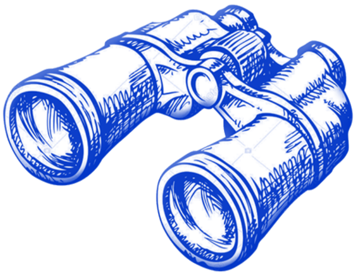
Artemis
The Profit Hunter



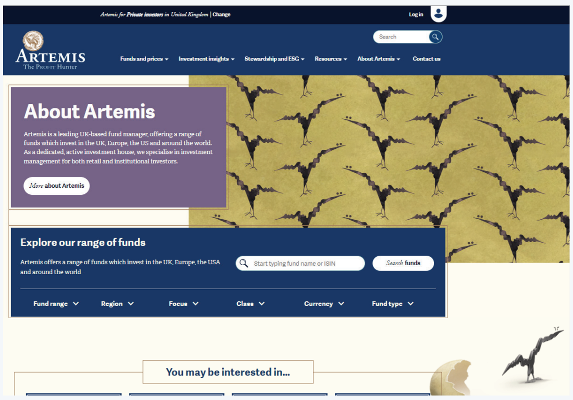
Artemis SmartGARP UK Equity *Fund*

Manager's Report
and Financial Statements

for the year ended 7 April 2025

Keep up to date …

… with the performance of this and other Artemis funds throughout the year on Artemis' website



- Monthly fund commentaries and factsheets
- Market and fund insights
- Fund briefings and research articles
- Daily fund prices
- Fund literature

artemisfunds.com

General information

Company profile

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

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

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

The firm now manages some £28.3 billion* across a range of funds, an investment trust and both pooled and segregated institutional portfolios.

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

* Source: Artemis as at 30 April 2025

Fund status

Artemis SmartGARP UK Equity Fund was constituted by a Trust Deed dated 20 November 1986 and is an authorised unit trust scheme under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. The fund belongs to the category of UK UCITS schemes as defined in the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook ('COLL') of the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').

Buying and selling

Units may be bought and sold by contacting the manager by telephone, at the address on page 5 or via the website **artemisfunds.com**. Valuation of the fund takes place each dealing day at 12 noon on a forward pricing basis. The current list of non-dealing days impacting the fund is published on our website at www.artemisfunds.com/non-dealing-days. Investors are reminded that past performance is not a guarantee of performance in the future and that the price of units and the revenue from them can fall as well as rise.

Objective and investment policy

Objective	To grow capital over a five year period.	
Investment policy	**What the fund invests in**	• 80% to 100% in company shares. • Up to 20% in bonds, cash and near cash, other transferable securities, other funds (up to 10%) managed by Artemis and third party funds, money market instruments, and derivatives.
	Use of derivatives	The fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management purposes to: • reduce risk • manage the fund efficiently
	Where the fund invests	• At least 80% in the United Kingdom • Up to 20% in other countries.
	Industries the fund invests in	• Any
	Other limitations specific to this fund	• None
Investment strategy	• The fund is actively managed. • A proprietary tool called 'SmartGARP' is used as the foundation of the investment process. It screens the financial characteristics of companies by identifying those that are growing faster than the market but are trading on lower valuations than the market. • The manager selects companies that in aggregate have good 'SmartGARP' characteristics. This tends to mean that the portfolio contains stocks that have lower valuations than the market average, upgrades to profit forecasts, and are under-owned by the investment community, while at the same time benefiting from helpful trends in the wider economy.	
Benchmarks	• **FTSE All-Share Index TR** A widely-used indicator of the performance of the UK stock market, in which the fund invests. It acts as a 'comparator benchmark' against which the fund's performance can be compared. Management of the fund is not restricted by this benchmark. • **IA UK All Companies NR** A group of other asset managers' funds that invest in similar asset types as this fund, collated by the Investment Association. It acts as a 'comparator benchmark' against which the fund's performance can be compared. Management of the fund is not restricted by this benchmark.	

Risk and reward profile

Potentially lower rewards | Potentially higher rewards
Lower risk | Higher risk

1 2 3 4 5 **6** 7

- The fund is in the category shown due to historic volatility (how much and how quickly the value of shares in the fund may have risen and fallen in the past due to movements in markets, currencies and interest rates). It may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the fund.
- The risk category has been calculated using historic data and may not be a reliable indicator of the fund's future risk profile.
- A risk indicator of "1" does not mean that the investment is "risk free".

The risk indicator may not fully take into account the following risks and the following may affect fund performance:

- **Market volatility risk:** The value of the fund and any income from it can fall or rise because of movements in stock markets, currencies and interest rates, each of which can move irrationally and be affected unpredictably by diverse factors, including political and economic events.
- **Currency risk:** The fund's assets may be priced in currencies other than the fund base currency. Changes in currency exchange rates can therefore affect the fund's value.

There was no change to the risk indicator in the year ended 7 April 2025.

Please refer to the fund's prospectus for full details of these and other risks which are applicable to this fund.

Other information

Prospectus

Copies of the most recent Prospectus are available free of charge from the manager at the address on page 5.

Remuneration

As the Artemis SmartGARP UK Equity Fund (the "fund") is a UK UCITS scheme, Artemis Fund Managers Limited ("AFML") as manager is required to make these disclosures. Artemis operates its remuneration policies and practices at a group level which includes both Artemis Investment Management LLP and its subsidiary AFML. Details of the group remuneration policies are available on Artemis' website artemisfunds.com. Remuneration levels are set to attract, retain and motivate talented partners and staff and align the long term interests of partners and staff with those of our clients.

The remuneration policies which apply to all partners and staff across the group are overseen by the Remuneration Committee. The members of the Remuneration Committee are all non-executive officers. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for setting and overseeing the implementation of Artemis' remuneration policy, including approving the remuneration of partners and other senior staff. The Remuneration Committee will regularly review the remuneration policy to ensure it remains appropriate. The Remuneration Committee considers inputs from Artemis' Risk and Compliance functions when reviewing remuneration issues, including any risk adjustments or controls considered necessary.

