



# **Interim Report and Financial Statements for Margetts Greystone Global Growth Fund**

For the six months ended 31 March 2014 (Unaudited)

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## Contents

Investment Adviser's Report	1
Certification of Accounts by Directors of the ACD	3
Significant Purchases and Sales	4
Portfolio Statement	5
Net Asset Value per Share and Comparative Tables	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 the six months ended 31 March 2014

## Investment Objective and Policy

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve capital growth through investment in collective investment schemes or transferable securities which are equities or equity funds, excluding those exposed to the UK, although up to 20% may be invested in any collective investment schemes or transferable securities with global exposure (including the UK). The Fund may also invest in deposits and cash. The Fund does not intend to have an interest in immovable or tangible movable property.

## Investment Review

Margetts Greystone Global Growth:	2.68%
Margetts Greystone Global Growth R:	3.06%

## Benchmarks

IMA Global:	5.62%
FTSE World ex UK TR GBP:	6.21%

(Source: Thomson Reuters Lipper Hindsight. Performance is bid to bid with income reinvested.)

## Economic and Market Commentary

Equity markets began 2014 in mild panic mode as economic data disappointed and company results showed cracks in the optimistic expectations which had developed during 2013. Falling commodity prices and increasing speculation about an implosion of the credit bubble and economic slowdown in China also dampened sentiment.

As equity valuations, particularly in the US, were looking stretched at the end of 2013, stock markets were vulnerable to any change in sentiment. This increase in global risk aversion made for the worst start for equity markets since 2009 and assets which led performance in 2013 suffered while safe haven assets such as gold, US Treasuries, the US dollar and the Japanese yen swung back into favour. Volatility, absent for so long, returned to give investors a timely reminder that complacency would be punished.

Investment sentiment improved in February despite the fact that the economic picture continued to be mixed. This rather sudden change in mood is typical of investment psychology as investors began to blame the exceptional weather patterns in the US for the distorted economic activity. Markets recovered with the US market breaking into all-time high territory and UK market indices flirting with the levels last seen in 1999.

Volatility returned once again in March when markets were shaken by events in Ukraine with growing concerns over President Putin's expansionary ambitions and the possible responses from Europe and the US. The press began to draw worrying parallels with historical events surrounding Russia's expansion into Crimea in the 19th century and the Crimean War with some comments even comparing Putin to Hitler.

Emerging market worries and the weak performance of the currencies of countries struggling with large current account deficits, political uncertainty and poorly executed reforms added to the general malaise in markets.

Longer term though, what has actually changed in 2014? We think the answer is not much. Central bank policy, particularly in the US, Japan and Europe, continues to dictate that interest rates will stay low for longer. Normalisation, as we know it, of monetary policy seems as far away as ever with interest rates unlikely to rise before mid-2015 and even then the eventual peak in this cycle is likely to be no more than 3%. The saver who relies on deposit rates for a decent return will continue to lose money in real terms and so other assets, shares in companies with a decent yield and strong balance sheets, will continue to look more attractive than cash.

## **Investment Adviser's Report (continued)**

The US economy is still on track to grow by approximately 3% in 2014 and the UK's prospects have been upgraded and the unemployment rate is falling faster than forecast. Whilst we remain cautious on the European economy due to the very low levels of inflation and the risk of deflation, central bank policies will continue to be accommodative to different degrees with tapering of quantitative easing (QE) in the US, an extension of Abenomics in Japan and possibly new measures from the European Central Bank to combat the threat of deflation.

In emerging markets there is no doubt that some countries face tough challenges. Tapering of QE in the US means they are in a global competition for more expensive capital. Concerns over bubbles developing in the Chinese economy are feeding worries about the growth picture and some emerging market countries have been slow to react to weaker economic conditions. However emerging markets are in a stronger economic position than they have ever been. There are few, if any, economic imbalances, debt and fiscal levels are far from crisis levels and policy rates are still very accommodative. Companies are well positioned to adjust and far from being the death of emerging markets the current volatility presents opportunities to invest in good quality companies where corresponding valuations are at massive discounts to comparable companies in the developed world. We believe this focus on fundamentals will serve investors well in the long run.

