PROFIT *hunters*

ARTEMIS Global Energy *Fund*

Manager's Report
and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 July 2017

ARTEMIS
The PROFIT Hunter

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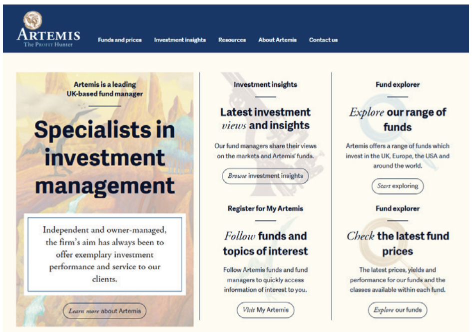

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- Fund literature

artemisfunds.com

General information

Company profile

Artemis is a leading UK-based fund manager, offering a range of funds which invest in the UK, Europe, the US and around the world.

As a dedicated, active investment house, we specialise in investment management for both retail and institutional investors across Europe.

Independent and owner-managed, Artemis opened for business in 1997. Its aim was, and still is, exemplary investment performance and client service. All Artemis' staff share these two precepts – and the same flair and enthusiasm for fund management.

The firm now manages some £26.4 billion* across a range of funds, two investment trusts, a venture capital trust and both pooled and segregated institutional portfolios.

Our managers invest in their own and their colleagues' funds. This has been a basic tenet of the Artemis approach since the firm started. It means that interests of our fund managers are directly aligned with those of our investors.

* Source: Artemis as at 31 August 2017.

Fund status

Artemis Global Energy Fund was constituted by a Trust Deed dated 13 December 2010 and is an authorised unit trust scheme under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. The fund belongs to the category of UCITS schemes as defined in the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook ('COLL') of the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').

Investment objective

The objective of the fund is to achieve long-term capital growth primarily from a portfolio of companies engaged in the oil and gas sector, energy generation and transmission. Additionally, the fund may invest in companies seeking to develop and exploit new energy technologies, and companies that service the energy sector.

Investment policy

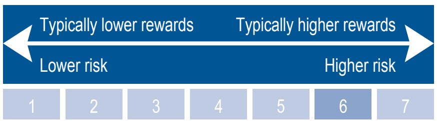
The manager actively manages the portfolio in order to achieve the objective with exposures to company shares, fixed interest securities and derivative instruments as appropriate. The manager will not be restricted in respect of choice of investments by company size, or in terms of the geographical split of the portfolio. At times, the fund may have a relatively concentrated portfolio.

The fund may also invest in other transferable securities, units of collective investment schemes, money market instruments, cash and near cash, derivatives and forward transactions for investment purposes.

Buying and selling

Units may be bought and sold by contacting the manager by telephone, at the address on page 2 or via the website **artemisfunds.com**. Valuation of the fund takes place each business day at 12 noon on a forward pricing basis. Investors are reminded that past performance is not a guarantee of performance in the future and that the price of units and the revenue from them can fall as well as rise.

Risk and reward profile



- This indicator is based on historical data and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the fund.
- The risk category shown is not guaranteed and may change over time.
- A risk indicator of "1" does not mean that the investment is "risk free".
- The indicator is not a measure of the possibility of losing your investment.

The risk indicator for the fund is as above because:

- The price of units, and the income from them, can fall and rise because of stock market and currency movements.
- Stock market prices, currencies and interest rates can move irrationally and can be affected unpredictably by diverse factors, including political and economic events.
- A portion of the fund's assets may be invested in a currency other than the fund's accounting currency (sterling). The value of these assets, and the income from them, may decrease if the currency falls in relation to sterling, in which the fund is valued and priced.
- As the fund concentrates on the energy sector, in addition to the general risks of the global stock market, it is subject to risks associated with global energy investments. The value of the fund may be influenced by supply and demand of the commodity involved, inflation, currency exchange and interest rates; and political, economic or financial events. There is no guarantee that the manager will be able to manage or limit these various risks.
- The fund may have a concentrated portfolio of investments, which can give rise to more risk than where investments are spread over a large number of companies. This may increase the potential gains, however, the concentration of exposure and lack of diversification may also substantially increase the risk of loss by this fund.
- A portion of the fund's assets may be invested in new, emerging markets. Investment in emerging markets can involve greater risk than that usually associated with more established markets. This means that above-average rises and falls in unit prices can be expected.
- Investing in small and medium-sized companies can involve more risk than investing in larger, more established companies. Shares in smaller companies are often not as easy to sell as shares in larger companies are. This can cause difficulty in buying, valuing and selling those shares. Also, reliable information for deciding their value or the risks may not be available.

General information (continued)

Prospectus

Copies of the most recent Prospectus are available free of charge from the manager at the address on page 2.

Remuneration

Following an amendment to the UCITS Directive in the UK on 18 March 2016, all UCITS schemes are required to comply with the UCITS Remuneration Code. This includes a requirement to disclose in the annual report of each scheme, details of the total amount of remuneration paid by the manager to its staff for its financial year.

The first full financial year for Artemis Fund Managers Limited under the amended regulations will end on 31 December 2017, therefore as this information is not yet available the required disclosures have been omitted from the Managers' Report and Financial Statements as permitted by COLL.

Details of Artemis Fund Managers Limited's UCITS remuneration policy is disclosed on Artemis' website, artemisfunds.com.

Tax information reporting

UK tax legislation requires fund managers to provide information to HM Revenue & Customs ('HMRC') on certain investors who purchase units in unit trusts. Accordingly, the fund may have to provide information annually to HMRC on the tax residencies of those unitholders that are tax resident outwith the UK, in those countries that have signed up to the OECD's ('Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development') Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (the 'Common Reporting Standard'), or the United States (under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, 'FATCA').

All new unitholders that invest in the fund must complete a certification form as part of the application form. Existing unitholders may also be contacted by the Registrar should any extra information be needed to correctly determine their tax residence. Failure to provide this information may result in the account being reported to HMRC.

For further information, please see HMRC's Quick Guide: Automatic Exchange of Information – information for account holders: gov.uk/government/publications/exchange-of information-account-holders.