The Artemis remuneration period runs from 1 January to 31 December. Certain partners and staff are classified as 'Identified Staff' as their professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the firm. The payment of some of their variable remuneration (which may include profit share for partners) is deferred. Further, Artemis has the ability to reduce all or part of deferred variable remuneration that has been previously allocated to identified staff both (a) before the end of the vesting period and (b) within two years following the payment of any elements of variable remuneration.

No staff are employed by AFML directly. Staff are employed and paid by other entities of Artemis. Artemis has apportioned the total amount of remuneration paid to all 209 Artemis partners and staff in respect of AFML's duties performed for the UCITS schemes based on the number of funds. It has estimated that the total amount of remuneration paid in respect of duties for the funds for the year ended 31 December 2024 is £1,165,543 of which £488,892 is fixed remuneration and £676,651 is variable remuneration.

The aggregate amount of remuneration paid to UCITS Remuneration Code and Identified Staff that is attributable to duties for the fund for the year ended 31 December 2024 is £478,101. Code and Identified Staff are those senior individuals whose managerial responsibilities or professional activities could influence, and have a material impact on, the overall risk profile of each regulated entity and the funds it manages.

For the purposes of UCITS Remuneration Code, the AFML Code staff are the members of Artemis' Management and Executive Committees, certain fund managers and others in specified roles. This includes certain individuals who are partners in Artemis Investment Management LLP.

Tax information reporting

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

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

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

Value assessment

Artemis Fund Managers Limited (AFML) has conducted a detailed assessment of whether its funds are providing value to unitholders. AFML must publish publicly, on an annual basis, a statement setting out a summary of the outcome of the process and whether or not AFML believes the payments out of the scheme property are justified in the context of the overall value delivered to unitholders. Composite reports on Assessment of Value have been published via the website artemisfunds.com

Taskforce for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD")

In accordance with the FCA's requirements under the Environmental, Social and Governance Sourcebook, Artemis is required to publish disclosures consistent with the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023. The entity-level TCFD report contains information about how Artemis manages climate-related risks and opportunities in investment portfolios and across its business operations and the product-level TCFD report contains certain climate related metrics required to be published for Artemis SmartGARP UK Equity Fund. These TCFD reports, which were published on 30 June 2024, can be found here: www.artemisfunds.com/tcfd.

Manager

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

Dealing information:
Artemis Fund Managers Limited
Sunderland SR43 4BH
Telephone: 0800 092 2051
Website: artemisfunds.com

Investment adviser

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Cassini House
57 St James's Street
London SW1A 1LD

Trustee and Depositary

Northern Trust Investor Services Limited *
50 Bank Street
Canary Wharf
London E14 5NT

Registrar

Northern Trust UK Global Services SE †
50 Bank Street
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5NT

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
Atria One
144 Morrison Street
Edinburgh
EH3 8EX

*Authorised and regulated by Financial Conduct Authority.

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

Statements of responsibilities

Statement of the Trustee's Responsibilities in Respect of the Scheme and Report of the Trustee to the Unitholders of the Artemis SmartGARP UK Equity Fund ("the Trust") for the year ended 7 April 2025

The Trustee in its capacity as Trustee of Artemis SmartGARP UK Equity Fund must ensure that the Trust is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together "the Regulations"), the Trust Deed and Prospectus (together 'the Scheme documents') as detailed below.

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

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

The Trustee must ensure that:

- the Trust's cash flows are properly monitored and that cash of the Trust is booked in cash accounts in accordance with the Regulations;
- the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the Regulations;
- the value of units of the Trust are calculated in accordance with the Regulations;
- any consideration relating to transactions in the Trust's assets is remitted to the Trust within the usual time limits;
- the Trust'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 Trustee also has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that the Trust is managed in accordance with the regulations and the Scheme documents of the fund in relation to the investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Trust.

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

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

(ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Trust in accordance with the regulations and the Scheme documents of the Trust.

Northern Trust Investor Services Limited
London
5 June 2025

Statement of the manager's responsibilities

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

In preparing the financial statements the manager is required to:

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

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

(iii) follow applicable accounting standards;

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

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

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

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

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

Report of the manager

We hereby approve the Manager's Report and Financial Statements of the Artemis SmartGARP UK Equity Fund for the year ended 7 April 2025 on behalf of Artemis Fund Managers Limited in accordance with the requirements of COLL as issued and amended by the FCA.

T Johnston
Director
Artemis Fund Managers Limited
London
5 June 2025

S Dougall
Director

Auditor's report

Independent auditor's report to the unitholders of the Artemis SmartGARP UK Equity Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Artemis SmartGARP UK Equity Fund ("the Fund") for the year ended 7 April 2025, which comprise the Statement of Total Return, the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders, the Balance Sheet, the related notes and the Distribution Tables, and the accounting policies of the Fund, which include a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 7 April 2025 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the scheme property of the Fund for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

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 further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the "FRC") 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Manager's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from the date the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Manager with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor' report thereon. The Manager is responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA")

In our opinion:

- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice relating to Authorised Funds, the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the FCA and the Trust Deed; and
- there is nothing to indicate that adequate accounting records have not been kept or that the financial statements are not in agreement with those records; and
- the information given in the Manager's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matter in relation to which the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the FCA rules requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

Responsibilities of the Manager

As explained more fully in the Manager's responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the Manager 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 control as the Manager 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 Manager is responsible for assessing the Fund'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 Manager either intends to wind up or terminate the Fund 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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Fund and determined that the most significant are United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP), Investment Management Association's Statement of Recommended Practice (IMA SORP), the FCA Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Fund's Trust Deed and the Prospectus.
- We understood how the Fund is complying with those frameworks through discussions with the Manager and the Fund's administrator and a review of the Fund's documented policies and procedures.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Fund's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of management override, specifically management's propensity to influence revenue and amounts available for distribution. We identified a fraud risk in relation to incomplete or inaccurate income recognition through incorrect classification of special dividends and the resulting impact on amounts available for distribution. We tested the appropriateness of management's classification of a sample of special dividends as either a revenue or capital return.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved review of the reporting to the Manager with respect to the application of the documented policies and procedures and review of the financial statements to test compliance with the reporting requirements of the Fund.
- Due to the regulated nature of the Fund, the Statutory Auditor considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify non-compliance with the applicable laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Fund's unitholders, as a body, pursuant to Paragraph 4.5.12 of the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the FCA. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Fund's unitholders 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 Fund and the Fund's unitholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

