetic gearing (through derivatives and/or other non-fully funded instruments or techniques for efficient portfolio management purposes such as stock-lending). Typically, leverage will arise through the use of index futures, forward foreign exchange contracts or contracts for difference, where cash is paid to the counterparty as a margin against the current mark-to-market value of the derivative contract; as a result, depending on the type of instrument, a relatively small movement in the price of a contract may result in a profit or a loss which is high in proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as initial margin and may even result in further loss exceeding any margin deposited. The use of leverage therefore creates additional risks and may significantly increase the market and counterparty risk of the Company through non-fully funded exposure to underlying markets or securities.

Leverage is considered in terms of the Company's overall 'exposure' to financial or synthetic gearing and includes any method by which the exposure of the Company is increased whether through borrowing of cash or securities, or leverage embedded in derivative positions or by any other means. aFML is required, in accordance with the AIFMD, to calculate and monitor the level of leverage of the Company, expressed as the ratio between the total exposure of the Company and its net asset value with exposure values being calculated by both the gross method and commitment method.

Exposure values under the gross method basis are calculated as the absolute value of all positions in the portfolio; this includes all eligible assets and liabilities, relevant borrowings, derivatives (converted into their equivalent underlying positions) and all other positions, even those held purely for risk reduction purposes, such as forward foreign exchange contracts held for currency hedging.

The gross method of exposure of the Company requires the calculation to:

- Include the sum of all non-derivative assets (if applicable) held at market value, plus the absolute value of all such liabilities
- Exclude cash and cash equivalents which are highly liquid investments held in the base currency of the Company, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and provide a return no greater than the rate of a three month high quality bond
- Include derivative instruments which are converted into the equivalent position in their underlying assets
- Exclude cash borrowings that remain in cash or cash equivalents and where the amounts payable are known
- Include exposures resulting from the reinvestment of cash borrowings, expressed as the higher of the market value of the investment realised or the total amount of cash borrowed
- Include positions within repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending or borrowing or other similar arrangements as applicable

Exposure values under the commitment method basis are calculated on a similar basis but may take into account the effect of netting off instruments to reflect eligible netting and hedging arrangements on eligible assets and different treatment of certain cash and cash equivalent items in line with regulatory requirements.

The calculation of leverage assumes that a leverage ratio of 1.00:1 equates to zero leverage. A ratio of less than 1.00:1 would mean that the portfolio included uninvested cash whilst a ratio above 1.00:1 would mean that the portfolio had leverage to the ratio amount above 1.00:1.

The Company does not have in place any collateral or asset reuse arrangements.

5. Modification of Investment policy

In accordance with the FCA listing rules, any material change to the Company's investment policy will require the FCA's prior approval as well as the approval of Shareholders. In considering what is a material change the Company must have regard to the cumulative effect of any changes since Shareholders last had the opportunity to vote.

6. Contractual relationship between the Company and Investors, applicable law and the enforcement of judgements

The Company is incorporated as a public limited company under the laws of Scotland. Investors who acquire shares in the Company will do so subject to the Articles. The Articles are one of the Company's constitutional documents and contain the rights and restrictions attaching to the Company's shares. The Articles may only be amended by way of a special resolution. A Shareholder's liability to the Company will be limited to the value of the shares held by such shareholder.

As the Company is incorporated in Scotland, it may not be possible for an investor located outside that jurisdiction to effect service of process upon the Company within the local jurisdiction in which that investor resides. All or a substantial portion of the assets of the Company may be located outside of the local jurisdiction in which an investor resides and, as a result, it may not be possible to satisfy a judgment against the Company in such local jurisdiction or to enforce a judgment obtained in the local jurisdiction's courts against the Company.

A number of legal instruments provide for the recognition and enforcement in England and Wales of judgments given in other states. These include the Brussels Regulation, in relation to judgments made in most EU member states, and domestic legislation implementing the terms of international conventions. Where no particular legal instrument applies, a judgment creditor may nevertheless have rights to seek to enforce a judgement under the common law.

