VT GARRAWAY INVESTMENT FUND SERIES III formerly CITY FINANCIAL INVESTMENT FUND SERIES III

(Sub-Funds VT Garraway Multi Asset Balanced Fund formerly City Financial Multi Asset Balanced Fund, VT Garraway Multi Asset Diversified Fund formerly City Financial Multi Asset Diversified Fund, VT Garraway Multi Asset Dynamic Fund formerly City Financial Multi Asset Dynamic Fund and VT Garraway Multi Asset Growth Fund formerly City Financial Multi Asset Growth Fund)

Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 September 2019

CONTENTS

Type of Company

VT Garraway Investment Fund Series III ("the Company") is an authorised open-ended investment company with variable capital ("ICVC") further to a Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") authorisation order dated 8 October 2007. The Company is incorporated under registration number IC000584. It is a UCITS scheme complying with the investment and borrowing powers rules in the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ("COLL") issued by the FCA.

The Company has been set up as an umbrella company. The Company has currently four sub-funds available for investment: VT Garraway Multi Asset Balanced Fund, VT Garraway Multi Asset Diversified Fund, VT Garraway Multi Asset Dynamic Fund and VT Garraway Multi Asset Growth Fund. Each sub-fund would be a UCITS scheme if it had a separate authorisation order.

The shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company.

Changes to the company

On 25 March 2019 the Authorised Corporate Director changed from City Financial Investment Company Limited to Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited.

On 28 May 2019 the auditor changed from Grant Thornton UK LLP to Johnston Carmichael LLP.

On 25 March 2019 the Company changed its name from City Financial Investment Fund Series III to VT Garraway Investment Fund Series III.

On 25 March 2019 the Sub-Fund changed its name from City Financial Multi Asset Balanced Fund to VT Garraway Multi Asset Balanced Fund.

On 25 March 2019 the Sub-Fund changed its name from City Financial Multi Asset Diversified Fund to VT Garraway Multi Asset Diversified Fund.

On 25 March 2019 the Sub-Fund changed its name from City Financial Multi Asset Dynamic Fund to VT Garraway Multi Asset Dynamic Fund.

On 25 March 2019 the Sub-Fund changed its name from City Financial Multi Asset Growth Fund to VT Garraway Multi Asset Growth Fund.

On 25 March 2019 the Investment Manager changed from City Financial Investment Company Limited to Garraway Capital Management LLP.

STATEMENT OF THE AUTHORISED CORPORATE DIRECTOR'S (ACD's) RESPONSIBILITIES

The rules of the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook require the Authorised Corporate Director to prepare financial statements for each accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at the end of the financial year and its net revenue and net capital losses for the year. In preparing these financial statements the Authorised Corporate Director is required to:

- comply with the Prospectus, the Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Association in May 2014, the Instrument of Incorporation, generally accepted accounting principles and applicable accounting standards, subject to any material departures which are required to be disclosed and explained in the financial statements.
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

The Authorised Corporate Director is required to keep proper accounting records and to manage the Company in accordance with the COLL regulations, the FCA's Investment Funds Sourcebook ("FUND"), the Instrument of Incorporation, and the Prospectus. The Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Scheme's Sourcebook and FUND, we hereby certify the annual report.

David Fraser FCCA

Neil J. Smith MA BA CA

Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited
Authorised Corporate Director

Date

STATEMENT OF THE DEPOSITARY'S RESPONSIBILITIES AND REPORT OF THE DEPOSITARY

The Depositary must ensure that the Company is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Investment Funds Sourcebook, the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001(SI 2001/1228) (the OEIC Regulations), as amended, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together "the Regulations"), the Company's Instrument of Incorporation and Prospectus (together "the Scheme documents") as detailed below.

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

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

The Depositary must ensure that:

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

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

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

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

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

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited
1 October 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF VT GARRAWAY INVESTMENT FUND SERIES III (SUB-FUNDS VT GARRAWAY MULTI ASSET BALANCED FUND, VT GARRAWAY MULTI ASSET DIVERSIFIED FUND, VT GARRAWAY MULTI ASSET DYNAMIC FUND AND VT GARRAWAY MULTI ASSET GROWTH FUND)

We have audited the financial statements of VT Garraway Investment Fund Series III ("the Company") for the year ended 30 September 2019 which comprise the Statement of Total Return, Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders, Balance Sheet, the related Notes to the Financial Statements and the Distribution Tables. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 September 2019 and of the net revenue and the net capital losses on the scheme property of the Company for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the IA Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds, the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority and the Instrument of Incorporation.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described further in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the ACD's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the ACD has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other Information

The ACD is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on Other Matters Prescribed by the COLL Regulations

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- Proper accounting records for the Company have been kept and the accounts are in agreement with those records;
- 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; and
- The information given in the report of the ACD and in the report of the alternative investment fund manager for the year is consistent with the financial statements.

Responsibilities of the Authorised Corporate Director

As explained more fully in the Authorised Corporate Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, the Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and for such internal controls as the ACD determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the ACD is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the ACD either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the ACD.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the ACD's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of Our Report

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ("the COLL Rules") issued by the Financial Conduct Authority under the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an 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 Company and the Company's shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Johnston Carmichael LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Elgin

Date

Name of Sub-Fund	VT Garraway Multi Asset Balanced Fund
Size of Sub-Fund	£19,127,011
Launch date	07 March 2014
Investment objective and policy	The investment objective is to achieve consistent long term returns from both capital and income by investing across a balanced global portfolio of assets. The Investment Manager uses a global asset allocation framework to invest across a balanced range of asset classes, geographies, sectors and investment styles. The portfolio invests in a combination of specialist Funds, ETFs, listed investment vehicles, individual securities and cash, and uses derivatives for hedging and investment purposes to both reduce market risk and enhance returns. As a consequence, the portfolio exhibits modest correlation to traditional asset classes. Positions are generally held with a three to five year time horizon. However, the management of the portfolio is active and the investment strategy is liquid and dynamic in order to adapt to changing market conditions.
Benchmark	The Sub-Fund does not have a specific benchmark. The performance of the Sub-Fund can be measured by considering whether the objective is achieved (i.e, whether consistent long term returns are provided).
Accounting dates	31 March and 30 September
Distribution dates	31 May and 30 November
Individual Savings Account (ISA)	The Sub-Fund is a qualifying investment for inclusion in an ISA.
Minimum investment	
Lump sum subscription:	Class R Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class A Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class I Income/Accumulation = £1,000,000
Top-up:	Class R Income/Accumulation = £1,000 Class A Income/Accumulation = £1,000 Class I Income/Accumulation = £10,000
Holding:	Class R Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class A Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class I Income/Accumulation = £1,000,000
Redemption:	Class R Income/Accumulation = N/A (providing the minimum holding is maintained) Class A Income/Accumulation = N/A (providing the minimum holding is maintained) Class I Income/Accumulation = N/A (providing the minimum holding is maintained)
Regular Savings Plan	£100 per month
Initial, redemption and switching charges	Nil, however the initial charges can be raised to 5% if 3 months' notice is given. The ACD may waive the minimum levels at its discretion.
ACD charges and fixed expenses	The management charge in respect of the R Class Shares is 0.75% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the R Class Shares, and fixed expenses of 0.35%. The management charge in respect of the A Class Shares is 1.50% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the A Class Shares, and fixed expenses of 0.35%. The management charge in respect of the I Class Shares is 0.75% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the I Class Shares, and fixed expenses of 0.19%. Fixed expenses are subject to a minimum fee of £40,000 per annum.

Changes to the Sub-fund

On 25 March 2019 the Sub-Fund changed its name from City Financial Multi Asset Balanced Fund to VT Garraway Multi Asset Balanced Fund.

This was a year of major change at a corporate level which ended well with the Multi Asset funds and team in a stable new home at Garraway Capital Management with much improved performance. You will see that we made several good strategic calls during the year.

Initially we protected the funds from the Q4 2018 sell off in equities and this proved to be very effective as the fund was only down modestly compared with major falls in developed market equities. At the start of 2019 we added to risk assets, including Emerging market equities and bonds as sentiment has become extremely pessimistic and equities looked oversold.

Despite the gloomy mood we were not bearish but, we expected equity indices to retest lows after the first leg of the rally. Historically this had always been the case, but this time around they defied this pattern and the S&P led equity indices even higher. It was only in May to early June that the S&P 500 suffered a minor correction of circa 7% from much higher levels. As a result, our conservative stance meant that the fund lagged in this period. Additionally, we underappreciated the role trade policy would have on the global economy and equity markets exposed to this uncertainty.

Whilst we could see some downside risks until late summer, we felt that a major global recession would be avoided and that most assets would provide modest to high returns later in the year. We felt that developed market economies would slow but Emerging Markets would hold up well. Our belief was that Emerging Market countries had generally deployed a more prudent policy mix which would anchor core inflation near to their lows. This persistent and well-behaved inflation trend was systematically different compared to the past and should reward. This was generally right, but US/Sino trade policy uncertainty led to a much deeper slowdown in Emerging markets than we expected with its resultant impacts on asset prices.

We saw from several investor surveys through the first half of the year that investors were almost at their limit underweight UK equities and firmly negatively positioned on sterling. We initiated a small overweight position in sterling and UK equities on the premise that the bad news was priced and there was an asymmetry of risk and reward.

With a dovish Fed we felt that the US Treasury market would do much to set the direction for other sovereign bond markets and the long end of the curves would be well supported. We felt the US curve would remain relatively flat. Without a recession, Investment grade and High Yield and credit would offer positive low and high single digit returns, respectively. We generally called this right but did not always maximise the rewards given some idiosyncratic disappointments.

However, by August investors were extremely concerned that a serious economic weakening was unfolding in a low inflation/low growth world. As a result, a vicious rotation occurred as previous "laggards" outperformed, as previous winners: large cap, growth had become increasingly correlated, crowded, and expensive. The balance in our portfolio meant that this did not negatively impact the fund. Equally by September, this effect had partly unwound as fears of an adverse trade war outcome declined, economic surprise indices moved upwards and the Fed became increasingly accommodative.

Activity

In the period we made several strategic shifts which meant there was quite a lot of active changes to the portfolio. Equally we faced some large redemptions when corporate uncertainty was at its peak and this necessitated sales to manage liquidity. Whilst the major purchases and sales are detailed, some will evidently only be for liquidity purposes so we will aim to focus our report on the active management of the portfolio.

At the start of the period we had become concerned that a correction was due in risk assets and started our programme to protect the portfolio. We already held the Odey Odyssey Fund where the manager had taken a position which would benefit from equity market falls, but also sold several holdings and put the proceeds mainly into cash as we approached December 2018. Whilst the fund suffered a drawdown at worst of circa -7% from end September into December, in December the fund's I Acc unit was only down 0.6%, whilst equities(MSCI World Index in Sterling terms) had fallen further by nearly 9% and developed market sovereign bonds (iShares Global Govt Bond UCITS ETF in Sterling terms) rallied by 2.5%.

In January 2019 we sold some VanEck Gold Miners UCITS ETF protective strategy exposure and rotated some cash back into equities and emerging market bonds. We bought the iShares Emerging Market Local Government Bonds ETF which tracks the performance of an index of local currency emerging market government bonds. We added the exposure as we believed the backdrop for these assets looked attractive Any signs that USD strength was abating would likely prove a substantial benefit. We also bought the CSOP Source FTSE China A50 ETF as we felt that the exposure would benefit from risk attitudes improving and easier domestic financial conditions. The Chinese equity market was trading on relatively low valuations after a difficult 2018; on trade war fears, and so had plenty of upside potential. In late January we bought the iShares MSCI Brazil UCITS ETF given the Brazilian economy continued to recover from the worst recession in its history. We felt the market was very attractively valued with good growth prospects and a potentially supportive political environment. These actions served the fund well.

In early February we added the Ashmore Short Duration Emerging Market Debt fund to the portfolio. The fund invests in short-term debt securities issued by emerging market corporations, sovereigns and quasi-sovereigns, with a targeted portfolio duration of between 1-3 years. We had a positive outlook for the asset class and believed this would reward. By late February early March, we felt that there was a likely retest of the lows in risk assets and so we held back on significant risk asset purchases. Additionally, after making profits we sold the CSOP Source FTSE China A50 ETF. However, we recognised that we needed to take on a more pro risk stance at the margin and so switched some of the proceeds in April into the Neuberger Berman Private Equity fund. This offered a very well diversified sector exposure to private equity opportunities, primarily in the US with the potential for significant capital appreciation and a volatility commensurate with developed public equity markets.

Unfortunately, the retest did not transpire, as it had done on every previous occasion and this caused the fund to lag into the mid-year. The Odey Odyssey Fund was sold as we recognised the need for more risk exposure. Equally the Banor North America Long Short Equity Fund was sold by late summer as the managers stock selection was poor in the last year and we did not feel that it would improve in the necessary time horizons. The holding in Schroder European Alpha Income was sold by July as we felt that the manager's style had gone out of favour and we also thought that the rewards from his stock selection was deteriorating. These two factors meant that we exited our position.

Consequently, we wanted to add more equity beta exposure and so switched some of the proceeds into the Garraway Global Equity Fund. This was one of the few new additions made in the period. The manager has a focus on sustainable growth at reasonable price stocks. We increased exposure to this fund through summer, given that we felt the companies would likely be long-term beneficiaries of structural growth. Additionally, we added to our Polar Capital Global Technology Fund holding and introduced the HAN-GINS Cloud Technology UCITS ETF which provides exposure to companies active in the field of cloud computing, such as service providers of producers of cloud focused equipment and software.

Outlook

It appears that central bank policy has been the dominant driver of asset price returns almost regardless of fundamentals. This may sound blasphemous to many, but it is what we have observed, and it appears to fit the nature of this extremely unconventional asset pricing environment.

In a year of US elections normally one might expect uncertainty to prevail, capping market progress until some clarity can be divined and equities progress, leaving investors with modest but positive returns. However, uppermost in our minds is the dominant effect of the Fed's expansion of its balance sheet from September 2019 which may well bias this expectation to the upside

At a global level a lot will depend on the continued improvement in global growth outlook and the avoidance of a recession. We believe that this will be the case as the US is on a modest expansion path supported by solid consumer spending, a helpful Fed and contained inflation. However, we realise that the expansion is most likely to be patchy and quite modest as global growth has been dampened by trade tensions. Equally trade tensions are reducing, and the Chinese central bank is now being more supportive.

However, we continue to feel that the Fed and other central banks have yet to offer up a coherent picture of the environment and this has had/is having several impacts from both fundamental and market perspectives. Without a full understanding of the problems it is difficult to see how central banks can solve the fundamental growth problems. The U.S. economy has experienced its slowest recovery from a recession in the post-World War II period and it has been our stated position for a long time that normal cyclical patterns are missing. The key takeaway is that their absence means market participants shouldn't rely on them to divine the economy's future.

It is fascinating to see that several central banks are recognising that they may be close to, or at the limits of policy effectiveness and have failed to meet their objectives. As a result, some countries are now looking at their governments to provide a fiscal stimulus to reinvigorate growth. The move to emphasise fiscal rather than just monetary accommodation will be a trend that we believe will become more accepted over the next couple of years.

We still feel that the US Dollar may finally come under pressure as growth improves marginally and the Fed stay accommodative.

There are obviously downside risks associated with the US election and trade policy but weighing all the arguments we still see a positive liquidity backdrop. This is most likely to produce a continuation of most of the existing trends and should leave growth a dominant style reward for equity returns. Whilst we should not expect the spectacular returns of 2019, there are still areas that will offer good rewards.

Garraway Capital Management LLP

Investment Manager to the Fund

Financial Highlights

Class R Income		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	110.87	111.48	111.68
	Return before operating charges	(1.61)	3.81	4.39
	Operating charges (note 1)	(1.85)	(1.85)	(1.97)
	Return after operating charges*	(3.46)	1.96	2.42
	Distributions on income units	(3.86)	(2.57)	(2.62)
	Closing net asset value per unit	103.55	110.87	111.48
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.03	0.14	0.21
Performance				
	Return after charges	(3.12%)	1.76%	2.17%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	179	355	406
	Closing number of units	172,869	320,654	363,953
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.73%	1.65%	1.74%
	Direct transaction costs	0.03%	0.12%	0.19%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	111.63	115.27	118.02
	Lowest unit price	101.42	106.80	107.87

Class R Accumulation		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit				
	Opening net asset value per unit	122.38	120.20	117.68
	Return before operating charges	(1.68)	4.19	4.61
	Operating charges (note 1)	(2.08)	(2.01)	(2.09)
	Return after operating charges*	(3.76)	2.18	2.52
	Closing net asset value per unit	118.62	122.38	120.20
	Retained distributions on accumulated units	4.29	2.79	2.77
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.04	0.15	0.22
Performance				
	Return after charges	(3.07%)	1.81%	2.14%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	814	1,522	1,740
	Closing number of units	686,611	1,243,427	1,447,503
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.73%	1.65%	1.74%
	Direct transaction costs	0.03%	0.12%	0.19%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	123.16	126.11	126.08
	Lowest unit price	112.92	116.85	113.70

Financial Highlights (Continued)

Class A Income		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	120.45	121.09	121.30
	Return before operating charges	(1.73)	4.14	4.77
	Operating charges (note 1)	(2.89)	(2.91)	(3.06)
	Return after operating charges*	(4.62)	1.23	1.71
	Distributions on income units	(3.33)	(1.87)	(1.92)
	Closing net asset value per unit	112.50	120.45	121.09
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.03	0.15	0.23
Performance				
	Return after charges	(3.84%)	1.02%	1.41%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,936	3,847	4,649
	Closing number of units	2,609,752	3,193,634	3,839,521
	Operating charges (note 2)	2.48%	2.40%	2.49%
	Direct transaction costs	0.03%	0.12%	0.19%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	121.27	124.89	127.76
	Lowest unit price	110.09	116.01	117.06

Class A Accumulation		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	135.74	134.32	132.50
	Return before operating charges	(1.88)	4.67	5.18
	Operating charges (note 1)	(3.30)	(3.25)	(3.36)
	Return after operating charges*	(5.18)	1.42	1.82
	Closing net asset value per unit	130.56	135.74	134.32
	Retained distributions on accumulated units	3.77	2.08	2.09
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.04	0.16	0.25
Performance				
	Return after charges	(3.82%)	1.06%	1.37%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	4,751	5,283	7,649
	Closing number of units	3,638,716	3,892,044	5,694,867
	Operating charges (note 2)	2.48%	2.40%	2.49%
	Direct transaction costs	0.03%	0.12%	0.19%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	136.59	140.04	140.95
	Lowest unit price	124.82	130.08	127.90

Financial Highlights (Continued)

Class I Income		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	125.54	126.23	126.46
	Return before operating charges	(1.86)	4.31	4.97
	Operating charges (note 1)	(1.87)	(1.89)	(2.03)
	Return after operating charges*	(3.73)	2.42	2.94
	Distributions on income units	(4.56)	(3.11)	(3.17)
	Closing net asset value per unit	117.25	125.54	126.23
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.04	0.15	0.24
Performance				
	Return after charges	(2.97%)	1.92%	2.32%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	9,639	12,482	15,839
	Closing number of units	8,220,703	9,942,906	12,547,499
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.57%	1.49%	1.58%
	Direct transaction costs	0.03%	0.12%	0.19%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	126.40	130.59	133.74
	Lowest unit price	114.86	120.94	122.18

Class I Accumulation		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	141.64	138.89	135.76
	Return before operating charges	(2.05)	4.84	5.32
	Operating charges (note 1)	(2.12)	(2.09)	(2.19)
	Return after operating charges*	(4.17)	2.75	3.13
	Closing net asset value per unit	137.47	141.64	138.89
	Retained distributions on accumulated units	4.82	3.45	3.42
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.04	0.17	0.26
Performance				
	Return after charges	(2.94%)	1.98%	2.31%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	940	3,413	5,586
	Closing number of units	683,663	2,409,655	4,021,870
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.57%	1.49%	1.58%
	Direct transaction costs	0.03%	0.12%	0.19%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	142.54	145.92	145.67
	Lowest unit price	130.71	135.13	131.20

1 The operating charges per unit figure is calculated by applying the operating charges percentage to the average net asset valuation per share throughout the period.
2 The operating charges percentage is based on the expenses incurred during the period annualised, as a proportion of the average net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

Risk Profile

Based on past data, the Sub-Fund is ranked a ‘4’ on the synthetic risk and reward indicator scale (of 1 to 7) as described fully in the Key Investor Information Document. The Sub-Fund is ranked 4 because weekly historical performance data indicates that it has experienced average rises and falls in market prices historically. The higher the rank, the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money.