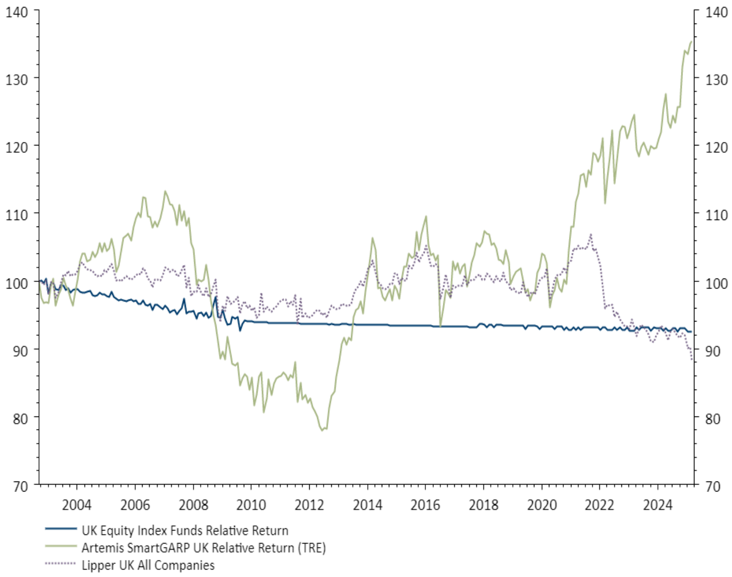
Ernst & Young LLP
Statutory Auditor
Edinburgh
6 June 2025

Investment Review

Performance

The fund had a good year, returning 7.3% at a time when the market was flat and the average UK equity fund fell by 3.5%*. It is comfortably ahead of the competition over the past three, five and 10 years, as well as since inception in 2002. How did it do so well? In the words of Ernest Hemingway, "gradually and then suddenly". It is difficult to predict the annual returns for our fund – all we can do is position it in stocks with great financial characteristics. Over time this seems to have set us apart from the competition.

Chart 1: Performance of fund vs FTSE All-Share



Source: LSEG Datastream

Valid exposure

We have been arguing for some time now that the spread of valuations between cheap stocks and expensive ones is too wide. Whilst we were uncertain as to when the spread would narrow, we felt this was its destiny.

Over the past couple of years, the process has finally begun. This has certainly helped our fund, but we would estimate that we are only halfway through this re-rating. As such, the fund remains very much value orientated. For example, it is on a lower prospective P/E (price-to-earnings ratio) than the market (8.1x versus 11.9x). Of the largest 100 active UK equity funds (including income funds), ours has the fifth highest exposure to value (low P/E, high dividend yield, low price-to-cashflow ratio and so on). Looking at the 2,839 largest equity funds in the world (that have both a stated benchmark and P/E ratio), this fund has the 14th lowest P/E.

Basically, the UK is on a low valuation within a global context and the Artemis SmartGARP UK Equity Fund is on a low valuation within a UK context.

What SmartGARP means

We came up with the term SmartGARP in 2001 to refer to the factors that we look at, namely: **S**entiment, **M**omentum, **A**ccruals, **R**evisions, **T**op-down economic factors and **G**rowth **A**t a **R**easonable **P**rice.

The broad logic is that whilst markets are difficult to beat, it is not an impossible task. If we constantly focus on owning stocks with good sentiment and momentum where these factors are not priced in, we tend to alight on companies that subsequently outperform the market (the goal of all active managers). We think we have demonstrated precisely this over the past couple of decades.

Of these factors, 'revisions' is the most important one and has the highest weight when it comes to portfolio construction. What this means is that we want to own companies that keep providing positive surprises rather than negative ones.

As an example, a year ago **Barclays** was our second biggest position in the fund. It was on a low P/E multiple (4.7x), which suggested that investors were anticipating poor growth. However, in the first three months of 2024, EPS (earnings per share) forecasts for 2025 rose by 5% from 37.0p to 38.8p. Since we find that good or bad news tends to go in trends, this struck us as a good combination and a year later these EPS forecasts are nearer 41.5p. Good value plus upgrades meant the share price rose from 183p to 288p. We have not seen any reason to cut our holding and so it is now our largest position in the fund.

Contributors

As per the above, **Barclays** was our biggest contributor to performance over the year, adding over two percentage points to the portfolio.

Other winners were **Imperial Brands**, British Airways' parent company **International Consolidated Airlines Group (IAG)** and bank **Standard Chartered**.

From a relative point of view, avoiding drinks company **Diageo** contributed to performance as it fell.

Detractors

We missed out by not owning enough **HSBC** after it rallied; however, since we are 10% overweight in banks, this is forgivable. Our biggest loser over the year was pharmaceutical company **GSK** – which was our biggest position a year ago. This company has delivered good growth and pleasant surprises, but the stock has lagged the fundamentals. This is par for the course. In any one period you would expect to get the fundamentals right but for the market to disagree with you.

Past performance is not a guide to the future.
* Source: Artemis/Lipper Limited, class I accumulation GBP. All figures show total returns with dividends and/or income reinvested, net of all charges. Performance does not take account of any costs incurred when investors buy or sell the fund. Returns may vary as a result of currency fluctuations if the investor's currency is different to that of the class. This class may have charges or a hedging approach different from those in the IA sector benchmark.

The trick is to try not to get too many things wrong. In our industry, getting 55% of things right over the years means the fund would go top of the pack. In the medical industry, if the health of 45% of your patients deteriorated after consultation, the doctor wouldn't be regarded quite so highly.

Other sizeable detractors included **British American Tobacco**, global energy company **Repsol** and insurer **Conduit Holdings**.

Activity

Standard Chartered and Norwegian oil & gas company **Equinor** were our biggest purchases over the year (up to 20% of our holdings can be listed abroad). Other major purchases were made in energy company **Shell** and **Lloyds**.

Our third biggest sale over the period was of **Associated British Foods**. We had bought it because it was reasonably priced and recovering, but the results it announced in September 2024 brought this thesis into question and so we sold the position. We also exited **4imprint**, the leader in the fragmented US promotional products market, insurer **Hiscox** and multi-national government outsourcing company **Serco**.