Details on how to invest in The North American Income Trust plc are set out in the Annual Report.

7. Information on the AIFM, Depositary and Service providers

AIFM/Manager

The Company has appointed abrdn Fund Managers Limited, which is a company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales, as its alternative investment fund manager. The Manager is a subsidiary of abrdn plc, a company incorporated in Scotland.

The Manager is authorised and regulated by the FCA as an alternative investment fund manager. Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Manager provides investment management services (including portfolio management), risk management services and general administrative services to the Company.

The duties of the Manager also include (but are not limited to) the following:

- The proper valuation of the Company's assets and the calculation and publication of the Net Asset Value of the Company
- To review its delegation of the portfolio management function to the Investment Manager on an ongoing basis
- To ensure that appropriate and consistent procedures are established so that a proper and independent valuation of the assets of the Company can be performed
- To implement a risk management system to identify, measure and manage appropriately all risks relevant to the Company's investment strategies and to review this system on an annual basis
- To ensure that a single depositary is appointed to ensure, among other things, the proper monitoring of the Company's cash flows and the safe-keeping of the Company's assets that can be held in custody
- To employ an appropriate liquidity management system

- To adopt procedures enabling it to monitor the liquidity risk of the Company and ensure that the liquidity profile of the Company's investments complies with its underlying obligations
- To use adequate and appropriate human and technical resources necessary for the proper management of the Company
- To make available an annual report for the Company no later than six months following the end of its annual accounting period

The Management Agreement contains customary termination provisions and may, in normal circumstances, be terminated on three months' written notice by either the Company or the Manager. The Company may also terminate the Management Agreement immediately if the Manager ceases to maintain its regulatory permission to act as AIFM. In addition, either party may terminate the agreement immediately by notice upon the occurrence of certain events including the insolvency or winding up of the other party and upon a material breach of contract.

The Manager has delegated the portfolio management of the Company to abrdn Inc. Further details of the delegation and sub-delegation arrangements are set out in section 9 below.

Depositary

The Company has appointed BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited to act as its depositary. Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary must carry out the duties specified in AIFMD including:

- Safekeeping of the assets of the Company which are entrusted to it
- Cash monitoring and verifying the Company's cash flows
- Oversight of the Company and the Manager, including:
- Ensuring that the sale, issue, re-purchase, redemption, transfer, buy back and valuation of shares are carried out in accordance with the Company's constitutional documentation and applicable laws, rules and regulations
- Ensuring that in transactions involving the Company's assets the consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits
- Ensuring that the Company's income is applied in accordance with the Company's constitutional documentation and applicable laws, rules and regulations
- Carrying out instructions received from the Manager unless they conflict with the Company's constitutional documentation or any applicable law, rule or regulation, or the provisions of the Depositary Agreement

In carrying out such functions the Depositary must act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of Shareholders.

The Depositary is liable to the Company and/or Shareholders for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody by the Depositary or a delegate, unless the Depositary is permitted to discharge and has discharged such liability under AIFMD and the Depositary Agreement. The Manager will inform investors of any changes with respect to the Depositary's liability for the loss of a financial instrument held in its custody. The Depositary is also liable to the Company and/or the Shareholders for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent and/or intentional failure to properly fulfil its duties.

Under the Depositary Agreement, the Company has indemnified the Depositary against certain liabilities suffered by the Depositary arising directly out of the performance of its obligations under the Depositary Agreement, except in the case of any liability arising from the fraud, negligence, intentional failure or breach of contract of the Depositary or any of its affiliates or delegates, or the loss of financial instruments as described above.

The Company, the Manager and the Depositary may terminate the Depositary Agreement at any time by giving 90 days' notice in writing. The Depositary may only be removed from office when a new depositary is appointed by the Company.