	HOLDINGS	Value £'000	% of net assets
	UNITED KINGDOM -26.51%(30.09.18: 29.77%)		
377,043	Fidelity UK Opportunities W Acc	844	4.41
328,243	LF Miton UK Multi Cap Income Inst B Inc	597	3.13
57,000	NB Private Equity Partners Ltd	645	3.37
53,824	Polar Capital UK Value Opportunities SGBP Inc	602	3.15
154,390	RDL Realisation Plc Ord	373	1.95
310,689	Real Estate Credit Investments[1]Ltd	521	2.72
53,674	River and Mercantile UK Recovery B	557	2.91
521,202	VT Garraway UK Equity Market GBP F Inc	931	4.87
	TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	5,070	26.51
	EUROPE -10.23% (30.09.18:11.99%)		
504,900	BlackRock European Dynamic FD Acc	930	4.87
80,711	Schroder European Alpha Z Acc	198	1.03
756,000	Summit Properties Ltd[1]	829	4.33
	TOTAL EUROPE	1,957	10.23
	UNITED STATES – 2.17% (30.09.18: 5.14%)		
61,343	HAN-GINS Cloud Technology UCITS ETF Acc	416	2.17
506,350	PSource Structured Debt[2] NPV	-	-
	TOTAL UNITED STATES	416	2.17
	ASIA PACIFIC (EX-JAPAN) – 8.75% (30.09.18: 4.89%)		
60,899	Aberdeen Standard Indian Bond Fund	485	2.54
2,470	Prusik Asian Equity Income Class 1C GBP Hedged	441	2.31
653	Waverton Southeast Asian I USD Acc	746	3.90
	TOTAL ASIA PACIFIC (EX-JAPAN)	1,672	8.75
	JAPAN – 3.76% (30.09.18: 6.24%)		
151,200	Legg Mason Japan Equity	720	3.76
	TOTAL JAPAN	720	3.76
	EMERGING MARKETS – 12.96% (30.09.18: 6.65%)		
61,900	Aberdeen Standard Global Brazil Bond Fund	529	2.76
4,900	Ashmore Emerging Markets Short Duration Inst USD D	370	1.93
5,024	Edmond De Rothschild Emerging Bonds Funds	354	1.85
15,079	iShares MSCI Brazil UCITS ETF USD (Dist)	392	2.05
6,790	Ocean Dial Gateway to India G GBP	835	4.37
	TOTAL EMERGING MARKETS	2,480	12.96

		Value £000	% of Net Assets
	GLOBAL – 18.10% (30.09.18: 22.70%)		
3,020,325	CatCo Reinsurance Opportunities Fund Ltd	442	2.31
4,075	FRM Credit Alpha *preference shares*[2]	-	-
8,948	Garraway Global Equity A GBP	973	5.09
18,810	Polar Capital Global Technology I GBP	754	3.94
700,000	SQN Asset Finance Income Ltd	568	2.97
913,000	VPC Specialty Lending Investments PLC	726	3.79
	TOTAL GLOBAL	3,463	18.10
	COMMODITIES – 9.41% (30.09.18: 9.59%)		
40,000	Boost Copper 3X Leverage Daily ETP	330	1.73
76,341	Boost Silver 3x Leverage Daily ETP	159	0.83
56,405	VanEck Vectors Gold Miners UCITS ETF A USD	1,309	6.85
	TOTAL COMMODITIES	1,798	9.41
	OPTIONS – 0.00%(30.09.18: 1.32%)		
	FUTURES – (0.27%) (30.09.18: (0.27%))		
88	Brit Pound Dec 19	38	0.20
148	CME GEM Brazil Real Oct 19	(34)	(0.18)
7	DAX INDEX Dec 19	2	0.01
25	Emini S&P Dec 19	31	0.16
(16)	Eurex Euro Bond Dec 19	(92)	(0.48)
22	Long GILT Dec 19	4	0.02
	TOTAL FUTURES	(51)	(0.27)
	Portfolio of investments (30.09.18: 98.09%)[3]	**17,525**	**91.62**
	Net other assets (30.09.18: 1.91%)	**1,734**	**9.06**
	Adjustment to revalue assets from mid to bid prices (30.09.18: (0.00%))	**(132)**	**(0.68)**
		19,127	**100.00**

[1]Ordinary shares

[2]Delisted security

[3]Includes investment liabilities

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL PORTFOLIO CHANGES

	£
Total purchases for the year (note 14)	**16,609,735**
CSOP Source FTSE China	1,002,374
Waverton SouthEast Asian	946,880
VanEck Vectors Gold Miners UCITS ETF A USD	777,581
BANOR SICAV North America Long Short Equity J USD	757,979
iShares EM Local Gov Bond	734,020
iShares USD TIPS	726,909
Edmond de Rothschild Emerging Bonds Fund	677,942
Aberdeen Standard Indian Bond Fund	651,157
iShares MSCI Turkey	601,136
Boost WTI OIL 3x Leverage	578,813

Total sales for the year (note 14)	**23,593,989**
VanEck Vectors Gold Miners UCITS ETF A USD	1,295,090
Waverton Southeast Asian I USD Acc	1,123,082
Legg Mason Japan Equity	1,102,790
iShares MSCI Brazil UCITS ETF USD (Dist)	1,033,878
VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF	960,709
Third Point Offshore NPV	777,357
iShares EM Local Gov Bond	734,020
iShares USD TIPS	726,909
PG&E	708,844
Volta Finance Investment Trust	691,618

The above transactions represent the top 10 purchases and sales during the year.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RETURN

For the year ended 30 September 2019

	Notes	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
Income					
Net capital (losses)	**2**		(2,074)		(193)
Revenue	**3**	1,036		1,073	
Expenses	**4**	(302)		(392)	
Finance costs: bank interest	**6**	-		(8)	
Net revenue before taxation		734		673	
Taxation	**5**	(1)		(3)	
Net revenue after taxation			733		670
Total return before distributions			(1,341)		477
Finance costs: distributions	**6**		(733)		(671)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(2,074)		(194)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS

For the year ended 30 September 2019

	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders	26,902	35,869
Amounts receivable on creation of shares	448	864
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(6,357)	(9,857)
Accumulation dividends retained	208	214
Dilution levy	-	4
Unclaimed distributions	-	2
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities (see above)	(2,074)	(194)
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders	19,127	26,902

As at 30 September 2019

	Notes	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
FIXED ASSETS					
Investment assets			17,519		26,620
Current assets					
Debtors	**7**	36		480	
Cash and bank balances	**8**	2,106		295	
Total current assets			2,142		775
Total assets			19,661		27,395
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Investment liabilities			(126)		(231)
Distribution payable on income shares		(346)		(144)	
Other creditors	**9**	(62)		(118)	
Total current liabilities			(408)		(262)
Net assets attributable to shareholders			19,127		26,902

For the year ended 30 September 2019

1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied in both current and prior year, are set out below:

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for Financial Statements of Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Association (IA) in May 2014. The functional currency is Sterling.

As described in the Statement of ACD's Responsibilities, the ACD continues to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements of the Sub-Fund.

(b) Recognition of revenue

Dividends on quoted equities are recognised when the securities are quoted ex-dividend.

Distributions from collective investment schemes are recognised when the schemes are quoted ex-distribution. Equalisation returned with the distribution is deducted from the cost of the investment in the scheme and does not form part of the distributable revenue.

Revenue from unquoted investments is recognised when the dividend is declared.

Rebates of annual management charges (AMC rebates) from underlying investments are accounted for on an accruals basis and are recognised as revenue, or capital in line with the allocation of the annual management charge between capital and revenue of the underlying investments.

Interest on bank and other cash deposits is recognised on an accruals basis.

(c) Treatment of stock dividends

Stock dividends are credited to the capital account when the stock is quoted ex-dividend. The cash equivalent is then transferred to the revenue account and forms part of the distributable revenue. The allocation of special dividends is considered on a case-by-case basis.

(d) Treatment of expenses

All expenses, net of any associated tax effect, are charged to the revenue account. Expenses are recognised on the accruals basis.

Ordinary operating expenses, as described in the Prospectus, incurred by the Sub-Fund, exclude transaction charges and may be paid out of the Scheme Property. However, to protect the shareholders from fluctuation in these expenses the ACD has agreed to fix the total amount of expenses to be borne by each share class as set out below.

	Fixed Expenses (%)
Class 'A' shares	0.35
Class 'R' shares	0.35
Class 'I' shares	0.19

Fixed expenses will be calculated and accrued daily and deducted monthly, in arrears, from each share class. The ACD bears any excess of the actual expenses of the Sub-Fund above the levels of fixed expenses charged in accordance with the level given. Conversely, the ACD will be entitled to retain any amount by which the levels of fixed expenses specified exceed the actual operating expenses incurred by the Sub-Fund. In some instances, shareholders may get less of the benefit than others from the ACD. The levels of fixed expenses to be borne by each share class will be reviewed in exceptional circumstances and, in any event, annually to ensure that they remain fair to shareholders, subject to a minimum £40,000 per annum in total.

(e) Allocation of revenue and expenses to multiple share classes

Any assets or liabilities not attributable to a particular share class are allocated by the ACD in a manner which is considered fair to shareholders in general, usually pro-rata based on the net asset values of the relevant share classes.

(f) Taxation

Corporation tax is provided for on taxable revenue, less deductible expenses, at a rate of 20.00%. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay less or receive more tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the ACD considers that it is more likely than not there will be taxable profits from which underlying timing differences can be deducted.

(g) Distribution policy

Revenue produced by the Sub-fund’s investments accrues 6 monthly. At the end of each period, the net revenue is accumulated/distributed as per the Prospectus as a dividend distribution.

(h) Exchange rates

All transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of such transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities at the end of the accounting period are translated at the exchange rates at the closing valuation point on 30 September 2019.

(i) Basis of valuation of investments

The investments are valued at closing prices on the balance sheet date. If closing prices are not available, the latest available prices are used. Investments held long are valued at closing bid price and investment held short are valued at the closing offer price.

For investments for which there is no quoted price or for which the quoted price is unreliable, fair value is determined by the ACD, taking into account, where appropriate, latest dealing prices, valuation from reliable sources, financial performance, maturity of the company and other relevant factors, such as delisting of the security.

If separate offer and bid prices are quoted for shares or units, then the bid price is used.

(j) Dilution levy

The ACD may require a dilution levy on the purchase and redemption of shares if, in its opinion, the existing shareholders (for purchases) or remaining shareholders (for redemptions) might otherwise be adversely affected. For example, the dilution levy may be charged in the following circumstances; where the scheme property is in continual decline; on the Sub-Fund experiencing large levels of net purchases or redemptions relative to its size; on ‘large deals’ (typically being a purchase or redemption of shares in excess of £1 million or 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund); in any case where the ACD is of the opinion that the interests of existing or remaining shareholders require the imposition of dilution levy.

(k) Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs may consist of fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Direct transaction costs do not include any difference between the quoted bid and offer prices of investments at the balance sheet date, including the effect of foreign exchange, expressed as a percentage of the value determined by reference to the offer price.

	30.09.19	30.09.18
2 Net capital losses	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
The net capital losses comprise:	**£'000**	**£'000**
Non-derivative securities losses	(2,001)	(109)
Derivative securities losses	(66)	(38)
Transaction charges (custodian)	(5)	(5)
AMC rebates from underlying investments	-	4
Foreign exchange losses	(2)	(45)
Total net capital losses	(2,074)	(193)

3 Revenue	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
	£'000	**£'000**
Non-taxable dividends	708	749
Taxable dividends	91	50
UK property income distributions	86	31
Interest distributions on CIS holdings	115	233
AMC rebates from underlying investments	28	7
Bank interest	8	3
Total revenue	1,036	1,073

4 Expenses	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
	£'000	**£'000**
Payable to the Authorised Corporate Director, associates of the Authorised Corporate Director, and agents of either of them:		
Annual Management Charge	232	313
Fixed Fees	70	79
Total expenses	302	392

		30.09.19	30.09.18
5	**Taxation**	**£'000**	**£'000**
(a)	**Analysis of charge in the year**		
	Overseas tax	1	3
	Total tax charge for the year (note 5b)	1	3

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an open-ended investment company 20.00% (2018:20.00%). The differences are explained below:

	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
Net revenue before taxation	734	673
Corporation tax at 20.00% (2018:20.00%)	147	135
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to UK corporation tax	(142)	(150)
Excess management expenses (utilised)/carried forward	(5)	17
AMC Rebates	-	1
Capitalised income subject to tax	-	(3)
Overseas tax	1	3
Current tax charge for year (note 5a)	1	3

(c) Provision for deferred taxation

At 30 September 2019 there is a potential deferred tax asset of £336,000 (30 September 2018: £341,000) in relation to surplus management expenses. It is unlikely the Sub-Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise this amount and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised.

		30.09.19	30.09.18
6	**Finance costs**	**£'000**	**£'000**
	Interim distributions	187	399
	Final distributions	503	218
		690	617
	Add: Revenue deducted on cancellation of shares	46	59
	Deduct: Revenue received on issue of shares	(3)	(5)
		733	671
	Net distribution for the year	733	671
	Interest	-	8
	Total finance costs	733	679
	Reconciliation of distributions		
	Net revenue after taxation	733	670
	Expenses paid from capital	-	1
	Net distribution for the year	733	671

7	**Debtors**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Amounts receivable for issue of shares	-	18
	Accrued revenue:		
	Non-taxable dividends	20	23
	Interest on distributions on CIS holdings	-	6
	AMC rebates from underlying investments	15	12
		35	41
	Amounts due from brokers	1	421
	Total debtors	36	480

8	**Cash and bank balances**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Cash and bank balances	2,106	295

9	**Creditors**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Amounts payable for redemption of shares	38	83
	Amounts payable to the ACD, associates of the ACD and agents of either of them:		
	Annual Management Charge	22	22
	Fixed Fees	1	6
		23	28
	Amounts due to brokers	-	6
	Other creditors	1	1
	Total creditors	62	118

10 Financial instruments

In pursuing its investment objective as stated on page 7, the Sub-Fund holds a number of financial instruments. The Sub-Fund's financial instruments comprise securities and other investments, cash balances, debtors, creditors and derivatives that arise directly from its operations, for example, in respect of sales and purchases awaiting settlement, amounts receivable for issues and payable for redemptions and debtors for accrued revenue.

The main risks arising from the Sub-Fund's financial instruments, those of its underlying holdings and the ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below. These policies have been applied throughout the year.

Market price risk
Market price risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices caused by factors other than interest rate or foreign currency movement. Market price risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments the Sub-Fund holds. It represents the potential loss the Sub-Fund might suffer through holding market positions in the face of price movements.

The Sub-Fund's investment portfolio is exposed to market price fluctuations, which are monitored by the ACD in pursuance of the investment objective and policy as set out in the Prospectus.

Adherence to investment guidelines and to investment and borrowing powers set out in the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus and in the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook mitigates the risk of excessive exposure to any particular type of security or issuer.

If market prices at the balance sheet date had been 10% higher or lower while all other variables remained constant, the return attributed to Ordinary shareholders and equity for the year ended 30 September 2019 would have increased/decreased by £1,739,300 (2018: £2,690,200).

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Sub-Fund's investment portfolio is invested in funds that are registered overseas and some investments denominated in other currencies which invest in overseas securities, and the balance sheet can be affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The AFM may seek to manage exposure to currency movements by using forward exchange contracts or by hedging the Sterling value of investments that are priced in other currencies. Revenue received in other currencies is converted to Sterling on or near the date of receipt.

Net currency monetary assets and liabilities consist of:

	Net monetary assets and liabilities		Non-monetary assets and liabilities		Total net assets	
	£'000		£'000		£'000	
	30.09.19	30.09.18	30.09.19	30.09.18	30.09.19	30.09.18
Sterling	1,225	(183)	12,259	16,460	13,484	16,277
Euros	76	1,350	819	1,018	895	2,368
US Dollars	433	2,698	4,315	5,559	4,748	8,257
Total	1,734	3,865	17,393	23,037	19,127	26,902

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in interest rates. The Sub-Fund fund holds cash balances at the year end of £2,105,000 plus Bond Funds of £1,368,000.

Maturity of financial liabilities
The financial liabilities of the Sub-Fund as at 30 September 2019 are payable either within one year or on demand.

Liquidity risk
The Sub-Fund's assets comprise mainly of readily realisable securities. The main liability of the Sub-Fund is the redemption of any shares that the investors wish to sell. Assets of the Sub-Fund may need to be sold if insufficient cash is available to finance such redemptions.

Credit risk
Certain transactions in securities that the Sub-Fund enters into expose it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the investment for a purchase, or cash for a sale after the Sub-Fund has fulfilled its responsibilities. The Sub-Fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as acceptable counterparties and fund management companies. In addition, limits are set to the exposure to any individual broker that may exist at any time and changes in brokers' financial ratings are reviewed.

Credit risk also arises on cash held within financial institutions and debt securities and bonds. Credit risk on cash balances is mitigated by ensuring that cash is held with financial institutions that are at least investment grade credit related. On debt securities and bonds credit risk is mitigated by ensuring that credit ratings are monitored regularly and in line with the investment objective and profile of the Sub-fund.

Fair value disclosure

The fair value hierarchy is intended to prioritise the inputs that are used to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities. The highest priority is given to quoted prices and the lowest to un-observable inputs. The criteria applied to the fair values levels in these financial statements are as follows:

A Fair value based on a quoted price for an identical instrument in an active market.

B Fair value based on the price of a recent transaction for an identical instrument.

C1 Fair value based on a valuation technique using observable market data.

C2 Fair value based on a valuation technique that relies significantly on non-observable market data.

Valuation Technique	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
A Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets	17,519	(126)
C2 Fair value based on non-observable market data	-	-
	17,519	(126)

11 Units held

Class R Income

Opening units at 01.10.18	**320,654**
Units issued during the year	14,210
Units cancelled during the year	(161,995)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**172,869**

Class R Accumulation

Opening units at 01.10.18	**1,243,427**
Units issued during the year	3,845
Units cancelled during the year	(560,661)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**686,611**

Class A Income

Opening units at 01.10.18	**3,193,634**
Units issued during the year	13,002
Units cancelled during the year	(596,884)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**2,609,752**

Class A Accumulation	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**3,892,044**
Units issued during the year	1,965
Units cancelled during the year	(255,293)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**3,638,716**
Class I Income	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**9,942,906**
Units issued during the year	114,259
Units cancelled during the year	(1,836,462)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**8,220,703**
Class I Accumulation	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**2,409,655**
Units issued during the year	176,171
Units cancelled during the year	(1,902,163)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**683,663**

12 Contingent assets and liabilities

At 30 September 2019, the Sub-Fund had no contingent liabilities or commitments (2018: £nil).