We also switched out of **UniCredit** and into **Societe Generale**. Banks remain attractive to us as they trade at discounted valuations while experiencing superior fundamental growth. We noticed that, after three years of outperforming a sector that itself had been outperforming the broader market, **UniCredit** has recently started to perform in line with its peers. Conversely, the fundamentals have turned in favour of Societe Generale after a fairly sustained period of underperformance, with its share price now trading at a discount to the sector. It therefore seemed to be a more attractive opportunity relative to **UniCredit**, which informed our capital-allocation decision.

Outlook

For much of the past 15 years or so, investors have fallen in love with growth stocks. We all want to own growth companies, but if share prices keep going up faster than the fundamentals (as they have done), then there is a good chance that future returns will be substandard.

This is roughly where the world sits today. The US equity market accounts for 63% of the world stock market and it is on a P/E of 26.4x. This is substantially higher than average, which prior to 2010 was nearer 16x. Investors have been prepared to be optimistic because profit growth has been compelling. However, growth has been helped by a strong US dollar, global expansion, a rising US budget deficit and low interest rates. These trends seem to have reversed and (hey presto!) the US equity market has been quite weak. There is also no reason to suppose that this new trend of bad US news is over.

The UK is something of a haven. This is not to say that things are good, but on a historic P/E of 17x, the UK market is less clearly overvalued. Moreover, the stocks in our fund are even more lowly rated and so are discounting even worse news. If we continue to focus on stocks that keep delivering pleasant surprises, the chances are that low valuations and good growth will end up meaning our unit holders receive good returns going forward.

Philip Wolstencroft
Fund manager

INVESTMENT INFORMATION

Ten largest purchases and sales for the year ended 7 April 2025

Purchases	Cost £'000	Sales	Proceeds £'000
Standard Chartered	19,850	BP	14,444
Equinor	19,350	UniCredit	13,863
GSK	15,318	Associated British Foods	11,410
Saipem	11,789	Saipem	11,072
BP	10,428	Man Group	10,336
Lloyds Banking Group	9,518	TotalEnergies	9,846
Hikma Pharmaceuticals	9,448	Serco Group	9,614
Societe Generale	9,373	Repsol	8,943
Shell	8,975	4imprint Group	8,780
NatWest Group	8,808	Hiscox	8,323

Portfolio statement as at 7 April 2025

	Holding	Valuation £'000	% of net assets
Equities 97.46% (99.34%)			
Basic Materials 1.67% (2.20%)			
Anglogold Ashanti	335,184	8,765	1.54
Central Asia Metals	500,000	728	0.13
Evraz ^	780,000	–	–
		9,493	**1.67**
Communications 1.84% (0.00%)			
Everplay Group	1,100,000	2,783	0.49
Prosus	100,000	3,173	0.56
Trainline	1,750,000	4,473	0.79
		10,429	**1.84**
Consumer Discretionary 3.42% (5.96%)			
Cairn Homes	1,500,000	2,340	0.41
Card Factory	1,250,000	1,010	0.18
Currys	4,500,000	4,439	0.78
Entain	500,000	2,514	0.44
On the Beach Group	1,881,255	3,894	0.69
Playtech	800,000	5,200	0.92
		19,397	**3.42**
Consumer Staples 16.32% (16.04%)			
Bakkavor Group	718,808	1,244	0.22
Coca-Cola HBC	595,000	20,040	3.53
Imperial Brands	1,070,000	29,051	5.12
J Sainsbury	3,600,000	8,338	1.47
Marks & Spencer Group	5,400,000	19,078	3.36
Tesco	4,520,000	14,902	2.62
		92,653	**16.32**
Energy 8.49% (10.37%)			
Aker Solutions	200,000	406	0.07
DNO	2,000,000	1,635	0.29
Energean	4,508	35	0.01
EnQuest	16,000,000	2,054	0.36
Equinor	870,000	15,281	2.69
Gazprom, ADR ^	1,460,000	–	–
Gaztransport Et Technigaz	12,000	1,258	0.22
Ithaca Energy	2,000,000	2,536	0.45

	Holding	Valuation £'000	% of net assets
Equities 97.46% (99.34%) (continued)			
Energy 8.49% (10.37%) (continued)			
Rosneft Oil, GDR ^	1,380,000	–	–
Saipem	1,200,000	1,742	0.31
Shell	866,257	20,223	3.56
TGS	450,000	2,472	0.44
Tullow Oil	4,000,000	524	0.09
		48,166	**8.49**
Financials 39.32% (36.69%)			
3i Group	70,000	2,387	0.42
Admiral Group	200,000	5,688	1.00
AJ Bell	350,000	1,284	0.23
Aviva	2,150,000	10,722	1.89
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria	600,000	5,501	0.97
Lion Finance Group	464,466	21,588	3.80
Barclays	14,250,000	33,922	5.97
Beazley	879,217	7,298	1.28
Conduit Holdings	1,647,851	5,322	0.94
HSBC Holdings	700,000	5,200	0.92
IG Group Holdings	850,000	7,565	1.33
International Personal Finance	2,800,000	3,786	0.67
Investec	650,000	2,675	0.47
IP Group	3,000,000	1,066	0.19
Just Group	10,100,000	11,999	2.11
Lancashire Holdings	1,900,000	9,880	1.74
Lloyds Banking Group	13,000,000	8,421	1.48
NatWest Group	2,700,000	11,070	1.95
Paragon Banking Group	560,000	3,808	0.67
Plus500	590,000	15,234	2.68
Quilter	3,450,000	4,340	0.76
Societe Generale	300,000	8,508	1.50
Standard Chartered	2,175,000	20,449	3.60
TBC Bank Group	180,000	6,237	1.10
TP ICAP Group	4,150,000	9,358	1.65
		223,308	**39.32**
Health Care 8.53% (6.99%)			
GSK	2,376,000	32,159	5.66
Hikma Pharmaceuticals	160,000	2,914	0.51
Novartis	65,000	5,230	0.92
Roche Holding	36,000	8,175	1.44
		48,478	**8.53**
Industrials 14.39% (10.46%)			
ACS Actividades de Construccion y Servicios	40,000	1,597	0.28
Babcock International Group	300,000	1,941	0.34
Balfour Beatty	1,300,000	5,065	0.89
Costain Group	6,050,000	5,748	1.01
Firstgroup	5,158,433	7,454	1.31
Galliford Try Holdings	752,000	2,369	0.42
International Consolidated Airlines Group	9,000,000	20,169	3.55
Keller Group	500,000	6,280	1.11
Maire Tecnimont	440,000	2,662	0.47
Mitie Group	9,600,000	10,848	1.91
Morgan Sindall Group	113,846	3,512	0.62
Poste Italiane	380,000	4,906	0.86

