



Interim Report and Financial Statements for MGTS Clarion Explorer Fund

For the six months ended 31 July 2013 (Unaudited)

HEAD OFFICE

1 SOVEREIGN COURT
GRAHAM STREET
BIRMINGHAM
B1 3JR

TELEPHONE: 0121 236 2380
FACSIMILE: 0121 236 2330

MARGETTS FUND MANAGEMENT LTD

www.margetts.com
VAT No. (GB) 795 0415 16
Registered in England No. 4158249

Authorised and Regulated by
the Financial Conduct Authority

DEALING

PO BOX 12081
BRENTWOOD
CM14 9ND

TELEPHONE: 0845 607 6808
FACSIMILE: 0131 525 9900

ACD

Margetts Fund Management Limited
1 Sovereign Court
Graham Street
Birmingham
B1 3JR

Tel: 0121 236 2380

Fax: 0121 236 2330

(Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority)

Directors of the ACD

T J Ricketts
T H Ricketts
A J M Quay
J E J Clay
M D Jealous
A S Weston
G M W Oakley (non-exec)

Depositary

BNY Mellon Trust & Depositary (UK) Ltd
The Bank of New York Mellon Centre
160 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4LA

(Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority)

Administrator and Registrar

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited
PO Box 23705
Edinburgh
EH7 5NJ

Tel: 0845 607 6808

Fax: 0131 525 9900

(Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority)

Auditors

Shipleys LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
10 Orange Street
Haymarket
London
WC2H 7DQ

Investment Advisers

Clarion Investment Management Ltd
Marble Arch
King Street
Knutsford
WA16 6HD

(Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority)

Contents

Investment Adviser's Report	1
Certification of Accounts by Directors of the ACD	3
Authorised Status	3
Significant Purchases and Sales	4
Portfolio Statement	5
Net Asset Value per Share and Comparative Table	6
Financial Statements	
Statement of Total Return	8
Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders	8
Balance Sheet	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10
General Information	16

Investment Adviser's Report

For six months ended 31 July 2013

Investment Objective & Policy

The objective of the Fund is to provide capital growth. The Fund will achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio of assets which the Investment Adviser considers to be high risk investments specifically targeted for capital growth with the intention of generating medium to long term returns.

Investment Review

MGTS Clarion Explorer Portfolio R Acc	1.82%
MGTS Clarion Explorer Portfolio L Acc	1.57%

Benchmark

IMA Global	10.30%
------------	--------

Source: Morningstar Direct. Performance is bid to bid with income reinvested.

The MGTS Clarion Explorer fund has underperformed the benchmark over the period due to the high strategic allocation to Asia Pacific and Emerging Market equities, which represent 56% of the portfolio.

The strategic asset allocation is the fund's long-term expected asset allocation and sets the risk profile of the portfolio. The manager can deviate from this allocation within risk controls to take advantage of opportunities or to protect investors from foreseen dangers.

The period has been volatile and driven by central bank policy rather than macro-economic factors. Overall, the US stock market has been the strongest area of investment, providing returns of c. 19% over the six month period to the end of July 2013. However, Emerging Markets stock markets fell in value, recording a fall of c.6.5%.

The benchmark, the IMA Global sector has a significantly higher US equity allocation than the portfolio. The US stock market represents c. 48% of the global stock market¹; however it only represents 18% of the portfolio's strategic asset allocation. At the start of the period, the portfolio held c. 20% in US equities; however this was reduced to 15% during February.

It appeared that stock market investors were playing a 'win-win' game with momentum driving returns higher during the first part of 2013. The 'win-win' game was based on the premise that if economic data was poor then the central banks pumped liquidity into the economy through quantitative easing, which pushed up markets, a 'win'. Alternatively, if the data was positive then the recovery justifies a higher value and stock markets also go up, another 'win'.

This was exacerbated when the Japanese Central Bank announced its own increased Quantitative Easing Policy in April 2013.

Quantitative easing is the process of using printed money to buy assets, normally government debt, and has been used extensively by the US, UK and Eurozone in the aftermath of the credit crisis of 2007/8 in order to increase the money supply, bring down interest rates and stimulate demand to avoid recession. The key risk of QE is that the additional money supply creates inflationary pressures.