13 Post balance sheet events

As indicated in the accounting policies in Note 1, the investments have been valued at the closing valuation point on 30 September 2019. Since that date, the Sub-Fund's quoted price has moved as follows for each share class:

Share class	Price at 30 September 2019	Price at 27 January 2020
Class R Income	103.5481	109.2334
Class R Accumulation	118.6166	125.1302
Class A Income	112.5035	118.3909
Class A Accumulation	130.5641	137.3972
Class I Income	117.2468	123.7496
Class I Accumulation	137.4661	145.0905

14 Portfolio transaction costs

	30.09.19		30.09.18	
	%	**£'000**	**%**	**£'000**
Analysis of total purchase costs				
Purchases in the year before transaction costs		16,609		26,100
Commissions	0.01%	1	0.01%	2
Taxes and levies	0.00%	-	0.06%	15
Total purchase costs	0.01%	1	0.07%	17
Total purchases including transaction costs		16,610		26,117
Analysis of total sale costs				
Sales in the year before transaction costs		23,598		35,786
Commissions	0.02%	(4)	0.01%	(3)
Taxes and levies	0.00%	-	0.05%	(17)
Total sale costs	0.02%	(4)	0.06%	(20)
Total sales net of transaction costs		23,594		35,766

The following represents the total of each type of transaction cost, expressed as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's average net asset value in the year:

	2019 £	% of average net asset value	2018 £	% of average net asset value
Commissions	5	0.03%	5	0.02%
Taxes and levies	-	-	32	0.12%
	5	0.03%	37	0.14%

Interim distributions in pence per share
Group 1: Shares purchased prior to 01 October 2018
Group 2: Shares purchased 01 October 2018 to 31 March 2019

Payment date	Unit type	Share class	Net Revenue 2019	Equalisation 2019	Distribution Paid /allocated 2019	Distribution Paid/ allocated 2018
31.05.19	group 1	Class R Income	1.0177	-	1.0177	1.5820
31.05.19	group 2	Class R Income	1.0177	-	1.0177	1.5820
31.05.19	group 1	Class A Income	0.6767	-	0.6767	1.2596
31.05.19	group 2	Class A Income	0.6767	-	0.6767	1.2596
31.05.19	group 1	Class I Income	1.2477	-	1.2477	1.8886
31.05.19	group 2	Class I Income	1.2477	-	1.2477	1.8886
31.05.19	group 1	Class R Accumulation	1.1221	-	1.1221	1.7081
31.05.19	group 2	Class R Accumulation	1.1221	-	1.1221	1.7081
31.05.19	group 1	Class A Accumulation	0.7622	-	0.7622	1.3975
31.05.19	group 2	Class A Accumulation	0.7622	-	0.7622	1.3975
31.05.19	group 1	Class I Accumulation	1.4051	-	1.4051	2.0843
31.05.19	group 2	Class I Accumulation	1.4051	-	1.4051	2.0843

Final distributions in pence per share
Group 1: Shares purchased prior to 01 April 2019
Group 2: Shares purchased 01 April 2019 to 30 September 2019

Payment date	Unit type	Share class	Net revenue 2019	Equalisation 2019	Distribution Paid /allocated 2019	Distribution Paid/ allocated 2018
29.11.19	group 1	Class R Income	2.8396	-	2.8396	0.9870
29.11.19	group 2	Class R Income	2.5838	0.2558	2.8396	0.9870
29.11.19	group 1	Class A Income	2.6498	-	2.6498	0.6104
29.11.19	group 2	Class A Income	2.2130	0.4368	2.6498	0.6104
29.11.19	group 1	Class I Income	3.3150	-	3.3150	1.2208
29.11.19	group 2	Class I Income	2.0241	1.2909	3.3150	1.2208
29.11.19	group 1	Class R Accumulation	3.1674	-	3.1674	1.0804
29.11.19	group 2	Class R Accumulation	2.3496	0.8178	3.1674	1.0804
29.11.19	group 1	Class A Accumulation	3.0047	-	3.0047	0.6864
29.11.19	group 2	Class A Accumulation	2.8186	0.1861	3.0047	0.6864
29.11.19	group 1	Class I Accumulation	3.7783	-	3.7783	1.3634
29.11.19	group 2	Class I Accumulation	2.2673	1.5110	3.7783	1.3634

A corporate shareholder receives the distribution shown on the voucher enclosed with this report as follows:

(i). 92.57% of the total dividend allocation together with the tax credit is received as franked investment income.
(ii). 7.43% of the dividend allocation is received as an annual payment received after deduction of income tax at the lower rate and is liable to corporation tax. It is not franked investment income

Name of Sub-Fund	VT Garraway Multi Asset Diversified Fund
Size of Sub-Fund	£8,912,179
Launch date	08 November 2013
Investment objective and policy	The investment objective is to achieve consistent long term returns from both capital and income by investing across a diversified global portfolio of assets. The Investment Manager uses a global asset allocation framework to invest across a diversified range of asset classes, geographies, sectors and investment styles. The portfolio invests in a combination of specialist Funds, ETFs, listed investment vehicles, individual securities and cash, and uses derivatives for hedging and investment purposes to both reduce market risk and enhance returns. As a consequence, the portfolio exhibits low correlation to traditional asset classes. Positions are generally held with a three to five year time horizon. However, the management of the portfolio is active and the investment strategy is liquid and dynamic in order to adapt to changing market conditions.
Benchmark	The Sub-Fund does not have a specific benchmark. The performance of the Sub-Fund can be measured by considering whether the objective is achieved (i.e. whether consistent long term returns are provided).
Accounting dates	31 March and 30 September
Distribution dates	31 May and 30 November
Individual Savings Account (ISA)	The Sub-Fund is a qualifying investment for inclusion in an ISA.
Minimum investment	
Lump sum subscription:	Class R Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class A Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class I Income/Accumulation = £1,000,000
Top-up:	Class R Income/Accumulation = £1,000 Class A Income/Accumulation = £1,000 Class I Income/Accumulation = £10,000
Holding:	Class R Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class A Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class I Income/Accumulation = £1,000,000
Redemption:	Class R Income/Accumulation = N/A (providing the minimum holding is maintained) Class A Income/Accumulation = N/A (providing the minimum holding is maintained) Class I Income/Accumulation = N/A (providing the minimum holding is maintained)
Regular savings plan	£100 per month (Class I not applicable)
Initial, redemption and switching charges	Nil, however the initial charges can be raised to 5% if 3 months' notice is given. The ACD may waive the minimum levels at its discretion.
ACD charges and fixed expenses	The management charge in respect of the R Class Shares is 0.75% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the R Class Shares, and fixed expenses of 0.35%. The management charge in respect of the A Class Shares is 1.50% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the A Class Shares, and fixed expenses of 0.35%. The management charge in respect of the I Class Shares is 0.75% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the I Class Shares, and fixed expenses of 0.19%. Fixed expenses are subject to a minimum fee of £40,000 per annum.

Changes to the Sub-fund

On 25 March 2019 the Sub-Fund changed its name from City Financial Multi Asset Diversified Fund to VT Garraway Multi Asset Diversified Fund.

This was a year of major change at a corporate level which ended well with the Multi Asset funds and team in a stable new home at Garraway Capital Management with much improved performance. You will see that we made several good strategic calls during the year.

Initially we protected the funds from the Q4 2018 sell off in equities and this proved to be very effective as the fund was only down modestly compared with major falls in developed market equities. At the start of 2019 we added to risk assets, including Emerging market equities and bonds as sentiment has become extremely pessimistic and equities looked oversold.

Despite the gloomy mood we were not bearish but, we expected equity indices to retest lows after the first leg of the rally. Historically this had always been the case, but this time around they defied this pattern and the S&P led equity indices even higher. It was only in May to early June that the S&P 500 suffered a minor correction of circa 7% from much higher levels. As a result, our conservative stance meant that the fund lagged in this period. Additionally, we underappreciated the role trade policy would have on the global economy and equity markets exposed to this uncertainty.

Whilst we could see some downside risks until late summer, we felt that a major global recession would be avoided and that most assets would provide modest to high returns later in the year. We felt that developed market economies would slow but Emerging Markets would hold up well. Our belief was that Emerging Market countries had generally deployed a more prudent policy mix which would anchor core inflation near to their lows. This persistent and well-behaved inflation trend was systematically different compared to the past and should reward. This was generally right, but US/Sino trade policy uncertainty led to a much deeper slowdown in Emerging markets than we expected with its resultant impacts on asset prices.

We saw from several investor surveys through the first half of the year that investors were almost at their limit underweight UK equities and firmly negatively positioned on sterling. We initiated a small overweight position in sterling and UK equities on the premise that the bad news was priced and there was an asymmetry of risk and reward.

With a dovish Fed we felt that the US Treasury market would do much to set the direction for other sovereign bond markets and the long end of the curves would be well supported. We felt the US curve would remain relatively flat. Without a recession, Investment grade and High Yield and credit would offer positive low and high single digit returns, respectively. We generally called this right but did not always maximise the rewards given some idiosyncratic disappointments.

However, by August investors were extremely concerned that a serious economic weakening was unfolding in a low inflation/low growth world. As a result, a vicious rotation occurred as previous "laggards" outperformed, as previous winners: large cap, growth had become increasingly correlated, crowded, and expensive. The balance in our portfolio meant that this did not negatively impact the fund. Equally by September, this effect had partly unwound as fears of an adverse trade war outcome declined, economic surprise indices moved upwards and the Fed became increasingly accommodative.

Activity

In the period we made several strategic shifts which meant there was quite a lot of active changes to the portfolio. Equally we faced some large redemptions when corporate uncertainty was at its peak and this necessitated sales to manage liquidity. Whilst the major purchases and sales are detailed, some will evidently only be for liquidity purposes so we will aim to focus our report on the active management of the portfolio.

At the start of the period we had become concerned that a correction was due in risk assets and started our programme to protect the portfolio. We already held the Odey Odyssey Fund where the manager had taken a position which would benefit from equity market falls, but also sold several holdings and put most of the proceeds into cash as we approached December 2018. Whilst the fund suffered a small drawdown at worst of circa -4.4% from end September into December, in December the fund's I Acc unit was up nearly 1%, whilst equities (MSCI World Index in Sterling terms) had fallen further by nearly 9% and developed market sovereign bonds (iShares Global Govt Bond UCITS ETF in Sterling terms) rallied by 2.5%.

At the start of the year we sold some VanEck Gold Miners UCITS ETF protective strategy exposure and rotated some cash back into equities and emerging market bonds. These actions served the fund well. We bought Ashmore Short Duration Emerging Market Debt in January 2019. The fund invests in short-term debt securities issued by emerging market corporations, sovereigns and quasi-sovereigns, with a targeted portfolio duration of between 1-3 years. We had a positive outlook for the asset class and believed this would reward.

The Wisdomtree Emerging Market Equity Income ETF was bought along with the CSOP Source FTSE China A50 ETF. We felt that they would benefit from risk attitudes improving and easier domestic financial conditions. The Chinese equity market was trading on relatively low valuations after a difficult 2018; on trade war fears, and so had plenty of upside potential.

By late February/early March, we felt that there was a likely retest of the lows in risk assets and so we held back on significant risk asset purchases. Additionally, after making profits we sold the Wisdomtree Emerging Market Equity Income ETF and the CSOP Source FTSE China A50 ETF. However, we recognised that we needed to take on a more pro risk stance at the margin and so switched some of the proceeds in April into the Neuberger Berman Private Equity fund. This offered a very well diversified sector exposure to private equity opportunities, primarily in the US with the potential for significant capital appreciation and a volatility commensurate with developed public equity markets.

Unfortunately, the retest did not transpire, as it had done on every previous occasion and this caused the fund to lag into the mid-year. The Odey Odyssey Fund was sold as we recognised the need for more risk exposure. Equally the Banor North America Long Short Equity Fund was sold by late summer as the manager's stock selection was poor in the last year and we did not feel that it would improve in the necessary time horizons. The holding in Schroder European Alpha Income was sold by July as we felt that the manager's style had gone out of favour and we also thought that the rewards from his stock selection was deteriorating. These two factors meant that we exited our position.

Consequently, we wanted to add more equity beta exposure and so switched some of the proceeds into the Garraway Global Equity Fund. This was one of the few new additions made in the period. The manager has a focus on sustainable growth at reasonable price stocks. We increased exposure to this fund through summer, given that we felt the companies would likely be long-term beneficiaries of structural growth.

The Aberdeen Standard SICAV Brazil Bond fund had been held for some time and we had made considerable gains but in August we decided to take some profits on this position. The iShares Corp Bond 0-5yr UCITS ETF seeks to track the performance of the Markit iBoxx £ Corporates 0-5 Index. We introduced this in September as part of rebalancing our fixed income exposure, adding higher credit quality, and shorter duration exposure for relatively lower volatility.

It is pleasing that since the period shortly after transfer to Garraway the fund has made progress and managed to stay close to a broad global index of equities, whilst marginally lagging the developed market bond index. We are confident that we can get back to much-improved performance.

Outlook

It appears that central bank policy has been the dominant driver of asset price returns almost regardless of fundamentals. This may sound blasphemous to many, but it is what we have observed, and it appears to fit the nature of this extremely unconventional asset pricing environment.

In a year of US elections normally one might expect uncertainty to prevail, capping market progress until some clarity can be divined and equities progress, leaving investors with modest but positive returns. However, uppermost in our minds is the dominant effect of the Fed's expansion of its balance sheet from September 2019 which may well bias this expectation to the upside

At a global level a lot will depend on the continued improvement in global growth outlook and the avoidance of a recession. We believe that this will be the case as the US is on a modest expansion path supported by solid consumer spending, a helpful Fed and contained inflation. However, we realise that the expansion is most likely to be patchy and quite modest as global growth has been dampened by trade tensions. Equally trade tensions are reducing, and the Chinese central bank is now being more supportive.

However, we continue to feel that the Fed and other central banks have yet to offer up a coherent picture of the environment and this has had/is having several impacts from both fundamental and market perspectives. Without a full understanding of the problems it is difficult to see how central banks can solve the fundamental growth problems. The U.S. economy has experienced its slowest recovery from a recession in the post-World War II period and it has been our stated position for a long time that normal cyclical patterns are missing. The key takeaway is that their absence means market participants shouldn't rely on them to divine the economy's future.

It is fascinating to see that several central banks are recognising that they may be close to, or at the limits of policy effectiveness and have failed to meet their objectives. As a result, some countries are now looking at their governments to provide a fiscal stimulus to reinvigorate growth. The move to emphasise fiscal rather than just monetary accommodation will be a trend that we believe will become more accepted over the next couple of years.

We still feel that the US Dollar may finally come under pressure as growth improves marginally and the Fed stay accommodative.

There are obviously downside risks associated with the US election and trade policy but weighing all the arguments we still see a positive liquidity backdrop. This is most likely to produce a continuation of most of the existing trends and should leave growth a dominant style reward for equity returns Whilst we should not expect the spectacular returns of 2019, there are still areas that will offer good rewards.

Garraway Capital Management LLP, Investment Manager to the Fund

Financial Highlights

Class R Income		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	99.62	105.03	107.85
	Return before operating charges	3.04	(0.10)	2.18
	Operating charges (note 1)	(1.44)	(1.62)	(1.69)
	Return after operating charges*	1.60	(1.72)	0.49
	Distributions on income units	(7.02)	(3.69)	(3.31)
	Closing net asset value per unit	94.20	99.62	105.03
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.06	0.12	0.18
Performance				
	Return after charges	1.61%	(1.64%)	0.45%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	25	261	315
	Closing number of units	26,503	261,821	299,927
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.49%	1.57%	1.57%
	Direct transaction costs	0.06%	0.12%	0.17%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	100.40	106.53	111.12
	Lowest unit price	93.69	98.91	104.43

Class R Accumulation		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit				
	Opening net asset value per unit	113.64	115.50	115.00
	Return before operating charges	3.61	(0.06)	2.32
	Operating charges (note 1)	(1.71)	(1.80)	(1.82)
	Return after operating charges*	1.90	(1.86)	0.50
	Closing net asset value per unit	115.54	113.64	115.50
	Retained distributions on accumulated units	8.10	4.08	3.55
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.07	0.13	0.19
Performance				
	Return after charges	1.67%	(1.61%)	0.43%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	470	532	1,170
	Closing number of units	406,632	468,663	1,012,557
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.49%	1.57%	1.57%
	Direct transaction costs	0.06%	0.12%	0.17%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	116.61	117.20	119.94
	Lowest unit price	108.61	111.12	111.34

Financial Highlights (Continued)

Class A Income		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	112.89	118.99	122.18
	Return before operating charges	3.66	(0.09)	2.46
	Operating charges (note 1)	(2.46)	(2.70)	(2.83)
	Return after operating charges*	1.20	(2.79)	(0.37)
	Distributions on income units	(7.40)	(3.31)	(2.82)
	Closing net asset value per unit	106.69	112.89	118.99
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.07	0.14	0.20
Performance				
	Return after charges	1.06%	(2.34%)	(0.30%)
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	433	812	1,856
	Closing number of units	406,080	719,214	1,560,121
	Operating charges (note 2)	2.24%	2.32%	2.32%
	Direct transaction costs	0.06%	0.12%	0.17%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	113.59	120.64	125.46
	Lowest unit price	106.05	112.08	118.19

Class A Accumulation		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	127.54	130.57	130.98
	Return before operating charges	4.15	(0.04)	2.64
	Operating charges (note 1)	(2.87)	(2.99)	(3.05)
	Return after operating charges*	1.28	(3.03)	(0.41)
	Closing net asset value per unit	128.82	127.54	130.57
	Retained distributions on accumulated units	8.22	3.67	3.03
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.08	0.15	0.22
Performance				
	Return after charges	1.00%	(2.32%)	(0.31%)
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,611	6,267	12,489
	Closing number of units	2,026,661	4,914,134	9,565,589
	Operating charges (note 2)	2.24%	2.32%	2.32%
	Direct transaction costs	0.06%	0.12%	0.17%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	130.07	132.30	135.65
	Lowest unit price	121.66	125.19	126.70

Financial Highlights (Continued)

Class I Income		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	114.34	120.55	123.80
	Return before operating charges	3.40	(0.21)	2.49
	Operating charges (note 1)	(1.49)	(1.67)	(1.75)
	Return after operating charges*	1.91	(1.88)	0.74
	Distributions on income units	(8.12)	(4.33)	(3.99)
	Closing net asset value per unit	108.13	114.34	120.55
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.07	0.14	0.21
Performance				
	Return after charges	1.68%	(1.56%)	0.60%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	177	8,712	11,212
	Closing number of units	163,875	7,618,734	9,300,703
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.33%	1.41%	1.41%
	Direct transaction costs	0.06%	0.12%	0.17%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	115.31	122.28	127.64
	Lowest unit price	107.55	113.49	119.89

Class I Accumulation		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	135.66	137.67	136.85
	Return before operating charges	4.28	(0.09)	2.77
	Operating charges (note 1)	(1.78)	(1.92)	(1.95)
	Return after operating charges*	2.50	(2.01)	0.82
	Closing net asset value per unit	138.16	135.66	137.67
	Retained distributions on accumulated units	9.90	5.08	4.45
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.08	0.16	0.23
Performance				
	Return after charges	1.84%	(1.46%)	0.60%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	5,305	10,035	25,423
	Closing number of units	3,839,977	7,396,823	18,466,585
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.33%	1.41%	1.41%
	Direct transaction costs	0.06%	0.12%	0.17%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	139.44	139.88	142.95
	Lowest unit price	129.69	132.55	132.53

1 The operating charges per unit figure is calculated by applying the operating charges percentage to the average net asset valuation per share throughout the period.
2 The operating charges percentage is based on the expenses incurred during the period annualised, as a proportion of the average net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

Risk Profile

Based on past data, the Sub-Fund is ranked a ‘4’ on the synthetic risk and reward indicator scale (of 1 to 7) as described fully in the Key Investor Information Document. The Sub-Fund is ranked 4 because weekly historical performance data indicates that it has experienced average rises and falls in market prices historically. The higher the rank, the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money.

