

F&C Managed Portfolio Trust plc

Report and Accounts 2016



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Financial Calendar 2016/2017

Annual General Meeting	22 September 2016
Deadlines for submitting Conversion Instructions	19 & 23 September 2016
First interim dividend paid (XD Date 15 September 2016)	7 October 2016
Share Conversion Facility date	20 October 2016
Second interim dividend paid (XD Date 15 December 2016)	6 January 2017
Announcement of Interim Results for six months to 30 November 2016	January 2017
Third interim dividend paid (XD Date March 2017)	7 April 2017
Fourth interim dividend paid (XD Date June 2017)	7 July 2017
Announcement of Annual Results and Posting of Annual Report	July 2017
Annual General Meeting	September 2017

This document is important and requires your immediate attention. Shareholders who are in any doubt as to what action to take should consult an appropriate independent financial adviser immediately. If you have sold or otherwise transferred all of your Shares in the Company, you should immediately send this document and the accompanying form of proxy to the purchaser or transferee, or to the stockbroker, bank or other agent through whom the sale or transfer was, or is being, effected, for transmission to the purchaser or transferee.

Company Overview

F&C Managed Portfolio Trust plc (the “Company”), launched on 16 April 2008 and its shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange. Net assets attributable to shareholders at 31 May 2016 were £98.0 million (2015: £88.2 million).

The Company’s shares provide investors with access to a broad spread of investment companies, covering a variety of geographies, sectors and investment managers, with the objective of providing both income and growth, while spreading investment risk.

This is intended to appeal, in particular, to investors with smaller investment portfolios and to regular savers.

The Company has two classes of shares with two separate investment portfolios – the Income shares, where the investment focus is to provide an attractive level of income, together with some capital growth; and the Growth shares, where the investment focus is to achieve capital growth.

As at 31 May 2016, the Income shares had a dividend yield of 4.6% and had achieved growth in the net asset value of 17.3% since launch. The net asset value of the Growth shares had risen by 50.0% since launch.

The benchmark index for both the Income Portfolio and the Growth Portfolio is the FTSE All-Share Index total return. Both portfolios have outperformed this benchmark in six of the last seven financial years.

Visit our website at www.fcmanagedportfolio.co.uk

Income shares – Highlights 2016



+4.0%

Dividend increased

Annual dividend increased by 4.0% to 5.2p per Income share



4.6%

Dividend yield

Dividend yield of 4.6% at 31 May 2016, based on dividends at the current annual rate of 5.2p per Income share, compared to the yield on the FTSE All-Share Index of 3.75%. Dividends are paid quarterly.



+1.5%

Outperformance

Net asset value total return per Income share of -4.8%, outperformed, the FTSE All-Share Index total return (-6.3%) by 1.5%



£9.1
million

Share issuance

£9.1 million net proceeds raised from Income share issuance

Potential investors are reminded that the value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and investors may not receive back the full amount invested. Tax benefits may vary as a result of statutory changes and their value will depend on individual circumstances.

Income shares – Performance Summary

	Year ended 31 May 2016	Year ended 31 May 2015
Total Returns for the year*		
Net asset value per Income share	-4.8%	+10.0%
Income share price	-7.6%	+9.8%
FTSE All-Share Index	-6.3%	+7.5%

	Year ended 31 May 2016	Year ended 31 May 2015
Revenue and Dividends		
Revenue return per share (including net income transfer from Growth shares)	5.62p	5.87p
Dividends per Income Share	5.20p	5.00p
Dividend yield [§]	4.6%	3.9%
Ongoing Charges[†]		
As a percentage of average net assets	1.09%	1.16%

	Highs 2016	Lows 2016
Year's Highs/Lows		
Net asset value per Income share	128.5p	108.0p
Income share price	127.1p	105.7p
Premium/(Discount) [†]	4.5%	(2.9)%

* All total returns are calculated assuming that net dividends are re-invested.

[§] Based on Income share price at 31 May

[†] The total expenses (both revenue and capital) incurred by the Company (excluding finance costs and any performance fee) divided by the average net asset value in the year. Ongoing charges of the Company's underlying investments have not been included in this calculation.

[†] Premium/(discount) high – Widest premium/narrowest (discount) in year

Premium/(discount) low – Narrowest premium/widest (discount) in year

Sources: F&C Investment Business Limited and Datastream

Growth shares – Highlights 2016



+1.8%

Outperformance

Net asset value total return per Growth share of -4.5%, outperformed, the FTSE All-Share Index total return (-6.3%) by 1.8%



+50.0%

Long term growth

Despite difficult market conditions in the current year, the net asset value per share has increased by 50.0% since launch on 16 April 2008.



£8.2
million

Share issuance

£8.2 million net proceeds raised from Growth share issuance

Potential investors are reminded that the value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and investors may not receive back the full amount invested. Tax benefits may vary as a result of statutory changes and their value will depend on individual circumstances.