Manager

Artemis Fund Managers Limited *
Cassini House
57 St James's Street
London SW1A 1LD

Dealing information:
Artemis Fund Managers Limited
PO Box 9688
Chelmsford CM99 2AE
Telephone: 0800 092 2051
Website: artemisfunds.com

Investment adviser

Artemis Investment Management LLP *
Cassini House
57 St James's Street
London SW1A 1LD

Trustee and Depositary

National Westminster Bank Plc †
Trustee & Depositary Services
Younger Building
1st Floor, 3 Redheughs Avenue
Edinburgh EH12 9RH

Registrar

DST Financial Services International Limited* (formelry International Financial Data Services (UK) Limited)
DST House
St Nicholas Lane
Basildon
Essex SS15 5FS

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
Ten George Street
Edinburgh EH2 2DZ

* Authorised and regulated by the FCA, 25 The North Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London E14 5HS.

† Authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA'), 20 Moorgate, London EC2R 6DA and regulated by the PRA and the FCA.

Statement of the trustee's responsibilities

The trustee must ensure that the scheme is managed in accordance with COLL, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together 'the Regulations'), the Trust Deed and Prospectus (together 'the scheme documents') as detailed below.

The trustee must in the context of its role act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the scheme and its investors.

The trustee is responsible for the safekeeping of all custodial assets and maintaining a record of all other assets of the scheme in accordance with the Regulations.

The trustee must ensure that:

- the scheme's cash flows are properly monitored and that cash of the scheme is booked into the cash accounts in accordance with the Regulations;
- the sale, issue, redemption and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the Regulations;
- the value of units of the scheme are calculated in accordance with the Regulations;
- any consideration relating to transactions in the scheme's assets is remitted to the scheme within the usual time limits;
- the scheme's income is applied in accordance with the Regulations; and
- the instructions of the manager are carried out (unless they conflict with the Regulations).

The trustee also has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that the scheme is managed in accordance with the Regulations and the scheme documents in relation to the investment and borrowing powers applicable to the scheme.

Report of the trustee to the unitholders of Artemis Global Energy Fund for the year ended 31 July 2017

Having carried out such procedures as we consider necessary to discharge our responsibilities as trustee of the scheme, it is our opinion, based on the information available to us and the explanations provided, that in all material respects the scheme, acting through the manager:

(i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the scheme's units and the application of the scheme's income in accordance with the Regulations and the scheme documents, and

(ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the scheme.

National Westminster Bank Plc
Trustee & Depositary Services
Edinburgh
27 September 2017

Statement of the manager's responsibilities

COLL requires the manager to prepare financial statements for each annual accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial affairs of the fund and of its revenue and expenditure for the year.

In preparing the financial statements the manager is required to:

(i) select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

(ii) comply with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Management Association in May 2014 ('SORP');

(iii) follow applicable accounting standards;

(iv) keep proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the financial statements as prepared comply with the above requirements;

(v) make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and

(vi) prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the fund will continue in operation.

The manager is responsible for the management of the fund in accordance with its Trust Deed, Prospectus and COLL.

The manager is also responsible for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Report of the manager

We hereby approve the Manager's Report and Financial Statements of the Artemis Global Energy Fund for the year ended 31 July 2017 on behalf of Artemis Fund Managers Limited in accordance with the requirements of COLL as issued and amended by the FCA.

M J Murray — Director
R J Turpin — Director
Artemis Fund Managers Limited
London
27 September 2017

The maintenance and integrity of the Artemis Fund Managers Limited web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditor does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditor accepts no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

General information (continued)

Independent auditor's report to the unitholders of the Artemis Global Energy Fund

We have audited the financial statements of Artemis Global Energy Fund (the 'fund') for the year ended 31 July 2017 which comprise the statement of total return, the statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders, the balance sheet, the related notes 1 to 20 and distribution table. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the unitholders of the fund, as a body, pursuant to paragraph 4.5.12 of the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the unitholders those matters we are required to state to them in an independent auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the fund and the unitholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the manager and auditor

As explained more fully in the manager's responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the manager is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the fund's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the manager; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the manager's 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.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the fund as at 31 July 2017 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the scheme property of the fund for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority

In our opinion:

- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice relating to Authorised Funds, the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority and the Trust Deed;
- the information given in the manager's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements;
- there is nothing to indicate that proper accounting records have not been kept or that the financial statements are not in agreement with those records; and
- we have received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

Ernst & Young LLP
Statutory Auditor
Edinburgh
27 September 2017

- The fund returns 11.0%* against the benchmark's 6.5%*.
- Volatile oil price driven by Opec's cut in production.
- Wary on US shale; focusing on international E&Ps.

Performance – Carefully balanced portfolio outperforms …

The fund has a fairly predictable pattern of performance. The holdings in exploration and production (E&P) tend to underperform the oil price when it is falling – and outperform when it is rising. The fund's integrated oil stocks act as a buffer to this and small-cap E&P holdings magnify the ups and downs. How and when we rotate the weightings has a significant influence on the fund's performance.

The oil price was extremely volatile over the year under review. It spiked in September and November 2016, then stayed higher from December to February 2017, before declining steadily until June. In July prices started to move up again. We timed our sector weighting well through the volatile period, outperforming the benchmark comfortably, particularly during the period of high prices. While it is difficult or even impossible to predict the geopolitics that drive Opec's decision-making, it is entirely rational to construct a portfolio of high quality, liquid holdings that exhibit elasticity to the oil price when it is going up – but that tempers those qualities when it is going down. Our benchmark is highly correlated to a small group of oil majors, headed by Exxon Mobil. During the more stable December to February period, when E&P stock selection was more important than moves in the oil price, the fund was outperforming the benchmark by more than 10%.

Over the year, oil prices were driven by a single event – Opec's cutting of production in November 2016. This was as unexpected as Opec's refusal to cut production in 2014 was the catalyst that started the current down cycle, which is now nearing its end. Perhaps the one good thing that came out of the down cycle is that low prices reveal oil companies' strengths and weaknesses. This makes stockpicking easier if you know what to look for.

So the fund's performance has been decent, but it will get better as the oil sector completes its transformation from oil price-takers to profit-makers.

Review – Markets counting on Opec …

The end of the year felt much like the beginning of the year. Hopes faded that Opec would do anything about an oversupplied market and US shale companies producing flat out. That was mollified by a longer-term belief that eventually markets would re-balance. But let's go back to the start of the period. Although by the end of summer 2016 it was clear that demand for oil was healthy and supply was starting to level off, global oil inventories were brimming. So oil prices remained volatile but depressed with only a downwards sense of direction.