	HOLDINGS	Value £'000	% of net assets
	UNITED KINGDOM - 24.67% (30.09.18: 25.03%)		
146,360	Fidelity UK Opportunities W Acc	328	3.68
215,100	Impact Healthcare REIT[1] PLC	236	2.64
3,300	iShares Corp Bond 0-5yr UCITS ETF GBP (Dist)	350	3.93
151,099	LF Miton UK Multi Cap Income Inst B Inc	275	3.09
24,525	NB Private Equity Partners Ltd	278	3.12
102,426	RDL Realisation Plc Ord	247	2.78
158,756	Real Estate Credit Investments[1] Ltd	266	2.99
20,948	River and Mercantile UK Recovery B	217	2.44
	TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	2,197	24.67
	EUROPE - 12.73% (30.09.18:16.36%)		
155,025	BlackRock European Dynamic FD Acc	286	3.21
559,856	Chenavari Toro Income Fund	409	4.59
400,547	Summit Properties Ltd[1,3]	439	4.93
	TOTAL EUROPE	1,134	12.73
	UNITED STATES – 0.00% (30.09.18: 6.76%)		
244,533	PSource Structured Debt[2]	-	-
	TOTAL UNITED STATES	-	-
	ASIA PACIFIC (EX-JAPAN) – 4.28% (30.09.18: 3.81%)		
2,386	Prusik Asian Equity Income Class 2Y GBP Hedged	382	4.28
	TOTAL ASIA PACIFIC (EX-JAPAN)	382	4.28
	JAPAN – 3.19% (30.09.18: 3.34%)		
59,750	Legg Mason Japan Equity	284	3.19
	TOTAL JAPAN	284	3.19
	EMERGING MARKETS – 7.09% (30.09.18: 9.27%)		
21,095	Aberdeen Standard Global Brazil Bond Fund	180	2.02
3,600	Ashmore Emerging Markets Short Duration Inst USD D	272	3.05
2,556	Edmond De Rothschild Emerging Bonds Funds	180	2.02
	TOTAL EMERGING MARKETS	632	7.09

	GLOBAL – 29.66% (30.09.18: 24.26%)		
2,410,470	CatCo Reinsurance Opportunities Fund Limited	353	3.96
1,999	FRM Credit Alpha *preference shares*[2]	-	-
3,641	Garraway Global Equity A GBP	396	4.43
3,000	Semper Total Return I Inc GBP H	296	3.31
816,600	SQN Asset Finance Income[1] Fund Ltd	663	7.43
55,064	Volta Finance Ltd	328	3.69
766,772	VPC Specialty Lending Investments PLC	610	6.84
	TOTAL GLOBAL	2,646	29.66
	COMMODITIES – 5.91% (30.09.18: 5.66%)		
5,428	Boost Gold 3X Leverage Daily ETP	128	1.44
17,155	VanEck Vectors Gold Miners UCITS ETF A USD	398	4.47
	TOTAL COMMODITIES	526	5.91
	OPTIONS – 0.00%(30.09.18: 1.47%)		
	FUTURES – 0.04%(30.09.18: (0.46%))		
31	Brit Pound Dec 19	12	0.13
(9)	CME EUR Dec 19	9	0.11
8	Emini S&P Dec 19	10	0.11
(5)	Eurex Euro Bond Dec 19	(29)	(0.33)
7	Long GILT Dec 19	2	0.02
	TOTAL FUTURES	4	0.04
	Portfolio of investments (30.09.18: 95.50%)[4]	**7,804**	**87.57**
	Net other assets (30.09.18: 4.50%)	**1,217**	**13.64**
	Adjustment to revalue assets from mid to bid prices (30.09.18: (0.00%))	**(109)**	**(1.21)**
		8,912	**100.00**

[1]Ordinary shares

[2]Delisted security

[3]Quoted on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM)

[4]Includes investment liabilities

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL PORTFOLIO CHANGES

	£
Total purchases for the year (note 14)	**4,247,140**
VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF	532,673
WT Emerging Markets Eq	448,875
Garraway Global Equity A GBP	398,610
iShares Corp Bond 0-5yr UCITS ETF GBP (Dist)	353,199
Legg Mason Japan Equity X	350,240
S&P 500 EM P/O 21/06/19	336,690
NB Private Equity Partners Ltd	336,687
Ashmore EM Mkt Short Duration	279,974
DAX P/O 21/12/18 11000	251,621
AS Sicav Indian Bd	249,387

Total sales for the year (note 14)	**19,734,992**
Edmond de Rothschild Fund-Emerging Bonds LD-GBP H	1,173,686
Chenavari Toro Income Fd	1,403,410
VanEck Vectors Gold Miners UCITS ETF A USD	1,096,639
AS SICAV I - Brazil Bond I QInc USD	1,021,636
BANOR SICAV North America Long Short Equity J USD	982,475
Schroder European Alpha Inc Z Acc	844,225
Legg Mason Japan Equity X	807,531
Boost Gold 3x Leverage Daily ETP	797,353
Invesco Morningstar US Energy Infr MLP ETF USDBDis	787,462
Semper Total Return I Inc GBP H	781,438

The above transactions represent the top 10 purchases and sales during the year.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RETURN

For the year ended 30 September 2019

	Notes	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
Income					
Net capital (losses)	**2**		(1,230)		(2,192)
Revenue	**3**	1,122		1,931	
Expenses	**4**	(206)		(485)	
Finance costs: bank interest	**6**	-		(18)	
Net revenue before taxation		916		1,428	
Taxation	**5**	-		-	
Net revenue after taxation			916		1,428
Total return before distributions			(314)		(764)
Finance costs: distributions	**6**		(916)		(1,428)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(1,230)		(2,192)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS

For the year ended 30 September 2019

	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders	26,619	52,465
Amounts receivable on creation of shares	670	863
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(17,784)	(25,297)
Accumulation dividends retained	637	770
Dilution levy	-	10
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities (see above)	(1,230)	(2,192)
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders	8,912	26,619

As at 30 September 2019

	Notes	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
FIXED ASSETS					
Investment assets			7,724		25,734
Current assets					
Debtors	**7**	31		642	
Cash and bank balances	**8**	1,235		1,022	
Total current assets			1,266		1,664
Total assets			8,990		27,398
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Investment liabilities			(29)		(312)
Distribution payable on income shares		(34)		(153)	
Other creditors	**9**	(15)		(314)	
Total current liabilities			(49)		(467)
Net assets attributable to shareholders			8,912		26,619

For the year ended 30 September 2019

1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied in both current and prior year, are set out below:

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for Financial Statements of Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Association (IA) in May 2014. The functional currency is Sterling.

As described in the Statement of ACD's Responsibilities, the ACD continues to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements of the Sub-Fund.

(b) Recognition of revenue

Dividends on quoted equities are recognised when the securities are quoted ex-dividend.

Distributions from collective investment schemes are recognised when the schemes are quoted ex-distribution. Equalisation returned with the distribution is deducted from the cost of the investment in the scheme and does not form part of the distributable revenue.

Revenue from unquoted investments is recognised when the dividend is declared.

Rebates of annual management charges (AMC rebates) from underlying investments are accounted for on an accruals basis and are recognised as revenue, or capital in line with the allocation of the annual management charge between capital and revenue of the underlying investments.

Interest on bank and other cash deposits is recognised on an accruals basis.

(c) Treatment of stock dividends

Stock dividends are credited to the capital account when the stock is quoted ex-dividend. The cash equivalent is then transferred to the revenue account and forms part of the distributable revenue. The allocation of special dividends is considered on a case-by-case basis.

(d) Treatment of expenses

All expenses are charged to the revenue account. Expenses are recognised on the accruals basis.

Ordinary operating expenses, as described in the Prospectus, incurred by the Sub-Fund, exclude transaction charges and may be paid out of the Scheme Property. However, to protect the shareholders from fluctuation in these expenses the ACD has agreed to fix the total amount of expenses to be borne by each share class as set out below.

	Fixed Expenses (%)
Class 'A' shares	0.35
Class 'R' shares	0.35
Class 'I' shares	0.19

Fixed expenses will be calculated and accrued daily and deducted monthly, in arrears, from each share class. The ACD bears any excess of the actual expenses of the Sub-Fund above the levels of fixed expenses charged in accordance with the level given. Conversely, the ACD will be entitled to retain any amount by which the levels of fixed expenses specified exceed the actual operating expenses incurred by the Sub-Fund. In some instances, shareholders may get less of the benefit than others from the ACD. The levels of fixed expenses to be borne by each share class will be reviewed in exceptional circumstances and, in any event, annually to ensure that they remain fair to shareholders, subject to a minimum £40,000 per annum in total.

(e) Allocation of revenue and expenses to multiple share classes

Any assets or liabilities not attributable to a particular share class are allocated by the ACD in a manner which is considered fair to shareholders in general, usually pro-rata based on the net asset values of the relevant share classes.

(f) Taxation

Corporation tax is provided for on taxable revenue, less deductible expenses, at a rate of 20.00%. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay less or receive more tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the ACD considers that it is more likely than not there will be taxable profits from which underlying timing differences can be deducted.

(g) Distribution policy

Revenue produced by the Sub-Fund's investments 6 monthly. At the end of each period, the net revenue is accumulated/distributed as per the Prospectus as a dividend distribution.

(h) Exchange rates

All transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of such transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities at the end of the accounting period are translated at the exchange rates at the closing valuation point on 30 September 2019.

(i) Basis of valuation of investments

The investments are valued at closing prices on the balance sheet date. If closing prices are not available, the latest available prices are used. Investments held long are valued at closing bid price and investment held short are valued at the closing offer price.

For investments for which there is no quoted price or for which the quoted price is unreliable, fair value is determined by the ACD, taking into account, where appropriate, latest dealing prices, valuation from reliable sources, financial performance, maturity of the company and other relevant factors, such as delisting of the security.

If separate offer and bid prices are quoted for shares or units, then the bid price is used.

(j) Dilution levy

The ACD may require a dilution levy on the purchase and redemption of shares if, in its opinion, the existing shareholders (for purchases) or remaining shareholders (for redemptions) might otherwise be adversely affected. For example, the dilution levy may be charged in the following circumstances; where the scheme property is in continual decline; on the Sub-Fund experiencing large levels of net purchases or redemptions relative to its size; on 'large deals' (typically being a purchase or redemption of shares excess of £1 million or 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund); in any case where the ACD is of the opinion that the interests of existing or remaining shareholders require the imposition of dilution levy.

(k) Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs may consist of fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Direct transaction costs do not include any difference between the quoted bid and offer prices of investments at the balance sheet date, including the effect of foreign exchange, expressed as a percentage of the value determined by reference to the offer price.

		30.09.19	30.09.18
2	**Net capital losses**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
	The net capital losses comprise:	**£'000**	**£'000**
	Non-derivative securities losses	(1,040)	(1,942)
	Derivative securities gains/(losses)	38	(172)
	Transaction charges (custodian)	(1)	(5)
	Foreign exchange (losses)	(227)	(73)
	Total net capital losses	(1,230)	(2,192)

3	**Revenue**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Non-taxable dividends	778	1,208
	Taxable dividends	161	320
	UK property income distributions	70	72
	Interest distributions on CIS holdings	95	318
	AMC rebates from underlying investments	15	12
	Bank interest	3	1
	Total revenue	1,122	1,931

4	**Expenses**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Payable to the Authorised Corporate Director, associates of the Authorised Corporate Director, and agents of either of them:		
	Annual Management Charge	177	388
	Fixed Fees	29	97
	Total expenses	206	485

		30.09.19	30.09.18
5	**Taxation**	**£'000**	**£'000**
(a)	**Analysis of charge in the year**		
	Overseas tax	-	-
	Total tax charge for the year (note 5b)	-	-

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an open-ended investment company 20.00% (2018: 20.00%). The differences are explained below:

	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
Net revenue before taxation	916	1,428
Corporation tax at 20.00% (2018: 20.00%)	183	286
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to UK corporation tax	(156)	(242)
Prior year excess management expenses utilised	(27)	(44)
Overseas tax	-	-
Current tax charge for year (note 5a)	-	-

(c) Provision for deferred taxation

At 30 September 2019 there is a potential deferred tax asset of £35,000 (30 September 2018: £62,000) in relation to surplus management expenses. It is unlikely the Sub-Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise this amount and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised.

		30.09.19	30.09.18
6	**Finance costs**	**£'000**	**£'000**
	Interim distributions	213	798
	Final distributions	473	390
		686	1,188
	Add: Revenue deducted on cancellation of shares	243	247
	Deduct: Revenue received on issue of shares	(13)	(7)
		916	1,428
	Net distribution for the year	916	1,428
	Interest	-	18
	Total finance costs	916	1,446

Reconciliation of distributions

	30.09.19	30.09.18
Net revenue after taxation	916	1,428
Net distribution for the year	916	1,428

7	**Debtors**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Accrued revenue:		
	Non-taxable dividends	11	37
	AMC rebates from underlying investments	11	12
		22	49
	Amounts due from brokers	-	593
	Other debtors	9	-
	Total debtors	31	642

8	**Cash and bank balances**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Cash and bank balances	1,235	1,022

9	**Creditors**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Amounts payable for redemption of shares	5	286
	Amounts payable to the ACD, associates of the ACD and agents of either of them:		
	Annual Management Charge	10	22
	Fixed Fees	-	5
		10	27
	Other creditors	-	1
	Total creditors	15	314

10 Financial instruments

In pursuing its investment objective as stated on page 30, the Sub-Fund holds a number of financial instruments. The Sub-Fund's financial instruments comprise securities and other investments, cash balances, debtors, creditors and derivatives that arise directly from its operations, for example, in respect of sales and purchases awaiting settlement, amounts receivable for issues and payable for redemptions and debtors for accrued revenue.

The main risks arising from the Sub-Fund's financial instruments, those of its underlying holdings and the ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below. These policies have been applied throughout the year.

Market price risk
Market price risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices caused by factors other than interest rate or foreign currency movement. Market price risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments the Sub-Fund holds. It represents the potential loss the Sub-Fund might suffer through holding market positions in the face of price movements.

The Sub-Fund's investment portfolio is exposed to market price fluctuations, which are monitored by the ACD in pursuance of the investment objective and policy as set out in the Prospectus.

Adherence to investment guidelines and to investment and borrowing powers set out in the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus and in the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook mitigates the risk of excessive exposure to any particular type of security or issuer.

If market prices at the balance sheet date had been 10% higher or lower while all other variables remained constant, the return attributed to Ordinary shareholders and equity for the year ended 30 September 2019 would have increased/decreased by £770,000 (2018: £2,573,000).

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Sub-Fund's investment portfolio is invested in funds that are registered overseas and collective investment schemes which invest in overseas securities and also funds denominated in overseas currencies, and the balance sheet can be affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The AFM may seek to manage exposure to currency movements by using forward exchange contracts or by hedging the Sterling value of investments that are priced in other currencies. Revenue received in other currencies is converted to Sterling on or near the date of receipt.

Net currency monetary assets and liabilities consist of:

	Net monetary assets and liabilities		Non-monetary assets and liabilities		Total net assets	
	£'000		£'000		£'000	
	30.09.19	30.09.18	30.09.19	30.09.18	30.09.19	30.09.18
Sterling	1,072	434	5,279	15,377	6,351	15,811
Euros	86	29	1,164	4,301	1,250	4,330
US Dollars	59	422	1,252	6,056	1,311	6,478
Total	1,217	885	7,695	25,734	8,912	26,619

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in interest rates. The Sub-Fund fund holds cash balances at the year end of £1,235,000 plus bond funds of £710,000.

Maturity of financial liabilities
The financial liabilities of the Sub-Fund as at 30 September 2019 are payable either within one year or on demand.

Liquidity risk
The Sub-Fund's assets comprise mainly of readily realisable securities. The main liability of the Sub-Fund is the redemption of any shares that the investors wish to sell. Assets of the Sub-Fund may need to be sold if insufficient cash is available to finance such redemptions.

Credit risk
Certain transactions in securities that the Sub-Fund enters into expose it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the investment for a purchase, or cash for a sale after the Sub-Fund has fulfilled its responsibilities. The Sub-Fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as acceptable counterparties and fund management companies. In addition, limits are set to the exposure to any individual broker that may exist at any time and changes in brokers' financial ratings are reviewed.

Credit risk also arises on cash held within financial institutions and debt securities and bonds. Credit risk on cash balances is mitigated by ensuring that cash is held with financial institutions that are at least investment grade credit related. On debt securities and bonds credit risk is mitigated by ensuring that credit ratings are monitored regularly and in line with the investment objective and profile of the Sub-fund.

Fair value disclosure

The fair value hierarchy is intended to prioritise the inputs that are used to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities. The highest priority is given to quoted prices and the lowest to un-observable inputs. The criteria applied to the fair values levels in these financial statements are as follows:

A Fair value based on a quoted price for an identical instrument in an active market.

B Fair value based on the price of a recent transaction for an identical instrument.

C1 Fair value based on a valuation technique using observable market data.

C2 Fair value based on a valuation technique that relies significantly on non-observable market data.

Valuation Technique	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
A Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets	7,724	(29)
C2 Fair value based on non-observable market data	-	-
	7,724	(29)

11 Units held

Class R Income

Opening units at 01.10.18	**261,821**
Units issued during the year	399
Units cancelled during the year	(235,717)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**26,503**

Class R Accumulation

Opening units at 01.10.18	**468,663**
Units issued during the year	148,698
Units cancelled during the year	(210,729)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**406,632**

Class A Income

Opening units at 01.10.18	**719,214**
Units issued during the year	13,255
Units cancelled during the year	(326,389)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**406,080**

Class A Accumulation	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**4,914,134**
Units issued during the year	31,670
Units cancelled during the year	(2,919,143)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**2,026,661**
Class I Income	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**7,618,734**
Units issued during the year	35,772
Units cancelled during the year	(7,490,631)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**163,875**
Class I Accumulation	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**7,396,823**
Units issued during the year	331,977
Units cancelled during the year	(3,888,823)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**3,839,977**

12 Contingent assets and liabilities

At 30 September 2019, the Sub-Fund had no contingent liabilities or commitments (2018: £nil).

13 Post balance sheet events

As indicated in the accounting policies in Note 1, the investments have been valued at the closing valuation point on 30 September 2019. Since that date, the Sub-Fund’s quoted price has moved as follows for each share class:

Share class	**Price at 30 September 2019**	**Price at 27 January 2020**
Class R Income	94.2011	96.8832
Class R Accumulation	115.5351	118.8228
Class A Income	106.7517	109.5235
Class A Accumulation	128.8218	132.1650
Class I Income	108.1261	111.2599
Class I Accumulation	138.1582	142.1650

14 Portfolio transaction costs

	30.09.19		30.09.18	
	%	**£'000**	**%**	**£'000**
Analysis of total purchase costs				
Purchases in the year before transaction costs		4,247		23,695
Commissions	0.00%	-	0.06%	14
Taxes and levies	0.00%	-	0.02%	4
Total purchase costs	0.00%	-	0.08%	18
Total purchases including transaction costs		4,247		23,713
Analysis of total sale costs				
Sales in the year before transaction costs		19,740		47,180
Commissions	0.03%	(5)	0.05%	(25)
Taxes and levies	0.00%	-	0.01%	(4)
Total sale costs	0.03%	(5)	0.06%	(29)
Total sales net of transaction costs		19,735		47,151

The following represents the total of each type of transaction cost, expressed as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's average net asset value in the year:

	2019 £	% of average net asset value	2018 £	% of average net asset value
Commissions	5	0.06%	8	0.02%
Taxes and levies	-	0.00%	39	0.10%
	5	0.06%	47	0.12%

Interim distributions in pence per share
Group 1: Shares purchased prior to 01 October 2018
Group 2: Shares purchased 01 October 2018 to 31 March 2019

Payment date	Unit type	Share class	Net Revenue 2019	Equalisation 2019	Distribution Paid /allocated 2019	Distribution Paid/ allocated 2018
31.05.19	group 1	Class R Income	1.7533	-	1.7533	2.1668
31.05.19	group 2	Class R Income	1.7533	-	1.7533	2.1668
31.05.19	group 1	Class A Income	1.8571	-	1.8571	2.0314
31.05.19	group 2	Class A Income	1.8571	-	1.8571	2.0314
31.05.19	group 1	Class I Income	1.9950	-	1.9950	2.4890
31.05.19	group 2	Class I Income	1.9950	-	1.9950	2.4890
31.05.19	group 1	Class R Accumulation	1.9895	-	1.9895	2.3670
31.05.19	group 2	Class R Accumulation	1.9895	-	1.9895	2.3670
31.05.19	group 1	Class A Accumulation	1.8571	-	1.8571	2.2304
31.05.19	group 2	Class A Accumulation	1.8571	-	1.8571	2.2304
31.05.19	group 1	Class I Accumulation	2.4798	-	2.4798	2.9328
31.05.19	group 2	Class I Accumulation	2.4798	-	2.4798	2.9328

Final distributions in pence per share
Group 1: Shares purchased prior to 01 April 2019
Group 2: Shares purchased 01 April 2019 to 30 September 2019

Payment date	Unit type	Share class	Net revenue 2019	Equalisation 2019	Distribution Paid /allocated 2019	Distribution Paid/ allocated 2018
29.11.19	group 1	Class R Income	5.2693	-	5.2693	1.5237
29.11.19	group 2	Class R Income	5.2693	-	5.2693	1.5237
29.11.19	group 1	Class A Income	5.5447	-	5.5447	1.2785
29.11.19	group 2	Class A Income	5.5447	-	5.5447	1.2785
29.11.19	group 1	Class I Income	6.1256	-	6.1256	1.8373
29.11.19	group 2	Class I Income	6.1256	-	6.1256	1.8373
29.11.19	group 1	Class R Accumulation	6.1078	-	6.1078	1.7095
29.11.19	group 2	Class R Accumulation	6.1078	-	6.1078	1.7095
29.11.19	group 1	Class A Accumulation	6.3616	-	6.3616	1.4371
29.11.19	group 2	Class A Accumulation	5.2416	1.1200	6.3616	1.4371
29.11.19	group 1	Class I Accumulation	7.4222	-	7.4222	2.1496
29.11.19	group 2	Class I Accumulation	7.4222	-	7.4222	2.1496

A corporate shareholder receives the distribution shown on the voucher enclosed with this report as follows:

(i). 81.28% of the total dividend allocation together with the tax credit is received as franked investment income.
(ii). 18.72% of the dividend allocation is received as an annual payment received after deduction of income tax at the lower rate and is liable to corporation tax. It is not franked investment income

Name of Sub-Fund	VT Garraway Multi Asset Dynamic Fund
Size of Sub-Fund	£12,774,623
Launch date	07 February 2014
Investment objective and policy	The investment objective is to achieve consistent long term returns from capital growth by dynamically investing across a global portfolio of assets. The Investment Manager uses a global asset allocation framework to dynamically invest across a range of asset classes, geographies, sectors and investment styles. The portfolio invests in a combination of specialist funds, ETFs, listed investment vehicles, individual securities and cash, and uses derivatives for hedging and investment purposes to both reduce market risk and enhance returns. As a consequence, the portfolio exhibits moderate correlation to traditional asset classes. Positions are generally held with a three to five year time horizon. However, the management of the portfolio is active and the investment strategy is liquid and dynamic in order to adapt to changing market conditions.
Benchmark	The Sub-fund does not have a specific benchmark. The performance of the Sub-fund can be measured by considering whether the objective is achieved (i.e. whether consistent long term returns are provided).
Accounting dates	31 March and 30 September
Distribution dates	31 May and 30 November
Individual Savings Account (ISA)	The Sub-Fund is a qualifying investment for inclusion in an ISA.
Minimum investment	
Lump sum subscription:	Class R Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class A Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class RA Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class I Income/Accumulation = £1,000,000
Top-up:	Class R Income/Accumulation = £1,000 Class A Income/Accumulation = £1,000 Class RA Income/Accumulation = £1,000 Class I Income/Accumulation = £10,000
Holding:	Class R Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class A Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class RA Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class I Income/Accumulation = £1,000,000
Redemption:	Class R Net Income/Accumulation = N/A (providing the minimum holding is maintained) Class A Net Income/Accumulation = N/A (providing the minimum holding is maintained) Class I Net Income/Accumulation = N/A (providing the minimum holding is maintained) Class RA Net Income/Accumulation = N/A (providing the minimum holding is maintained)
Regular Savings Plan	£100 per month
Initial, redemption and switching charges	Nil, however the initial charges can be raised to 5% if 3 months' notice is given . The ACD may waive the minimum levels at its discretion.