Whilst Japan is a relative latecomer to the QE party, they have announced a programme on an entirely larger scale. Japan is targeting to spend \$70Bn per month, which compares to the US currently targeting \$85Bn per month; however Japan's economy is around a third of the size. Japan's objective is to double the amount of money in circulation with the aim of reversing the deflationary cycle, which Japan has suffered for decades. This plan was initially greeted enthusiastically by the Japanese stock market, whilst the Yen depreciated significantly, an intended consequence to produce a boost for Japanese exports.

¹ Source: FTSE as at 30 August 2013

Investment Adviser's Report (continued)

Investors may be forgiven for observing that central banks have found the magic bullet for all economic woes through the process of QE. Unfortunately this may not be the case. The process creates a number of risks, in the short term the abundance of cash can create asset bubbles and there is some evidence of this in fixed interest markets, which we continue to believe are generally overvalued, despite recent falls. Longer term, the biggest risk is that inflation increases beyond desirable levels.

Following the Japanese QE announcement, the yield on Japanese debt started to rise, contra to the effect QE has had in the UK, Europe and US, where the cost of government borrowing fell.

The fact that yields increased may negate some of the benefits from QE. In other economies yields have fallen as the central bank is prepared to pay any price for the government's debt and the high level of demand for this type of asset drives up the price, causing yields to fall. Lower government yields tend to feed through to other bonds and loans, like mortgages, reducing the burden of debt in the economy and generating more demand.

Japan's government debt to GDP is over 200%, so any increase in the cost of borrowing from high yields will have a significant effect on the public finances. To put this into perspective the UK and US government debt to GDP is c. 80%, which is also considered high. Above 100% is considered to be unsustainable.

Although the announcement of Japanese QE initially led to a significant rally in Japanese stocks, the rally abruptly ended on 22 May 2013, when all major stock markets fell sharply in value. What was unusual about the period following 22nd May is that bonds and most other asset classes also fell in value.

It would appear that comments made by Ben Bernanke (The US Federal Reserve Chairman) triggered the selloff when he hinted that quantitative easing may be tapered this year in the US. This coincided with weaker economic data from China.

We believe that Mr Bernanke's comments were made as a warning to avoid a bubble being formed in stock markets. However, the significant fall in values after his comments illustrate how highly manipulated financial assets have already become in the wake of the credit crisis. The mere hint of a reduction in the amount of money that the US Federal Reserve pumps into the economy, currently \$85Bn a month, was enough to set investors into a panic, despite the generally improving economic data.

Mr Bernanke did not say that QE was coming to an end, or that the policy was being reversed, he only indicated that the rate at which the Fed is buying bonds may be reduced as the economy recovers. This would appear to be sensible policy, removing the stimulus as the recovery gathers pace to avoid inflation.

We expect the rhetoric from central banks to continue to swing with the economic data, which is currently improving. If the economy starts to slow, or if borrowing costs to home owners increase then we would not be surprised if the Fed later announces that it will increase the QE programme, rather than initiate tapering. However, we think it is sensible that investors do not come to rely on QE regardless of the economic conditions and thereby the statement was useful in removing exuberance.

Investors are being left with few options and many are being forced to take more risk in order to generate income. In addition, comments from central bankers and other policy makers are having a greater effect on markets than the fundamental economics, which is increasing volatility as speculation grows.

Whilst the policy decisions of central bankers will have a short term effect on stock and bond markets, the investment team focus on value and fundamentals in the global economy. In the short term, central bank action in the US, UK, Europe and Japan is causing stock markets in the developed markets to grow quickly.

The falls in Asia Pacific and Emerging Markets stock markets is creating significant long term value in our opinion. These economies, unlike in previous crises, have high levels of foreign reserves, low government debt, growing populations and higher levels of economic growth. These stock markets are trading at a significant discount to developed markets and therefore we increased our allocation to these markets during the period, reducing the allocation to US stock markets.