Opec realised it had to do something to reduce global inventories and so talks started in September in Algiers - but markets were sceptical. Opec met again in Vienna on 30 November and announced the full implementation of the 1.2mb/d production cuts discussed in Algiers weeks before. Opec's members agreed to share a big cut equally, with the exceptions of Libya, Nigeria and Iran (exempted). Removing 1.2mb/d from global markets was seen as real action to rebalance oil markets and restore the oil price to over $50 per barrel, which it immediately did. Our holdings performed well towards the end of 2016, when oil prices were in the mid-$50s. As we ran into 2017, however, oil inventories were slow to respond as the actual production cuts only started in January and didn't start taking effect until July. In the intervening period, oil prices and oil and gas company share prices started to weaken and this was reflected in the performance of the fund: up in 2016 then moderately down in 2017.

The composition of the fund remained relatively constant during the 12 months. We made periodic changes in weightings in the larger holdings, holding more integrated oil in times of weakness in the oil price, and rotating into more E&Ps in times of higher prices. By sector weighting, the fund's composition was:

	August 2016	July 2017
Exploration & production	49%	51%
Integrated oil	32%	33%
Refining/midstream/ downstream	13%	6%
Unquoted	6%	8%
Cash	0%	2%

Source: Artemis.

The amount of E&Ps we held that are involved in North American shale was also fairly constant, at around 26% of the fund. During periods of sector outperformance, the weighting went up to 30%. The fund outperformed the benchmark between October 2016 and March 2017 before the market's impatience took over. The actual fundamentals of the market are now (at the end of July 2017) looking favourable and Opec's action may again spur markets on.

The US shale part of the fund was played largely through a tightly held group of the largest and most technologically advanced oil companies in the S&P 500 Index. These were: Hess, Pioneer Natural Resources, EOG Resources, ConocoPhillips, Concho Resources and Anadarko Petroleum. During 2016 we saw the continual rise of the Permian Basin in Texas and we benefited from the 'gold rush' into this area in the first part of the period. After a visit to the US early in 2017, we sensed a bubble forming. Although the Permian is impressive at field level – it has greater volumes

* Source: Lipper Limited, class I accumulation units, bid to bid basis, in sterling with dividends reinvested. Benchmark is MSCI ACWI/Energy GBP Index. Sector is IA Specialist.

Investment review (continued)

of recoverable oil, is more productive and still relatively undrilled – it is not good at the corporate level. EOG Resources is among the best of the US shale companies and even it was loss-making through the period. So towards the end of the year we reduced our Permian weighting in favour of the better parts of the Bakken Formation in North Dakota and the so-called Scoop and Stack fields in Oklahoma. This meant that we sold Carrizo Oil & Gas outright, reduced EOG Resources and Pioneer Natural Resources but bought back into Continental Resources and Newfield Exploration. We note the acquisitions made by Exxon Mobil in the Permian and Chevron's promotion of its own large Permian acreage, but for us this marks the top of the cycle for the area.

On individual stocks, our best performers were smaller E&Ps. Hurricane Energy appraised and tested its fractured basement oil discovery in the North Sea, more than doubling volumes and demonstrating commerciality. We took some profits and banked a 93% overall return. We still retain the shares and added more in a placing in June 2017. Africa Energy, our West African explorer, did little more than bolster its management team. Again we took some profits and realised a 45% gain. We bought SDX Energy in 2017, as we know the management. A Moroccan gas discovery resulted in a 70% return. We sold Eland Oil & Gas, our other Nigerian player, after growth in its production – and booked a 100% return.

Although the small-cap element of the fund remains minor, the potential for outperformance is significant. We can maintain low weightings that limit the downside but the high leverage to success means there is relatively unlimited upside. Another good performer was Aker BP, a newly-created company combining the Norwegian assets of BP and Det Norske. The combination provided an opportunity to improve already high-quality Norwegian production and cut costs by combining working practices.

Our holding in Indian Oil Corporation performed well as there was high demand for refined product in India. It was the only real highlight in our downstream portfolio, as the rest did not play out as expected. As we indicated above, we reduced our downstream holdings through the period. Tupras Turkiye Petrol Rafinerileri, the Turkish refiner, performed poorly, not because Turks stopped buying gasoline and diesel but because of the political unrest in the country. Motor Oil Hellas in Greece also fell on similar regional concerns. In the US, refining margins did not hold up in a year of poor gasoline demand and low miles driven. This was exacerbated by the glut in crude oil turning into an excess of refined product during 2016, so the western hemisphere was oversupplied for most of the year.

Other detracting stocks were the aforementioned Continental Resources, Anadarko Petroleum, Newfield Exploration and Crescent Point Energy. These are mainstream US stocks that fell out of favour with generalist investors in the US early in 2017 when patience with Opec ran out. We maintain these are all excellent companies in terms of acreage, production and management and think they were sold as proxies for the oil price. Overall we expect our E&P underperformers to recover, but we have sold most of our refiners and only retain exposure to the sector through integrated oil holdings.

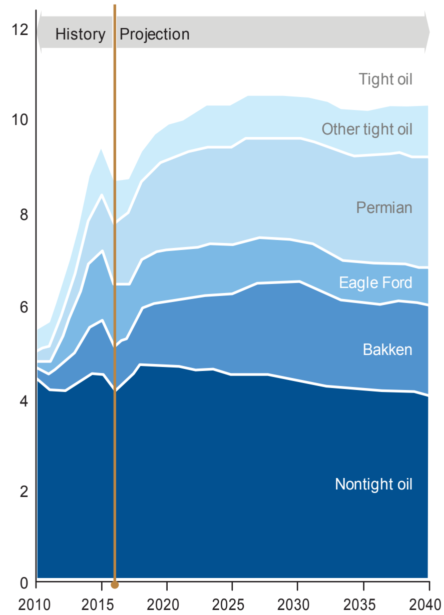
We now hold only two unquoted companies, Impact Oil & Gas and Buried Hill Energy (Cyprus). Chalk and cheese. Impact outperformed with its brilliant exploration team farming out its West African acreage for hard cash and raising further equity from shareholders at a premium to our holding value. This remains one of our top holdings; and despite the implied illiquidity, we anticipate a private trade sale at some point soon to realise value. Buried Hill Energy, frustratingly, is still sitting on a billion barrel discovery in the Caspian that can't be developed due to disputed sovereignty between Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan. We are planning other options for our holding if this is not resolved soon.