Growth shares – Performance Summary

	Year ended 31 May 2016	Year ended 31 May 2015
Total Return*		
Net asset value per Growth share	-4.5%	+12.8%
Growth share price	-3.9%	+14.0%
FTSE All-Share Index	-6.3%	+7.5%
Ongoing Charges†		
As a percentage of average net assets	1.09%	1.15%

	Highs 2016	Lows 2016
Year's Highs/Lows		
Net asset value per share	156.5p	138.0p
Growth share price	155.8p	134.6p
Premium/(Discount)†	5.1%	(1.3)%

* All total returns are calculated assuming that net dividends are re-invested.

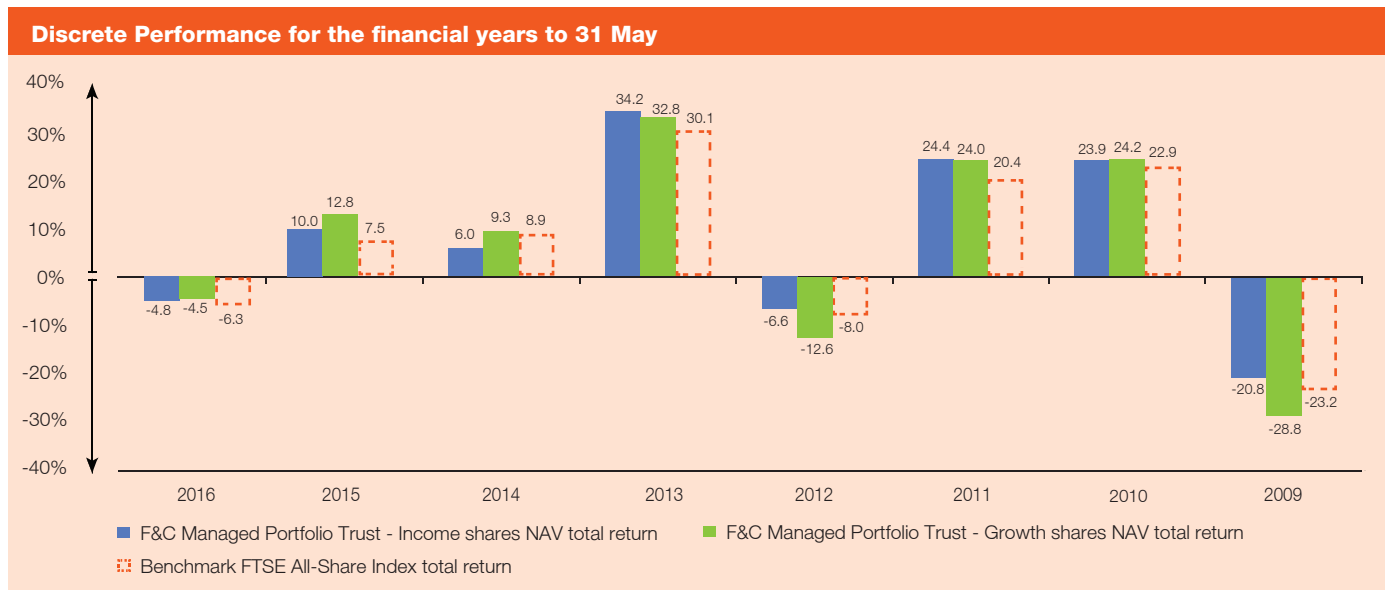
† The total expenses (both revenue and capital) incurred by the Company (excluding finance costs and any performance fee) divided by the average net asset value in the year. Ongoing charges of the Company's underlying investments have not been included in this calculation.

† Premium/(discount) high – Widest premium/narrowest (discount) in year

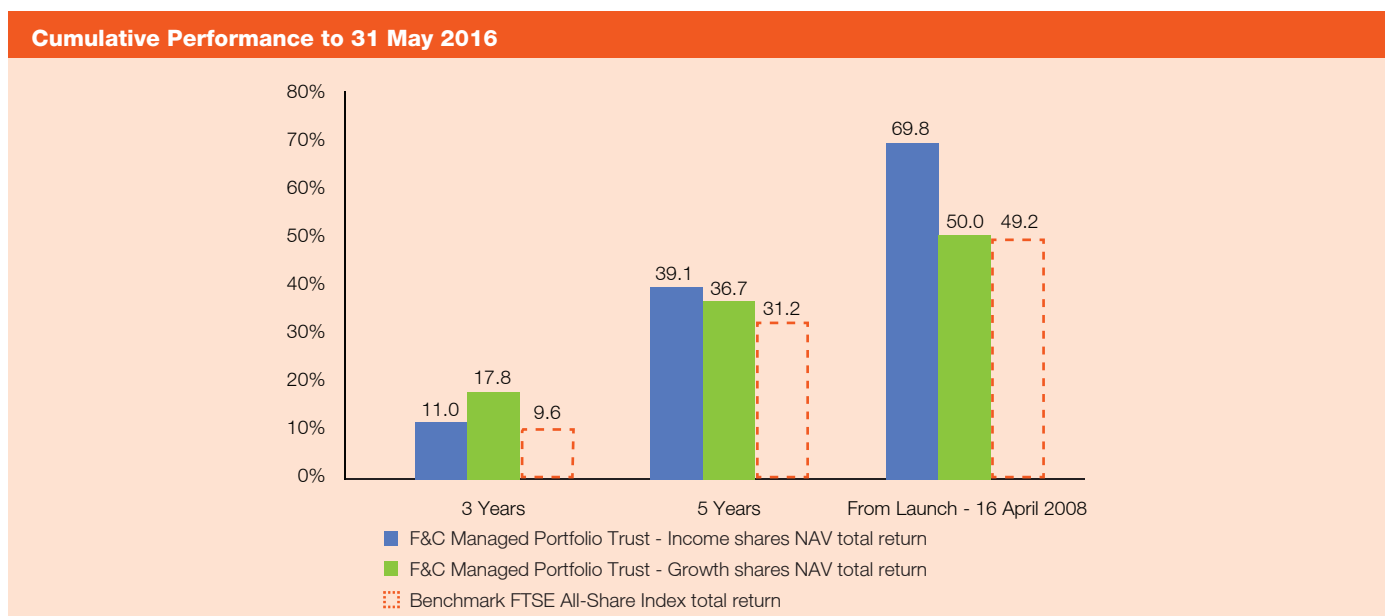
Premium/(discount) low – Narrowest premium/widest (discount) in year