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has been appointed as the Company's auditor with effect from 2 June 2020 and are responsible for auditing the annual financial statements in accordance with auditing standards and, as appropriate, regulations, and for providing its report to the Company's Shareholders in the annual report and financial statements. In addition, applicable law and regulation may require other reports to be prepared for the Company and, as the appointed auditor of the Company, the Auditor will undertake such work under the auditor service agreement between the Company and the Auditor.

Registrar

The registrar of the Company is Computershare Investor Services plc and is responsible for keeping the register of shareholders, which may be inspected at the Registrar's office at The Pavilions, Bridgwater Road, Bristol, BS99 6ZZ, during normal business hours.

Stockbroker

Winterflood Securities Limited has been appointed as the Company's stockbroker to provide the Company with corporate broking and associated financial advisory services.

Investors' rights against service providers will vary depending on a range of factors. If the relevant service provider is an authorised person under FSMA carrying out a regulated activity with respect to the Company, then a contravention by it of a Rule contained within the FCA Handbook may in certain circumstances give rise to a claim for breach of statutory duty against that service provider by an investor who suffers loss as a result of that contravention. Investors may also be afforded certain rights against service providers by the general law.

8. Protection from professional liability risks

The Manager has effective internal operational risk management policies and procedures in order to appropriately identify measure, manage and monitor operational risks, including professional liability risks, to which it is or could reasonably be exposed. These policies and procedures are subject to regular review and the operational risk management activities are performed independently as part of the risk management policy.

The management of operational risk, through the risk and control self-assessment process, is aimed at identifying risks in existing processes and improving existing controls to reduce their likelihood of failure and the impact of losses. All risks and events are facilitated via the internal risk management system, which provides a platform to facilitate the convergence of governance, risk and compliance.

The Manager is required to cover professional liability risks, such as the risk of loss of documents evidencing title of assets to the Company, and complies with such requirement by maintaining an amount of its own funds in accordance with AIFMD.

9. Delegation arrangements and management of conflicts

Delegation arrangements

From time to time, the AIFM may sub-delegate certain management functions to its affiliated subsidiaries or third parties. The AIFM has delegated:

- Portfolio management to the Investment Manager, abrdn Inc.
- Company secretarial duties to abrdn Holdings Limited; and
- Administration to abrdn Investments Limited, which in turn has been sub-delegated to BNP Paribas Fund Services UK Limited

Portfolio management

The Manager has sub-delegated portfolio management to the Investment Manager, which is authorised by the FCA to conduct fund management. The Investment Manager is part of the abrdn plc group of companies of which the Manager is also part.

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement the Investment Manager will be responsible for advising on the purchase and sale of investments within the categories allowed. The Investment Manager has discretion to take day to day investment decisions and to deal in investments in relation to the investment management of the Company, without prior reference to the Manager. The Manager is entitled to give further instructions to the Investment Manager. Notwithstanding the delegation of portfolio management to the Investment Manager, the Manager will at all times remain responsible for the portfolio management function, and the Investment Manager has undertaken to abide by, and be subject to, the Manager's overall supervision, direction and control.

Administration duties

The Manager has delegated the administration of the Company to abrdn Investments Limited, which in turn has sub-delegated this function to BNP Paribas Fund Services UK Limited. The Administrator will assist the Manager in calculating the Company's Net Asset Value, as well as to provide fund accounting services in respect of the Company.

Company secretarial duties

The Manager has delegated the company secretarial duties to abrdn Holdings Limited. Pursuant to the CoSec Agreement, the Company Secretary provides company secretarial services including convening meetings of Directors and general meetings of the Company, keeping the statutory books and records of the Company, maintaining the Company's register, preparing and delivering company announcements and other company secretarial duties properly or reasonably performed by the secretary of a company or as the Manager may reasonably require.

Depositary delegation

The Depositary has given notice that it will delegate certain safekeeping functions entrusted to it by the Company to various formally appointed delegates and third parties including in countries outside the domicile of the Company or the Depositary (including central securities depositaries, securities settlement systems, clearing houses, book-entry securities system and similar depositaries, systems or facilities) in accordance with the provisions of AIFMD and the Depositary Agreement.