ACD charges and fixed expenses	The management charge in respect of the R Class Shares is 0.75% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the R Class Shares, and fixed expenses of 0.35%.
	The management charge in respect of the A Class Shares is 1.50% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the A Class Shares, and fixed expenses of 0.35%.
	The management charge in respect of the RA Class Shares is 1.00% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the RA Class Shares, and fixed expenses of 0.35%.
	The management charge in respect of the I Class Shares is 0.75% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the I Class Shares, and fixed expenses of 0.19%.
	Fixed expenses are subject to a minimum fee of £40,000 per annum.
Changes to the Sub-fund	On 25 March 2019 the Sub-Fund changed its name from City Financial Multi Asset Dynamic Fund to VT Garraway Multi Asset Dynamic Fund.

This was a year of major change at a corporate level which ended well with the Multi Asset funds and team in a stable new home at Garraway Capital Management with much improved performance. You will see that we made several good strategic calls during the year.

Initially we protected the funds from the Q4 2018 sell off in equities and this proved to be very effective as the fund was only down modestly compared with major falls in developed market equities. At the start of 2019 we added to risk assets, including Emerging market equities and bonds as sentiment has become extremely pessimistic and equities looked oversold.

Despite the gloomy mood we were not bearish but, we expected equity indices to retest lows after the first leg of the rally. Historically this had always been the case, but this time around they defied this pattern and the S&P led equity indices even higher. It was only in May to early June that the S&P 500 suffered a minor correction of circa 7% from much higher levels. As a result, our conservative stance meant that the fund lagged in this period. Additionally, we underappreciated the role trade policy would have on the global economy and equity markets exposed to this uncertainty.

Whilst we could see some downside risks until late summer, we felt that a major global recession would be avoided and that most assets would provide modest to high returns later in the year. We felt that developed market economies would slow but Emerging Markets would hold up well. Our belief was that Emerging Market countries had generally deployed a more prudent policy mix which would anchor core inflation near to their lows. This persistent and well-behaved inflation trend was systematically different compared to the past and should reward. This was generally right, but US/Sino trade policy uncertainty led to a much deeper slowdown in Emerging markets than we expected with its resultant impacts on asset prices.

We saw from several investor surveys through the first half of the year that investors were almost at their limit underweight UK equities and firmly negatively positioned on sterling. We initiated a small overweight position in sterling and UK equities on the premise that the bad news was priced and there was an asymmetry of risk and reward.

With a dovish Fed we felt that the US Treasury market would do much to set the direction for other sovereign bond markets and the long end of the curves would be well supported. We felt the US curve would remain relatively flat. Without a recession, Investment grade and High Yield and credit would offer positive low and high single digit returns, respectively. We generally called this right but did not always maximise the rewards given some idiosyncratic disappointments.

However, by August investors were extremely concerned that a serious economic weakening was unfolding in a low inflation/low growth world. As a result, a vicious rotation occurred as previous "laggards" outperformed, as previous winners: large cap, growth had become increasingly correlated, crowded, and expensive. The balance in our portfolio meant that this did not negatively impact the fund. Equally by September, this effect had partly unwound as fears of an adverse trade war outcome declined, economic surprise indices moved upwards and the Fed became increasingly accommodative.

Activity

In the period we made several strategic shifts which meant there was quite a lot of active changes to the portfolio. Equally we faced some large redemptions when corporate uncertainty was at its peak and this necessitated sales to manage liquidity. Whilst the major purchases and sales are reported, some will evidently only be for liquidity purposes so we will aim to focus our report on the active management of the portfolio.

At the start of the period we had become concerned that a correction was due in risk assets and started our programme to protect the portfolio. We sold several holdings and mainly put the proceeds into cash as we approached December 2018. Whilst the fund suffered a drawdown into December in that month the fund's I Acc unit was only down 2.5%, whilst equities (MSCI World Index in Sterling terms) had fallen further by nearly 9% and developed market sovereign bonds (iShares Global Govt Bond UCITS ETF in Sterling terms) rallied by 2.5%. In January 2019 we sold some VanEck Junior Gold Miners UCITS ETF protective strategy exposure and rotated some cash back into equities and emerging market bonds. We bought the CSOP Source FTSE China A50 ETF as we felt that the exposure would benefit from risk attitudes improving and easier domestic financial conditions. The Chinese equity market was trading on relatively low valuations after a difficult 2018; on trade war fears, and so had plenty of upside potential. We also bought EdR Emerging bonds fund, a conviction-driven fund. We had a positive outlook for the asset class and saw that several positions offered significant, asymmetric upside potential.

In late January we bought the iShares MSCI Brazil UCITS ETF given the Brazilian economy continued to recover from the worst recession in its history. We felt the market was very attractively valued with good growth prospects and a potentially supportive political environment. These actions served the fund well.

In early February we added to the CSOP Source FTSE China A50 ETF but by late February/early March, we felt that there was a likely retest of the lows in risk assets. After making good profits we sold the CSOP Source FTSE China A50 ETF. However, we recognised that we needed to take on a more pro risk stance at the margin and so switched some of the proceeds in April into the Polar Capital Global Technology Fund and the Legg Mason Japan Equity Fund. The Polar fund invests in global technology companies with strong growth potential which should be positioned to outperform. The Legg Mason fund invest in small-cap growth stocks mainly within healthcare/technology sectors in Japan. This is a very style dominant fund and as such provides us with exposure to high growth structural beneficiaries within the Japanese equity market.

The retest of the lows did not transpire, as it had done on every previous occasion and this caused the fund to lag into the mid-year. We recognised the need for more risk exposure and so switched most of the proceeds from the sale of the holding in Schroder European Alpha Income Fund to Blackrock European Dynamic Fund. We felt that the Schroder manager's style had gone out of favour and we also thought that the rewards from his stock selection was deteriorating, whilst Blackrock continued to reward.

Unfortunately, we remained far too defensive in the period and the fund performed poorly against main equity indices. However, since the transfer to Garraway redemptions have markedly slowed and we have felt more comfortable taking risk. The fund is now aligned to reward if risk assets move upwards, as we believe. We are confident that we can return to much better performance.

Outlook

It appears that central bank policy has been the dominant driver of asset price returns almost regardless of fundamentals. This may sound blasphemous to many, but it is what we have observed, and it appears to fit the nature of this extremely unconventional asset pricing environment.

In a year of US elections normally one might expect uncertainty to prevail, capping market progress until some clarity can be divined and equities progress, leaving investors with modest but positive returns. However, uppermost in our minds is the dominant effect of the Fed's expansion of its balance sheet from September 2019 which may well bias this expectation to the upside

At a global level a lot will depend on the continued improvement in global growth outlook and the avoidance of a recession. We believe that this will be the case as the US is on a modest expansion path supported by solid consumer spending, a helpful Fed and contained inflation. However, we realise that the expansion is most likely to be patchy and quite modest as global growth has been dampened by trade tensions. Equally trade tensions are reducing, and the Chinese central bank is now being more supportive.

However, we continue to feel that the Fed and other central banks have yet to offer up a coherent picture of the environment and this has had/is having several impacts from both fundamental and market perspectives. Without a full understanding of the problems it is difficult to see how central banks can solve the fundamental growth problems. The U.S. economy has experienced its slowest recovery from a recession in the post-World War II period and it has been our stated position for a long time that normal cyclical patterns are missing. The key takeaway is that their absence means market participants shouldn't rely on them to divine the economy's future.

It is fascinating to see that several central banks are recognising that they may be close to, or at the limits of policy effectiveness and have failed to meet their objectives. As a result, some countries are now looking at their governments to provide a fiscal stimulus to reinvigorate growth. The move to emphasise fiscal rather than just monetary accommodation will be a trend that we believe will become more accepted over the next couple of years.

We still feel that the US Dollar may finally come under pressure as growth improves marginally and the Fed stay accommodative.

There are obviously downside risks associated with the US election and trade policy but weighing all the arguments we still see a positive liquidity backdrop. This is most likely to produce a continuation of most of the existing trends and should leave growth a dominant style reward for equity returns Whilst we should not expect the spectacular returns of 2019, there are still areas that will offer good rewards.

Garraway Capital Management LLP
Investment Manager to the Fund

Financial Highlights

Class A Income		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	157.73	155.80	148.72
	Return before operating charges	(10.34)	6.01	11.36
	Operating charges (note 1)	(3.90)	(4.08)	(4.28)
	Return after operating charges*	(14.24)	1.93	7.08
	Distributions on income units	-	-	-
	Closing net asset value per unit	143.49	157.73	155.80
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.03	0.26	0.42
Performance				
	Return after charges	(9.03%)	1.24%	4.76%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	276	433	525
	Closing number of units	192,533	274,418	337,179
	Operating charges (note 2)	2.66%	2.59%	2.73%
	Direct transaction costs	0.02%	0.17%	0.27%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	159.55	165.75	164.38
	Lowest unit price	138.74	146.89	145.52

Class A Accumulation		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	164.13	162.13	154.76
	Return before operating charges	(10.76)	6.24	11.82
	Operating charges (note 1)	(4.06)	(4.24)	(4.45)
	Return after operating charges*	(14.82)	2.00	7.37
	Closing net asset value per unit	149.31	164.13	162.13
	Retained distributions on accumulated units	-	-	-
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.03	0.27	0.44
Performance				
	Return after charges	(9.03%)	1.23%	4.76%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,604	4,078	5,242
	Closing number of units	1,744,235	2,484,608	3,233,498
	Operating charges (note 2)	2.66%	2.59%	2.73%
	Direct transaction costs	0.02%	0.17%	0.27%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	166.02	172.48	171.06
	Lowest unit price	144.37	152.85	151.43

Financial Highlights (Continued)

Class I Income		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	169.47	167.05	158.60
	Return before operating charges	(11.14)	6.41	12.10
	Operating charges (note 1)	(2.76)	(2.84)	(3.05)
	Return after operating charges*	(13.90)	3.57	9.05
	Distributions on income units	(0.39)	(1.15)	(0.60)
	Closing net asset value per unit	155.18	169.47	167.05
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.03	0.28	0.45
Performance				
	Return after charges	(8.20%)	2.14%	5.71%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	809	1,103	1,554
	Closing number of units	521,055	650,773	930,391
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.75%	1.68%	1.82%
	Direct transaction costs	0.02%	0.17%	0.27%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	171.73	178.50	176.14
	Lowest unit price	149.61	157.73	155.32

Class I Accumulation		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	177.38	173.62	164.25
	Return before operating charges	(11.64)	6.72	12.54
	Operating charges (note 1)	(2.90)	(2.96)	(3.17)
	Return after operating charges*	(14.54)	3.76	9.37
	Closing net asset value per unit	162.84	177.38	173.62
	Retained distributions on accumulated units	0.40	1.20	0.66
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.03	0.29	0.47
Performance				
	Return after charges	(8.20%)	2.17%	5.71%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	8,648	13,277	19,307
	Closing number of units	5,310,445	7,485,530	11,120,256
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.75%	1.68%	1.82%
	Direct transaction costs	0.02%	0.17%	0.27%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	179.44	186.11	183.00
	Lowest unit price	157.00	164.45	160.86

Financial Highlights (Continued)

Class R Income		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	122.61	120.86	114.80
	Return before operating charges	(8.05)	4.64	8.75
	Operating charges (note 1)	(2.18)	(2.25)	(2.39)
	Return after operating charges*	(10.23)	2.39	6.36
	Distributions on income units	(0.19)	(0.64)	(0.30)
	Closing net asset value per unit	112.19	122.61	120.86
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.02	0.20	0.33
Performance				
	Return after charges	(8.34%)	1.98%	5.54%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	143	184	191
	Closing number of units	127,112	150,158	158,083
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.91%	1.84%	1.98%
	Direct transaction costs	0.02%	0.17%	0.27%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	124.25	129.08	127.41
	Lowest unit price	108.21	114.11	112.41

Class R Accumulation		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	124.70	122.28	115.86
	Return before operating charges	(8.20)	4.70	8.85
	Operating charges (note 1)	(2.22)	(2.28)	(2.43)
	Return after operating charges*	(10.42)	2.42	6.42
	Closing net asset value per unit	114.28	124.70	122.28
	Retained distributions on accumulated units	0.19	0.65	0.30
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.02	0.21	0.33
Performance				
	Return after charges	(8.36%)	1.98%	5.54%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	300	355	670
	Closing number of units	262,083	284,873	547,515
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.91%	1.84%	1.98%
	Direct transaction costs	0.02%	0.17%	0.27%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	126.15	130.88	128.90
	Lowest unit price	110.25	115.71	113.45

Financial Highlights (Continued)

Class RA Income		**Period to 21 March 2019^**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	121.91	120.22	114.53
	Return before operating charges	(7.51)	4.23	8.39
	Operating charges (note 1)	(1.45)	(2.54)	(2.70)
	Return after operating charges*	(8.96)	1.69	5.69
	Distributions on income units	-	-	-
	Closing net asset value per unit	112.95	121.91	120.22
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.02	0.20	0.32
Performance				
	Return after charges	(7.35%)	1.41%	4.97%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	-	1	1
	Closing number of units	-	500	500
	Operating charges (note 2)	2.16%	2.09%	2.23%
	Direct transaction costs	0.02%	0.17%	0.27%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	123.31	128.07	126.82
	Lowest unit price	100.00-	113.42	112.09

^Share class redeemed on 21 March 2019

Class RA Accumulation		**Period to 21 March 2019^**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	122.95	121.19	115.45
	Return before operating charges	(7.56)	4.32	8.46
	Operating charges (note 1)	(1.45)	(2.56)	(2.72)
	Return after operating charges*	(9.01)	1.76	5.74
	Closing net asset value per unit	113.94	122.95	121.19
	Retained distributions on accumulated units	-	-	-
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.02	0.20	0.33
Performance				
	Return after charges	(7.33%)	1.45%	4.97%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	-	1	1
	Closing number of units	-	500	500
	Operating charges (note 2)	2.16%	2.09%	2.23%
	Direct transaction costs	0.02%	0.17%	0.27%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	124.37	129.14	127.82
	Lowest unit price	100.00	114.36	112.97

^Share class redeemed
on 21 March 2019

1 The operating charges per unit figure is calculated by applying the operating charges percentage to the average net asset valuation per share throughout the period.
2 The operating charges percentage is based on the expenses incurred during the period annualised, as a proportion of the average net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

Risk Profile

Based on past data, the Sub-Fund is ranked a '5' on the synthetic risk and reward indicator scale (of 1 to 7) as described fully in the Key Investor Information Document. The Sub-Fund is ranked 5 because weekly historical performance data indicates that it has experienced relatively high rises and falls in market prices historically. The higher the rank, the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money.

	HOLDINGS	Value £'000	% of net assets
	UNITED KINGDOM – 20.89% 30.09.18: 20.05%)		
519,600	Fidelity UK Opportunities W Acc	1,163	9.10
67,227	River and Mercantile UK Recovery B	697	5.46
452,862	VT Garraway UK Equity Market GBP F Inc	809	6.33
	TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	2,669	20.89
	EUROPE – 11.08% (30.09.18: 14.39%)		
767,984	BlackRock European Dynamic FD Acc	1,415	11.08
	TOTAL EUROPE	1,415	11.08
	UNITED STATES – 0.00% (30.09.18:3.40%)		
	ASIA PACIFIC (EX-JAPAN) – 11.13% (30.09.18: 6.32%)		
100,000	Vietnam Enterprise Investments Limited	501	3.92
807	Waverton Southeast Asian I USD Acc	921	7.21
	TOTAL ASIA PACIFIC (EX-JAPAN)	1,422	11.13
	JAPAN – 9.70% (30.09.18: 11.76%)		
260,291	Legg Mason Japan Equity X	1,239	9.70
		1,239	9.70
	EMERGING MARKETS – 9.19% (30.09.18: 13.81%)		
14,858	iShares MSCI Brazil UCITS ETF USD (Dist)	386	3.02
6,412	Ocean Dial Gateway to India G GBP	788	6.17
	TOTAL EMERGING MARKETS	1,174	9.19
	COMMODITIES – 14.77% (30.09.18: 15.63%)		
149,609	Boost Silver 3x Leverage Daily ETP	311	2.44
46,500	Boost Copper 3X Leverage Daily ETP	384	3.01
33,000	International Oil and Gas Technology Limited preferences shares[2]	0	0.00
47,045	VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners UCITS ETF A USD	1,191	9.32
	TOTAL COMMODITIES	1,886	14.77
	GLOBAL- 11.50%(30.09.18: 5.95%)		
36,659	Polar Capital Global Technology I GBP	1,469	11.50
	TOTL GLOBAL	1,469	11.50
	FUTURES – 0.15% (30.09.18: (0.51%))		
27	Emini S&P Dec19	33	0.26
33	Brit Pound Dec 19	7	0.06
200	CME GEM Brazil Real Oct19 Future	(26)	(0.21)
10	DAX INDEX Dec19 Future	5	0.04
	TOTAL FUTURES	19	0.15

OPTIONS – 0.00%(30.09.18: 0.77%)		
Portfolio of investments (30.09.18: 98.28%)[3]	**11,293**	**88.41**
Net other assets (30.09.18: 7.72%)	**1,486**	**11.62**
Adjustment to revalue assets from mid to bid prices (30.09.18: (0.00%))	**(4)**	**(0.03)**
	12,775	**100.00**

[1]Ordinary shares
[2]Delisted Security
[3]Includes investment liabilities

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL PORTFOLIO CHANGES

	£
Total purchases for the year (note 14)	**10,861,146**
WisdomTree WTI Crude Oil 3x Daily Leveraged USD	1,548,721
Waverton Southeast Asian I USD Acc	1,009,926
Boost Silver 3x Leverage Daily ETP	776,064
Legg Mason Japan Equity X	737,352
CSOP Source FTSE China A50 ETF	731,160
Edmond de Rothschild Fund-Emerging Bonds LD-GBP H	709,020
Boost Gold 3x Leverage Daily ETP	564,359
Boost Copper 3X Leverage Daily ETP	563,422
Polar Capital Global Technology I GBP	525,183
iShares MSCI Mex Capped	57,006

Total sales for the year (note 14)	**18,011,840**
VanEck Vectors Gold Miners UCITS ETF A USD	2,001,039
WisdomTree WTI Crude Oil 3x Daily Leveraged USD	1,652,757
Waverton Southeast Asian I USD Acc	1,553,217
iShares MSCI Brazil UCITS ETF USD (Dist)	1,550,294
Schroder European Alpha Inc Z Acc	1,416,045
Boost Gold 3x Leverage Daily ETP	1,038,563
CSOP Source FTSE China A50 ETF	914,661
City Financial Absolute Equity	676,844
Edmond de Rothschild Fund-Emerging Bonds LD-GBP H	670,878
Boost Silver 3x Leverage Daily ETP	626,454

The above transactions represent the top 10 purchases and sales during the year.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RETURN

For the year ended 30 September 2019

	Notes	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	**2**		(1,570)		325
Revenue	**3**	210		383	
Expenses	**4**	(206)		(268)	
Finance costs: bank interest	**6**	(2)		(2)	
Net revenue before taxation		2		113	
Taxation	**5**	(2)		(5)	
Net revenue after taxation			-		108
Total return before distributions			(1,570)		433
Finance costs: distributions	**6**		(33)		(121)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(1,603)		312

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS

For the year ended 30 September 2019

	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders	19,432	27,491
Amounts receivable on creation of shares	278	471
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(5,359)	(8,942)
Accumulation dividends retained	27	100
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities (see above)	(1,603)	312
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders	12,775	19,432

As at 30 September 2019

	Notes	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
FIXED ASSETS					
Investment assets			11,315		17,992
Current assets					
Debtors	**7**	41		586	
Cash and bank balances	**8**	1,626		1,193	
Total current assets			1,667		1,779
Total assets			12,982		19,771
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Investment liabilities			(26)		(61)
Distribution payable on income shares		-		(5)	
Bank overdraft	**8**	(159)		(47)	
Other creditors	**9**	(22)		(226)	
Total current liabilities			(181)		(278)
Net assets attributable to shareholders			12,775		19,432

For the year ended 30 September 2019

1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied in both current and prior year, are set out below:

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for Financial Statements of Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Association (IA) in May 2014. The functional currency is Sterling.