Sources: F&C Investment Business Limited and Datastream

Long-term summary



Sources: F&C Investment Business Limited and Datastream



Sources: F&C Investment Business Limited and Datastream



'The Company's shares have been a popular choice for parents, with more than 7,500 children having become shareholders through a Child Trust Fund, Junior ISA or a Children's Investment Plan'

Chairman's Statement

Richard Martin Chairman



While this financial year has been a difficult and volatile period for global equity markets, your Company has outperformed its benchmark index, increased its annual dividend by 4.0% and through share issuance increased in size by some 20%.

Performance

Net asset value total return

For the Company's financial year to 31 May 2016, the NAV total return (i.e. adding dividends paid to capital performance) was -4.8% for the Income shares and -4.5% for the Growth shares which represented outperformance against the -6.3% total return for the FTSE All-Share Index, the benchmark index for both Portfolios.

The Investment Company sector, as measured by the FTSE Equity Investment Instruments Index, returned -2.5%. As Peter Hewitt, our Investment Manager, mentions in his report, this index now contains a significant component of funds investing in infrastructure, renewable energy and debt with little or no equity exposure.

We are disappointed to report losses in value but at least the returns over longer periods are more robust.

The principal contributors to the performance and additional information on the Company's investment portfolios are identified in the Investment Manager's Review, commencing on page 14. A major factor was the widening of investment trust discounts. Interestingly, there has been a sweeping reversal since the Brexit Referendum, with the sectors which fared well during the period, such as smaller companies, now lagging emerging markets and trusts focused on large companies with international exposure.

The longer-term performance is illustrated graphically on page 6 and within the Key Performance Indicators on page 13. The NAV total return of both share classes have outperformed the benchmark index over 1 year, 3 years and 5 years to 31 May 2016 and from launch.

Revenue and dividends

Despite the significant increase in the Company's shares in issue, we have been able to increase the dividend by 4.0%,

well above inflation on any realistic measure. This is the fifth consecutive year of increase; in line with our objective. As a result, the yield on the **Income** shares was 4.6% on the year-end share price, compared with 3.75% for the FTSE All-Share Index. We were also able to add to the revenue reserve, which is now equivalent to approximately 43% of the annual dividend cost, an important buffer for the dividend in challenging times.

For the year ended 31 May 2016, four interim dividends have now been paid totalling 5.2p per Income share (5.0p for the previous year). The fourth interim dividend was paid after the year end on 8 July 2016.

In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, your Board intends again to declare three interim dividends, each of not less than 1.2p per Income share payable in October 2016, January 2017 and April 2017. A fourth interim dividend will be paid in July 2017 when a clearer view emerges of income for the year.

Growing the Company

As referred to in my statement in the Interim Report; the Company was selected as the rollover option for the winding up of The Cayenne Trust. The Cayenne Trust invested in investment trusts and other closed ended funds and the rollover option allowed those shareholders who wished to remain invested in a similar investment company to elect to receive Income shares and/or Growth shares in our Company. On 30 October 2015, we published a new Prospectus in order to facilitate the anticipated demand from The Cayenne Trust.

Ultimately we were pleased to announce that we received approximately £12.9 million of cash from The Cayenne Trust shareholders who wished to rollover. Around £7.0 million related to elections for Income shares and £5.9 million for Growth shares. Under the terms of the rollover these shares

were issued at a premium to NAV of approximately 0.85%. I would like to welcome these new shareholders and thank them for their support.

Borrowing

In December 2015, the Company renewed its one year £5 million unsecured revolving credit facility with The Royal Bank of Scotland plc. The Board is responsible for the Company's gearing strategy and sets parameters within which the Investment Manager operates.

Borrowings are not normally expected to exceed 20% of the total assets of the relevant Portfolio; in practice they have been modest and primarily used to enhance income in the Income Portfolio by investing in higher yielding alternative funds. At the time of writing, borrowings total £2.0 million (3.9%) in the Income Portfolio and £nil in the Growth Portfolio.