Conflicts of interests

The Manager and the Investment Manager are committed to treating clients and shareholders fairly and have implemented procedures and processes to ensure that this is the case. In particular, the Manager and the Investment Manager have approved and adopted the Group's Conflicts of Interests Policy.

The objective of the Conflicts of Interests Policy is to ensure the fair treatment of clients and shareholders in cases of conflicts of interests or potential conflicts of interests which may arise in the course of providing management, advisory or administrative services to the Company.

To achieve this objective, the Conflicts of Interests Policy seeks to ensure that the Company and its service providers and the Manager and its delegates have adequate organisational and structural measures in place:

- To identify circumstances which constitute or may give rise to a conflict of interests entailing a material risk of damage to the interests of the Company or its shareholders

- To provide procedures, mechanisms and systems to manage or resolve any such conflicts of interests; where such conflict cannot otherwise be avoided, ensuring that the Company, the Manager and the Investment Manager always act in the best interests of shareholders

- To maintain a proper record of any such conflict or potential conflict and to ensure proper reporting to affected shareholders

The following circumstances have been identified as constituting or potentially giving rise to conflicts of interests:

- The Depositary is responsible for the oversight of the Manager's discharge of its duties

- Directors of the Manager are senior executives of, and employed by, the Group

- The Manager and the Investment Manager and the Company Secretary are affiliated entities of abrdn plc. The key terms of the Investment Management Agreement and the CoSec Agreement are similar to those which might be agreed between independent third parties

- The Investment Manager has discretion to enter into foreign exchange hedging transactions and borrowings on behalf of the Company. The Investment Manager may appoint an affiliate of any existing service provider or any other third party to act as a counterparty in the execution of foreign exchange transactions in connection with the currency hedging activities of the Company and/or to implement the currency hedging strategy

- abrdn plc and its affiliates may hold or trade in securities and instruments of the same type as the securities and instruments held or traded in by the Company; they may also utilise the same or similar strategies as those adopted by the Investment Manager on behalf of the Company. In addition, the Company may make investments in other funds managed or advised by abrdn plc or its affiliates

In order to ensure that actual and potential conflicts of interests are appropriately identified, managed and monitored, abrdn plc has established a formal committee which operates under documented terms of reference and which meets regularly to maintain oversight of the Conflicts of Interests Policy and the management of live conflicts situations. abrdn plc maintains a documented matrix of known or inherent conflicts of interests, as well as a documented register of live actual or potential conflicts of interests arising in the carrying on of its business operations

10. Valuation procedures

The Company's accounting policies, including in relation to the valuation of investments, are set out in the 'Notes to the Financial Statements' in the Annual Report.

The Company has delegated a number of its duties to the Manager including the proper valuation of the Company's assets, the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Company and the publication of such Net Asset Values. Accordingly, the Manager has approved and adopted the Group's Valuation Policy. The Manager considers that the Valuation Policy contains appropriate and consistent procedures to ensure that a proper and independent valuation of the assets of the Company can be performed.

The Administrator has been engaged by abrdn Investments Limited to assist the Manager in calculating the Net Asset Value of the Company. In practice, this means that the Administrator sources prices for the assets of the Company and calculates a proposed Net Asset Value. These calculations are presented to the Manager, which discusses any particular pricing issues with the Administrator and may ultimately decide whether any prices require adjustment before the Net Asset Value of the Company is adopted. This may be the case where the price of an asset is hard to value and the Administrator has used fair value pricing, or where the price of an asset has increased or fallen by a significant proportion since its previous valuation.