Investment Adviser's Report (continued)

Although sentiment to developing markets has continued to sour, we believe that the discounted valuations create greater potential for positive surprises. Conversely, US stock markets have rallied on the basis of an improving economy and supportive monetary policy. However, the positive sentiment towards the US stock market combined with higher valuations creates more opportunity for disappointment.

The manager intends to continue to focus on valuation and fundamentals to add long term value to investor portfolios. Therefore, the intention is to maintain the current strategy unless other developments provide reason for a shift in strategy.

Clarion Investment Management Ltd
Investment Adviser
20 September 2013

Certification of Accounts by Directors of the ACD

This report is signed in accordance with the requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook (COLL) as issued and amended by the Financial Conduct Authority.

T J Ricketts	M D Jealous
<i>Margetts Fund Management Ltd</i>	
23 September 2013	

Authorised Status

The MGTS Clarion Explorer Fund is a sub-fund of the MGTS Clarion Portfolio ICVC with investment powers equivalent to those of a UCITS Scheme. The umbrella company is MGTS Clarion Portfolio ICVC which is an open-ended investment company with variable capital incorporated in England and Wales under regulation number IC590 and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority with effect from 28 November 2007.

The fund is classed as a Non-UCITS Retail Fund (NURS) scheme. Shareholders are not liable for the debts of the fund.

Significant purchases and sales

For the period ended 31 July 2013

Total purchases for the period	£2,835,462
Purchases	Cost (£)
FIDELITY SOUTH EAST ASIA W ACC	606,691
PFS SOMERSET EMERG MKTS DIV GROWTH FUND A NET ACC	530,000
UBS EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY INCOME C ACC	518,065
BLACKROCK EUROPEAN DYNAMIC D ACC	464,076
FUNDSMITH EQUITY I ACC	441,629

Total sales for the period	£2,546,877
Sales	Proceeds (£)
FIDELITY SOUTH EAST ASIA Y	606,691
UBS EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY INCOME B ACC	513,065
BLACKROCK EUROPEAN DYNAMIC ACC	499,076
FUNDSMITH EQUITY T ACC	441,629
AXA FRAMLINGTON AMERICAN GROWTH INST ACC	346,415

Portfolio statement

As at 31 July 13

Holding	Portfolio of Investments	Total Net Assets		
		Value (£)	31.07.13 %	31.01.13 %
	European			
169,555	Blackrock European Dynamic D Acc	578,350	7.47	
46,456	Jupiter European I Acc	592,473	7.65	
	Total European	1,170,823	15.12	15.08
	Emerging Markets			
78,423	Aberdeen Emerging Markets I Acc	458,495	5.92	
	First State Global Emerging Markets			
108,433	Leaders B	487,449	6.29	
	PFS Somerset Emerg Mkts Div Growth			
422,533	Fund A Net Acc	529,222	6.83	
	UBS Emerging Markets Equity Income C			
1,072,537	Acc	539,700	6.97	
	Total Emerging Markets	2,014,866	26.01	24.03
	Asia Pacific (excl. Japan)			
243,595	Aberdeen Asia Pacific C Acc	510,868	6.60	
72,998	Fidelity South East Asia W Acc	510,546	6.59	
123,539	First State Asia Pacific Leaders Inst B	550,997	7.11	
869,154	Schroder Asian Income Z Acc	539,050	6.96	
53,869	Schroder Institutional Pacific Acc	539,765	6.97	
	Total Asia Pacific (excl. Japan)	2,651,226	34.23	34.96
	US			
11,395	Findlay Park American GBP	404,965	5.23	
339,363	Fundsmith Equity I Acc	548,377	7.08	
1,828	Vanguard US Equity Index GBP Acc	406,433	5.25	
	Total US	1,359,775	17.56	21.99
	Portfolio of Investments	7,196,690	92.92	96.06
	Net Current Assets	549,294	7.08	3.94
	Net Assets	7,745,984	100	100

The investments have been valued in accordance with note 1(b).