All the current uncertainty surrounding world economies perhaps helps to explain why the renowned investor Warren Buffett chooses to live 1250 miles away from the market noise of Wall Street so that he can be as far away as possible from the distractions that make investing so difficult for the rest of us. The Buffet approach looks particularly appealing at the moment as we struggle to shut out market chatter and focus on the longer term but that is what we will do as we follow the Greystone investment themes which have served us well in recent years.

We will continue to invest in good quality equities with sustainable dividend yields in preference to overvalued sovereign debt, particularly the debt of Western governments, but always recognise the need for diversification in these uncertain times. We will continue to search out value to provide a margin of investment safety with a preference for the cheapness of Europe, Emerging Markets and Asia rather than the overvaluation of some Western markets particularly the US. Finally, and as always, we will continue to search for, and continually monitor the best fund managers to help us fulfil our themes and to enable us to maximise client returns.

### **Performance Summary**

The fund rose 2.68% over the six month review period versus the Investment Management Association (IMA) Global sector average with 5.62% and the IMA Money Market with 0.12%. Data for the period 01.10.2013 to 01.04.2014. Data compiled from Thomson Reuters Lipper for Investment Management.

Since the fund launched on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2005 it has delivered a return of 83.01%, outperforming the IMA sector average with 57.25% and IMA Money Market with 11.29%. The fund's share price as at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 was; 183.01p. Data compiled from Thomson Reuters Lipper for Investment Management.

### **Fund Review & Outlook**

The fund's objective is to deliver long-term capital growth from a diverse portfolio of investment strategies with multiple geographical exposures to enhance the long-term growth potential and smooth out volatility.

Exposure to Asia and Europe was increased at the expense of North America. Europe has world class businesses offering high dividend yields whilst trading at better valuations than their US counterparts. Despite weakness in Chinese banks, the world's second largest economy should grow at 7% in 2014; corporate earnings by more.

Our recently purchased UK Small Cap Income fund was the standout performer. We benefited as merger and acquisition activity increased, as did the number of initial public offerings.

## Investment Adviser's Report (continued)

Europe offered the best performance. A re-rating of economically sensitive sectors in Southern Europe powered returns. European companies offer investors a high dividend income. Interest rates on sovereign bonds in the periphery indicate the Euro will survive and economic stress has dissipated.

US Dollar weakness relative to the UK Pound offset the decent equity returns delivered from our US managers.

Having lagged peers last year, one of our long-held North American equity funds bounced back strongly; an overweight position in technology a key contributor.

Concern over defaulting Chinese wealth management products worried markets in January. However, we believe the Asian financial system is maturing and in much better shape than the late 1990's. Infrastructure investments in airports and toll roads meant our Asian Equity Income manager delivered solid income and outperformed. Reforms announced at the Communist Party conference to land, labour and property will have long lasting beneficial economic effects. The economy is rebalancing from investment, to consumption driven growth.

Japan's great monetary policy experiment continues. Quantitative Easing weakens the Yen, helping exporters, particularly relative to Korean competitors. Our large cap value manager has recently been rotating into high quality and unloved global brands. Portfolio emphasis remains on domestic deflation and overseas trade.

Emerging Markets had a torrid time as events in Ukraine spooked investors, currencies weakened and shares fell. Despite already being one of the cheapest stock markets in the world, Russian exposure hurt one of our managers. Our other Emerging Markets manager bounced back strongly. Investors bought into high quality companies with visible earnings streams and strong balance sheets. Patience is starting to be rewarded.

We expect the differential in geographical performance seen in 2013 (North America significantly outperforming Asia and Emerging Markets) to reverse this year.

Greystone Wealth Management Limited  
*Investment Adviser*  
30 April 2014

## 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**  
*Margetts Fund Management Ltd*  
12 May 2014

## Authorised Status

The Margetts Greystone Global Growth Fund is a sub-fund of the Margetts Greystone ICVC with investment powers equivalent to those of a UCITS Scheme. The umbrella company is Margetts Greystone ICVC which is an open-ended investment company with variable capital incorporated in England and Wales under regulation number IC403 and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority with effect from 26 September 2005.

The fund is classed as a UCITS scheme. Shareholders are not liable for the debts of the fund.