Outlook – Looking beyond US shale …

2016 as a calendar year was a great time for the energy sector, with our own fund up 65%. We had the full benefit of Opec's cuts digested by a very impatient market that anticipated oil prices rising sustainably from the announcement in November. This didn't happen. Global oil inventories continued to build into 2017 as the cuts took longer than anticipated to work their way through the system.

As we mark the end of the reporting period in July 2017, we are just starting to see the response to the reduction now. US crude inventories are falling significantly. US shale producers opportunistically hedged first half 2017 production at 2016 oil prices of over $52 per barrel. It was no wonder US production rose in the first half of 2017. But as the chart below shows, US production has its limits. The Permian will form part of a gradual build in US production, say to around two million barrels per day. This is small compared to Saudi Arabia's 10 million barrels per day. We mention this because we need to dispel the myth that the Permian is the new Saudi Arabia.

US oil production 2010-2040 (Million barrels per day)



Source: EIA.gov. U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2017 Reference case; Republished 22 February 2017, 5:30 p.m. to correct an error in the listed Permian Basin plays.

We were wrong last year when we said global oil inventories would shrink in the first half of 2017. We are just starting to see that now, so there has been a six-month delay. Ultimately we believe Opec, and Saudi Arabia in particular, will do whatever it takes to get oil prices back to a sustainable level. What is that level and when will it occur? We think the bottom line is the $1 trillion dollar IPO of Saudi Aramco in 2018. By next year we think the Saudis will expect an oil price of around $60 per barrel to give the IPO the best valuation. It's just a matter of time.

In the meantime, we are becoming slightly wary of North American shale. We have already withdrawn from the Canadian oil sands as we think environmental pressures may render some of that oil 'un-producible' in coming years. In the US there are some excellent shale plays like the Permian but acreage and operating costs are becoming over-inflated. We still puzzle slightly over the positive field economics that don't yet translate into corporate profits. A more affirmative way to look at the asset allocation puzzle here is simply that the costs, disciplines and technologies applied to the shale plays now look just as good in deep water and conventional plays. We have sought exposure in the portfolio to the new opportunities developing offshore of Mauritania and Senegal in Africa and across the Atlantic in Guyana and Brazil. As oil prices recover, so do budgets for exploration. Companies exploiting this trend include giants like Exxon Mobil and BP and smaller players like Kosmos Energy and Eco Atlantic Oil & Gas, all currently held in the fund.

Integrated oil companies will always have a role to play in the fund. They currently occupy the top weightings. But as sentiment towards the sector and commodity prices recovers, we expect mid- and large-cap E&Ps to replace these positions.

There is more to the downstream than just refining. Although we remain cautious on refining and margins, we are seeing value in the midstream and pipeline infrastructure around the world but particularly in North America. Shale plays like the Permian still lack adequate infrastructure to connect the new fields to refining and export plays.

We see a great future for gas as the transition fuel to replace coal in electricity generation. As electric vehicles start to penetrate the global fleet, particularly reducing pollution in towns and cities, these cars are only as environmentally-friendly as the source of electricity they derive their power from. But this is all part of a multi-decade plan. In the immediate future for the fund, gas is the feedstock for the chemicals and plastics businesses of integrated oil and we will spend more of our time next year looking at those parts of integrated oil companies to influence our stock picking.

As we start to allocate away from North American shale we will refocus our attention on international large cap E&Ps. Some of the US players, like Anadarko Petroleum and Hess, still have decent international assets that are currently undervalued. More established businesses like Lukoil, CNOOC and Lundin Petroleum are even better examples of companies with undervalued international exposure to conventional oil projects that are highly profitable, even at current oil prices.

The portfolio is in excellent shape to benefit from a rise in commodity prices, be it a 'u-shaped' or 'v-shaped' recovery. There are no drastic changes to be made. Given the volatility of oil markets over the last 12 months, we have been preparing the portfolio very carefully to be resilient to low oil prices but able quickly to capture short-term upside. This volatility has deterred many from investing in the sector. But as more positive momentum returns to the sector, we hope and believe that this fund will begin to thrive.

John Dodd & Richard Hulf
Fund managers

Investment information

Five largest purchases and sales for the year ended 31 July 2017

Purchases	Cost £'000	Sales	Proceeds £'000
Newfield Exploration	1,817	BP	2,689
BP	1,699	Hurricane Energy	2,136
Continental Resources	1,678	Canadian Natural Resources	1,658
Crescent Point Energy	1,665	Africa Oil	1,519
Lundin Petroleum	1,467	Total	1,514

Portfolio statement as at 31 July 2017

Investment	Holding	Valuation £'000	% of net assets
Equities 98.42% (99.80%)			
Brazil 1.50% (0.00%)			
Petroleo Brasileiro, ADR	84,683	560	1.50
		560	**1.50**
Canada 7.01% (9.01%)			
Africa Energy	8,527,821	885	2.36
Crescent Point Energy	190,067	1,153	3.08
Eco Atlantic Oil & Gas	3,125,000	586	1.57
		2,624	**7.01**
China 2.98% (3.06%)			
CNOOC, ADR	13,035	1,117	2.98
		1,117	**2.98**
Cyprus 2.13% (2.64%)			
Buried Hill Energy (Cyprus) ^	666,666	798	2.13
		798	**2.13**
Denmark 0.00% (1.26%)			
France 3.50% (4.62%)			
Total	33,851	1,311	3.50
		1,311	**3.50**
India 1.97% (2.80%)			
Indian Oil Corporation (Morgan Stanley) Warrant 21/03/2018	169,508	738	1.97
		738	**1.97**
Ireland 0.00% (0.35%)			
Italy 2.21% (1.98%)			
Eni	68,639	826	2.21
		826	**2.21**
Netherlands 5.63% (5.60%)			
Royal Dutch Shell B shares	97,706	2,108	5.63
		2,108	**5.63**
Norway 3.50% (5.42%)			
Aker BP	92,530	1,310	3.50
		1,310	**3.50**
Portugal 4.08% (4.12%)			
Galp Energia	125,954	1,530	4.08
		1,530	**4.08**