Share capital

During the financial year, 7,845,099 new Income shares and 5,437,194 new Growth shares were issued, raising £9.1 million and £8.2 million respectively, net of expenses.

Much of this related to the issue of shares to The Cayenne Trust shareholders, but it also includes the issue of 1,825,000 new Income shares and 1,550,000 new Growth shares from our block listing authority to meet ongoing market demand. These shares were sold at average premiums to NAV of 1.4% and 1.5% respectively.

Overall, after allowing for the costs of the share issues, this enhanced the respective net asset values. The issuance increased the size of the Company by approximately 20% and has helped to reduce our ongoing charges to 1.09%, as operating costs are now spread over a larger asset base.

As part of our efforts to maintain the share prices close to the respective NAVs, there was some activity with our shares held in treasury. Overall, 583,537 Growth shares and 750,000 Income shares were bought back at an average discount to NAV of 1.9% and 2.7% respectively, while 275,000 Growth shares were resold from treasury at an average premium to NAV of 1.8%.

In normal circumstances, we aim to maintain the discount to NAV at which our shares trade, at not more than 5%. In practice over the years the shares have generally traded close to NAV. During the year to 31 May 2016, we have been able to maintain an average premium of 0.9% for the Income shares and 1.2% for the Growth shares.

We will be seeking shareholders' approval to renew the powers to allot shares, buy-back shares and sell shares from treasury at the Annual General Meeting.

Share plans and conversion facility

Shareholders have the opportunity to convert their Income shares into Growth shares or their Growth shares into Income shares upon certain dates every year subject to minimum thresholds. The next opportunity will be on 20 October 2016. Information is provided in the Annual Report and Accounts on pages 76 and 77 and full details will be provided on the Company's website (www.fcmanagedportfolio.co.uk).

Since launch, no conversion has yet taken place as the number of shares offered for conversion has been well below the minimum threshold. This minimum threshold is set by the Board in order to ensure that costs of a conversion are not incurred which would be disproportionate to the level of converting assets.

AGM

The annual general meeting ("AGM") will be held at 12.30pm on Thursday 22 September 2016 in the offices of BMO Global Asset Management, Exchange House, Primrose Street, London. It will be followed by a presentation from our Investment Manager, Peter Hewitt. This is a good opportunity for shareholders to meet the Board and Investment Manager and I would encourage you to attend.

Outlook

Since the vote for the UK to leave the European Union, prospects for equity markets, particularly in the UK but also in Europe and even globally, have become deeply uncertain. This has happened at a time when the outlook globally was becoming increasingly challenging. In this environment, a diversified portfolio of investment companies is an attractive way for the private investor to gain exposure to global equity markets. Both the Income and Growth portfolios have significant holdings in investment companies invested overseas, which are run by the very best fund managers. I believe that by sticking to the highest quality investment companies and employing a cautious investment strategy then shareholder interests will be best served, against an uncertain background.

Richard M Martin

Chairman

26 July 2016

Business Model and Strategy

The Company's shares provide investors with access to a broad spread of investment companies, covering a variety of geographies, sectors and investment managers, with the objective of providing both income and growth, while spreading investment risk.

The Company has two classes of shares with two separate investment portfolios – the Income shares where the investment focus is to provide an attractive level of income, together with some capital growth; and the Growth shares, where the investment focus is to achieve capital growth.

Our approach

The investments of F&C Managed Portfolio Trust are managed in two separate portfolios, the Income Portfolio and the Growth Portfolio, to which the Income shares and the Growth shares are respectively entitled.

The Company invests principally in listed closed-ended investment companies and the majority of its holdings comprise equity investments. There is no restriction on the geographic regions and sectors that may be held within the Income Portfolio or Growth Portfolio and the Company invests in those deemed most appropriate for the portfolios and their objectives from time to time. Most of the Manager's research effort is devoted to identifying fund managers who can outperform. An analysis of the Income Portfolio and the Growth Portfolio is contained in the Investment Manager's Review and a full list of their investments can be found on pages 20 to 23.

Investment risks are spread through holding a wide range of investment companies that have underlying investment exposures across a range of geographic regions and sectors. As at 31 May 2016, 45 investments were held in the Income Portfolio and 45 in the Growth Portfolio.

At each Board meeting, the Board receives a presentation from the Investment Manager which includes a review of investment performance, recent portfolio activity and market outlook. It also considers compliance with the investment policy and investment restrictions during the reporting period.

Board of Directors

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the overall stewardship of the Company, including investment and dividend policies, corporate strategy, gearing, corporate governance and risk management. Biographical details of the Directors, all of whom are non-executive, can be found on page 26. The Company has no executive directors or employees.

The Manager

The Board has contractually delegated the management of the investment portfolios, and other services, to F&C Investment Business Limited (the 'Manager').

F&C Investment Business Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of F&C Asset Management plc ('F&C'). F&C is a leading asset manager in both the UK and Europe and provides investment management and other services to a range of investment clients. F&C is wholly owned by Bank of Montreal ('BMO') and is part of BMO Global Asset Management.

A summary of the management agreement is contained in note 4 to the accounts. Following the implementation of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ('AIFMD'), F&C Investment Business Limited was appointed as Alternative Investment Fund Manager ('AIF Manager').