11. Liquidity risk management and redemption rights

The Manager has a Liquidity Policy in place. For closed ended funds such as the Company, given their very nature, this policy focuses, primarily, upon the potential issues with regard to the mis-pricing of illiquid securities. abrdn's market risk department is responsible for providing asset level liquidity evaluation reports on a periodic (eg monthly) basis to the Manager, the Investment Manager and other abrdn entities. This market risk department uses various risk assessment methods and sophisticated portfolio modelling, via a tool called APT (Advanced Portfolio Technologies), to measure the risk profile of assets held by portfolios and the risk of there being portfolio illiquidity related to the assets. This measurement enables the provision of management information to the Manager and the Investment Manager to enable those risks to be monitored. The portfolio modelling and measurement looks at the following risks: (i) asset liquidity risk (where a number of methods are used to measure liquidity, depending upon the nature of the asset – eg traded volumes reported on an exchange as a percentage of the total outstanding of the specific asset or with reference to the depth of the market using the bid-ask spread as an indicator); and (ii) contingency arrangements or liquidity buffers.

There are no redemption rights attaching to shares in the Company.

12. Fees, charges and expenses

The management fee is calculated at 0.75% per annum of net assets up to £350 million, 0.6% of net assets between £350 million and £500 million and 0.5% of net assets above £500 million. The fee is paid quarterly and calculated on net assets less (i) the value of any investment funds managed by the Manager and (ii) 50% of the value of any investment funds managed or advised by investment managers other than the Manager.

The Company also incurs annual fees, charges and expenses in connection with administration, directors' fees, promotional activities, auditors' fees, lawyers' fees and depositary charges. The Company's ongoing charges (which include the management fee), as disclosed in the Annual Report, was 0.99%.

13. Fair treatment/preferential treatment of Investors

The Manager is subject to the FCA's rules on treating customers fairly and has adopted a policy regarding treating customers fairly, the operation of which is overseen by a formal committee comprised of senior managers from abrdn plc's various business units and from its risk division. The role of the Conduct Risk Committee, which meets regularly and operates under documented terms of reference, is to ensure, among other matters, that Conduct Risk Policy is implemented and maintained and to consider any actual or potential Conduct Risk Policy issues arising in connection with abrdn plc carrying on its business operations. General awareness training on the Conduct Risk Policy and what it means to abrdn plc and its customers is delivered to all abrdn plc staff.

No investor in the Company obtains preferential treatment or the right to obtain preferential treatment.

14. Availability of the AIF's latest annual report

The Company's Annual Report is available on the Company's website: **northamericanincome.co.uk**

15. Procedure and conditions for the Issue and sale of shares

The issue of new shares by the Company, either by way of a fresh issue of shares or by way of the sale of shares from treasury, is subject to the requisite shareholder authorities being in place and all FCA listing rule requirements having been met. Shares in the Company can also be bought in the open market through a stockbroker. They can also be purchased through abrdn's savings schemes and qualify fully for inclusion within tax-efficient ISA wrappers. Further information about how shares in the Company is set out in the section headed 'Investor Information' in the Annual Report.

16. Latest NAV of the AIF

The Company's NAV is published quarterly by way of an announcement on a regulatory information service.

For internet users, additional data on the Company, including the latest published NAV, the closing price of ordinary shares for the previous day of trading on the London Stock Exchange, performance information and a monthly factsheet, is available on the Company's website: **northamericanincome.co.uk**

17. AIF's historical performance

The Company's historical performance data, including copies of the Company's previous annual report and financial statements, are and will be available on the Company's website: **northamericanincome.co.uk**

18. Prime brokerage

The Company has not appointed a prime broker.

19. Periodic disclosures

The Manager will, at least as often as the annual report and financial statements are made available to Shareholders, make the following information available to shareholders:

- Any changes to (i) the maximum level of Leverage that the Manager may employ on behalf of the Company and (ii) any right of reuse
- of collateral or any guarantee granted under any leveraging arrangement
- The total amount of Leverage employed by the Company
- The percentage of the Company's investments which are subject to special arrangements resulting from their illiquid nature
- The current risk profile of the Company outlining (i) measures to assess the sensitivity of the Company to the most relevant risks to which the Company is or could be exposed and (ii) if risk limits set by the Manager have been or are likely to be exceeded and where these risk limits have been exceeded, a description of the circumstances and, the remedial measures taken
- The risk management systems employed by the Manager outlining the main features of the risk management systems employed by the Manager to manage the risks to which the Company is or may be exposed. In the case of a change, information relating to the change and its anticipated impact on the Company and shareholders will be made available.

