

RAW Mortgage Fund

Investor update





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Executive Summary

The RAW Mortgage Fund (“the Fund”) continued to deliver attractive and consistent risk-adjusted returns to investors during 2021, along with a high level of capital security and diversification from other assets classes.

The Fund delivered gross returns of 5.03% and net returns of 4.53% to institutional investors with little volatility and no negative months’ performance. For context, the Fund’s target net return is 4.25% and its benchmark, a 0-5 year GBP Corporate Bond Index, failed to return investors money during 2021.

The Fund’s performance is thanks to its underlying book of loans, which during a busy year for new business has grown to almost 500 individual mortgage loans (+41%) worth £107.34 million (+37%). The Fund has recorded no defaults and has suffered no impairments since launch in May 2015.

Given its track record, we believe the RAW Mortgage Fund will continue to provide attractive and consistent risk-adjusted returns along with a high level of capital security.

5.03%
gross return
(2021)

Share Class	Net annualised return (2021)
Institutional	4.53%
Wholesale	4.01%
Monthly Dealing	3.49%

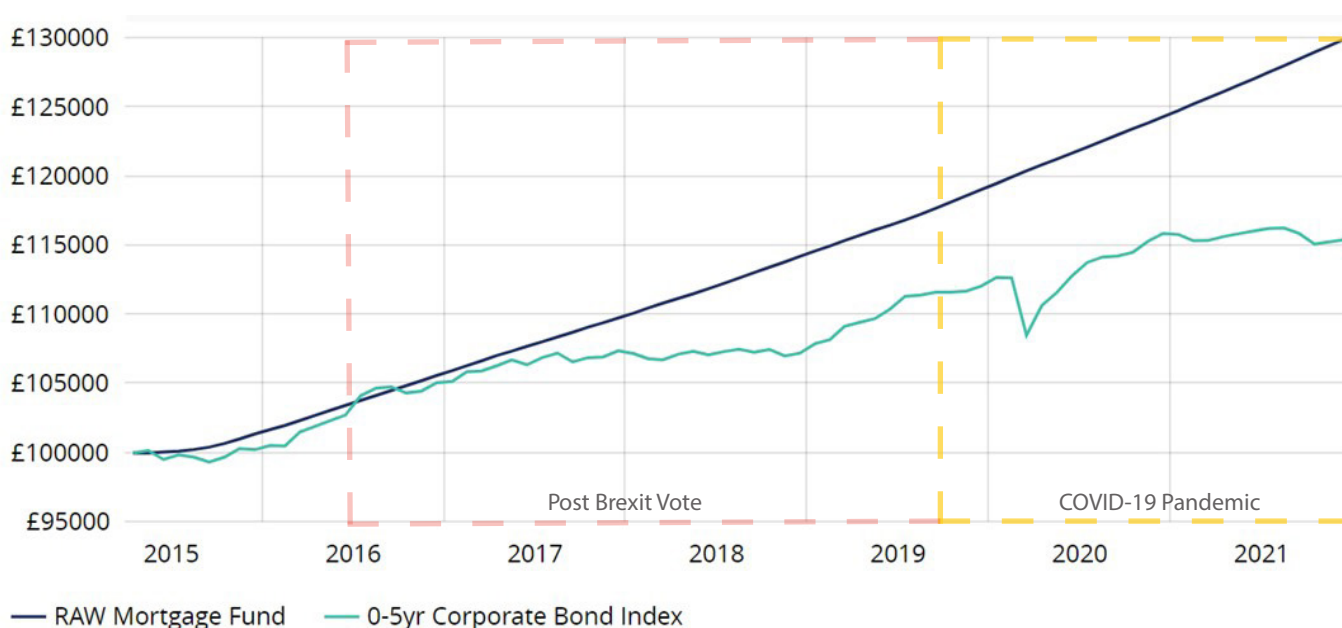


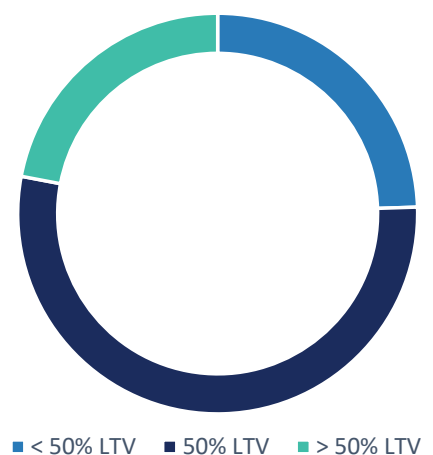
Chart A – performance of the RAW Mortgage Fund since launch vs. its benchmark - 0-5 year GBP Corporate Bond Index

£105.2m
AUM

486
mortgage
loans

46.6%
average LTV