Peter Hewitt acts as Investment Manager (the 'Investment Manager') to the Company, on behalf of F&C. Peter has

managed the Company's assets (which were previously held in the F&C investment trust managed portfolio service) since 2002. He has over 30 years' investment experience and specialises in investment companies.

Gearing

The Company currently has a £5,000,000 unsecured revolving credit facility with The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, which is described in more detail in the notes to the accounts.

The Board receives recommendations on gearing levels from the Manager and it is responsible for setting the gearing range within which the Manager may operate.

Principal Risks

The Company's Principal Risks are set out in detail on pages 24 and 25.

Marketing

F&C continues to promote investment in the Company's shares, which are suitable for retail distribution in the UK as well as professionally advised private clients and institutional investors.

The Manager offers a range of private investor savings schemes which are a convenient and flexible way to invest in the Company, details of which can be found in the 'How to Invest' section of this report on page 78.

The Company continues to see an increase in the number of shares held through investment platforms. The Board hopes to see access to the Company's shares on as many platforms as possible as more and more investors make their own investment decisions following the Retail Distribution Review.

The Board will continue to work closely with the Manager to ensure optimal delivery of the Company's investment proposition through all available channels.

“The Company's two portfolios – Growth and Income – work in tandem to enhance each other's potential”

Share issue and buy-back strategy

Share issuance and buy-backs help reduce the volatility of the share price discount or premium to net asset value per share and enhance the net asset value per share for continuing shareholders. In normal circumstances, the Board aims to maintain the discount to NAV at which the Company's shares trade, at not more than 5%. In practice over the years the shares have generally traded close to NAV. Shares will not be bought back at a premium to net asset value. Shares which are bought back by the Company may be cancelled or may be held in treasury. Shares held in treasury may be resold, subject to conditions on dilution to net asset value.

Responsible Ownership

The Manager is committed to socially responsible investment and, with the support of the Board, actively engages with investee companies and managers of funds in which the Company invests. Environmental policies and social, human rights, community and ethical issues are, therefore, where appropriate, taken into consideration with regard to investment decisions on behalf of the Company. The Company has no employees and the Board is composed entirely of male, non-executive Directors. As an investment trust, the Company has no significant direct social, human rights, community or environmental responsibilities. The Board notes the Manager's statement of compliance with the UK Stewardship Code, which can be found on its website at www.fandc.com/ukstewardshipcode.

Review of Performance and Outlook

The Company's performance in meeting its objectives is measured against key performance indicators ('KPIs') as set out on page 13.

The Chairman's Statement and Investment Manager's Review within this Report provide a review of the Company's returns, the investment portfolios and market conditions during the year and the outlook for the coming year, both of which form part of this Strategic Report.

Investment Policy

The Company's investment objective is:

- to provide **Income** shareholders with an attractive level of income with the potential for income and capital growth from a diversified portfolio of investment companies; and
- to provide **Growth** shareholders with capital growth from a diversified portfolio of investment companies.

The **Income** Portfolio invests in a diversified portfolio of at least 25 investment companies that:

- have underlying investment exposures across a range of geographic regions and sectors.
- focus on offering an income yield above the yield of the FTSE All-Share Index.

The **Growth** Portfolio invests in a diversified portfolio of at least 25 investment companies:

- that have underlying investment exposures across a range of geographic regions and sectors.
- the focus of which will be to maximise total returns, principally through capital growth.

The Company invests principally in closed-ended investment companies, wherever incorporated, which are listed on the Official List of the UK Listing Authority. The majority of the Company's holdings comprise equity investments although it is permitted to invest in other securities issued by investment companies.

- The Company is permitted to invest in other closed-ended investment companies, wherever incorporated, whose shares are traded on AIM or a Regulated Exchange (other than the Official List of the UK Listing Authority) up to a maximum of 25 per cent of the total assets of the relevant Portfolio.

- In accordance with the Listing Rules of the UK Listing Authority, the Company will not invest more than 10 per cent in aggregate of its total assets in other UK listed investment companies that themselves may invest more than 15 per cent of their total assets in other UK listed investment companies.
- There are no maximum levels set for underlying exposures to geographic regions or sectors.
- No investment in either Portfolio may exceed 15 per cent of the relevant Portfolio's total assets at the time of the latest purchase.
- The Manager may invest the assets of the Company in other investment companies managed by the Manager or another member of the F&C Group, provided that such investments in the Income or Growth Portfolios shall not exceed 20 per cent of the total assets of the relevant Portfolio at the time of investment.
- There are no defined limits on securities and accordingly the Company may invest up to 100 per cent of total assets in any particular type of security.
- The Company may use derivatives, principally for the purpose of efficient portfolio management, including protecting the Portfolios against market falls.
- The Company may use gearing in either Portfolio. Borrowings are not normally expected to exceed 20 per cent of the total assets of the relevant Portfolio. Under the Company's Articles of Association, the maximum borrowing limit is 50 per cent of the total assets of the relevant Portfolio.