Net Asset Value per Share and Comparative Tables

Price and Income History

L Income shares (Legacy)

Calendar Year	Highest Price (Pence)	Lowest Price (Pence)	Net Income (Pence per share)
2010	125.69	101.30	-
2011	126.21	100.89	-
2012	120.69	108.54	-
2013*	137.41	120.42	-

L Accumulation shares (Legacy)

Calendar Year	Highest Price (Pence)	Lowest Price (Pence)	Net Income (Pence per share)
2010	125.60	101.18	-
2011	126.12	100.81	-
2012	120.73	108.46	-
2013*	137.45	120.45	-

R Income shares (RDR)

Calendar Year	Highest Price (Pence)	Lowest Price (Pence)	Net Income (Pence per share)
2010	126.42	101.39	-
2011	127.28	101.86	-
2012	122.74	109.72	-
2013*	140.01	122.47	-

R Accumulation shares (RDR)

Calendar Year	Highest Price (Pence)	Lowest Price (Pence)	Net Income (Pence per share)
2010	126.42	101.39	-
2011	127.28	101.86	-
2012	122.74	109.72	-
2013*	140.01	122.47	-

* To 31 July 2013

Net Asset Value

Date	Share Class	Net Asset Value (£)	Shares in Issue	Net Asset Value (Pence per share)
31.01.11	L Income	336,622	274,269	122.73
31.01.11	L Accumulation	2,486,955	2,027,764	122.65
31.01.11	R Income	-	-	-
31.01.11	R Accumulation	3,958,653	3,205,361	123.50
31.01.12	L Income	444,400	390,298	113.86
31.01.12	L Accumulation	2,621,234	2,303,790	113.78
31.01.12	R Income	-	-	-
31.01.12	R Accumulation	2,702,987	2,347,415	115.15
31.01.13	L Income	493,312	384,466	128.31
31.01.13	L Accumulation	3,164,003	2,465,098	128.35
31.01.13	R Income	-	-	-
31.01.13	R Accumulation	3,347,532	2,564,242	130.55
31.07.13	L Income	494,842	379,999	130.22
31.07.13	L Accumulation	2,965,335	2,276,447	130.26
31.07.13	R Income	-	-	-
31.07.13	R Accumulation	4,285,808	3,226,715	132.82

Net Asset Value per Share and Comparative Tables (continued)

Risk Warning

An investment in an open-ended investment company (OEIC) should be regarded as a medium to long term investment. Investors should be aware that the price of shares and the income from them can fall as well as rise and investors may not receive back the full amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Prices per Share

Date	Share Class	Price (Pence)	Yield (%)
01.08.2013	L Income	130.31	-
01.08.2013	L Accumulation	130.35	-
01.08.2013	R Income	132.91	-
01.08.2013	R Accumulation	132.91	-

Fund Performance

The performance of the fund is shown in the Investment Adviser's Report.

Ongoing charges figure - L Class

	31.07.13	31.01.13
	%	%
ACD's Annual Management Charge	1.50	1.50
Other expenses	0.39	0.33
Total Expense Ratio	1.89	1.83
Synthetic TER	0.93	0.93
Complete OCF	2.82	2.76

Ongoing charges figure - R Class

ACD's Annual Management Charge	1.00	1.00
Other expenses	0.39	0.33
Total Expense Ratio	1.39	1.33
Synthetic TER	0.93	0.93
Complete OCF	2.32	2.26

Financial statements

Statement of total return

For the period ended 31 July 2013

	Notes		31.07.13		31.01.13
Income		£	£	£	£
Net capital gains	4		180,134		825,856
Revenue	6	45,419		77,398	
Expenses	7	(58,612)		(97,797)	
Finance costs: Interest	9	-		(66)	
Net expense before taxation		(13,193)		(20,465)	
Taxation	8	-		-	
Net expense after taxation			(13,193)		(20,465)
Total return before distributions			166,941		805,391
Finance costs: Distribution	9		-		(59)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			166,941		805,332

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

For the period ended 31 July 2013

		£	£	£	£
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders			6,957,451		5,768,621
Amounts receivable on issue of shares		935,720		692,195	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares		(313,451)		(260,572)	
			622,269		431,623
Stamp duty reserve tax	1(f)		(676)		(729)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			166,941		805,332
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders			7,745,985		7,004,847