Investment	Holding	Valuation £'000	% of net assets
Russia 2.89% (2.88%)			
Lukoil, ADR	30,843	1,084	2.89
		1,084	**2.89**
Sweden 3.16% (0.00%)			
Lundin Petroleum	68,835	1,183	3.16
		1,183	**3.16**
Turkey 0.00% (3.56%)			
United Kingdom 14.85% (15.80%)			
BP	294,972	1,317	3.52
Cairn Energy	422,792	768	2.05
Hurricane Energy #	3,304,411	991	2.64
Impact Oil & Gas ^	11,666,666	2,100	5.61
Impact Oil & Gas Warrant 21/12/2020 ^	1,199,999	–	–
SDX Energy #	805,430	387	1.03
		5,563	**14.85**
United States of America 43.01% (36.70%)			
Anadarko Petroleum	38,318	1,352	3.61
Antero Resources	69,110	1,111	2.97
Chevron	19,441	1,603	4.28
Concho Resources	10,266	1,021	2.73
ConocoPhillips	37,332	1,288	3.44
Continental Resources	36,303	927	2.47
Enterprise Products Partners	32,474	670	1.79
EOG Resources	14,150	1,028	2.74
Exxon Mobil	24,941	1,512	4.04
Hess	34,495	1,177	3.14
Kosmos Energy	186,431	936	2.50
Magellan Midstream Partners	6,648	351	0.94
Newfield Exploration	50,325	1,099	2.93
Oasis Petroleum	116,561	710	1.90
Pioneer Natural Resources	8,505	1,045	2.79
Tesoro	3,741	279	0.74
		16,109	**43.01**
Investment assets		36,861	98.42
Net other assets		591	1.58
Net assets attributable to unitholders		37,452	100.00

The comparative percentage figures in brackets are as at 31 July 2016.
^ Unlisted, suspended or delisted security.
# Security traded on the Alternative Investment Market.

Financial statements

Statement of total return for the year ended 31 July 2017

	Note	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000
Income					
Net capital gains	3		3,662		989
Revenue	5	982		927	
Expenses	6	(544)		(474)	
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(1)		(1)	
Net revenue before taxation		437		452	
Taxation	8	(67)		(74)	
Net revenue after taxation			370		378
Total return before distribution			**4,032**		**1,367**
Distributions	9		(371)		(382)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			3,661		985

Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders for the year ended 31 July 2017

	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders		36,019		47,748
Amounts receivable on issue of units	9,792		8,988	
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	(12,380)		(22,017)	
		(2,588)		(13,029)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		3,661		985
Retained distribution on accumulation units		360		315
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders		37,452		36,019

Balance sheet as at 31 July 2017

	Note	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments	10	36,861	35,946
Current assets			
Debtors	11	981	87
Cash and bank balances	12	1,229	726
Total current assets		**2,210**	**813**
Total assets		**39,071**	**36,759**
Liabilities			
Creditors			
Other creditors	13	1,619	740
Total creditors		**1,619**	**740**
Total liabilities		**1,619**	**740**
Net assets attributable to unitholders		37,452	36,019

1. Accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of investments, in accordance with FRS 102 and the SORP.

(b) Valuation of investments. All investments have been valued at 12 noon on the last working day of the accounting period. Listed investments are valued at fair value which is deemed to be the bid or SETS price. Unquoted investments are valued at fair value which is determined by the investment manager, with reference to the valuation guidelines issued by the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines Board.

(c) Foreign exchange rates. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rates prevailing at 12 noon on the last working day of the accounting period. Revenue and expenditure transactions are translated at the rates of exchange ruling on the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences on such transactions follow the same treatment as the principal amounts.

(d) Derivatives. Where appropriate, certain permitted transactions such as derivatives or forward currency contracts are used for efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. Derivatives are valued at 12 noon on the last working day of the accounting period. Exchange traded derivatives are priced at fair value, which is deemed to be the bid price. Over-the-counter derivatives are priced at fair values using valuation models or data sourced from market data providers. Returns on derivative instruments are recognised as either revenue or capital depending on the nature and circumstances of each particular case. Any positions on such transactions open at the year end are reflected in the balance sheet at their marked to market value.

(e) Revenue. Dividends receivable from equity and non-equity shares, including Real Estate Investment Trusts, are credited to revenue, net of attributable tax credits, when the security is quoted ex-dividend. Dividends received as shares (scrip/stock dividends), to the extent that the value of such dividends is equal to the cash dividends, are treated as revenue. Dividends on unquoted stocks are credited to revenue when the dividend is declared. Special dividends are reviewed on a case by case basis when determining if the dividend is to be treated as revenue or capital. It is likely that where a special dividend results in a significant reduction in the capital value of a holding, then the dividend will generally be treated as capital, otherwise this will be recognised as revenue. Bank interest is recognised on an accruals basis.

(f) Expenses. All expenses (other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments) are charged against revenue on an accruals basis. Costs arising from the filing of European withholding tax reclaims are charged to revenue but deducted from capital for the purpose of calculating the distribution. On receipt of any withholding tax reclaims, the relevant costs will be transferred back to revenue and deducted from the distribution.

(g) Taxation. Corporation tax is charged at a rate of 20% on the excess taxable revenue of the fund. In general, the tax accounting treatment follows that of the principal amount. Deferred tax is provided for all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date other than those recorded as permanent differences. Deferred tax is provided for at the average rate of tax expected to apply. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted to reflect the time value of money.

2. Distribution policy

The fund shall distribute all available revenue, after deduction of expenses properly chargeable against revenue. Gains and losses on non-derivative securities, derivatives and currencies, whether realised or unrealised, if taken to capital are not available for distribution. The fund is not more than 60% invested in qualifying investments (as defined in Section 468L of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988) and where applicable will pay a dividend distribution. With the exception of the manager's annual management charge, which is directly attributable to each unit class, all income and expenses are apportioned to each unit class pro-rata to the value of the net assets of the relevant unit class on the day that the income or expense is recognised. Distributions which have remained unclaimed by unitholders for six years are credited to the capital property of the fund.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Net capital gains

	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000
Non-derivative securities	3,668	1,091
Currency gains/(losses)	1	(99)
Capital transaction charges	(7)	(3)
Net capital gains	3,662	989

4. Direct transaction costs

For purchases and sales of equities, broker commissions, transfer taxes and stamp duty are paid by the fund on each transaction and are summarised below.