By order of the Board
For F&C Investment Business Limited
Company Secretary
80 George Street
Edinburgh EH2 3BU

26 July 2016

Key Performance Indicators

The Board recognises that longer term share price performance and an attractive level of income (for Income Shareholders) are most important to the Company's investors. Underlying share price performance is driven largely by the performance of the net asset value. The overriding priority is to continue to strive for consistent achievement of relative outperformance; adding value for Shareholders through net asset value and share price return; discount/premium management; dividend growth and competitive ongoing charges.

The Board uses a number of performance measures to assess the Company's success in meeting its objectives. The key performance indicators, which all show encouraging trends, are as follows:

1. Net asset value per share total return of the Income shares and Growth shares relative to the total return on the FTSE All-Share Index, the benchmark index.
2. Dividend level of the Income shares.
3. Premium/(discount) of the share price of the Income shares and Growth shares, relative to their net asset value.
4. Ongoing charges as a percentage of the average net asset value.

A record of these indicators is shown below and contained within the 'Highlights and Performance Summary' and 'Eight Year Record' on pages 2 to 6 and 79 respectively. Additional comments are provided in the Chairman's Statement and Investment Manager's Review discussing the performance of the Company during the current year.

Net asset value per share total return performance to 31 May 2016			
	1 year %	3 years %	5 years %
Income shares NAV total return	-4.8	11.0	39.1
Growth shares NAV total return	-4.5	17.8	36.7
Benchmark total return*	-6.3	9.6	31.2

*Benchmark: FTSE All-Share Index

Source: F&C Investment Business Limited and Datastream

Dividend level of the Income Shares					
Financial year to 31 May	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Annual dividend	5.2p	5.0p	4.8p	4.6p	4.5p
Dividend yield [†]	4.6%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	4.9%
Yield on FTSE All-Share index	3.75%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.8%

[†]Based on Income share price at 31 May

Source: F&C Investment Business Limited and Datastream

Average premium/(discount) to NAV		
During the financial year to 31 May	Income shares %	Growth shares %
2016	0.9	1.2
2015	1.6	0.6
2014	0.2	(0.6)
2013	(2.1)	(2.7)
2012	0.8	0.9

Source: F&C Investment Business Limited

Ongoing Charges (as a percentage of the average net asset value)		
At 31 May	Income shares* %	Growth shares %
2016	1.09	1.09
2015	1.16	1.15
2014	1.16	1.17
2013	1.24	1.24
2012	1.44	1.59

*Excludes the performance fee

Investment Manager's Review



Stockmarket Background

How times change. It appears almost a different world, that in the Investment Manager's Review a year ago, reference was made to the FTSE 100 Index trading at almost 7000 and double-digit gains were reported for the Net Asset Values of both the Income Portfolio and Growth Portfolio.

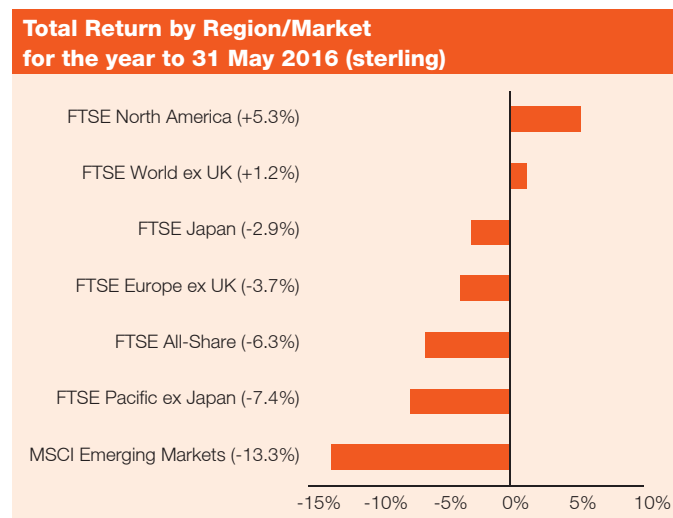
Twelve months on and the same FTSE 100 Index finished the Company's financial year to 31 May at 6230. Not only that, but periods of quite significant volatility have been experienced by markets along the way. As an example the FTSE 100 Index fell to nearly 5500 in mid-February. Some of the key features which were behind this volatile performance are highlighted below:

- The oil price, which had already fallen from over \$100 to \$60 at the start of the financial year, fell again to below \$30 in January before recovering to finish the year over \$50
- Inflation declined to historically very low levels in many developed countries with the threat of deflation becoming a real worry for financial markets
- The slowdown in China affected the global economy and particularly countries in the Asia Pacific region
- Levels of growth disappointed in most developed countries and led to another year of downgraded profit estimates for the corporate sector

A major concern was that the highly accommodative monetary policy of quantitative easing, adopted by Central Banks across the globe, appeared to have reached the limits of its effectiveness. The concern for investors was that the authorities were no longer able to stimulate growth and that fear stalked financial markets for much of the past year.