Balance sheet

As at 31 July 2013

	Notes		31.07.13		31.01.13
Assets		£	£	£	£
Investment assets			7,196,691		6,701,455
Debtors	10	574,036		30,482	
Bank balances		317,289		326,227	
Total other assets			891,325		356,709
Total assets			8,088,016		7,058,164
Liabilities					
Creditors	11	342,031		17,910	
Bank overdrafts		-		35,407	
Total other liabilities			342,031		53,317
Net assets attributable to shareholders			7,745,985		7,004,847

Notes to the financial statements

As at 31 July 2013

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, and in accordance with the revised Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Management Association in October 2010. No changes to the Net Asset Value of the fund have arisen from the adoption of the SORP.

b) Basis of valuation of investments

The investments are valued at quoted bid prices for dual priced funds and at quoted prices for single priced funds, on the last business day of the accounting period.

c) Foreign exchange rates

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in sterling at the rate ruling at the date of the transactions. Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies at the end of the accounting period are translated into sterling at the closing middle exchange rates ruling on that date.

d) Revenue

All income allocations and distributions declared by the managers of the underlying funds up to the accounting date are included in Income, net of attributable tax credits. The net allocations which are retained in Income are included in the fund's own income allocation. Bank and other interest receivable is accrued up to the accounting date. Equalisation on distributions received is deducted from the cost of the investment and not included in the fund's income available for distribution.

e) Expenses

The ACD's periodic charge is deducted from Income. All of the other expenses are charged against Income except for costs associated with the purchase and sale of investments which are charged against Capital.

f) Taxation

- (i) The fund is treated as a corporate shareholder with respect to its underlying holdings and its income is subject to streaming into franked and unfranked.
- (ii) Corporation tax is provided at 20% on income, other than the franked portion of distributions from collective investment schemes, after deduction of expenses.
- (iii) The charge for deferred tax is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on all timing differences, calculated at the rate at which it is anticipated the timing differences will reverse. Deferred tax assets are recognised only when, on the basis of available evidence, it is more likely than not that there will be taxable profits in the future against which the deferred tax asset can be offset.
- (iv) Stamp duty reserve tax suffered on surrender of shares is deducted from capital.

2 Distribution policy

Income arising from investments accumulates during each accounting period. Surplus income is allocated to shareholders in accordance with the COLL regulations. In order to conduct a controlled dividend flow to shareholders, interim distributions will be made at the ACD's discretion, up to a maximum of the distributable income available for the period. All remaining income is distributed in accordance with the COLL regulations.

3 Risk management policies

In pursuing the investment objective, a number of financial instruments are held which may comprise securities and other investments, cash balances and debtors and creditors, that arise directly from operations. Derivatives, such as futures or forward foreign exchange contracts, may be utilised for efficient portfolio management purposes.

Political and economic events in the major economies of the world, such as the United States, Japan and the European Union, will influence stock and securities markets worldwide.

The main risks from the fund's holding of financial instruments with the ACD's policy for managing these risks are set out below:

- i. **Credit Risk** – The fund may find that collective investment schemes in which it invests fail to settle their debts or deliver the investments purchased on a timely basis.
- ii. **Interest Rate Risk** – Debt securities may be held by the underlying investments of the fund. The Interest Rate Risk of these securities is managed by the relevant manager.
- iii. **Foreign Currency Risk** – Although the net assets of the fund are denominated in sterling, a proportion of the fund's investments in collective investment schemes have currency exposure with the effect that the balance sheet and total return can be affected by currency movements.
- iv. **Liquidity Risk** – The main liability of the fund is the cancellation of any shares that investors want to sell. Securities may have to be sold to fund such cancellations should insufficient cash be held at the bank to meet this obligation.

Smaller companies by their nature, tend to have relatively modest traded share capital, and the market in such shares can, at times, prove illiquid. Shifts in investor sentiment, or the announcement of new price-sensitive information, can provoke significant movement in share prices, and make dealing in any quantity difficult.