The Manager will inform Shareholders as soon as practicable after making any material changes to its liquidity management system and procedures. Any material change to the periodic disclosures will be provided to Shareholders by way of an announcement to a regulatory news service.

20. Defined terms

The following defined terms are used in this pre-investment disclosure document:

Administrator	BNP Paribas Fund Services UK Limited
AIFMD	European Union Directive 2011/61/EU, together with its implementing measures
AIFM or Manager or aFML	abrdn Fund Managers Limited
Annual Report	the Company's Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2024
Articles	the Company's articles of association, as amended from time to time
Auditor	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Brussels Regulation	Council Regulation (EC 44/2001) of 22 December 2000, concerning the recognition and enforcement in England and Wales of judgments given by the courts of most EU member states in civil and commercial matters
Commitment Method	the commitment method for calculating leverage as prescribed under Article 8 of the AIFMD, which excludes certain hedging instruments from the calculation
Company or AIF	The North American Income Trust plc
Company Secretary	abrdn Holdings Limited
Conduct Risk Committee	abrdn plc's formal committee for overseeing, among other matters, the Conduct Risk Policy
Conduct Risk Policy	abrdn plc's documented policy regarding treating customers fairly
CoSec Agreement	the company secretarial agreement between the Manager and Company Secretary dated 18 July 2014

Conflicts of Interests Policy	abrdn plc's documented conflicts of interests policy
Depositary	BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited
Depositary Agreement	Depositary agreement among the Company, the Manager and the Depositary dated 14 July 2014
FCA	the Financial Conduct Authority
FCA Handbook	the FCA's Handbook on rules and guidance
FSMA	Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended
Gross Method	the gross notional method for calculating leverage as prescribed under Article 7 of the AIFMD, which includes certain hedging instruments within the calculation
Group	abrdn plc and its subsidiaries
Investment Manager	abrdn Inc.
Investment Management Agreement	Investment Management agreement between the Manager and the Investment Manager dated 18 July 2014
Leverage	any method by which the AIFM increases the exposure of the Company whether through borrowing of cash or securities, or leverage embedded in derivative positions or by any other means
Liquidity Policy	abrdn plc's documented policy regarding liquidity risk management
Management Agreement	management agreement between the Company and the Manager dated 14 July 2014 (as amended) and subsequent amendments
Net Asset Value or NAV	the net asset value of the Company
Ongoing Charges	Ratio of expenses as a percentage of average daily shareholders' funds calculated as per the Association of Investment Company's industry standard method
Registrar	Computershare Investor Services plc
Shareholders	Shareholders in the Company
Stockbroker	Winterflood Investment Trusts
Valuation Policy	abrdn plc's documented valuation policy regarding the production and oversight of net assets values of collective funds in the Europe, Middle East and Africa region

Other important information

Issued by abrdn Fund Managers Limited which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom. Registered Office: 280 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 4AG. Registered in the United Kingdom No. 00740118. An investment trust should be considered only as part of a balanced portfolio. Under no circumstances should this information be considered as an offer or solicitation to deal in investments.

Appendix to Pre-investment Disclosure Document

abrdn Fund Managers Limited: Risk management

Risk Management function

abrdn plc and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) is committed to building and continuously improving a sound and effective system of internal control and a risk management framework that is embedded within its operations; this is the Group’s first line of defence.