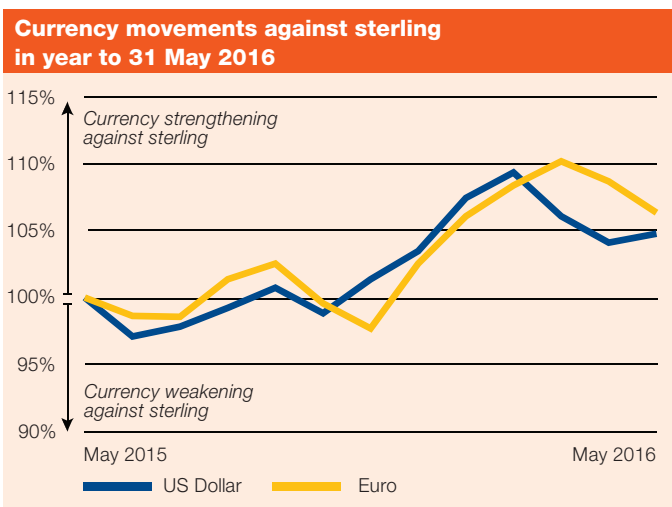
The US Federal Reserve has a clear desire to try to normalise interest rates, however, despite a small increase in December, persistently below trend levels of growth in the US prevented any further rate increases for the year under review.

As a consequence of weak activity levels, negative interest rates and negative bond yields have over the course of the year become commonplace in a number of countries e.g. Japan, Germany and Switzerland.



The trends noted above were reflected in poor performance from most global equity markets where in local currency terms most returns were significantly negative. However, for sterling investors these declines were cushioned by a near 5% decline over the year against the dollar and a 6% fall in sterling relative to the Euro as once again sterling proved to be one of the weakest of the major currencies. Only the S&P Composite Index, which represents US equities, actually managed to record a positive return in local currency terms although even then, it was only +1.7%.

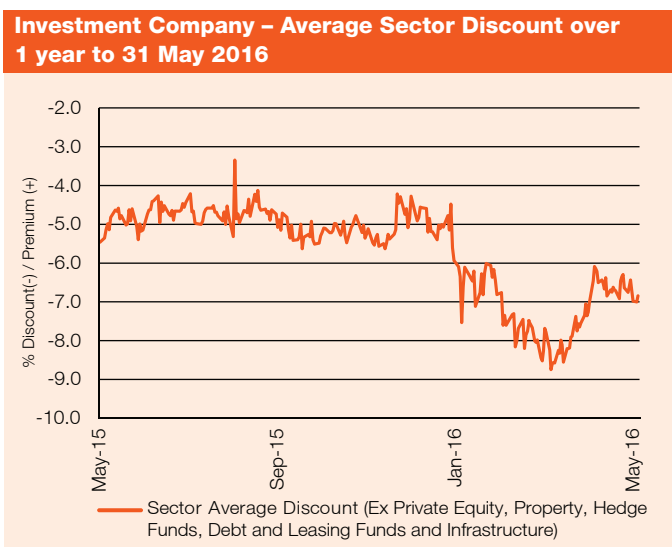
The UK equity market was also adversely affected by the trends highlighted above such that only Asia Pacific and Emerging Markets performed worse over the period under review.



Source: F&C

Performance

For the year to 31 May 2016, the FTSE All-Share Index fell by 6.3% (in total return terms). Over the same period the Net Asset Value of the Income Portfolio fell by 4.8% whilst that of the Growth Portfolio declined by 4.5% (again both in total return terms). This represents the fourth consecutive financial year that the Growth Portfolio has been ahead of the FTSE All-Share Index. Since launch in 2008, the Income Portfolio has outperformed the benchmark in seven of the eight financial years. Whilst this performance record is encouraging the past financial year was most definitely “a game of two halves”. After a period of good relative performance in the first half of the year, in the second half, the Growth Portfolio lagged the benchmark whilst the Income Portfolio recorded a slight outperformance.



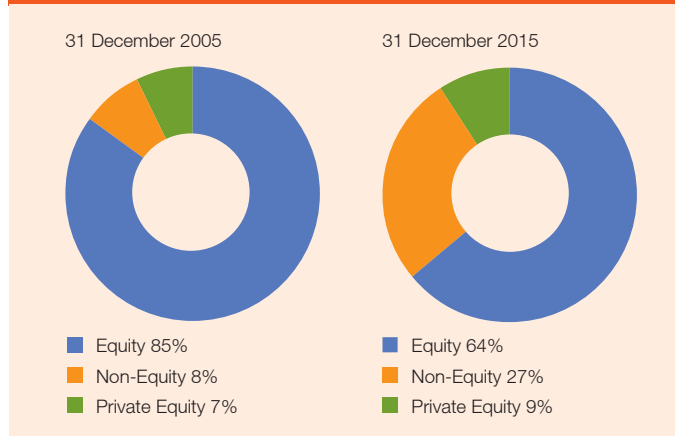
Source: Winterflood Securities, Thomson Reuters, Bloomberg

A key factor behind the performance is illustrated in the preceding chart which looks at the average discount across investment companies in the sector (excluding private equity, property, hedge funds, debt and leasing funds and infrastructure). Basically the chart looks at investment companies which are mainly invested in equities and from this it can be seen, that for the first part of the year discounts were relatively stable and then in the second half, they widened from around 5.5% to nearly 7% by the end of the financial year. There was a noticeable widening of discounts around the time the Federal Reserve raised US interest rates in December and again in January/February when real concerns over prospects for global growth became apparent. However as these concerns appeared to ease there was a partial recovery towards the end of the period.