As described in the Statement of ACD's Responsibilities, the ACD continues to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements of the Sub-Fund.

(b) Recognition of revenue

Dividends on quoted equities are recognised when the securities are quoted ex-dividend.

Distributions from collective investment schemes are recognised when the schemes are quoted ex-distribution. Equalisation returned with the distribution is deducted from the cost of the investment in the scheme and does not form part of the distributable revenue.

Revenue from unquoted investments is recognised when the dividend is declared.

Rebates of annual management charges (AMC rebates) from underlying investments are accounted for on an accruals basis and are recognised as revenue, or capital in line with the allocation of the annual management charge between capital and revenue of the underlying investments.

Interest on bank and other cash deposits is recognised on an accruals basis.

(c) Treatment of stock dividends

Stock dividends are credited to the capital account when the stock is quoted ex-dividend. The cash equivalent is then transferred to the revenue account and forms part of the distributable revenue. The allocation of special dividends is considered on a case-by-case basis.

(d) Treatment of expenses

All expenses are charged to the revenue account. Expenses are recognised on the accruals basis.

Ordinary operating expenses, as described in the Prospectus, incurred by the Sub-Fund, exclude transaction charges and may be paid out of the Scheme Property. However, to protect the shareholders from fluctuation in these expenses the ACD has agreed to fix the total amount of expenses to be borne by each share class as set out below.

	Fixed Expenses (%)
Class 'A' shares	0.35
Class 'R' shares	0.35
Class 'I' shares	0.19
Class 'RA' shares	0.35

Fixed expenses will be calculated and accrued daily and deducted monthly, in arrears, from each share class. The ACD bears any excess of the actual expenses of the Sub-Fund above the levels of fixed expenses charged in accordance with the level given. Conversely, the ACD will be entitled to retain any amount by which the levels of fixed expenses specified exceed the actual operating expenses incurred by the Sub-Fund. In some instances, shareholders may get less of the benefit than others from the ACD. The levels of fixed expenses to be borne by each share class will be reviewed in exceptional circumstances and, in any event, annually to ensure that they remain fair to shareholders, subject to a minimum £40,000 per annum in total.

(e) Allocation of revenue and expenses to multiple share classes

Any assets or liabilities not attributable to a particular share class are allocated by the ACD in a manner which is considered fair to shareholders in general, usually pro-rata based on the net asset values of the relevant share classes.

(f) Taxation

Corporation tax is provided for on taxable revenue, less deductible expenses, at a rate of 20.00%. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay less or receive more tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the ACD considers that it is more likely than not there will be taxable profits from which underlying timing differences can be deducted.

(g) Distribution policy

Revenue produced by the Sub-Fund's investments accrues monthly. At the end of each period, the net revenue plus an adjustment for expenses allocated to capital, is accumulated/distributed as per the Prospectus as a dividend distribution.

(h) Exchange rates

All transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of such transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities at the end of the accounting period are translated at the exchange rates at the closing valuation point on 30 September 2019.

(i) Basis of valuation of investments

The investments are valued at closing prices on the balance sheet date. If closing prices are not available, the latest available prices are used. Investments held long are valued at closing bid price and investment held short are valued at the closing offer price.

For investments for which there is no quoted price or for which the quoted price is unreliable, fair value is determined by the ACD, taking into account, where appropriate, latest dealing prices, valuation from reliable sources, financial performance, maturity of the company and other relevant factors, such as delisting of the security.

If separate offer and bid prices are quoted for shares or units, then the bid price is used.

(j) Dilution levy

The ACD may require a dilution levy on the purchase and redemption of shares if, in its opinion, the existing shareholders (for purchases) or remaining shareholders (for redemptions) might otherwise be adversely affected. For example, the dilution levy may be charged in the following circumstances; where the scheme property is in continual decline; on the Sub-Fund experiencing large levels of net purchases or redemptions relative to its size; on 'large deals' (typically being a purchase or redemption of shares excess of £1 million or 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund); in any case where the ACD is of the opinion that the interests of existing or remaining shareholders require the imposition of dilution levy.

(k) Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs may consist of fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Direct transaction costs do not include any difference between the quoted bid and offer prices of investments at the balance sheet date, including the effect of foreign exchange, expressed as a percentage of the value determined by reference to the offer price.

		30.09.19	30.09.18
2	**Net capital (losses)/gains**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
	The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:	**£'000**	**£'000**
	Non-derivative securities (losses)/gains	(1,632)	435
	Derivative securities losses	-	(78)
	Transaction charges (custodian)	(1)	(4)
	AMC rebates from underlying holdings	-	6
	Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	63	(34)
	Total net capital (losses)/gains	(1,570)	325

3	**Revenue**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Non-taxable dividends	169	369
	Taxable dividends	17	3
	AMC rebates from underlying investments	24	10
	Bank interest	-	1
	Total revenue	210	383

4	**Expenses**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Payable to the Authorised Corporate Director, associates of the Authorised Corporate Director, and agents of either of them:		
	Annual Management Charge	161	214
	Fixed Fees	45	54
	Total expenses	206	268

		30.09.19	30.09.18
5	**Taxation**	**£'000**	**£'000**
(a)	**Analysis of charge in the year**		
	Overseas tax	2	5
	Total tax charge for the year (note 5b)	2	5

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an open-ended investment company 20.00% (2018:20.00%). The differences are explained below:

	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
Net revenue before taxation	2	113
Corporation tax at 20.00% (2018:20.00%)	-	23
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to UK corporation tax	(34)	(74)
Excess management expenses	34	51
Overseas tax	2	5
Current tax charge for year (note 5a)	2	5

(c) Provision for deferred taxation

At 30 September 2019 there is a potential deferred tax asset of £240,000 (30 September 2018: £206,000) in relation to surplus management expenses. It is unlikely the Sub-Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise this amount and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised.

		30.09.19	30.09.18
6	**Finance costs**	**£'000**	**£'000**
	Interim distributions	29	52
	Final distributions	-	57
		29	109
	Add: Revenue deducted on cancellation of shares	4	13
	Deduct: Revenue received on issue of shares	-	(1)
		33	121
	Net distribution for the year	33	121
	Interest	2	2
	Total finance costs	35	123
	Reconciliation of distributions		
	Net revenue after taxation	-	108
	Excess expenses brought forward	(13)	-
	Excess expenses carried forward	46	13
	Net distribution for the year	33	121

7 **Debtors**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
	£'000	**£'000**
Accrued revenue:		
Non-taxable dividends	9	11
AMC rebates from underlying investments	20	17
	29	28
Income tax	2	-
Amounts due from brokers	1	558
Amounts due from ACD	9	-
Total debtors	41	586

8 **Cash and bank balances**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
	£'000	**£'000**
Cash and bank balances	1,626	1,193
Bank overdraft	(159)	(47)

9 **Creditors**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
	£'000	**£'000**
Amounts payable for redemption of shares	-	87
Amounts payable to the ACD, associates of the ACD and agents of either of them:		
Annual Management Charge	13	14
Fixed Fees	1	4
	14	18
Amounts due to brokers	-	121
Other creditors	8	-
Total creditors	22	226

10 Financial instruments

In pursuing its investment objective as stated on page 53, the Sub-Fund holds a number of financial instruments. The Sub-Fund's financial instruments comprise securities and other investments, cash balances, debtors, creditors and derivatives that arise directly from its operations, for example, in respect of sales and purchases awaiting settlement, amounts receivable for issues and payable for redemptions and debtors for accrued revenue.

The main risks arising from the Sub-Fund's financial instruments, those of its underlying holdings and the ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below. These policies have been applied throughout the year.

Market price risk
Market price risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices caused by factors other than interest rate or foreign currency movement. Market price risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments the Sub-Fund holds. It represents the potential loss the Sub-Fund might suffer through holding market positions in the face of price movements.

The Sub-Fund's investment portfolio is exposed to market price fluctuations, which are monitored by the ACD in pursuance of the investment objective and policy as set out in the Prospectus.

Adherence to investment guidelines and to investment and borrowing powers set out in the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus and in the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook mitigates the risk of excessive exposure to any particular type of security or issuer.

If market prices at the balance sheet date had been 10% higher or lower while all other variables remained constant, the return attributed to Ordinary shareholders and equity for the year ended 30 September 2019 would have increased/decreased by £1,129,000 (2018: £1,799,000).

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Sub-Fund's investment portfolio is invested in funds that are registered overseas and collective investment schemes which invest in overseas securities and funds denominated in foreign currencies, and the balance sheet can be affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The AFM may seek to manage exposure to currency movements by using forward exchange contracts or by hedging the Sterling value of investments that are priced in other currencies. Revenue received in other currencies is converted to Sterling on or near the date of receipt.

Net currency monetary assets and liabilities consist of:

	Net monetary assets and liabilities		Non-monetary assets and liabilities		Total net assets	
	£'000		£'000		£'000	
	30.09.19	30.09.18	30.09.19	30.09.18	30.09.19	30.09.18
Sterling	800	1,154	8,484	14,794	9,284	15,948
Euros	227	43	-	17	227	60
US Dollars	459	243	2,805	3,181	3,264	3,424
Total	1,486	1,440	11,289	17,992	12,775	19,432

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in interest rates. The Sub-Fund fund holds cash balances at the year end of £1,626,000 and has an overdraft of £159,000.

Maturity of financial liabilities
The financial liabilities of the Sub-Fund as at 30 September 2019 are payable either within one year or on demand.

Liquidity risk
The Sub-Fund's assets comprise mainly of readily realisable securities. The main liability of the Sub-Fund is the redemption of any shares that the investors wish to sell. Assets of the Sub-Fund may need to be sold if insufficient cash is available to finance such redemptions.

Credit risk
Certain transactions in securities that the Sub-Fund enters into expose it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the investment for a purchase, or cash for a sale after the Sub-Fund has fulfilled its responsibilities. The Sub-Fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as acceptable counterparties and fund management companies. In addition, limits are set to the exposure to any individual broker that may exist at any time and changes in brokers' financial ratings are reviewed.

Credit risk also arises on cash held within financial institutions and debt securities and bonds. Credit risk on cash balances is mitigated by ensuring that cash is held with financial institutions that are at least investment grade credit related.

Fair value disclosure

The fair value hierarchy is intended to prioritise the inputs that are used to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities. The highest priority is given to quoted prices and the lowest to un-observable inputs. The criteria applied to the fair values levels in these financial statements are as follows:

A Fair value based on a quoted price for an identical instrument in an active market.

B Fair value based on the price of a recent transaction for an identical instrument.

C1 Fair value based on a valuation technique using observable market data.

C2 Fair value based on a valuation technique that relies significantly on non-observable market data.

Valuation Technique	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
A Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets	11,315	(26)
C2 Fair value based on non-observable data	-	-
	11,315	(26)

11 Units held

Class R Income

Opening units at 01.10.18	**150,158**
Units issued during the year	36,215
Units cancelled during the year	(59,261)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**127,112**

Class R Accumulation

Opening units at 01.10.18	**284,873**
Units issued during the year	77,417
Units cancelled during the year	(100,207)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**262,083**

Class A Income

Opening units at 01.10.18	**274,418**
Units issued during the year	1,082
Units cancelled during the year	(82,967)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**192,533**

Class A Accumulation	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**2,484,608**
Units issued during the year	3,743
Units cancelled during the year	(744,116)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**1,744,235**
Class I Income	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**650,773**
Units issued during the year	80
Units cancelled during the year	(129,798)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**521,055**
Class I Accumulation	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**7,485,530**
Units issued during the year	95,841
Units cancelled during the year	(2,270,926)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**5,310,445**
Class RA Income	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**500**
Units issued during the year	
Units cancelled during the year	(500)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**-**
Class RA Accumulation	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**500**
Units issued during the year	
Units cancelled during the year	(500)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**-**

12 Contingent assets and liabilities

At 30 September 2019, the Sub-Fund had no contingent liabilities or commitments (2018: £nil).

13 Post balance sheet events

As indicated in the accounting policies in Note 1, the investments have been valued at the closing valuation point on 30 September 2019. Since that date, the Sub-Fund's quoted price has moved as follows for each share class:

Share class	**Price at 30 September 2019**	**Price at 27 January 2020**
Class R Income	112.1938	120.0431
Class R Accumulation	114.2791	122.2744
Class A Income	143.4919	153.1563
Class A Accumulation	149.3128	159.3687
Class I Income	155.1785	166.1216
Class I Accumulation	162.8420	174.3250

14 Portfolio transaction costs

	30.09.19		**30.09.18**	
	%	**£'000**	**%**	**£'000**
Analysis of total purchase costs				
Purchases in the year before transaction costs		10,859		30,435
Commissions	0.02%	2	0.05%	15
Taxes and levies	0.00%	-	0.01%	4
Total purchase costs	0.02%	2	0.06%	19
Total purchases including transaction costs		10,861		30,454
Analysis of total sale costs				
Sales in the year before transaction costs		18,014		39,715
Commissions	0.01%	(2)	0.04%	(15)
Taxes and levies	0.00%	-	0.00%	(5)
Total sale costs	0.01%	(2)	0.04%	(20)
Total sales net of transaction costs		18,012		39,695

The following represents the total of each type of transaction cost, expressed as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's average net asset value in the year:

	2019 £	% of average net asset value	2018 £	% of average net asset value
Commissions	4	0.03%	30	0.15
Taxes and levies	-	0.00%	9	0.05
	4	0.03%	39	0.20

Interim distributions in pence per share
Group 1: Shares purchased prior to 01 October 2018
Group 2: Shares purchased 01 October 2018 to 31 March 2019

Payment date	Unit type	Share class	Net Revenue 2019	Equalisation 2019	Distribution Paid /allocated 2019	Distribution Paid/ allocated 2018
31.05.19	group 1	Class R Income	0.1875	-	0.1875	0.2629
31.05.19	group 2	Class R Income	0.1875	-	0.1875	0.2629
31.05.19	group 1	Class A Income	-	-	-	-
31.05.19	group 2	Class A Income	-	-	-	-
31.05.19	group 1	Class I Income	0.3875	-	0.3875	0.4949
31.05.19	group 2	Class I Income	0.3875	-	0.3875	0.4949
31.05.19	group 1	Class R Accumulation	0.1909	-	0.1909	0.2735
31.05.19	group 2	Class R Accumulation	0.1909	-	0.1909	0.2735
31.05.19	group 1	Class A Accumulation	-	-	-	-
31.05.19	group 2	Class A Accumulation	-	-	-	-
31.05.19	group 1	Class I Accumulation	0.4042	-	0.4042	0.5171
31.05.19	group 2	Class I Accumulation	0.4042	-	0.4042	0.5171

Final distributions in pence per share
Group 1: Shares purchased prior to 01 April 2019
Group 2: Shares purchased 01 April 2019 to 30 September 2019

Payment date	Unit type	Share class	Net revenue 2019	Equalisation 2019	Distribution Paid /allocated 2019	Distribution Paid/ allocated 2018
29.11.19	group 1	Class R Income	-	-	-	0.3776
29.11.19	group 2	Class R Income	-	-	-	0.3776
29.11.19	group 1	Class A Income	-	-	-	-
29.11.19	group 2	Class A Income	-	-	-	-
29.11.19	group 1	Class I Income	-	-	-	0.6580
29.11.19	group 2	Class I Income	-	-	-	0.6580
29.11.19	group 1	Class R Accumulation	-	-	-	0.3776
29.11.19	group 2	Class R Accumulation	-	-	-	0.3776
29.11.19	group 1	Class A Accumulation	-	-	-	-
29.11.19	group 2	Class A Accumulation	-	-	-	-
29.11.19	group 1	Class I Accumulation	-	-	-	0.6859
29.11.19	group 2	Class I Accumulation	-	-	-	0.6859

A corporate shareholder receives the distribution shown on the voucher enclosed with this report as follows:

(i). 91.90% of the total dividend allocation together with the tax credit is received as franked investment income.
(ii). 8.10% of the dividend allocation is received as an annual payment received after deduction of income tax at the lower rate and is liable to corporation tax. It is not franked investment income

SUB-FUND OVERVIEW

Name of Sub-Fund	VT Garraway Multi Asset Growth Fund
Size of Sub-Fund	£16,950,138
Launch date	08 November 2013
Investment objective and policy	The investment objective is to achieve consistent long term capital growth by investing across a global portfolio of assets. The Investment Manager uses a global asset allocation framework to invest across a range of asset classes, geographies, sectors and investment styles. The portfolio aims to generate sustainable capital growth by investing in a combination of specialist funds, ETFs, listed investment vehicles, individual securities and cash, and uses derivatives for hedging and investment purposes to both reduce market risk and enhance returns. As a consequence, the portfolio exhibits moderate correlation to traditional asset classes. Positions are generally held with a three to five year time horizon. However, the management of the portfolio is active and the investment strategy is liquid and dynamic in order to adapt to changing market conditions.
Benchmark	The Fund does not have a specific benchmark. The performance of the Fund can be measured by considering whether the objective is achieved (i.e. whether consistent long term returns are provided).
Accounting dates	31 March and 30 September
Distribution dates	31 May and 30 November
Individual Savings Account (ISA)	The Sub-Fund is a qualifying investment for inclusion in an ISA.
Minimum investment	
Lump sum subscription:	Class R Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class A Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class IA Income/Accumulation = £25,000,000 Class I Income/Accumulation = £1,000,000
Top-up:	Class R Income/Accumulation = £1,000 Class A Income/Accumulation = £1,000 Class IA Income/Accumulation = £1,000 Class I Income/Accumulation = £10,000
Holding:	Class R Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class A Income/Accumulation = £10,000 Class IA Income/Accumulation = £25,000,000 Class I Income/Accumulation = £1,000,000
Redemption:	Class R Income/Accumulation = N/A (providing the minimum holding is maintained) Class A Income/Accumulation = N/A (providing the minimum holding is maintained) Class IA Income/Accumulation = N/A (providing the minimum holding is maintained) Class I Income/Accumulation = N/A (providing the minimum holding is maintained)
Regular savings plan:	£100 per month (Class I and IA not applicable)
Initial, redemption and switching charges	Nil, however the initial charges can be raised to 5% if 3 months' notice is given. The ACD may waive the minimum levels at its discretion.

ACD charges and fixed expenses	The management charge in respect of the R Class Shares is 0.75% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the R Class Shares, and fixed expenses of 0.35%. The management charge in respect of the A Class Shares is 1.50% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the A Class Shares, and fixed expenses of 0.35%. The management charge in respect of the IA Class Shares is 0.55% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the IA Class Shares, and fixed expenses of 0.19%. The management charge in respect of the I Class Shares is 0.75% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the I Class Shares, and fixed expenses of 0.19%. Fixed expenses are subject to a minimum fee of £40,000 per annum.
Changes to the Sub-fund	On 25 March 2019 the Sub-Fund changed its name from City Financial Multi Asset Growth Fund to VT Garraway Multi Asset Growth Fund.

This was a year of major change at a corporate level which ended well with the Multi Asset funds and team in a stable new home at Garraway Capital Management with much improved performance. You will see that we made several good strategic calls during the year.

Initially we protected the funds from the Q4 2018 sell off in equities and this proved to be very effective as the fund was only down modestly compared with major falls in developed market equities. At the start of 2019 we added to risk assets, including Emerging market equities and bonds as sentiment has become extremely pessimistic and equities looked oversold.