The average size of loans within the loan book has decreased marginally from £228,000 to £221,000 and there remain only a handful of loans of £1 million or more. The average value of properties against which our loans are secured is £473,000. While our typical mortgage loan is 50% LTV, the average LTV remains below that at only 46.7%.



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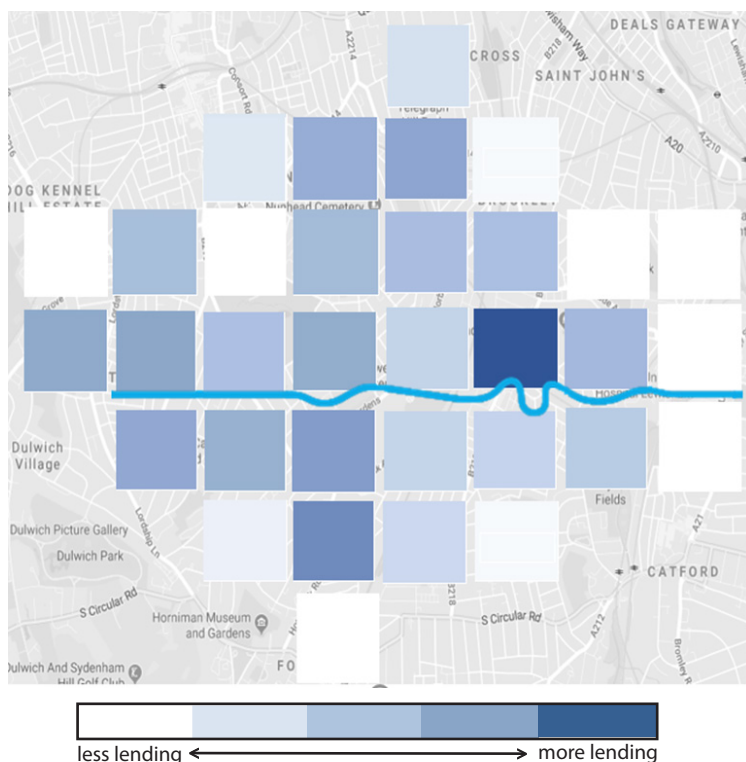
High-quality security

Location of security

The majority of our lending (c.75%) is secured on properties in Greater London. In the long-term, we believe that London will continue to prosper, and we continue to see plenty of good quality lending opportunities at low LTV ratios in the city.

Concentrations within London tend to be affluent boroughs such as Merton and Lambeth in south London, where residents have access to outside space.

We also have concentration in Tower Hamlets, where subject properties are smaller but residents benefit from close proximity to work in the City of London and Canary Wharf.



Outside of London, we continue to see interest focused on Manchester and Birmingham from overseas investors. We attribute this to lower capital values and higher rental yields than are found in London and the South East of England, combined with the prospect of higher speed rail links to the capital.

We are happy to consider lending opportunities outside of London, which now makes up c. 25% of the loan book by value.



For every ten properties on which the Fund takes security, nine are apartments. We focus on lending on good quality, newly built apartments in decent residential locations with easy commuting of major towns and cities.