## Significant purchases and sales

*For the period ended 31 March 2014*

<b>Total purchases for the period</b>	<b>£13,670,000</b>
<b>Purchases</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>
HERMES ASIA EX JAPAN EQUITY F £ ACC	4,910,000
HERMES GLOBAL EMERGING MARKETS F ACC	3,590,000
INVESCO PERPETUAL EUROPEAN EQUITY INCOME Z ACC	3,400,000
CF MITON UK MULTI CAP INCOME INSTL B ACC	1,770,000
<b>Total sales for the period</b>	<b>£16,165,317</b>
<b>Sales</b>	<b>Proceeds (£)</b>
NEWTON ASIAN INCOME INSTL W NET ACC	4,058,951
BLACKROCK EUROPEAN DYNAMIC D ACC	2,340,000
LIONTRUST SPECIAL SITUATIONS INST INC	1,833,987
NEWTON EMERGING INCOME INST W NET ACC	1,772,379
ABERDEEN EMERGING MARKETS I ACC	1,700,000
VANGUARD US EQUITY INDEX GBP ACC	1,540,000

# Portfolio statement

As at 31 March 2014

Holding	Portfolio of Investments	Total Net Assets		
		Value (£)	31.03.14 %	30.09.13 %
	<b>UK</b>			
1,011,371	CF Miton UK Multi Cap Income Instl B Acc	1,890,657	3.22	
	<b>Total UK</b>	<b>1,890,657</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>3.00</b>
	<b>Europe</b>			
777,140	Blackrock European Dynamic D Acc	3,019,188	5.14	
1,113,410	IP European Equity Income Z Acc	3,586,406	6.10	
353,996	Jupiter European I Acc	4,705,991	8.01	
	<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>11,311,585</b>	<b>19.25</b>	<b>15.95</b>
	<b>Asia Pacific (excl. Japan)</b>			
1,128,444	Fidelity Inst South East Asia Acc	3,664,058	6.23	
869,549	First State Asia Pacific Leaders Inst B	3,718,799	6.33	
3,709,020	Hermes Asia Ex Japan Equity F £ Acc	4,751,996	8.09	
53,440	Prusik Asian Equity Income X USD	4,174,616	7.10	
	<b>Total Asia Pacific (excl. Japan)</b>	<b>16,309,469</b>	<b>27.75</b>	<b>27.66</b>
	<b>Japan</b>			
3,475,634	GLG Japan Core Alpha Prof Acc	3,583,379	6.10	
	<b>Total Japan</b>	<b>3,583,379</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>6.17</b>
	<b>Emerging Markets</b>			
650,769	Aberdeen Emerging Markets I Acc	3,581,636	6.09	
3,295,997	Hermes Global Emerging Markets F Acc	3,443,328	5.86	
	<b>Total Emerging Markets</b>	<b>7,024,964</b>	<b>11.95</b>	<b>12.00</b>
	<b>US</b>			
1,790,285	Baillie Gifford American B Acc	5,272,391	8.97	
3,453,614	GLG American Growth Prof Acc	4,624,389	7.87	
7,856,278	Schroder US Smaller Companies Z Acc	5,290,417	9.00	
13,250	Vanguard US Equity Index GBP Acc	3,019,396	5.14	
	<b>Total US</b>	<b>18,206,593</b>	<b>30.98</b>	<b>33.27</b>
	<b>Portfolio of Investments</b>	<b>58,326,647</b>	<b>99.25</b>	<b>98.05</b>
	<b>Net Current Assets</b>	<b>442,860</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.95</b>
	<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>58,769,507</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The investments have been valued in accordance with note 1(b) and are authorised Collective Investment Schemes.



## Net Asset Value per Share and Comparative Tables

### Price and Income History

Accumulation

Calendar Year	Highest Price (Pence)	Lowest Price (Pence)	Net Income (Pence per share)
2010	155.52	124.23	-
2011	158.36	128.82	-
2012	160.26	141.97	-
2013	191.13	159.37	-
2014*	184.41	174.72	-

R Accumulation †

Calendar Year	Highest Price (pence)	Lowest Price (pence)	Net Income (pence per share)
2012	160.26	157.22	-
2013	191.72	159.37	0.4289
2014*	185.89	176.20	-

\* To 31 March 2014

### Net Asset Value

Date	Share Class	Net Asset Value (£)	Shares in Issue	Net Asset Value (Pence per share)
30.09.11	Acc	56,196,237	42,147,505	133.33
30.09.12	Acc	58,499,867	37,736,729	155.02
30.09.13	Acc	38,187,025	21,440,742	178.11
30.09.13	R Acc	21,776,560	12,156,525	179.14
31.03.14	Acc	28,192,823	15,411,931	182.93
31.03.14	R Acc	30,576,684	16,556,239	184.68

† The R Acc share class was launched on 03 December 2012

### 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. Investments denominated in currencies other than the base currency are subject to fluctuations in exchange rates, which can be favourable or unfavourable.