The equity markets of emerging countries tend to be more volatile than the more developed markets of the world. Standards of disclosure and accounting regimes may not always fully comply with international criteria, and can make it difficult to establish accurate estimates of fundamental value. The dearth of accurate and meaningful information and insufficiencies in its distribution, can leave emerging markets prone to sudden and unpredictable changes in sentiment. The resultant investment flows can trigger significant volatility in these relatively small and illiquid markets. At the same time, this lack of liquidity, together with the low dealing volumes, can restrict the ACD's ability to execute substantial deals.

- v. **Market Price Risk** – Market Price Risk is the risk that the value of the fund's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices caused by factors other than interest rates or foreign currency movement. The Market Price Risk arises primarily from uncertainty about the future prices of financial instruments that the fund holds.

Market Price Risk represents the potential loss the fund may suffer through holding market positions in the face of price movements. This risk is generally regarded as consisting of two elements – Stock Specific Risk and Market Risk. The fund's exposure to Stock Specific Risk is reduced for equities and bonds through the holding of a diversified portfolio in accordance with the investment and borrowing powers set out in the Trust Deed.

- vi. **Counterparty Risk** – Transactions in securities entered into by the fund give rise to exposure to the risk that the counterparties may not be able to fulfil their responsibility by completing their side of the transaction.
- vii. **Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities** – There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

4 Net capital gains	31.07.13	31.01.13
	£	£
Net gains on non-derivative securities	180,134	825,856
Net capital gains on investments	180,134	825,856
5 Purchases, sales and transaction costs		
Purchases excluding transaction costs	2,835,462	3,008,000
Trustee transaction charges *	500	-
Purchases including transaction costs	2,835,962	3,008,000
Sales excluding transaction costs	2,546,877	2,598,107
Trustee transaction charges *	(94)	-
Sales including transaction costs	2,546,783	2,598,107
Transaction handling charges	594	1,570
* These have been deducted in determining net capital gains		
6 Revenue		
UK franked dividends	43,894	71,564
Rebate of annual management charges / renewal commission	1,480	5,244
Bank interest	45	590
Total revenue	45,419	77,398
7 Expenses		
<i>Payable to the ACD, associates of the ACD and agents of either:</i>		
ACD's periodic charge	44,660	76,194
<i>Payable to the Depositary associates of the Depositary and agents of either:</i>		
Depositary's fee	3,422	12,000
Safe custody	729	826
	4,151	12,826
<i>Other expenses:</i>		
FCA fee	(63)	272
Audit fee	3,608	6,900
Registration fees	952	1,402
Legal fees	336	-
Printing costs	32	-
Price publication fee	-	203
Transfer agency fee	3,116	-
Distribution costs	1,820	-
Total expenses	58,612	97,797

8 Taxation

a) Analysis of the tax charge for the period:

	31.07.13 £	31.01.13 £
UK Corporation tax	-	-
Irrecoverable income tax	-	-
Current tax charge (note 8b)	-	-
Deferred tax (note 8c)	-	-
Total tax charge	-	-

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the period:

Net expense before taxation	(13,193)	(20,465)
Corporation tax at 20%	(2,639)	(4,093)
<i>Effects of:</i>		
UK dividends	(8,779)	(14,313)
Utilisation of excess management expenses	11,418	18,406
Corporation tax charge	-	-
Irrecoverable income tax	-	-
Current tax charge for the year (note 8a)	-	-

c) Provision for deferred taxation

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

d) Factors that may affect future tax changes

The fund has unutilised management expenses of £329,030 (prior year £271,940). The fund does not expect to be able to utilise this in the foreseeable future.

9 Finance costs

Distributions

	31.07.13 £	31.01.13 £
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	-	138
Amounts received on issue of shares	-	(79)
Finance costs: Distributions	-	59
Finance costs: Interest	-	66
Total finance costs	-	125

10 Debtors	31.07.13	31.01.13
	£	£
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	571,665	-
Prepayments	-	40
Other receivables	2,371	30,442
Total debtors	574,036	30,482

11 Creditors

Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	918	1,691
Amounts payable for investment securities purchased	325,000	-
<i>Accrued expenses:</i>		
<i>Amounts payable to the ACD, associates and agents:</i>		
ACD's periodic charge	7,544	7,671
<i>Amounts payable to the Depositary, associates and agents:</i>		
Depositary's fees	956	877
Transaction charges	10	-
Safe custody fee	153	95
	1,119	972
Other expenses	7,450	7,576
Total creditors	342,031	17,910

12 Contingent liabilities and commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date. [31.01.13: £Nil]

13 Related party transactions

The ACD's fee payable to Margetts Fund Management Ltd (the ACD) is disclosed in Note 7 and amounts prepaid and outstanding at the period end in notes 10 & 11.