	Holding	Valuation £'000	% of net assets
Equities 97.46% (99.34%) (continued)			
Industrials 14.39% (10.46%) (continued)			
Rolls-Royce Holdings	1,450,000	9,222	1.62
		81,773	**14.39**
Telecommunications 1.45% (2.44%)			
Gamma Communications	700,000	8,218	1.45
		8,218	**1.45**
Utilities 2.03% (0.32%)			
Centrica	1,600,000	2,253	0.40
Drax Group	500,000	2,783	0.49
Endesa	100,000	1,974	0.35
Engie	300,000	4,474	0.79
		11,484	**2.03**
Equities total		**553,399**	**97.46**
Investment assets (including investment liabilities)		**553,399**	**97.46**
Net other assets		**14,424**	**2.54**
Net assets attributable to unitholders		**567,823**	**100.00**

The comparative percentage figures in brackets are as at 7 April 2024.

^ Security is currently suspended. Depositary receipts with underlying exposure to Russian assets have been valued at nil due to the current sanctions in place. The manager continues to monitor and assess the valuation as information becomes available.

Financial statements

Statement of total return for the year ended 7 April 2025

	Note	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000
Income					
Net capital gains	3		**7,612**		33,397
Revenue	5	**21,593**		18,425	
Expenses	6	**(5,456)**		(4,430)	
Interest payable and similar charges	7	**(23)**		(12)	
Net revenue before taxation		**16,114**		13,983	
Taxation	8	**(700)**		(260)	
Net revenue after taxation			**15,414**		13,723
Total return before distributions			**23,026**		47,120
Distributions	9		**(15,430)**		(13,777)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			**7,596**		33,343

Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders for the year ended 7 April 2025

	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders		**445,861**		400,625
Amounts receivable on issue of units	**240,623**		98,660	
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	**(144,316)**		(101,102)	
		96,307		(2,442)
Dilution adjustment		**288**		132
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		**7,596**		33,343
Retained distribution on accumulation units		**17,771**		14,203
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders		**567,823**		445,861

Balance sheet as at 7 April 2025

	Note	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments	10	**553,399**	442,935
Current assets			
Debtors	11	**14,096**	6,590
Cash and cash equivalents	12	**18,223**	8
Total current assets		**32,319**	6,598
Total assets		**585,718**	449,533
Liabilities			
Bank overdraft	13	**–**	1,453
Other creditors	14	**17,895**	2,219
Total creditors		**17,895**	3,672
Total liabilities		**17,895**	3,672
Net assets attributable to unitholders		**567,823**	445,861

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of investments, in accordance with FRS 102 and the Statement of Recommended Practice ("SORP") issued by the Investment Management Association in May 2014 and amended in June 2017 and the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook ('COLL'). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The manager believes that the fund has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. No material events have been identified that may cast significant doubt about the fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from the date the financial statements are authorised for issue.

(b) Valuation of investments. All investments, including any derivatives, have been valued at 12 noon on the last working day of the accounting period. The last valuation point in the period has been used for the purposes of preparing the report and financial statements and in the manager's opinion there have been no material movements in the fund between the last valuation point and close of business on the balance sheet date. Where a fund invests in markets that are closed for trading at the fund's valuation point, the manager will allow for the net asset value to be adjusted (based on movements of index futures or other suitable proxies in markets closed at the fund valuation point, since the last market close), to reflect more accurately the fair value of the fund's investments. Listed investments are valued at fair value which is generally deemed to be the bid price. Unquoted investments are valued at fair value which is determined by the manager, with reference to the valuation guidelines issued by the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines Board.

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

(d) Revenue. Dividends receivable from equity and non-equity shares, including Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"), are credited to revenue, net of attributable tax credits, when the security is quoted ex-dividend. Dividends received as shares (scrip/stock dividends), to the extent that the value of such dividends is equal to the cash dividends, are treated as revenue. Dividends on unquoted stocks are credited to revenue when the right to receive payment is established. Dividends are recognised gross of any overseas tax. Overseas tax is included as part of the tax charge. A provision is made for any overseas tax not considered recoverable at the balance sheet date, whether due to uncertainty as to receipt either due to circumstances or recovery experience in specific jurisdictions, or due to the significant time lag since the receipt of the dividend. Special dividends are reviewed on a case by case basis when determining if a dividend is to be treated as revenue or capital. It is likely that where a special dividend results in a significant reduction in the capital value of a holding, then the dividend will generally be treated as capital, otherwise this will be recognised as revenue. Bank interest and interest on margin accounts held with brokers is recognised as revenue on an accruals basis.

(e) Expenses. All expenses (other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments) are initially charged against revenue on an accruals basis. Portfolio transaction costs are incurred by funds when buying and selling investments. These costs vary depending on the types of investment and are made up of direct and indirect portfolio transaction costs. Direct portfolio transaction costs include Broker execution commission and taxes. Indirect portfolio transaction costs relate to the 'Dealing spread', which is the difference between the purchase and sale prices of the fund's investments. Some types of investment, such as fixed interest securities, have no direct transaction costs and only the dealing spread is paid.

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

(g) Dilution adjustment. The fund is priced on a single swinging price basis. The manager has the discretion to charge a dilution adjustment as part of its daily valuation policy. This will mean that in certain circumstances the fund will make adjustments to counter the impact of dealing and other costs on occasions when these are deemed to be significant. In the usual course of business the application of a dilution adjustment will be applied systematically and on a consistent basis.