Despite the gloomy mood we were not bearish but, we expected equity indices to retest lows after the first leg of the rally. Historically this had always been the case, but this time around they defied this pattern and the S&P led equity indices even higher. It was only in May to early June that the S&P 500 suffered a minor correction of circa 7% from much higher levels. As a result, our conservative stance meant that the fund lagged in this period. Additionally, we underappreciated the role trade policy would have on the global economy and equity markets exposed to this uncertainty.

Whilst we could see some downside risks until late summer, we felt that a major global recession would be avoided and that most assets would provide modest to high returns later in the year. We felt that developed market economies would slow but Emerging Markets would hold up well. Our belief was that Emerging Market countries had generally deployed a more prudent policy mix which would anchor core inflation near to their lows. This persistent and well-behaved inflation trend was systematically different compared to the past and should reward. This was generally right, but US/Sino trade policy uncertainty led to a much deeper slowdown in Emerging markets than we expected with its resultant impacts on asset prices.

We saw from several investor surveys through the first half of the year that investors were almost at their limit underweight UK equities and firmly negatively positioned on sterling. We initiated a small overweight position in sterling and UK equities on the premise that the bad news was priced and there was an asymmetry of risk and reward.

With a dovish Fed we felt that the US Treasury market would do much to set the direction for other sovereign bond markets and the long end of the curves would be well supported. We felt the US curve would remain relatively flat. Without a recession, Investment grade and High Yield and credit would offer positive low and high single digit returns, respectively. We generally called this right but did not always maximise the rewards given some idiosyncratic disappointments.

However, by August investors were extremely concerned that a serious economic weakening was unfolding in a low inflation/low growth world. As a result, a vicious rotation occurred as previous “laggards” outperformed, as previous winners: large cap, growth had become increasingly correlated, crowded, and expensive. The balance in our portfolio meant that this did not negatively impact the fund. Equally by September, this effect had partly unwound as fears of an adverse trade war outcome declined, economic surprise indices moved upwards and the Fed became increasingly accommodative.

Activity

In the period we made several strategic shifts which meant there was quite a lot of active changes to the portfolio. Equally we faced some large redemptions when corporate uncertainty was at its peak and this necessitated sales to manage liquidity. Whilst the major purchases and sales are detailed, some will evidently only be for liquidity purposes so we will aim to focus our report on the active management of the portfolio.

At the start of the period we had become concerned that a correction was due in risk assets and started our programme to protect the portfolio. We sold several holdings and mainly put the proceeds into cash as we approached December 2018. Whilst the fund suffered a drawdown into December in that month the fund’s I Acc unit was only down 3.4%, whilst equities (MSCI World Index in Sterling terms) had fallen further by nearly 9% and developed market sovereign bonds (iShares Global Govt Bond UCITS ETF in Sterling terms) rallied by 2.5%. In January 2019 we sold some VanEck Junior Gold Miners UCITS ETF protective strategy exposure and rotated some cash back into equities and emerging market bonds. We bought the CSOP Source FTSE China A50 ETF as we felt that the exposure would benefit from risk attitudes improving and easier domestic financial conditions. The Chinese equity market was trading on relatively low valuations after a difficult 2018; on trade war fears, and so had plenty of upside potential. In late January we bought the iShares MSCI Brazil UCITS ETF given the Brazilian economy continued to recover from the worst recession in its history. We felt the market was very attractively valued with good growth prospects and a potentially supportive political environment. These actions served the fund well.

In early February we added to the CSOP Source FTSE China A50 ETF but by late February/early March, we felt that there was a likely retest of the lows in risk assets. After making good profits we sold the CSOP Source FTSE China A50 ETF. However, we recognised that we needed to take on a more pro risk stance at the margin and so switched some of the proceeds in April into Ocean Dial Gateway to India Fund and the Legg Mason Japan Equity Fund. The Ocean Dial fund invests primarily in a relatively concentrated Indian mid/small-cap portfolio stocks, that generate a high ROE for investors. The Legg Mason fund invest in small-cap growth stocks mainly within healthcare/technology sectors in Japan. This is a very style dominant fund and as such provides us with exposure to high growth structural beneficiaries within the Japanese equity market.

The retest of the lows did not transpire, as it had done on every previous occasion and this caused the fund to lag into the mid-year. We recognised the need for more risk exposure and so switched most of the proceeds from the sale of the holding in Schroder European Alpha Income Fund to Blackrock European Dynamic Fund. We felt that the Schroder manager's style had gone out of favour and we also thought that the rewards from his stock selection was deteriorating, whilst Blackrock continued to reward.

Consequently, we wanted to add more equity beta exposure and so switched some of the proceeds into the Garraway Global Equity Fund. This was one of the few new additions made in the period. The manager has a focus on sustainable growth at reasonable price stocks. We increased exposure to this fund through summer, given that we felt the companies would likely be long-term beneficiaries of structural growth. Additionally, we added to our Polar Capital Global Technology Fund holding to increase exposure to long term growth names.

Since the period shortly after transfer to Garraway the fund has made progress but still lags a broad global index of equities and a developed market bond index. We are confident that we can return to much-improved performance.

Outlook

It appears that central bank policy has been the dominant driver of asset price returns almost regardless of fundamentals. This may sound blasphemous to many, but it is what we have observed, and it appears to fit the nature of this extremely unconventional asset pricing environment.

In a year of US elections normally one might expect uncertainty to prevail, capping market progress until some clarity can be divined and equities progress, leaving investors with modest but positive returns. However, uppermost in our minds is the dominant effect of the Feds expansion of its balance sheet from September 2019 which may well bias this expectation to the upside

At a global level a lot will depend on the continued improvement in global growth outlook and the avoidance of a recession. We believe that this will be the case as the US is on a modest expansion path supported by solid consumer spending, a helpful Fed and contained inflation. However, we realise that the expansion is most likely to be patchy and quite modest as global growth has been dampened by trade tensions. Equally trade tensions are reducing, and the Chinese central bank is now being more supportive.

However, we continue to feel that the Fed and other central banks have yet to offer up a coherent picture of the environment and this has had/is having several impacts from both fundamental and market perspectives. Without a full understanding of the problems it is difficult to see how central banks can solve the fundamental growth problems. The U.S. economy has experienced its slowest recovery from a recession in the post-World War II period and it has been our stated position for a long time that normal cyclical patterns are missing. The key takeaway is that their absence means market participants shouldn't rely on them to divine the economy's future.

It is fascinating to see that several central banks are recognising that they may be close to, or at the limits of policy effectiveness and have failed to meet their objectives. As a result, some countries are now looking at their governments to provide a fiscal stimulus to reinvigorate growth. The move to emphasise fiscal rather than just monetary accommodation will be a trend that we believe will become more accepted over the next couple of years.

We still feel that the US Dollar may finally come under pressure as growth improves marginally and the Fed stay accommodative.

There are obviously downside risks associated with the US election and trade policy but weighing all the arguments we still see a positive liquidity backdrop. This is most likely to produce a continuation of most of the existing trends and should leave growth a dominant style reward for equity returns. Whilst we should not expect the spectacular returns of 2019, there are still areas that will offer good rewards

Garraway Capital Management LLP
Investment Manager to the Fund

Financial Highlights

Class A Income		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	455.19	456.73	441.13
	Return before operating charges	(19.09)	12.85	30.32
	Operating charges (note 1)	(11.25)	(11.33)	(11.93)
	Return after operating charges*	(30.34)	1.52	18.39
	Distributions on income units	(9.46)	(3.06)	(2.79)
	Closing net asset value per unit	415.39	455.19	456.73
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.07	0.62	1.01
Performance				
	Return after charges	(6.66%)	0.33%	4.17%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	915	1,014	1,040
	Closing number of units	220,238	222,659	227,648
	Operating charges (note 2)	2.66%	2.49%	2.62%
	Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.14%	0.22%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	458.59	474.78	477.60
	Lowest unit price	403.24	427.61	422.69

Class A Accumulation		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	498.86	497.00	477.08
	Return before operating charges	(20.84)	14.23	32.86
	Operating charges (note 1)	(12.34)	(12.37)	(12.94)
	Return after operating charges*	(33.18)	1.86	19.92
	Closing net asset value per unit	465.68	498.86	497.00
	Retained distributions on accumulated units	10.37	3.32	3.01
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.05	0.68	1.09
Performance				
	Return after charges	(6.65%)	0.37%	4.18%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	11,897	16,412	20,610
	Closing number of units	2,554,657	3,290,024	4,146,983
	Operating charges (note 2)	2.66%	2.49%	2.62%
	Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.14%	0.22%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	502.34	520.08	519.49
	Lowest unit price	441.97	468.40	457.15

Financial Highlights (Continued)

Class I Income		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	115.92	116.34	112.37
	Return before operating charges	(4.86)	3.26	7.73
	Operating charges (note 1)	(1.89)	(1.84)	(1.99)
	Return after operating charges*	(6.75)	1.42	5.74
	Distributions on income units	(3.40)	(1.84)	(1.77)
	Closing net asset value per unit	105.77	115.92	116.34
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	0.16	0.26
Performance				
	Return after charges	(5.82%)	1.22%	5.11%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	9	38	37
	Closing number of units	8,759	32,740	31,950
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.75%	1.58%	1.71%
	Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.14%	0.22%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	116.90	121.28	122.15
	Lowest unit price	102.92	108.92	107.79

Class I Accumulation		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	123.44	121.85	115.91
	Return before operating charges	(5.14)	3.52	8.00
	Operating charges (note 1)	(2.02)	(1.93)	(2.06)
	Return after operating charges*	(7.16)	1.59	5.94
	Closing net asset value per unit	116.28	123.44	121.85
	Retained distributions on accumulated units	3.63	1.93	1.83
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	0.17	0.27
Performance				
	Return after charges	(5.80%)	1.30%	5.12%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	653	539	1,369
	Closing number of units	561,428	436,447	1,123,175
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.75%	1.58%	1.71%
	Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.14%	0.22%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	124.31	128.49	127.28
	Lowest unit price	109.60	115.39	111.19

Financial Highlights (Continued)

Class IA Income		**Period to 21 March 2019^**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	116.94	117.40	113.37
	Return before operating charges	(8.11)	3.25	7.82
	Operating charges (note 1)	(0.87)	(1.62)	(1.76)
	Return after operating charges*	(8.98)	1.63	6.06
	Distributions on income units	-	(2.09)	(2.03)
	Closing net asset value per unit	107.96	116.94	117.40
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	0.16	0.26
Performance				
	Return after charges	(7.68%)	1.39%	5.35%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	-	1	1
	Closing number of units	-	500	500
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.55%	1.38%	1.51%
	Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.14%	0.22%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	117.94	122.42	123.38
	Lowest unit price	100.00	109.88	108.78

^Share class redeemed on 21 March 2019

Class IA Accumulation		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	125.15	123.31	117.07
	Return before operating charges	(5.22)	3.55	8.08
	Operating charges (note 1)	(1.81)	(1.71)	(1.84)
	Return after operating charges*	(7.03)	1.84	6.24
	Closing net asset value per unit	118.12	125.15	123.31
	Retained distributions on accumulated units	3.92	2.21	2.10
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	0.17	0.27
Performance				
	Return after charges	(5.62%)	1.49%	5.33%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	604	1,632	2,507
	Closing number of units	511,522	1,303,908	2,032,801
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.55%	1.38%	1.51%
	Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.14%	0.22%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	126.04	130.23	128.79
	Lowest unit price	111.18	116.88	112.33

Financial Highlights (Continued)

Class R Income		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	115.92	116.33	112.36
	Return before operating charges	(4.88)	3.27	7.72
	Operating charges (note 1)	(2.06)	(2.02)	(2.17)
	Return after operating charges*	(6.94)	1.25	5.55
	Distributions on income units	(3.21)	(1.66)	(1.58)
	Closing net asset value per unit	105.77	115.92	116.33
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	0.16	0.26
Performance				
	Return after charges	(5.99%)	1.07%	4.94%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	153	200	287
	Closing number of units	144,681	172,842	247,145
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.91%	1.74%	1.87%
	Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.14%	0.22%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	116.90	121.21	122.05
	Lowest unit price	102.87	108.91	107.76

Class R Accumulation		**Year to 30 September 2019**	**Year to 30 September 2018**	**Year to 30 September 2017**
Changes in net assets per unit		GBp	GBp	GBp
	Opening net asset value per unit	122.43	121.06	115.34
	Return before operating charges	(5.12)	3.48	7.96
	Operating charges (note 1)	(2.18)	(2.11)	(2.24)
	Return after operating charges*	(7.30)	1.37	5.72
	Closing net asset value per unit	115.13	122.43	121.06
	Retained distributions on accumulated units	3.41	1.73	1.63
	*after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	0.17	0.26
Performance				
	Return after charges	(5.96%)	1.13%	4.96%
Other information				
	Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,815	3,986	4,851
	Closing number of units	2,444,987	3,255,938	4,007,021
	Operating charges (note 2)	1.91%	1.74%	1.87%
	Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.14%	0.22%
Prices				
	Highest unit price	123.29	127.47	126.47
	Lowest unit price	108.66	114.53	110.62

1 The operating charges per unit figure is calculated by applying the operating charges percentage to the average net asset valuation per share throughout the period.
2 The operating charges percentage is based on the expenses incurred during the period annualised, as a proportion of the average net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

Risk Profile

Based on past data, the Sub-Fund is ranked a '4' on the synthetic risk and reward indicator scale (of 1 to 7) as described fully in the Key Investor Information Document. The Sub-Fund is ranked 4 because weekly historical performance data indicates that it has experienced average rises and falls in market prices historically. The higher the rank, the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money.

	HOLDINGS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019	Value £'000	% of net assets
	UNITED KINGDOM EQUITY – 30.74% (30.09.18: 29.51%)		
2,600	Boost FTSE 250 2x Leverage Daily ETP	580	3.42
532,300	Fidelity UK Opportunities Fund	1,191	7.03
7,894	Garraway Global Equity A GBP	859	5.07
48,609	Polar Capital UK Value Opportunities Fund	544	3.21
156,487	RDL Realisation Plc	378	2.23
68,629	River and Mercantile UK Equity Long Term Recovery Fund	712	4.20
530,044	VT Garraway UK Equity Market Fund	947	5.58
	TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM EQUITY	5,211	30.74
	EUROPE – 9.56% (30.09.18: 11.52%)		
783,816	BlackRock European Dynamic Fund	1,445	8.52
72,350	Schroder European Alpha Inc Z Acc	177	1.04
	TOTAL EUROPE	1,622	9.56
	UNITED STATES – 0.00% (30.09.18: 2.89%)		
87,400	PSource Structured Debt[1]	-	-
	TOTAL UNITED STATES	-	-
	JAPAN – 9.04% (30.09.18: 7.79%)		
321,901	Legg Mason Japan Equity X	1,532	9.04
	TOTAL JAPAN	1,532	9.04
	ASIA PACIFIC (EX-JAPAN) – 5.95% (30.09.18: 5.76%)		
883	Waverton Southeast Asian Fund	1,008	5.95
	TOTAL ASIA PACIFIC (EX-JAPAN)	1,008	5.95
	EMERGING MARKETS – 10.14% (30.09.18: 7.60%)		
6,770	Edmond De Rothschild Emerging Bonds Funds	477	2.81
13,435	iShares MSCI Brazil UCITS ETF	349	2.06
7,259	Ocean Dial Gateway to India Fund	892	5.27
	TOTAL EMERGING MARKETS	1,718	10.14
	GLOBAL – 13.32% (30.09.18: 18.18%)		
2,670,489	CATCo Reinsurance Opportunities Fund	391	2.31
3,860	FRM Credit Alpha *preference shares*[1]	-	-
46,580	Polar Capital Global Technology I GBP	1,866	11.01
	TOTAL GLOBAL	2,257	13.32

	COMMODITIES – 11.26% (30.09.18: 12.53%)		
134,472	Boost Silver 3x Leverage Daily ETP	280	1.65
47,000	Boost Copper 3x Leverage Daily ETF	388	2.29
108,380	International Oil & Gas Technology *preference shares*[1,2]	-	-
49,046	VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners UCITS ETF	1,241	7.32
	TOTAL COMMODITIES	1,909	11.26
	OPTIONS – 0.00% (30.09.18: 1.26%)		
	FUTURES – (0.07%) (30.09.18: 0.12%)		
46	Brit Pound Dec 19	19	0.11
212	CME GEM Brazil Real Oct 19	(28)	(0.17)
10	DAX INDEX Dec19	3	0.02
29	Emini S&P Dec19	36	0.21
(14)	Eurex Euro Bond Dec 19	(16)	(0.10)
	TOTAL FUTURES	**14**	**0.07**
	Portfolio of investments (30.09.18: 97.16%)[3]	**15,271**	**90.08**
	Net other assets (30.09.18: 2.84%)	**1,774**	**10.47**
	Adjustment to revalue assets from mid to bid prices (30.09.18: (0.00%))	**(95)**	**(0.55)**
		16,950	**100.00**

[1]Delisted security
[2]Preference shares
[3]Includes investment liabilities

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL PORTFOLIO CHANGES

	£
Total purchases for the year (note 14)	**10,712,990**
Waverton Southeast Asian I USD Acc	1,231,257
WisdomTree WTI Crude Oil 3x Daily Leveraged USD	873,011
Garraway Global Equity A GBP	867,543
Polar Capital Global Technology I GBP	842,230
Boost Silver 3x Leverage Daily ETP	766,130
CSOP Source FTSE China A50 ETF	775,133
Ocean Dial Gateway Ind	668,996
Edmond de Rothschild Fund-Emerging Bonds LD-GBP H	559,100
VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners UCITS ETF A USD	409,638
iShares MSCI Turkey	400,514

Total sales for the year (note 14)	**17,108,526**
Waverton Southeast Asian I USD Acc	1,866,240
Boost Gold 3x Leverage Daily ETP	1,662,424
VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF	1,412,219
Schroder European Alpha Inc Z Acc	1,307,070
Third Point Offshore NPV	1,003,825
CSOP Source FTSE China A50 ETF	974,772
iShares MSCI Brazil UCITS ETF USD (Dist)	757,366
Garraway Global Equity A GBP	732,267
VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners UCITS ETF A USD	677,596
P G & E Corp NPV	622,687

The above transactions represent the top 10 purchases and sales during the year.

For the year ended 30 September 2019

	Notes	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
Income					
Net capital (losses)	**2**		(2,099)		(147)
Revenue	**3**	776		700	
Expenses	**4**	(329)		(436)	
Finance costs: bank interest	**6**	-		(9)	
Net revenue before taxation		447		255	
Taxation	**5**	-		(1)	
Net revenue after taxation			447		254
Total return before distributions			(1,652)		107
Finance costs: distributions	**6**		(447)		(255)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(2,099)		(148)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS

For the year ended 30 September 2019

	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders	23,822	30,702
Amounts receivable on creation of shares	559	318
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(5,732)	(7,276)
Accumulation dividends retained	400	225
Dilution levy	-	1
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities (see above)	(2,099)	(148)
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders	16,950	23,822

As at 30 September 2019

	Notes	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.19 £'000	30.09.18 £'000	30.09.18 £'000
FIXED ASSETS					
Investment assets			15,220		23,283
Current assets					
Debtors	**7**	31		479	
Cash and bank balances	**8**	1,797		319	
Total current assets			1,828		798
Total assets			17,048		24,081
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Investment liabilities			(44)		(137)
Distribution payable on income shares		(22)		(2)	
Bank overdraft	**8**	-		(44)	
Other creditors	**9**	(32)		(76)	
Total current liabilities			(54)		(122)
Net assets attributable to shareholders			16,950		23,822

For the year ended 30 September 2019

1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied in both current and prior year, are set out below:

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for Financial Statements of Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Association (IA) in May 2014. The functional currency is Sterling.

As described in the Statement of ACD's Responsibilities, the ACD continues to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements of the Sub-Fund.

(b) Recognition of revenue

Dividends on quoted equities are recognised when the securities are quoted ex-dividend.

Distributions from collective investment schemes are recognised when the schemes are quoted ex-distribution. Equalisation returned with the distribution is deducted from the cost of the investment in the scheme and does not form part of the distributable revenue.

Revenue from unquoted investments is recognised when the dividend is declared.

Rebates of annual management charges (AMC rebates) from underlying investments are accounted for on an accruals basis and are recognised as revenue, or capital in line with the allocation of the annual management charge between capital and revenue of the underlying investments.

Interest on bank and other cash deposits is recognised on an accruals basis.