Typically properties we lend against have been built by major developers during the last 10 years. They benefit from modern building control standards, planning controls, and new home warranties. They also tend to benefit from higher energy performance and lower environmental impact than older properties.

While we have lent on a high volume of apartments during the previous 5 years, only a small proportion of our lending is against studio apartments or those without access to outside space.

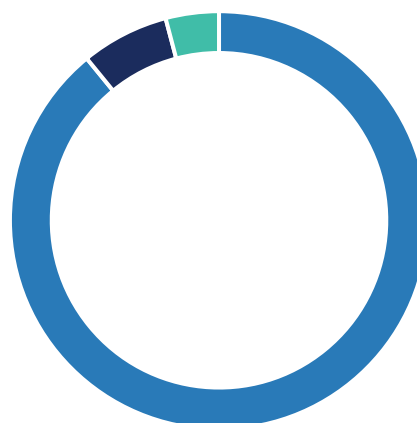


Chart E - security by property type

When we lend against on houses, we assure the quality of the location as well as the property itself. For example, we have secured lending against properties in Kent, Surrey and Hertfordshire which provide a very good quality of life.

What we look for	What we avoid
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Loans secured against completed residential properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Development property –there is much more risk when properties are being (re)developed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Residential properties in major towns and cities, which are more easily sold or let – even during a market downturn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Properties that are less likely to let or sell during a downturn, such as unsightly properties or those surrounded by lower quality housing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Properties that are new or relatively new and in a decent state of repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Properties likely to be volatile in value, for example those in prime central London

Investment performance

Since inception, the Fund has returned on average more than 4.00% pa net to institutional investors. These attractive risk-adjusted returns have been delivered in all market conditions thanks to the contractual cashflows delivered by the Fund's loan book.

In 2021, the Fund delivered gross returns of 5.03% and net returns of 4.53% to institutional investors with little volatility and no negative months' performance.

For context, the Fund's target net return is 4.25% and its benchmark, a 0-5 year GBP Corporate Bond Index, failed to return investors money during 2021.

5.03%
gross return
(2021)