2. Distribution Policy

The distribution policy of the fund is to distribute all available revenue, after deduction of expenses and taxation properly chargeable against revenue. The fund did not satisfy the qualifying investments test of Statutory Instrument 2006/964 Authorised Investment Funds (Tax) Regulations 2006 Regulation 19 and where applicable will pay a dividend distribution. Gains and losses on investments and derivatives whether realised or unrealised, if taken to capital are not available for distribution. With the exception of the manager's annual management charge, which is directly attributable to each unit class, all income and expenses are apportioned to each unit class pro-rata to the value of the net assets of the relevant unit class on the day that the income or expense is recognised. All available net revenue accounted for in accordance with the above policies is distributed to holders of income units or retained and reinvested for holders of accumulation units. Should expenses and taxation together exceed revenue, there will be no distribution and the shortfall will be met from capital. Distributions which have remained unclaimed by unitholders for six years are credited to the capital property of the fund. Income equalisation applies to the fund. Equalisation applies only to units purchased during the distribution period (group 2 units). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 units and is refunded to the holders of these units as a return of capital. Being capital it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of units for capital gains tax purposes.

3. Net capital gains

	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000
Non-derivative securities	**7,616**	33,441
Currency losses	**(4)**	(44)
Net capital gains	**7,612**	33,397

4. Direct transaction costs

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

Year ended 7 April 2025

	Principal £'000	Commissions £'000	Taxes £'000	Total after costs £'000	Commission as a percentage of principal %	Taxes as a percentage of principal %
Purchases						
Equities	376,966	113	1,198	378,277	0.03	0.32
Sales						
Equities	274,411	81	–	274,330	0.03	–
Total		**194**	**1,198**			
Percentage of fund average net assets		**0.04%**	**0.24%**			

Year ended 7 April 2024

	Principal £'000	Commissions £'000	Taxes £'000	Total after costs £'000	Commission as a percentage of principal %	Taxes as a percentage of principal %
Purchases						
Equities	260,293	–	1,043	261,336	–	0.40
Sales						
Equities	248,090	–	74	248,016	–	0.03
Total		**–**	**1,117**			
Percentage of fund average net assets		**–**	**0.29%**			

During the year, the fund incurred £nil (2024: £nil) in capital transaction charges.

Dealing spread

As at the balance sheet date, the estimated portfolio dealing spread was 0.21% (2024: 0.14%). This spread represents the difference between the bid and offer prices of each underlying investment expressed as a percentage of the value determined by reference to its offer price.

5. Revenue

	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000
UK dividends	**12,664**	12,022
Overseas dividends	**8,666**	6,202
Bank interest	**263**	201
Total revenue	**21,593**	18,425

6. Expenses

	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000
Payable to the manager, associates of the manager and agents of either of them:		
Annual management charge	**4,897**	4,001
Administration fees	**559**	429
Total expenses	**5,456**	4,430

All expenditure stated above is inclusive of irrecoverable VAT where applicable.
The audit fee (excluding VAT) accrued during the period was £9,730 (2024: £9,450). This fee is paid by the manager via the administration fee.

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000
Interest payable	**23**	12
Total interest payable and similar charges	**23**	12

8. Taxation

	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000
a) Analysis of the tax charge for the year		
Irrecoverable overseas tax	**700**	260
Total taxation (note 8b)	**700**	260
b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
Net revenue before taxation	**16,114**	13,983
Corporation tax of 20% (2024: 20%)	**3,223**	2,797
Effects of:		
Unutilised management expenses	**1,043**	848
Irrecoverable overseas tax	**700**	260
Non-taxable overseas dividends	**(1,733)**	(1,241)
Non-taxable UK dividends	**(2,533)**	(2,404)
Tax charge for the year (note 8a)	**700**	260

c) Provision for deferred tax

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

d) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The fund has not recognised a deferred tax asset of £28,931,000 (2024: £27,888,000) arising as a result of having unutilised management expenses of £144,640,000 (2024: 139,423,000) and non-trade loan relationship deficits of £14,000 (2024: £14,000). It is unlikely that the fund will obtain relief for these in the future so no deferred tax asset has been recognised.

9. Distributions

	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000
Final dividend distribution	**17,771**	14,203
Add: amounts deducted on cancellation of units	**2,572**	2,003
Deduct: amounts added on issue of units	**(4,913)**	(2,429)
Distributions	**15,430**	13,777
Movement between net revenue and distributions		
Net revenue after taxation	**15,414**	13,723
Revenue received on conversion of units	**16**	54
	15,530	13,777

The distributions take account of amounts added on the issue of units and amounts deducted on the cancellation of units. Details of the distributions per unit are set out in the distribution tables on page 22.

10. Fair value hierarchy

All investments are designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. The following table provides an analysis of these investments based on the fair value hierarchy in accordance with FRS 102 which reflects the reliability and significance of the information used to measure their fair value.

The disclosure is split into the following categories:

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

	7 April 2025 Assets £'000	7 April 2024 Assets £'000
Level 1	**553,399**	442,935
Level 3 *	**–**	–
Total	**553,399**	442,935

* Depositary receipts with underlying exposure to Russian assets have been valued at nil due to the current sanctions in place. The manager continues to monitor and assess the valuation as information becomes available.

11. Debtors

	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000
Sales awaiting settlement	**6,722**	923
Amounts receivable for issue of units	**3,941**	2,960
Accrued revenue	**3,037**	2,374
Overseas withholding tax recoverable	**396**	333
Total debtors	**14,096**	6,590

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000
Amounts held in liquidity funds	**18,123**	–
Cash and bank balances	**100**	8
Total cash and cash equivalents	**18,223**	8

13. Bank overdraft

	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000
Bank overdrafts	**–**	1,453
Total bank overdraft	**–**	1,453

14. Other creditors

	7 April 2025 £'000	7 April 2024 £'000
Purchases awaiting settlement	**14,536**	–
Amounts payable for cancellation of units	**2,681**	1,730
Accrued annual management charge	**607**	439
Accrued administration fee payable to the manager	**71**	49
Interest payable	**–**	1
Total other creditors	**17,895**	2,219

15. Contingent liabilities and commitments

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

16. Contingent assets

Following the ruling on Denkavit's case with the European Court of Justice regarding taxation withheld on overseas dividends, the manager has taken steps to make claims with certain European tax authorities for repayment of taxation suffered by the fund on dividend revenue.