### Prices per Share

Date	Share Class	Price (Pence)	Yield (%)
01.04.2014	Accumulation	183.01	-
	R Accumulation	184.76	0.23

### Fund Performance

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

## Net Asset Value per Share and Comparative Tables (continued)

Ongoing charges figure	31.03.14	30.09.13
	%	%
ACD's Annual Management Charge	1.50	1.50
Other expenses	0.11	0.11
<b>Total Expense Ratio</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.61</b>
Synthetic TER	0.91	0.86
<b>Complete OCF</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>2.47</b>
<b>Ongoing charges - R Class</b>		
ACD's Annual Management Charge	0.75	0.75
Other expenses	0.11	0.11
<b>Total Expense Ratio</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>
Synthetic TER	0.91	0.86
<b>Complete OCF</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.72</b>

## Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator

Typically Lower Returns

Typically Higher Returns

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Lower Risk

Higher Risk

The risk and reward score is based on past performance and calculated in accordance with European legislation. It may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile.

## Financial statements

### Statement of total return

For the period ended 31 March 2014

	Notes		31.03.14		31.03.13
Income		£	£	£	£
Net capital gains	4		1,826,019		9,643,452
Revenue	6	262,188		284,007	
Expenses	7	(379,062)		(479,255)	
Finance costs: Interest	9	(1,285)		(1,096)	
Net expense before taxation		(118,159)		(196,344)	
Taxation	8	-		-	
Net expense after taxation			(118,159)		(196,344)
<b>Total return before distributions</b>			<b>1,707,860</b>		<b>9,447,108</b>
Finance costs: Distribution	9		-		-
<b>Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment</b>			<b>1,707,860</b>		<b>9,447,108</b>

### Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

For the period ended 31 March 2014

		£	£	£	£
<b>Opening net assets attributable to shareholders</b>			59,963,585		58,499,867
Amounts receivable on issue of shares		9,094,062		4,938,247	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares		(11,983,301)		(10,649,896)	
			(2,889,239)		(5,711,649)
Stamp duty reserve tax	1(f)		(12,699)		(9,335)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			1,707,860		9,447,108
<b>Closing net assets attributable to shareholders</b>			<b>58,769,507</b>		<b>62,225,991</b>

## Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2014

	Notes		31.03.14		30.09.13
<b>Assets</b>		£	£	£	£
Investment assets			58,326,646		58,797,095
Debtors	10	308,559		3,163,667	
Bank balances		<u>1,105,703</u>		<u>-</u>	
<b>Total other assets</b>			<b>1,414,262</b>		<b>3,163,667</b>
<b>Total assets</b>			<b>59,740,908</b>		<b>61,960,762</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Creditors	11	508,828		536,056	
Bank overdrafts		<u>462,573</u>		<u>1,461,121</u>	
<b>Total other liabilities</b>			<b>971,401</b>		<b>1,997,177</b>
<b>Net assets attributable to shareholders</b>			<b>58,769,507</b>		<b>59,963,585</b>

# Notes to the financial statements

As at 31 March 2014

## 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 Instrument of Incorporation.

- 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

	31.03.14 £	31.03.13 £
Net losses on derivatives	-	(8,746)
Net gains on non-derivative securities	1,826,019	9,652,198
<b>Net capital gains on investments</b>	<b>1,826,019</b>	<b>9,643,452</b>

#### 5 Purchases, sales and transaction costs

Purchases excluding transaction costs	13,670,000	14,593,375
Trustee transaction charges *	70	100
<b>Purchases including transaction costs</b>	<b>13,670,070</b>	<b>14,593,475</b>