(c) Treatment of stock dividends

Stock dividends are credited to the capital account when the stock is quoted ex-dividend. The cash equivalent is then transferred to the revenue account and forms part of the distributable revenue. The allocation of special dividends is considered on a case-by-case basis.

(d) Treatment of expenses

All expenses are charged to the revenue account. Expenses are recognised on the accruals basis.

Ordinary operating expenses, as described in the Prospectus, incurred by the Sub-Fund, exclude transaction charges and may be paid out of the Scheme Property. However, to protect the shareholders from fluctuation in these expenses the ACD has agreed to fix the total amount of expenses to be borne by each share class as set out below.

	Fixed Expenses (%)
Class 'A' shares	0.35
Class 'R' shares	0.35
Class 'IA' shares	0.19
Class 'I' shares	0.19

Fixed expenses will be calculated and accrued daily and deducted monthly, in arrears, from each share class. The ACD bears any excess of the actual expenses of the Sub-Fund above the levels of fixed expenses charged in accordance with the level given. Conversely, the ACD will be entitled to retain any amount by which the levels of fixed expenses specified exceed the actual operating expenses incurred by the Sub-Fund. In some instances, shareholders may get less of the benefit than others from the ACD. The levels of fixed expenses to be borne by each share class will be reviewed in exceptional circumstances and, in any event, annually to ensure that they remain fair to shareholders, subject to a minimum £40,000 per annum in total.

(e) Allocation of revenue and expenses to multiple share classes

Any assets or liabilities not attributable to a particular share class are allocated by the ACD in a manner which is considered fair to shareholders in general, usually pro-rata based on the net asset values of the relevant share classes.

(f) Taxation

Corporation tax is provided for on taxable revenue, less deductible expenses, at a rate of 20.00%. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay less or receive more tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the ACD considers that it is more likely than not there will be taxable profits from which underlying timing differences can be deducted.

(g) Distribution policy

Revenue produced by the Sub-Fund's investments accrues 6 monthly. At the end of each period, the net revenue is accumulated/distributed as per the Prospectus as a dividend distribution.

(h) Exchange rates

All transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of such transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities at the end of the accounting period are translated at the exchange rates at the closing valuation point on 30 September 2019.

(i) Basis of valuation of investments

The investments are valued at closing prices on the balance sheet date. If closing prices are not available, the latest available prices are used. Investments held long are valued at closing bid price and investment held short are valued at the closing offer price.

For investments for which there is no quoted price or for which the quoted price is unreliable, fair value is determined by the ACD, taking into account, where appropriate, latest dealing prices, valuation from reliable sources, financial performance, maturity of the company and other relevant factors, such as delisting of the security.

If separate offer and bid prices are quoted for shares or units, then the bid price is used.

(j) Dilution levy

The ACD may require a dilution levy on the purchase and redemption of shares if, in its opinion, the existing shareholders (for purchases) or remaining shareholders (for redemptions) might otherwise be adversely affected. For example, the dilution levy may be charged in the following circumstances; where the scheme property is in continual decline; on the Sub-Fund experiencing large levels of net purchases or redemptions relative to its size; on 'large deals' (typically being a purchase or redemption of shares excess of £1 million or 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund); in any case where the ACD is of the opinion that the interests of existing or remaining shareholders require the imposition of dilution levy.

(k) Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs may consist of fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Direct transaction costs do not include any difference between the quoted bid and offer prices of investments at the balance sheet date, including the effect of foreign exchange, expressed as a percentage of the value determined by reference to the offer price.

2	**Net capital losses**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
	The net capital losses comprise:	**£'000**	**£'000**
	Non-derivative securities losses	(2,025)	(337)
	Derivative securities gains	2	218
	Transaction charges (custodian)	(6)	(4)
	AMC rebates from underlying investments	-	7
	Foreign exchange (losses)	(70)	(31)
	Total net capital losses	(2,099)	(147)

3	**Revenue**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Non-taxable dividends	687	562
	Taxable dividends	21	10
	UK property income distributions	9	10
	Interest distributions on CIS holdings	33	107
	AMC rebates from underlying investments	22	8
	Bank interest	4	3
	Total revenue	776	700

4	**Expenses**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Payable to the Authorised Corporate Director, associates of the Authorised Corporate Director, and agents of either of them:		
	Annual Management Charge	291	346
	Fixed Fees	38	90
	Total expenses	329	436

		30.09.19	30.09.18
5	**Taxation**	**£'000**	**£'000**
(a)	**Analysis of charge in the year**		
	Overseas tax	-	1
	Total tax charge for the year (note 5b)	-	1
(b)	**Factors affecting current tax charge for the year** The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an open-ended investment company 20.00% (2018: 20.00%). The differences are explained below:		
	Net revenue before taxation	447	255
	Corporation tax at 20.00% (2018: 20.00%)	89	51
	Effects of:		
	Revenue not subject to UK corporation tax	(137)	(113)
	Excess management expenses	48	62
	Current tax charge for year (note 5a)	-	1

(c) Provision for deferred taxation

At 30 September 2019 there is a potential deferred tax asset of £403,000 (30 September 2018: £355,000) in relation to surplus management expenses. It is unlikely the Sub-Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise this amount and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised.

		30.09.19	30.09.18
6	**Finance costs**	**£'000**	**£'000**
	Interim distributions	74	197
	Final distributions	352	39
		426	236
	Add: Revenue deducted on cancellation of shares	23	20
	Deduct: Revenue received on issue of shares	(2)	(1)
		447	255
	Net distribution for the year	447	255
	Interest	-	9
	Total finance costs	447	264
	Reconciliation of distributions		
	Net revenue after taxation	447	254
	Expenses paid from capital	-	1
	Net distribution for the year	447	255

7	**Debtors**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Amounts receivable for issue of shares	-	1
	Accrued revenue:		
	Non-taxable dividends	11	14
	AMC rebates from underlying investments	19	15
		30	29
	Amounts due from brokers	1	449
	Total debtors	31	479

8	**Cash and bank balances**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Cash and bank balances	1,797	319
	Bank overdraft	-	(44)

9	**Creditors**	**30.09.19**	**30.09.18**
		£'000	**£'000**
	Amounts payable for redemption of shares	7	43
	Amounts payable to the ACD, associates of the ACD and agents of either of them:		
	Annual Management Charge	24	25
	Fixed Fees	-	7
		24	32
	Other creditors	1	1
	Total creditors	32	76

10 Financial instruments

In pursuing its investment objective as stated on page 77, the Sub-Fund holds a number of financial instruments. The Sub-Fund's financial instruments comprise securities and other investments, cash balances, debtors, creditors and derivatives that arise directly from its operations, for example, in respect of sales and purchases awaiting settlement, amounts receivable for issues and payable for redemptions and debtors for accrued revenue.

The main risks arising from the Sub-Fund's financial instruments, those of its underlying holdings and the ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below. These policies have been applied throughout the year.

Market price risk
Market price risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices caused by factors other than interest rate or foreign currency movement. Market price risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments the Sub-Fund holds. It represents the potential loss the Sub-Fund might suffer through holding market positions in the face of price movements.

The Sub-Fund's investment portfolio is exposed to market price fluctuations, which are monitored by the ACD in pursuance of the investment objective and policy as set out in the Prospectus.

Adherence to investment guidelines and to investment and borrowing powers set out in the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus and in the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook mitigates the risk of excessive exposure to any particular type of security or issuer.

If market prices at the balance sheet date had been 10% higher or lower while all other variables remained constant, the return attributed to Ordinary shareholders and equity for the year ended 30 September 2019 would have increased/decreased by £1,518,000 (2018: £2,382,000).

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Sub-Fund's investment portfolio is invested in funds that are registered overseas and collective investment schemes which invest in overseas securities and funds denominated in overseas currencies, and the balance sheet can be affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The AFM may seek to manage exposure to currency movements by using forward exchange contracts or by hedging the Sterling value of investments that are priced in other currencies. Revenue received in other currencies is converted to Sterling on or near the date of receipt.

Net currency monetary assets and liabilities consist of:

	Net monetary assets and liabilities		Non-monetary assets and liabilities		Total net assets	
	£'000		£'000		£'000	
	30.09.19	30.09.18	30.09.19	30.09.18	30.09.19	30.09.18
Sterling	1,332	144	11,943	13,956	13,275	14,100
Euros	67	44	(13)	1,134	54	1,178
US Dollars	375	351	3,246	8,193	3,621	8,544
Total	1,774	539	15,176	23,283	16,950	23,822

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in interest rates. The Sub-Fund fund holds cash balances at the year end of £1,797,000 and bond funds of £477,000.

Maturity of financial liabilities
The financial liabilities of the Sub-Fund as at 30 September 2019 are payable either within one year or on demand.

Liquidity risk
The Sub-Fund's assets comprise mainly of readily realisable securities. The main liability of the Sub-Fund is the redemption of any shares that the investors wish to sell. Assets of the Sub-Fund may need to be sold if insufficient cash is available to finance such redemptions.

Credit risk
Certain transactions in securities that the Sub-Fund enters into expose it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the investment for a purchase, or cash for a sale after the Sub-Fund has fulfilled its responsibilities. The Sub-Fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as acceptable counterparties and fund management companies. In addition, limits are set to the exposure to any individual broker that may exist at any time and changes in brokers' financial ratings are reviewed.

Credit risk also arises on cash held within financial institutions. Credit risk on cash balances is mitigated by ensuring that cash is held with financial institutions that are at least investment grade credit related. On debt securities and bonds credit risk is mitigated by ensuring that credit ratings are monitored regularly and in line with the investment objective and profile of the Sub-fund.

Fair value disclosure

The fair value hierarchy is intended to prioritise the inputs that are used to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities. The highest priority is given to quoted prices and the lowest to un-observable inputs. The criteria applied to the fair values levels in these financial statements are as follows:

A Fair value based on a quoted price for an identical instrument in an active market.

B Fair value based on the price of a recent transaction for an identical instrument.

C1 Fair value based on a valuation technique using observable market data.

C2 Fair value based on a valuation technique that relies significantly on non-observable market data.

Valuation Technique	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
A Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets	15,220	(44)
C2 Fair value based on non-observable market data	-	-
	15,220	(44)

11 Units held

Class R Income

Opening units at 01.10.18	**172,842**
Units issued during the year	2,713
Units cancelled during the year	(30,874)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**144,681**

Class R Accumulation

Opening units at 01.10.18	**3,255,938**
Units issued during the year	165,907
Units cancelled during the year	(976,858)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**2,444,987**

Class A Income

Opening units at 01.10.18	**222,659**
Units issued during the year	384
Units cancelled during the year	(2,805)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**220,238**

Class A Accumulation	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**3,290,024**
Units issued during the year	16,930
Units cancelled during the year	(752,297)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**2,554,657**
Class I Income	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**32,740**
Units issued during the year	14
Units cancelled during the year	(23,995)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**8,759**
Class I Accumulation	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**436,447**
Units issued during the year	190,859
Units cancelled during the year	(65,878)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**561,428**
Class IA Income	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**500**
Units issued during the year	-
Units cancelled during the year	(500)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**-**
Class IA Accumulation	
Opening units at 01.10.18	**1,303,908**
Units issued during the year	62,039
Units cancelled during the year	(854,425)
Units converted during the year	-
Closing units at 30.09.19	**511,522**

12 Contingent assets and liabilities

At 30 September 2019, the Sub-Fund had no contingent liabilities or commitments (2018: £nil).

13 Post balance sheet events

As indicated in the accounting policies in Note 1, the investments have been valued at the closing valuation point on 30 September 2019. Since that date, the Sub-Fund's quoted price has moved as follows for each share class:

Share class	**Price at 30 September 2019**	**Price at 27 January 2020**
Class R Income	105.7652	112.7197
Class R Accumulation	115.1256	122.6947
Class A Income	415.3892	441.6225
Class A Accumulation	465.6806	495.0889
Class I Income	105.7705	112.7854
Class I Accumulation	116.2757	123.9857
Class IA Accumulation	118.1216	126.0358

14 Portfolio transaction costs

	30.09.19		**30.09.18**	
	%	**£'000**	**%**	**£'000**
Analysis of total purchase costs				
Purchases in the year before transaction costs		10,712		27,171
Commissions	0.01%	1	0.00%	1
Taxes and levies	0.00%	-	0.07%	18
Total purchase costs	0.01%	1	0.07%	19
Total purchases including transaction costs		10,713		27,190
Analysis of total sale costs				
Sales in the year before transaction costs		17,130		34,698
Commissions	0.12%	(21)	0.00%	(1)
Taxes and levies	0.00%	-	0.05%	(17)
Total sale costs	0.12%	(21)	0.05%	(18)
Total sales net of transaction costs		17,109		34,680

The following represents the total of each type of transaction cost, expressed as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's average net asset value in the year:

	2019 £'000	% of average net asset value	2018 £'000	% of average net asset value
Commissions	22	0.13%	2	0.01%
Taxes and levies	-	0.00%	35	0.15%
	22	0.13%	37	0.16%

Interim distributions in pence per share
Group 1: Shares purchased prior to 01 October 2018
Group 2: Shares purchased 01 October 2018 to 31 March 2019

Payment date	Unit type	Share class	Net Revenue 2019	Equalisation 2019	Distribution Paid /allocated 2019	Distribution Paid/ allocated 2018
31.05.19	group 1	Class R Income	0.6902	-	0.6902	1.1602
31.05.19	group 2	Class R Income	0.6902	-	0.6902	1.1602
31.05.19	group 1	Class A Income	1.1253	-	1.1253	2.8367
31.05.19	group 2	Class A Income	1.1253	-	1.1253	2.8367
31.05.19	group 1	Class IA Income	-	-	-	1.3820
31.05.19	group 2	Class IA Income	-	-	-	1.3820
31.05.19	group 1	Class I Income	0.7772	-	0.7772	1.2525
31.05.19	group 2	Class I Income	0.7772	-	0.7772	1.2525
31.05.19	group 1	Class R Accumulation	0.7267	-	0.7267	1.2061
31.05.19	group 2	Class R Accumulation	0.7267	-	0.7267	1.2061
31.05.19	group 1	Class A Accumulation	1.2306	-	1.2306	3.0848
31.05.19	group 2	Class A Accumulation	1.2306	-	1.2306	3.0848
31.05.19	group 1	Class IA Accumulation	0.9534	-	0.9534	1.4509
31.05.19	group 2	Class IA Accumulation	0.9534	-	0.9534	1.4509
31.05.19	group 1	Class I Accumulation	0.8256	-	0.8256	1.3065
31.05.19	group 2	Class I Accumulation	0.8256	-	0.8256	1.3065

Final distributions in pence per share
Group 1: Shares purchased prior to 01 April 2019
Group 2: Shares purchased 01 April 2019 to 30 September 2019

Payment Date	Unit type	Share class	Net revenue 2019	Equalisation 2019	Distribution Paid /allocated 2019	Distribution Paid/ allocated 2018
29.11.19	group 1	Class R Income	2.5217	-	2.5217	0.4955
29.11.19	group 2	Class R Income	2.2300	0.2917	2.5217	0.4955
29.11.19	group 1	Class A Income	8.3316	-	8.3316	0.2255
29.11.19	group 2	Class A Income	7.0800	1.2516	8.3316	0.2255
29.11.19	group 1	Class IA Income	-	-	-	0.7080
29.11.19	group 2	Class IA Income	-	-	-	0.7080
29.11.19	group 1	Class I Income	2.6179	-	2.6179	0.5895
29.11.19	group 2	Class I Income	2.3800	0.2379	2.6179	0.5895
29.11.19	group 1	Class R Accumulation	2.6783	-	2.6783	0.5218
29.11.19	group 2	Class R Accumulation	1.2800	0.0140	2.6783	0.5218
29.11.19	group 1	Class A Accumulation	9.1388	-	9.1388	0.2320
29.11.19	group 2	Class A Accumulation	7.7405	1.3983	9.1388	0.2320
29.11.19	group 1	Class IA Accumulation	2.9677	-	2.9677	0.7579
29.11.19	group 2	Class IA Accumulation	2.8100	0.1577	2.9677	0.7579
29.11.19	group 1	Class I Accumulation	2.8079	-	2.8079	0.6216
29.11.19	group 2	Class I Accumulation	2.2400	0.5679	2.8079	0.6216

A corporate shareholder receives the distribution shown on the voucher enclosed with this report as follows:

(i). 93.56% of the total dividend allocation together with the tax credit is received as franked investment income.
(ii). 6.44% of the dividend allocation is received as an annual payment received after deduction of income tax at the lower rate and is liable to corporation tax. It is not franked investment income

Taxation

The company will pay no corporation tax on its profits for the year to 30 September 2019 and capital gains within the Company will not be taxed.

Individual shareholders
HM Revenue and Customs changed the taxation of dividends on 6 April 2016. Dividend tax credits were abolished and replaced by a tax-free annual dividend allowance currently of £2,000. UK resident shareholders are now subject to new, higher rates of tax on dividend income in excess of the annual allowance. The actual rate depends on the individual's tax rate band.

Capital gains tax: Individual shareholders resident in the UK for tax purposes may be liable to capital gains tax on realisation of their shares as with other chargeable assets. However, the first £12,000 (2019/20) of gains each year are presently tax free for individuals. Gains in excess of that amount are charged at the rate of tax applicable to the individual tax payer.

Corporate shareholders
Companies resident for tax purposes in the UK which hold shares should note that OEIC distributions are streamed into both franked and unfranked income. The unfranked income element will be treated as an annual payment which has been subject to income tax at a rate of 20% and will be liable to tax accordingly. On realisation of their shares, UK resident companies may be liable to pay corporation tax on any capital gains.

The above information on taxation is only a general summary, and shareholders should consult their own tax advisors in relation to their own circumstances. Shareholders should also note that the position as outlined may change to reflect future changes in tax legislation.

Issue and redemption of shares
Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited is the ACD and Registrar. Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited will receive requests for the purchase or sale of shares at any time during normal business hours. Instructions may be given by email to the below email addresses or by sending an application form to the Registrar. Application forms are available from the Registrar.

For all VT Garraway Multi Asset Funds: gy@valu-trac.com

The price of shares will be determined by reference to a valuation of the Company's net assets at 12.00 noon on each dealing day.

The ACD has the right to reject, on reasonable grounds relating to the circumstances of the applicant, any application for shares in whole or part, and in this event the ACD will return any money sent, or the balance of such monies, at the risk of the applicant. In addition the ACD may reject any application previously accepted in circumstances where the applicant has paid by cheque and that cheque subsequently fails to be cleared.

Any subscription monies remaining after a whole number of shares has been issued will not be returned to the applicant. Instead, smaller denomination shares will be issued in such circumstances.

A contract note giving details of the shares purchased and the price used will be issued by the Registrar by the end of the business day following the valuation point by reference to which the purchase price is determined. Settlement is due four business days after the trade date shown on the contract note and should be made to the ACD's dealing account.

Ownership of shares will be evidenced by an entry on the Company's Register of Shareholders. Certificates will not be issued. Statements in respect of periodic distributions of revenue will show the number of shares held by the recipient in respect of which the distribution is made. Individual statements of a shareholder's shares will also be issued at any time on request by the registered holder.

Where shares are redeemed, payment will be made not later than the close of business on the fourth business day following the next valuation point after receipt by the ACD of a request for redemption. The minimum value of shares that a shareholder can hold is detailed on pages 7, 30, 53 and 77. The ACD may at its discretion accept subscriptions lower than the minimum amount.

The most recent issue and redemption prices are available from the ACD.

Authorised Corporate Director Registrar and Administrator	To 25 March 2019 City Financial Investment Company Limited 62 Queen Street London EC4R 1EB From 25 March 2019 as Authorised Corporate Director From 10 May 2019 as Registrar and Administrator Valu-Trac Investment Management Limited Orton Fochabers Moray IV32 7QE Telephone: 01343 880344 Fax: 01343 880267 E-mail: gy@valu-trac.com Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority Registered in England No 2428648
Registrar	To 10 May 2019 Link Fund Administrators Limited Arlington Business Centre Millshaw Park Lane Leeds LS11 0NE
Administrator	To 10 May 2019 Link Fund Administrators Limited 6th Floor, 65 Gresham Street London EC2V 7NQ
Investment Manager	To 25 March 2019 City Financial Investment Company Limited 62 Queen Street London EC4R 1EB From 25 March 2019 Garraway Capital Management LLP 200 Aldersgate Street London EC1A 4HD
Depositary	The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited One Canada Square London E14 5AL Authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and Prudential Regulation Authority
Auditor	Johnston Carmichael LLP Commerce House South Street Elgin Moray IV30 1JE