	Year ended 31 July 2017					
	Principal £'000	Commission £'000	Taxes £'000	Total after costs £'000	Commission as a percentage of principal %	Taxes as a percentage of principal %
Purchases						
Equities	28,047	30	24	28,101	0.11	0.09
Sales						
Equities	30,889	37	1	30,851	0.12	-
Total		67	25			
Percentage of fund average net assets		0.16%	0.06%			

	Year ended 31 July 2016					
	Principal £'000	Commission £'000	Taxes £'000	Total after costs £'000	Commission as a percentage of principal %	Taxes as a percentage of principal %
Purchases						
Equities	32,591	25	26	32,642	0.08	0.08
Sales						
Equities	44,811	31	1	44,779	0.07	-
Total		56	27			
Percentage of fund average net assets		0.15%	0.07%			

During the year the fund incurred £7,000 (2016: £3,000) in capital transaction charges.

Dealing spread

As at the balance sheet date the estimated portfolio dealing spread was 0.31% (2016: 0.76%). This spread represents the difference between the bid and offer prices of each underlying investment expressed as a percentage of the value determined by reference to its offer price.

5. Revenue

	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000
Overseas dividends	738	707
UK dividends	240	218
Interest on Denkavit tax reclaims	3	-
Bank interest	1	2
Total revenue	982	927

6. Expenses

	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000
Payable to the manager, associates of the manager and agents of either of them:		
Annual management charge	437	374
Other expenses:		
Registration fees	40	34
Administration fees	27	30
Operational fees	21	18
Auditor's remuneration: audit fees*	9	9
Safe custody fees	5	2
Trustee fees	5	5
Printing and postage fees	-	2
Total expenses	544	474

All expenditure stated above is inclusive of irrecoverable VAT where applicable.
* The amount disclosed above includes VAT at the rate of 20%. The audit fee (excluding VAT) accrued during the year was £7,500 (2016: £7,500).

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000
Interest payable	1	1
Total interest payable and similar charges	1	1

8. Taxation

	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000
a) Analysis of the tax charge for the year		
Irrecoverable overseas tax	79	74
Denkavit tax reclaims	(12)	-
Total taxation (note 8b)	67	74
b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
Net revenue before taxation	437	452
Corporation tax at 20% (2016: 20%)	87	90
Effects of:		
Irrecoverable overseas tax	79	74
Unutilised management expenses	64	90
Income taxable in different periods	7	(6)
Overseas withholding tax expensed	(4)	-
Denkavit tax reclaims	(12)	-
Non-taxable UK dividends	(48)	(44)
Non-taxable overseas dividends	(106)	(130)
Tax charge for the year (note 8a)	67	74

c) Provision for deferred tax

No provision for deferred tax has been made in the current or prior accounting year.

d) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The fund has not recognised a deferred tax asset of £1,012,000 (2016: £948,000) arising as a result of having unutilised management expenses of £5,059,000 (2016: £4,740,000). It is unlikely that the fund will obtain relief for these in the future so no deferred tax asset has been recognised.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9. Distributions

	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000
Final dividend distribution	360	315
Add: amounts deducted on cancellation of units	60	121
Deduct: amounts added on issue of units	(49)	(54)
Distributions	371	382
Movement between net revenue and distribution		
Net revenue after taxation	370	378
Add: amount received on conversion of units	1	4
	371	382

The distributions take account of amounts added on the issue of units and amounts deducted on the cancellation of units. Details of the distribution per unit are set out in the distribution table on page 18.

10. Fair value hierarchy

All investments are designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. The following table provides an analysis of these investments based on the fair value hierarchy which reflects the reliability and significance of the information used to measure their fair value.

The disclosure is split into the following categories:
Level 1 – Investments with unadjusted quoted prices in an active market;
Level 2 – Investments whose fair value is based on inputs other than quoted prices that are either directly or indirectly observable;
Level 3 – Investments whose fair value is based on inputs that are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable).

	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000
Level 1	33,963	33,531
Level 3	2,898	2,415
Total	36,861	35,946

11. Debtors

	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000
Sales awaiting settlement	846	-
Accrued revenue	74	42
Overseas withholding tax recoverable	38	43
Amounts receivable for issue of units	20	-
Prepaid expenses	3	2
Total debtors	981	87

12. Cash and bank balances

	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000
Amounts held in JPMorgan Liquidity Funds – Sterling Liquidity Fund (Institutional dist.)	1,209	713
Cash and bank balances	20	13
Total cash and bank balances	1,229	726

13. Other creditors

	31 July 2017 £'000	31 July 2016 £'000
Purchases awaiting settlement	1,514	273
Accrued other expenses	40	37
Amounts payable for cancellation of units	34	400
Accrued annual management charge	31	30
Total other creditors	1,619	740

14. Contingent liabilities and commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the current or prior year end.

15. Contingent assets

Following the ruling on Denkavit's case with the European Court of Justice regarding taxation withheld on overseas dividends, the manager has taken steps to make claims with certain European tax authorities for repayment of taxation suffered by the fund on dividend revenue. During the year, the fund received repayments from the French Tax Authorities which have been recognised in the statement of total return and also in notes 5 and 8. These amounts have been included within the net revenue available for distribution.

Due to uncertainty regarding the likely success of claims made in other countries, it is not possible to estimate the potential amount of overseas tax that may be received by the fund, if any. Therefore, the financial statements presented for the year ended 31 July 2017 do not reflect any further amounts that may be received.