Sales excluding transaction costs	16,165,317	20,669,598
Trustee transaction charges *	(240)	(370)
<b>Sales including transaction costs</b>	<b>16,165,077</b>	<b>20,669,228</b>

<b>Transaction handling charges</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>470</b>
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\* These have been deducted in determining net capital gains/(losses)

#### 6 Revenue

UK franked dividends	191,639	264,415
Overseas franked income	70,549	19,592
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>262,188</b>	<b>284,007</b>

#### 7 Expenses

<i>Payable to the ACD, associates of the ACD and agents of either:</i>		
ACD's periodic charge	346,985	447,575
<i>Payable to the Depositary associates of the Depositary and agents of either:</i>		
Depositary's fee	17,343	17,353
Safe custody	4,359	3,635
	21,702	20,988
<i>Other expenses:</i>		
FCA fee	353	138
Audit fee	3,591	3,291
Registration fees	5,654	5,837
Printing costs	777	1,227
Distribution costs	-	199
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>379,062</b>	<b>479,255</b>

## 8 Taxation

a) Analysis of the tax charge for the period:

	31.03.14 £	31.03.13 £
UK Corporation tax	-	-
Irrecoverable income tax	-	-
Current tax charge (note 8b)	-	-
Deferred tax (note 8c)	-	-
<b>Total tax charge</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the period:

Net expense before taxation	(118,159)	(196,344)
Corporation tax at 20%	(23,632)	(39,269)
<i>Effects of:</i>		
UK dividends	(52,438)	(52,883)
Utilisation of excess management expenses	76,070	92,152
Corporation tax charge	-	-
Irrecoverable income tax	-	-
<b>Current tax charge for the period (note 8a)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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 £3,894,244 (prior year £3,513,894). The fund does not expect to be able to utilise this in the foreseeable future.

## 9 Finance costs

	31.03.14 £	31.03.13 £
Finance costs: Distributions	-	-
Finance costs: Interest	1,285	1,096
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,096</b>



<b>10 Debtors</b>	<b>31.03.14</b>	<b>30.09.13</b>
	£	£
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	308,559	567,395
Amounts receivable for investment securities sold	-	2,595,989
Prepayments	-	353
Other receivables	-	(70)
<b>Total debtors</b>	<b>308,559</b>	<b>3,163,667</b>

  

<b>11 Creditors</b>		
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	446,049	460,761
<i>Accrued expenses:</i>		
<i>Amounts payable to the ACD, associates and agents:</i>		
ACD's periodic charge	52,317	59,783
<i>Amounts payable to the Depositary, associates and agents:</i>		
Depositary's fees	2,725	2,789
Transaction charges	30	50
Safe custody fee	750	797
	3,505	3,636
Other expenses	6,957	11,876
<b>Total creditors</b>	<b>508,828</b>	<b>536,056</b>

## 12 Contingent liabilities and commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date [30.09.13 : £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 £643,130 [30.09.13 : (1,461,121)]. Net interest paid was £1,285 [30.09.13 : £1,740].

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 07 May 2014, the Net Asset Value per R share, on a mid-basis, has changed by -1.09% since the period end.

## 15 Risk disclosures – 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:

	31.03.14 £	30.09.13 £
Floating rate assets (pounds sterling):	1,105,703	-
Floating rate liabilities (pounds sterling):	(462,573)	(1,461,121)
Assets on which interest is not paid (pounds sterling):	54,460,589	57,778,136
Assets on which interest is not paid (dollars):	4,174,616	4,182,626
Liabilities on which interest is not paid (pounds sterling):	(508,828)	(536,056)
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>58,769,507</b>	<b>59,963,585</b>

ii.	<b>Currency risk</b>	31.03.14 £	30.09.13 £
	GBP	54,594,891	55,780,959
	US Dollars	4,174,616	4,182,626
	<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>58,769,507</b>	<b>59,963,585</b>

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 8.30am 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 12081, Brentwood CM14 9ND 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](http://www.margettsfundmanagement.com).

### **Other Information**

The Instrument of Incorporation, Prospectus, Key Investor Information Document, Supplementary Information Document 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 £100. 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.

The prospectus has been updated to state that The Bank of New York Mellon's charges for transfer agency services are now subject to annual inflationary increases, capped at 3% per annum.

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.

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