Due to uncertainty regarding the likely success of claims made in other countries, it is not possible to estimate the potential amount of overseas tax that may be received by the fund, if any. Therefore, the financial statements presented for the year ended 7 April 2025 do not reflect any further amounts that may be received (2024: nil).

17. Reconciliation of unit movements

	Units in issue at 7 April 2024	Units issued	Units cancelled	Units converted	**Units in issue at 7 April 2025**
C accumulation	4,979,928	56,595	(390,692)	(82,867)	**4,562,964**
I accumulation	9,550,617	7,946,685	(4,326,737)	158,654	**13,329,219**
R accumulation	2,779,183	203,038	(382,345)	(92,410)	**2,507,466**

18. Risk disclosures

In pursuing its investment objective, the fund may hold a number of financial instruments. These financial instruments comprise equities, derivatives, cash balances and liquid resources, which include debtors and creditors that arise directly from the funds' operations. The fund only executes derivative contracts where both the derivative instrument and the counter party have been approved by the manager.

The manager has a risk management policy. The processes detailed within are designed to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the fund's positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the fund. In addition, our Investment Committee and Risk and Compliance Committee meet monthly and quarterly respectively, and as required to evaluate risk across each of our funds. These policies have been consistent for both the current and prior period to which these financial statements relate.

In the normal course of business, the fund's activities expose it to various types of risk which are associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invests. These financial risks: market risk (comprising interest rate risk, currency risk, other market price risk and leverage risk), credit and counterparty risk and liquidity risk and the approach to the management of these risks, are set out below and remain unchanged from the previous accounting year. For a detailed explanation of these and further risks involved in investing in the fund, reference should be made to the Prospectus.

(a) Market risk

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

(i) Interest rate risk

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

(ii) Currency risk

A portion of the net assets of the fund are denominated in currencies other than sterling, and therefore the balance sheet and total return can be affected by currency movements. Therefore, the manager may decide that a proportion of the investments that are not priced in sterling, may be covered by forward currency contracts, so that the fund's exposure to currency risk is reduced. There were no forward currency contracts opened in the year or prior year.

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

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

Currency	Investments £'000	Net other assets £'000	Total £'000
7 April 2025			
Sterling	**475,639**	**14,119**	**489,758**
Euro	**35,796**	**187**	**35,983**
Norwegian Krone	**19,794**	**20**	**19,814**
Swiss Franc	**13,405**	**–**	**13,405**
US Dollar	**8,765**	**–**	**8,765**
Danish Kroner	**–**	**98**	**98**
7 April 2024			
Sterling	380,558	2,668	383,226
Euro	62,377	127	62,504
Danish Kroner	–	111	111
Norwegian Krone	–	20	20

A five percent increase in the value of the fund's foreign currency exposure would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £3,903,000 (2024: £3,132,000). A five percent decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the value of an instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those relating to interest rate risk, currency risk and credit and counterparty risk), whether caused by factors specific to an investment or wider issues affecting the market generally. The value of equities is dependent on a number of factors, arising from the performance of the company itself and matters arising in the wider market (for example the state of the underlying economy and current government policy). The portfolio is invested in securities domiciled in a number of countries and will be exposed to market movements in the relevant country arising from changes in the local economy and government decisions. As part of the continuing review of the portfolio, the manager monitors and reviews these factors. A five percent increase in the value of the fund's portfolio would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £27,670,000 (2024: £22,147,000). A five percent decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

(iv) Leverage risk

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

The fund can use cash borrowing and financial derivatives (subject to restrictions as set out in its Prospectus and COLL) as sources of leverage.

The maximum level of leverage which the manager may employ on behalf of the fund is 200% under the commitment method. A result of 100% indicates that no leverage has been used.

As at 7 April 2025 and 7 April 2024 the leverage ratios of the fund were:

	7 April 2025 %	7 April 2024 %
Sum of the notionals	**100.0**	100.0
Commitment	**100.0**	100.0

(b) Credit and counterparty risk

Credit and counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment it has entered into with the fund, resulting in a financial loss. From time to time, the fund may be subject to short-term credit risk with counterparties pending settlement of investment transactions. The manager has a pre-approved list of counterparties it uses for investment transactions, which is reviewed on a regular basis. The largest counterparty risk is with Northern Trust Investor Services Limited, the fund's custodian and banker, who holds the fund's investments and maintains the bank accounts. Bankruptcy or insolvency of Northern Trust Investor Services Limited may cause the fund's rights with respect to securities and cash held by the custodian to be delayed or limited. The fund is also exposed to counterparty risk through holding specific financial instruments.

Aside from the custodian and brokers where trades are pending settlement, there were no significant concentrations of credit and counterparty risk as at 7 April 2025 or 7 April 2024.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that through market liquidity conditions, requests for redemptions from investors cannot be met in an orderly and appropriate manner. Artemis adopts a policy of mitigation and control to manage liquidity risks. Mitigation occurs through maintaining prudent levels of liquidity in each fund and a well-diversified investor base. As a result, redemption requests can be satisfied in all but exceptional circumstances.

Artemis has a dedicated liquidity risk management policy which is owned by the independent investment risk team which reports to the Chief Risk Officer. Its purpose is to ensure the portfolio manager acts in the client's best interest with regards to this liquidity risk.

Through the use of 3rd party modeling and assumptions, the investment risk team conduct regular monitoring and analyses of the liquidity profile of the funds and investor base. This includes but is not limited to what percentage of the fund can be liquidated within certain redemption horizons, whether the largest investors in the fund can redeem without affecting the fair treatment of remaining investors, liquidity stress testing and other analysis deemed to cover a risk specific to the strategy considered.

There was no significant concentration of liquidity risk as at 7 April 2025 or 7 April 2024.

18. Related party transactions

The manager is deemed to be a related party. All transactions and balances associated with the manager are disclosed within the statement of total return, statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders and the balance sheet on page 14 and notes 6, 9, 11 and 13 on pages 17 and 18 including all issues and cancellations where the manager acted as principal. The balance due from the manager as at 7 April 2025 in respect of these transactions was £582,000 (2024: £742,000).