16. Reconciliation of unit movements

Class	Units in issue at 31 July 2016	Units issued	Units cancelled	Units converted	Units in issue at 31 July 2017
I accumulation	82,767,734	27,241,758	(30,250,889)	1,002,699	80,761,302
R accumulation	55,066,891	4,138,700	(9,651,269)	(1,047,059)	48,507,263

17. Risk disclosures

The fund's financial instruments comprise equities, derivatives, cash balances and liquid resources which include debtors and creditors. The fund holds such financial assets in accordance with its investment objective and policy as set out on page 1. The fund is exposed to a number of risks that are associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invests. The most significant risks to which the fund is exposed to are market risk, credit and counterparty risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Market risk

Market risk, which includes interest rate risk, currency risk, other price risk and leverage risk, arises mainly from uncertainty about future values of financial instruments in the fund's investment portfolio. The fund, in order to meet its investment objective and policy, invests predominantly in equities and maintains an appropriate spread of investments in accordance with COLL, the Trust Deed and the Prospectus to seek to reduce the risks arising from factors specific to a particular company or sector. The manager's investment strategy is to select investments for their fundamental value. Stock selection is therefore based on disciplined accounting, market and sector analysis, with the emphasis on long-term investments. There is no material difference between the carrying values and the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities of the fund disclosed in the balance sheet.

(i) Interest rate risk

Changes in interest rates or changes in expectations of future interest rates may result in an increase or decrease in the market value of the investments held. As the majority of the fund's financial assets are non-interest bearing, the fund is only subject to limited exposure to fair value interest rate risk due to fluctuations in levels of market interest rates and therefore no sensitivity analysis has been presented.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(ii) Currency risk

The majority of the net assets of the fund are denominated in currencies other than sterling, and therefore the balance sheet and total return can be affected by currency movements. Therefore, the manager may decide that a proportion of the investments that are not priced in sterling, may be covered by forward currency contracts, so that the fund's exposure to currency risk is reduced. There were no forward currency contracts at 31 July 2017 (2016: nil).

Revenue received in foreign currencies is converted into sterling on or near the date of receipt. No hedging is undertaken with regard to managing the currency movement risk on accrued revenue.

The exposure to each currency is shown in the table below.

Currency	Investments £'000	Net other assets / (liabilities) £'000	Total £'000
31 July 2017			
US Dollar	21,559	367	21,926
Sterling	8,257	188	8,445
Euro	3,667	9	3,676
Norwegian Krone	1,310	25	1,335
Swedish Krona	1,183	-	1,183
Canadian Dollar	885	2	887
31 July 2016			
US Dollar	17,758	50	17,808
Sterling	7,834	(16)	7,818
Euro	3,860	14	3,874
Canadian Dollar	2,178	1	2,179
Norwegian Krone	1,953	24	1,977
Turkish Lira	1,281	-	1,281
Swedish Krona	628	-	628
Danish Krone	454	-	454

A five per cent increase in the value of the fund's foreign currency exposure would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £1,450,000 (2016: £1,410,000). A five per cent of decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the value of an instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those relating to interest rate risk, currency risk and credit and counterparty risk), whether caused by factors specific to an investment or wider issues affecting the market generally. The value of equities is dependent on a number of factors, arising from the performance of the company itself and matters arising in the wider market (for example the state of the underlying economy and current government policy). The portfolio is invested in securities domiciled in a number of countries and will be exposed to market movements in the relevant country arising from changes in the local economy and government decisions. As part of the continuing review of the portfolio, the manager monitors and reviews these factors. A five per cent increase in the value of the fund's portfolio would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £1,843,000 (2016: £1,797,000). A five per cent decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

(iv) Leverage risk

Leverage is defined as any method by which the fund can increase its exposure by borrowing cash or securities or from leverage that is embedded in derivative positions. The manager is required to calculate and monitor the level of leverage of a fund, expressed as a percentage of the exposure of the fund and its net asset value under the commitment method.

The fund can use cash borrowing (subject to restrictions as set out in its Prospectus and COLL) and financial derivatives as sources of leverage. A result of 100% indicates that no leverage has been used.

As at 31 July 2017, the amount of leverage used by the fund was 100.00% (2016: 100.00%).

(b) Credit and counterparty risk

Credit and counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment it has entered into with the fund, resulting in a financial loss. From time to time, the fund may be subject to short-term credit risk with counterparties pending settlement of investment transactions. The manager has a pre-approved list of counterparties it uses for investment transactions, which is reviewed on a regular basis. The largest counterparty risk is with JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. (‘JPMorgan’), the fund’s custodian and banker, who holds the fund’s investments and maintains the bank accounts. Bankruptcy or insolvency of JPMorgan may cause the fund’s rights with respect to securities and cash held by the custodian to be delayed or limited. The trustee receives and reviews a semi-annual report on the internal controls in place at JPMorgan. The fund is also exposed to counterparty risk through holding specific financial instruments. Aside from the custodian, derivative counterparties and brokers where trades are pending settlement, there were no significant concentrations of credit and counterparty risk, at 31 July 2017 or 31 July 2016.

Counterparty exposure

The fund also uses warrants (equity linked notes) issued by counterparties to provide exposure to certain investments. Details of the individual contracts are disclosed separately on the portfolio statement and the total position by counterparty at the balance sheet date was as follows:

	Warrants £’000	Total exposure £’000
31 July 2017		
Morgan Stanley	738	738
31 July 2016		
Morgan Stanley	1,007	1,007

(c) Liquidity risk

Some of the fund’s financial instruments can include securities that are not listed on a recognised stock exchange and which may not always be readily realisable. However, from time to time, liquidity in any market or in a specific security can be affected by economic events. As a result, the fund may not be able to realise these investments quickly at their fair value to respond to any further liquidity requirements, or to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer. In order to manage liquidity requirements, the fund seeks to maintain sufficient cash to pay creditors. Liquidity risk limits are set by reference to two key metrics: market liquidity and investor concentration. These measures will, in combination, identify instances where the fund may be unable to meet investor redemptions. Market liquidity considers a fund’s liquidity compared against the daily average liquidity over the previous twelve months. Investor concentration considers the proportion of the fund that is realisable within a redemption cycle measured against the largest unitholder.

18. Related party transactions

The manager is deemed to be a related party. All transactions and balances associated with the manager are disclosed within the statement of total return, statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders and the balance sheet on page 10 and notes 6, 9, 11 and 13 on pages 13 to 15 including all issues and cancellations where the manager acted as principal. The balance due to the manager as at 31 July 2017 in respect of these transactions was £45,000 (2016: £430,000).