The Group’s Risk Division, as the second line of defence, exists to support management in the identification and mitigation of risks and provides independent monitoring of the business. The Division includes Conduct & Compliance, Operational Risk and investment risk Oversight. The team is headed by the Group’s Chief Risk Officer, who reports to the Chief Executive Officer of the Group. The Risk Division achieves its objective through embedding the Risk Management Framework throughout the organisation using the Group’s operational risk management system (SHIELD).

The Group’s Internal Audit Department is independent of the Risk Division and reports directly to the Group CEO and to the chair of the Audit Committee of the Group’s Board of Directors. The Internal Audit Department is responsible for providing an independent assessment of the Group’s control environment; it is the Group’s third line of defence.

The Group’s corporate governance structure is supported by several committees that bring together Group’s subject matter experts from different departments, to assist the Boards of Directors of abrdn, its subsidiaries and the funds to fulfil their roles and responsibilities. The Group’s Risk Division is represented on all committees, with the exception of those that deal with investment recommendations to the Boards. The specific goals and guidelines on the functioning of these committees are described in their respective terms of reference.

Description of the process of identifying, assessing and managing risks

- **Market risk:** Is monitored through factor modelling used to calculate both absolute and relative ex ante quantities such as tracking error (TE) and Value at Risk (VaR). The VaR is computed on a NAV basis as the maximum loss that the portfolio should incur over 20 days, 99% of the time under normal market conditions. The fund’s portfolio risks are decomposed into intuitive components to pinpoint areas of unexpected market risk. The techniques are applied to all relevant asset classes. The market risk is further monitored through the computation of the level of leverage by both the gross and net approach. The leverage is calculated by converting each FDI into the equivalent position in the underlying assets of those derivatives, on a NAV basis. The market risk linked to the concentration risk is mitigated through investment restrictions set according to the basic principle of diversification.
- **Liquidity risk:** The Group has a Liquidity Risk Management Policy in place applicable to the funds and set out in accordance with its overall Risk Management Process, relative to the size, scope and complexity of the funds. Liquidity Risk is monitored on both the asset and liability sides. To measure and monitor asset liquidity risk the Group employs a number of methods specific to the underlying assets. In all cases, the approach is to reference the actual holdings of the sub-fund against a true measure of the market at both an aggregate and a position level. The Group has implemented a Group Pricing Policy which details the operational responsibilities for pricing assets, this policy is owned and overseen by the Group pricing Committee. On the liability side, investor transactions and, beyond this, investor behaviour are the main driver of liquidity within each sub-fund. In this context, the articles and prospectuses contain certain key provisions or limits which provide protection to the funds and ultimately investors, in situations where liquidity might become a concern. In addition, the fund receives and analyses periodic reports in respect of the shareholder concentration within each sub-fund. Any shareholder concentrations and transactional behaviour are identified at sub-fund level and any particular concerns noted are escalated to the relevant Group Committee and respective Boards, if material.

- **Credit and counterparty risk:** The credit and counterparty risks linked to derivatives transactions are managed through processes outlined in the Group's Counterparty Credit Risk Policy. This Policy underpins on the following principles: Internal Credit assessments; credit limits; exposure calculation and oversight and Control. Credit research on counterparties is carried out by the Credit Investment Team. Research is conducted on the basis of qualitative and quantitative analysis and is presented for discussion at the Credit Committee on a monthly basis. Each counterparty is reviewed at least once per annum. Furthermore the Risk and Exposure Committee (REC) and/or credit Committee can impose house level restrictions on concentrations. Credit risk exposures are calculated net of collateral received. The methodology for calculating an amount for potential exposure arising from movements in mark to market is approved by the REC. Acceptable collateral and other commercial and credit terms for inclusion in the International Swap and Derivative Association (ISDA) documentation is defined in the Group Derivative Management Policy. Counterparty credit exposures are monitored against internal limits by an investment control team and monitored by the Group Credit Committee and Risk and Exposure Committee.