19. Unit classes

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

C accumulation	1.200%
I accumulation	0.750%
R accumulation	1.500%

The net asset value per unit and the number of units in each class are given in the comparative tables on page 23.
The distributions per unit class are given in the distribution tables on page 22. All classes have the same rights on winding up.

20. Post balance sheet event

There were no significant post balance sheet events subsequent to the year end.

DISTRIBUTION TABLES

This fund pays annual dividend distributions. The following table sets out the distribution period.

Annual distribution period	Start	End	Ex-dividend date	Pay date
Final	8 April 2024	7 April 2025	8 April 2025	6 June 2025

Group 1 units are those purchased prior to a distribution period and therefore their net revenue rate is the same as the distribution rate.

Group 2 units are those purchased during a distribution period and therefore their distribution rate is made up of net revenue and equalisation. Equalisation applies only to group 2 units purchased during the period. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all group 2 units and is refunded to holders of these units as a return of capital. Being capital it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of units for capital gains tax purposes.

C accumulation

Dividend distributions for the year ended 7 April 2025	Group 2 Net revenue per unit (p)	Group 2 Equalisation per unit (p)	Group 1 & 2 Distribution per unit (p)	Corporate streaming Franked	Corporate streaming Unfranked	2024 Distribution per unit (p)
Final	30.1318	44.8090	74.9408	100.00%	0.00%	73.6581

I accumulation

Dividend distributions for the year ended 7 April 2025	Group 2 Net revenue per unit (p)	Group 2 Equalisation per unit (p)	Group 1 & 2 Distribution per unit (p)	Corporate streaming Franked	Corporate streaming Unfranked	2024 Distribution per unit (p)
Final	34.6060	60.6447	95.2507	100.00%	0.00%	91.1178

R accumulation

Dividend distributions for the year ended 7 April 2025	Group 2 Net revenue per unit (p)	Group 2 Equalisation per unit (p)	Group 1 & 2 Distribution per unit (p)	Corporate streaming Franked	Corporate streaming Unfranked	2024 Distribution per unit (p)
Final	20.6724	45.3459	66.0183	100.00%	0.00%	65.9278

Comparative tables

	C accumulation			I accumulation		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Change in net assets per unit (p)						
Opening net asset value per unit	**2,454.38**	**2,186.92**	**2,050.17**	**2,683.38**	**2,380.27**	**2,221.41**
Return before operating charges *	200.83	296.50	164.35	219.66	323.93	178.67
Operating charges	(34.94)	(29.04)	(27.60)	(25.31)	(20.82)	(19.81)
Return after operating charges *	**165.89**	**267.46**	**136.75**	**194.35**	**303.11**	**158.86**
Distributions	(74.94)	(73.66)	(79.73)	(95.25)	(91.12)	(96.90)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	74.94	73.66	79.73	95.25	91.12	96.90
Closing net asset value per unit	**2,620.27**	**2,454.38**	**2,186.92**	**2,877.73**	**2,683.38**	**2,380.27**
* after direct transaction costs of	(6.09)	(5.57)	(5.81)	(6.73)	(6.08)	(6.35)
Performance						
Return after charges	6.76%	12.23%	6.67%	7.24%	12.73%	7.15%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	119,562	122,226	115,273	383,579	256,280	197,999
Closing number of units	4,562,964	4,979,928	5,271,028	13,329,219	9,550,617	8,318,351
Operating charges	1.31%	1.31%	1.31%	0.86%	0.86%	0.86%
Direct transaction costs	0.23%	0.25%	0.28%	0.23%	0.25%	0.28%
Prices						
Highest unit price (p)	2,992.33	2,488.73	2,336.67	3,284.92	2,720.84	2,542.31
Lowest unit price (p)	2,405.33	2,087.48	1,904.97	2,630.22	2,274.54	2,066.38

	R accumulation		
	2025	2024	2023
Change in net assets per unit (p)			
Opening net asset value per unit	**2,423.55**	**2,166.34**	**2,037.00**
Return before operating charges *	198.35	292.44	162.96
Operating charges	(42.31)	(35.23)	(33.62)
Return after operating charges *	**156.04**	**257.21**	**129.34**
Distributions	(66.02)	(65.93)	(72.80)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	66.02	65.93	72.80
Closing net asset value per unit	**2,579.59**	**2,423.55**	**2,166.34**
* after direct transaction costs of	(6.01)	(5.49)	(5.76)
Performance			
Return after charges	6.44%	11.87%	6.35%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	64,682	67,355	87,353
Closing number of units	2,507,466	2,779,183	4,032,266
Operating charges	1.61%	1.61%	1.61%
Direct transaction costs	0.23%	0.25%	0.28%
Prices			
Highest unit price (p)	2,946.71	2,457.53	2,315.28
Lowest unit price (p)	2,374.83	2,065.92	1,891.33

High and low price disclosures are based on quoted unit prices. Therefore, opening and closing NAV prices may fall outside the high/low price threshold.

Ongoing charges

Class	7 April 2025
C accumulation	1.310%
I accumulation	0.860%
R accumulation	1.610%

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

Class I accumulation performance

	Since launch *	10 years	5 Years	3 years	1 Year	6 months
Artemis SmartGARP UK Equity Fund **	547.9	114.3	117.5	29.7	7.3	1.1
FTSE All Share Index TR	369.4	59.1	57.5	10.5	(0.1)	(6.9)
IA UK All Companies NR	317.0	41.4	42.1	0.6	(3.5)	(9.6)
Position in sector	7/79	2/151	1/179	2/186	1/188	1/189
Quartile	1	1	1	1	1	1

Past performance is not a guide to the future.

* Source: Lipper Limited from 9 September 2002, when Artemis took over management of the fund, to 7 April 2025. Data prior to 1 September 2010 reflects class R accumulation GBP. All figures show total returns with dividends and/or income reinvested, net of all charges. Performance does not take account of any costs incurred when investors buy or sell the fund. Returns may vary as a result of currency fluctuations if the investor's currency is different to that of the class. This class may have charges or a hedging approach different from those in the IA sector benchmark.
** Value at 12 noon valuation point.

Class I accumulation is disclosed as it is the primary unit class.

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