£107.3m
loan book

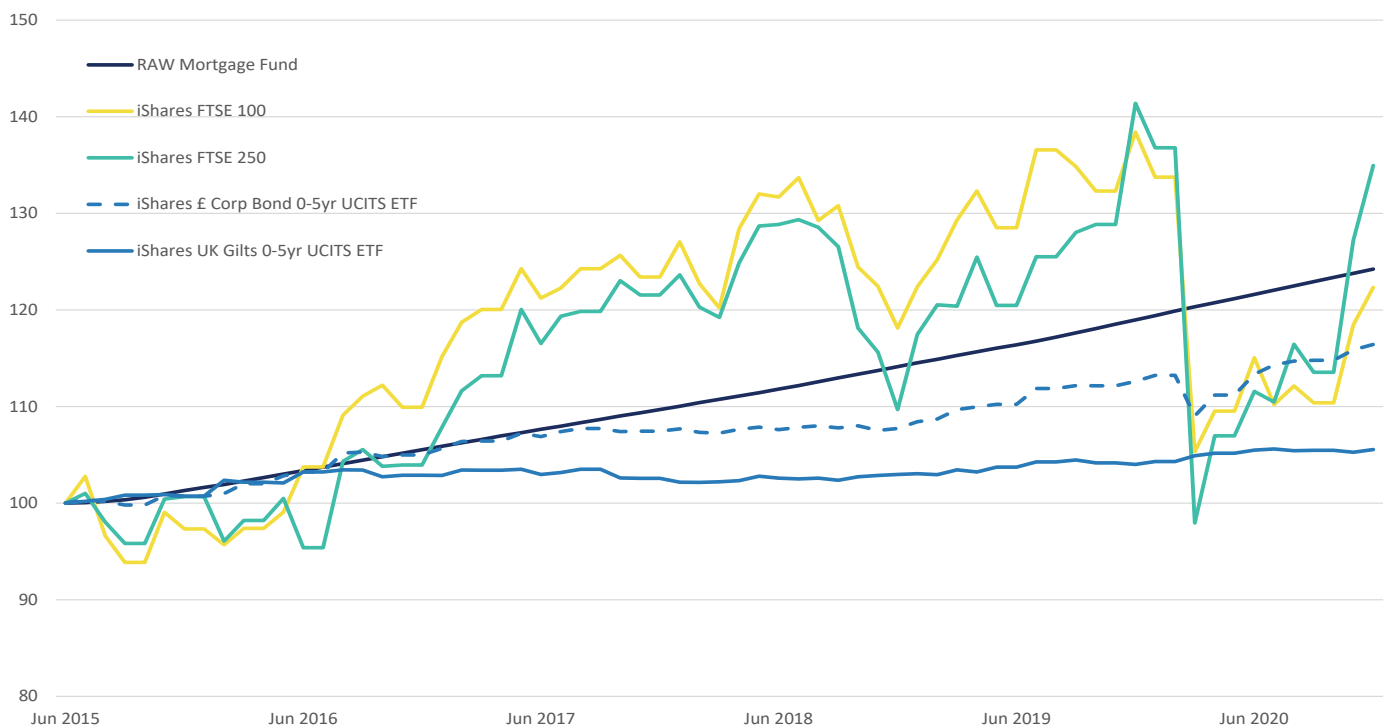


Chart F - investment performance May 2015 to date vs iShares Core FTSE 100 UCITS ETF, iShares FTSE 250 UCITS ETF, iShares £ Corp Bond 0-5 year UCITS ETF, iShares UK Gilts 0-5yr UCITS ETF



In 2022, we aim to:



Carbon
Neutral
Britain™



receive our certified Carbon Neutral status

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Attractive and consistent returns

Capital protection

The UK residential property market

A year ago, we attributed the strong residential property market in the UK and elsewhere to the income effect (falling demand due to a fall in earnings) being more than compensated by the substitution effect (increasing demand for housing as residents spend more time at home). This effect has come to be known as the “race for space”.

In December 2021, the Bank of England published a useful piece of attribution analysis for ‘drivers of growth over the pandemic’. They found that the ‘race for space’ explains around half of the growth while the other half was explained by other factors:

- premium paid for houses over flats with similar characteristics (21%);
- reduction in price gap between identical properties in and outside of London (15%); and
- shift in the types of properties traded (11%).

We will be monitoring these effects and, more importantly, their root causes within our under-writing processes during the coming year.

[Source: How much of the recent house price growth can be explained by the ‘race for space’? | Bank of England](#)

Location, location, location

To supplement the macro-economic environment, we continue to put a strong emphasis on specific factors of each and every property on which we are asked to lend, considering factors including:

- location and proximity to local amenities, public transport and places of work
- quality and condition of the subject property and those around it
- value relative to wages and to other properties in the area

The Investment Manager’s rigorous and disciplined investment process, structured on a ‘top-down/bottom-up’ basis, is best-suited to providing attractive risk-adjusted returns for investors in the market in which we operate.

UK residential property transactions

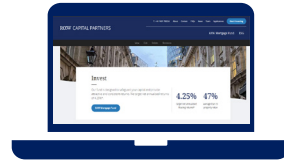
	Average 2017-2019 actual	2020 actual	2021 expected	2022 forecast	2023 forecast	2024 forecast	2025 forecast	2026 forecast
Mortgaged first-time buyers	350,000	304,000	400,000	340,000	300,000	290,000	290,000	290,000
Mortgaged home movers	351,000	310,000	460,000	380,000	350,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
Mortgaged buy-to-let investors	75,000	65,000	110,000	80,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Cash buyers	420,000	366,000	520,000	450,000	420,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Total	1,196,000	1,044,000	1,490,000	1,240,000	1,140,000	1,090,000	1,090,000	1,090,000

Chart G - Source: Savills Research, UK Finance, HMRC. Note Figures may not sum exactly due to rounding

To learn more about the RAW Mortgage Fund, contact us on the details below.



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