- **Legal risk:** All key contractual arrangements entered into by the funds are reviewed by the Legal Department and, where required, by external legal counsel. If these contracts refer to delegation arrangements, where applicable, there is an operating memorandum defining information flows between the parties, frequency of services and deadlines, a clear attribution of rights and responsibilities of each party and, when applicable, the key performance indicators to measure performance. Any litigation issues are also handled by the Legal Department.

  Each OTC derivatives are framed within the legal provisions of the ISDA Master agreement which defines the rights and obligations of parties engaging in derivatives trading. The ISDA master agreements are negotiated and signed between each umbrella/sub-fund and the counterparty. The Credit Support Annexe (CSA) is a legally binding document which is annexed to the ISDA agreement and details the Minimum Transfer Amount (MTA) or collateral required by AAML when engaging in OTC derivatives trading with counterparties. The Group Derivative Management Committee is responsible for approving the commercial terms associated to derivative documentation for the Group.

- **Tax risk:** The Group uses external tax consultants to advise on tax structuring, transactions and tax reporting.

- **Operational risk:** The Operational Risk Management Framework ensures that the operational risks taken and their contribution to the overall risk profile are accurately measured on the basis of sound and reliable data and that the risk measurement arrangements, processes and techniques are adequately documented. The identification, measurement, management and monitoring of operational risk within the Group are achieved through the use of the Group's Operational Risk Management Framework System, SHIELD. This system provides the following key Risk Management Modules:

  - *Event Management:* This module serves as a historical loss database, in which any operational failures, loss and damage experience (Events) will be recorded. The records include professional liability damages. The process for recording, investigation and mitigation of Events aims to ensure that they are not repeated.

  - *Issues and Actions Plan:* The issues and actions module provides a standardised mechanism for identifying, prioritising, classifying, escalating and reporting internal audit findings and other on-going / unresolved matters impacting the Group from a risk or regulatory perspective (Issues).

  - *Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA*): The RCSA process is to ensure key risks and key controls are identified and managed effectively in order to satisfy, at a Group level, Internal Capital Adequacy (ICAAP) requirements. The RCSA also provides a systematic and holistic means of identifying risk and control gaps that could impact business or process objectives which are agreed by senior management to complete.

  - *Business Continuity Plan (BCP):* Is in place and designed for invocation where there has been significant disruption to normal business functions at any abrdn office that is likely to last longer than 24 hours.

Measuring risk

Where appropriate the Group applies the following measurements for each fund:

- **Leverage:** Has the effect of gearing a fund's expected performance by allowing a fund to gain greater exposure to underlying investment opportunities (gains and losses). The higher the leverage the greater the risk (potential loss).
- **Volatility, Value-at-Risk (VaR) and Conditional VaR (CVaR):** Volatility measures the size of variation in returns that a fund is likely to expect. The higher the volatility the higher the risk. VaR measures with a degree of confidence the maximum the fund could expect to lose in any one given day, assuming a normal (Gaussian) distribution, this is a function of the volatility of the fund. The higher the volatility, the higher the VaR, the greater the risk. CVaR calculates the expected loss, under the assumption that the VaR has been reached.
- **Tracking error (TE):** Measures the expected magnitude of divergence of returns between the fund and benchmark over a given time.
- **Systematic and stock specific risk:** Systematic risk represents the proportion of a fund's risk that is attributable to market exposure; and specific risk represents the risk that is intrinsic to individual stocks (i.e., particular to a given stock's attributes).
- **Stress test and scenario analysis:** Captures how much the current portfolio will make or lose if certain market conditions occur.
- **Concentration risk:** By grouping the portfolio through various different exposures: country, sector, issuer, asset etc., to identify where concentration risk exists.

Escalation and reporting

The Group recognises timely and adequate reporting measures as well as escalation channels to be key components of the control process and management of risk.

The Risk team provide regular updates to the Board/senior management on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Risk Management Process indicating, where applicable, actual or anticipated deficiencies and the remedial measures.

In addition, all issues and events impacting any Group entity or the funds are logged in SHIELD, by the relevant area within the prescribed time limits.