The aggregate monies received and paid by the ACD through the issue and cancellation of shares is disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders and amounts outstanding in notes 10 & 11.

Depositary and other fees payable to BNY Mellon Trust and Depositary (UK) Limited are also disclosed in note 7 and amounts prepaid and outstanding at the period end in notes 10 & 11.

The net cash balances on deposit with The Bank of New York Mellon (an associated company of BNY Mellon Trust and Depositary (UK) Limited) at the balance sheet date were £317,289 [31.01.13: £290,820]. Net interest received was £45 [31.01.13: £524].

All other amounts paid to, or received from, the related parties, together with the outstanding balances are disclosed in the financial statements.

14 Post balance sheet events

As at 17 September, the Net Asset Value per share, on a mid-basis, has changed by -1.53% (L Acc) and -1.47% (R Acc) since the period end.

15 Risk disclosures – interest risk

Interest risk - Debt securities may be held by the underlying investments of the fund. The Interest Rate Risk of these securities is managed by the relevant manager. The table below shows the Interest Rate Risk profile at the balance sheet date:

	31.07.13 £	31.01.13 £
Floating rate assets (pounds sterling):	317,289	326,227
Floating rate liabilities (pounds sterling):	-	(35,407)
Assets on which interest is not paid (pounds sterling):	7,770,727	6,731,937
Liabilities on which interest is not paid (pounds sterling):	(342,031)	(17,910)
Net Assets	7,745,985	7,004,847

The floating rate financial assets and liabilities comprise bank balances, which earn or pay interest at rates linked to the UK base rate.

There are no material amounts of non-interest bearing financial assets and liabilities, other than collective investment schemes, which do not have maturity dates.

General Information

Valuation Point

The Valuation Point of the fund is at 12 noon each business day. Valuations may be made at other times with the Depositary's approval.

Buying and Selling of Shares

The ACD will accept orders to buy or sell shares on normal business days between 9.00am and 5.00pm and transactions will be effected at prices determined by the following valuation. Instructions to buy or sell shares may be made either in writing to: Margetts Fund Management Ltd, PO Box 23705, Edinburgh EH7 5NJ or by telephone on 0845 607 6808. A contract note will be issued by close of business on the next business day after the dealing date to confirm the transaction.

Prices

The most recent mid prices of shares are published on the Margetts website at www.margettsfundmanagement.com.

Other Information

The Instrument of Incorporation, Prospectus, Simplified Prospectus and the latest annual and interim reports may be inspected at the offices of the ACD, with a copy available, free of charge, on written request.

The register of shareholders can be inspected by shareholders during normal business hours at the offices of the Administrator.

The Head Office of the Company is at 1 Sovereign Court, Graham Street, Birmingham B1 3JR and is also the address of the place in the United Kingdom for service on the Company of notices or other documents required or authorised to be served on it.

The base currency of the Company is pounds (£) sterling.

The maximum share capital of the Company is currently £10,000,000,000 and the minimum is £1,000. Shares in the Company have no par value and therefore the share capital of the Company at all times equals the Company's current net asset value.

Shareholders who have any complaints about the operation of the fund should contact the ACD or the Depositary in the first instance. In the event that a shareholder finds the response unsatisfactory, they may make their complaint direct to the Financial Ombudsman Service at South Quay Plaza, 183 Marsh Wall, London E14 9SR.

Data Protection Act

Shareholders' names will be added to a mailing list which may be used by the ACD, its associates or third parties, to inform investors of other products by sending details of such products. Shareholders who do not want to receive such details should write to the ACD, requesting their removal from any such mailing list.

This page has been intentionally left blank.