19. Unit classes

The annual management charge on each unit class is as follows:

I accumulation 0.75%
R accumulation 1.50%

The net asset value per unit and the number of units in each class are given in the comparative tables on page 19. The distribution per unit class is given in the distribution table on page 18. All classes have the same rights.

20. Post balance sheet event

Since 31 July 2017, the net asset values per unit, on a bid basis, have changed as follows:

	Net asset value per unit (p)		
	26 September 2017	31 July 2017	Movement
I accumulation	30.42	29.48	3.2%
R accumulation	28.99	28.13	3.1%

Distribution table

Final dividend distribution for the year ended 31 July 2017 (payable on 29 September 2017) in pence per unit.

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 August 2016.
Group 2 – Units purchased from 1 August 2016 to 31 July 2017.

	Net revenue per unit (p)	Equalisation per unit (p)	Distribution per unit (p) 29 September 2017	Distribution per unit (p) 30 September 2016
I accumulation				
Group 1	0.3699	-	0.3699	0.3000
Group 2	0.2044	0.1655	0.3699	0.3000
R accumulation				
Group 1	0.1269	-	0.1269	0.1212
Group 2	0.0653	0.0616	0.1269	0.1212

Corporate unitholders should note that:

1. 100.00% of the revenue distribution is received as franked investment income.

2. 0.00% of the revenue distribution is received as an annual payment received after deduction of income tax at the lower rate and may be liable to corporation tax. It is not franked investment income.

Equalisation applies only to units purchased during the distribution period (group 2 units). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all group 2 units and is refunded to holders of these units as a return of capital. Being capital it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of units for capital gains tax purposes.

Comparative tables

	I accumulation			R accumulation		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Change in net assets per unit (p)						
Opening net asset value per unit	**26.54**	**25.11**	**43.04**	**25.51**	**24.32**	**42.00**
Return before operating charges *	3.26	1.67	(17.63)	3.16	1.59	(17.13)
Operating charges	(0.32)	(0.24)	(0.30)	(0.54)	(0.40)	(0.55)
Return after operating charges	2.94	1.43	(17.93)	2.62	1.19	(17.68)
Distributions	(0.37)	(0.30)	(0.06)	(0.13)	(0.12)	-
Retained distributions on accumulation units	0.37	0.30	0.06	0.13	0.12	-
Closing net asset value per unit	**29.48**	**26.54**	**25.11**	**28.13**	**25.51**	**24.32**
* after direct transaction costs of	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Performance						
Return after charges	11.08%	5.69%	(41.66)%	10.27%	4.89%	(42.10)%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	23,809	21,969	32,121	13,643	14,050	15,627
Closing number of units	80,761,302	82,767,734	127,898,071	48,507,263	55,066,891	64,247,769
Operating charges	1.02%	1.03%	0.95%	1.77%	1.78%	1.70%
Direct transaction costs	0.16%	0.13%	0.10%	0.16%	0.13%	0.10%
Prices						
Highest offer unit price (p)	36.53	28.31	44.84	36.46	28.38	45.57
Lowest bid unit price (p)	25.94	18.62	24.02	24.93	17.97	23.26

* Direct transaction costs are stated after deducting the amounts collected in relation to dealing costs added to issue of units and subtracted from the cancellation of units.

Ongoing charges

Class	31 July 2017
I accumulation	1.02%
R accumulation	1.77%

Ongoing charges shows the annual operating expenses of each unit class as a percentage of the average net assets of that class for the preceding 12 months.

Comparative tables (continued)

Class I performance

	Since launch *	5 years	3 years	1 year	6 months
Artemis Global Energy Fund	(38.1)	(32.1)	(31.5)	11.0	(13.8)
MSCI ACWI/ Energy Index	1.5	14.5	(3.8)	6.5	(7.3)
Sector average	23.1	34.7	22.1	11.1	4.7
Position in sector	84/93	98/102	136/137	79/142	142/143
Quartile	4	4	4	3	4

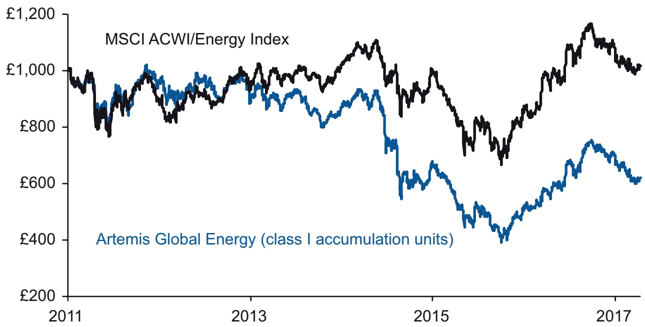
* Data from 21 April 2011, due to the fixed price period of the fund. Source: Lipper Limited, class I accumulation units, bid to bid in sterling to 31 July 2017. All performance figures show total returns with dividends reinvested, percentage growth. Sector is IA Specialist, universe of funds is those reporting net of UK taxes.

Class R performance

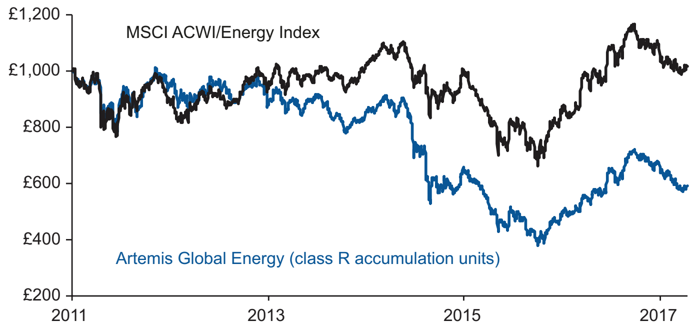
	Since launch *	5 years	3 years	1 year	6 months
Artemis Global Energy Fund	(40.9)	(34.6)	(33.1)	10.2	(14.1)
MSCI ACWI/ Energy Index	1.5	14.5	(3.8)	6.5	(7.3)

* Data from 21 April 2011, due to the fixed price period of the fund. Source: Lipper Limited, class R accumulation units, bid to bid in sterling to 31 July 2017. All performance figures show total returns with dividends reinvested, percentage growth.

Value of £1,000 invested at launch to 31 July 2017



Value of £1,000 invested at launch to 31 July 2017



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