Both portfolios were affected by this trend. It is best illustrated by the average discount movements amongst certain sub-sectors of the investment company universe over the second half of the financial year. For example, Technology trusts experienced a 7% widening, for European trusts it was 3%, whilst for UK Smaller Companies and UK All Companies, it was 2.4%. Even UK Equity Income experienced on average a 1.3% widening out of the average discount between the share price and the net asset value. Discounts in investment companies have often been indicators of risk and so the evidence above of discount widening could be viewed as an indicator of rising risks to the global economy and also the risk of Brexit will have been a factor. This trend will impact equity related sectors most, however it is trusts in these sectors that will be the principal generator of long term performance and so, unless a serious downturn is likely, should continue to form a core part of both portfolios.

Historically there has been a perception that when equity markets rise the investment company sector, due to its gearing and also a narrowing of discounts, tended to outperform. Similarly when the reverse occurred the sector tended to lag mainstream equity indices. Other factors such as the level of sterling also have an influence however in broad terms these were principal drivers to relative performance of the investment company sector.

Breakdown of Asset Class of Investment Trust Universe by total



Source: Winterflood Securities, Thomson Reuters, Bloomberg

The charts above are interesting in that they highlight how, due principally to substantial levels of new issuance, the exposure of the sector to equity markets has changed over the last decade. During that time, the development of the infrastructure sector in particular, but also property and various debt related sectors, have increased the non-equity component of the investment company universe to over a quarter. In terms of performance trends, it has meant that the investment company sector is much less sensitive to equity market movements and has become more defensive in character when viewed relative to equity indices. Of course the sensitivity of individual trusts, especially those with equity objectives will remain closely linked to the fortunes of mainstream equity indices, particularly if they employ gearing as part of their investment strategy.

Income Portfolio – Leaders and Laggards

Two of the better performers have been **Standard Life UK Smaller Companies 2018 3.5% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock** which rose over 16% and the **Invesco Perpetual UK Smaller Companies Investment Trust** which gained 5% (both are share price total returns). It is not easy for a portfolio with an income objective to gain exposure to the UK small company sector, as typically most trusts don't have a high enough dividend yield. In the case of the first, the underlying trust performed strongly and the convertible offered a yield of just over 3%. With the second, its Board took the initiative to supplement the natural yield with a small transfer from the capital reserve so that the dividend yield was 4% at the start of the period. Long term the UK small company sector tends to outperform, so this represents an interesting diversification.

After a period when it lagged the S&P Composite Index (the main benchmark for US equities) **BlackRock North**

American Income produced a rise of 13% in the share price total return as higher yielding large companies returned to favour. It also benefitted from sterling weakness relative to the dollar.

A good indicator of the difficult nature and poor returns from most global equity markets is that the next two best performers are in the infrastructure sector. **3i Infrastructure** and **GCP Infrastructure Investments** generated share price total returns of 11% and 8% respectively. Neither is sensitive to the direction of equity markets and most of their return came in the form of income. The former paid out a special dividend in the course of the year following the successful sale of one its principal investments and has an ongoing dividend yield of around 4.5%, whilst the latter has a dividend yield of 6.3%.

There was a common theme to a number of the principal laggards in the Income Portfolio namely exposure to Emerging Markets and/or the Asia Pacific region. **JPMorgan Global Emerging Markets Income Trust** declined 17%, **Aberdeen Asian Income Fund** fell 13%, whilst **Henderson Far East Income** was down by 11%, all share price total return. The slowdown in China affected the stock markets these funds were invested in, as did the reduction in appetite for risk from global investors. However, it should be remembered the long term attractions of these markets and the strong returns these trusts have achieved in the past. In addition, all of them maintained their dividends which is important as they represent useful income diversifiers for the Income Portfolio.

As explained earlier, during the second half of the year under review, there was a marked widening of discounts in the investment company sector generally, which was also manifest in the UK Equity Income sector. This is a core sector in the investment trust universe and also an important area of investment for the Income Portfolio. Two holdings that underperformed were **The Merchants Trust** and **Temple Bar Investment Trust** where the share price total returns were down 13% and 10% respectively. Although net asset values of both were behind the FTSE All-Share Index over the period, it was compounded by discounts widening from close to asset value to high single digits by the end of the year under review. Encouragingly, both trusts actually managed small increases in their dividends and offer attractive yields of around 4% for Temple Bar and over 5% for The Merchants Trust.

Growth Portfolio – Leaders and Laggards

Similar to the Income Portfolio, the best performers in the Growth Portfolio were all significantly invested in UK smaller companies. The leader was **Diverse Income Trust** with an 11% gain, closely followed by **River & Mercantile UK Micro**

Cap Investment Company which rose 10% and **Miton UK MicroCap Trust** which was ahead by 9% (all are share price total returns). Diverse Income Trust is an all cap fund which has chosen to invest around two thirds of its portfolio in the small cap sector, whilst the other two trusts specialise in the very smallest listed UK companies. This is an area largely ignored by institutional investors, yet where valuations are most attractive and where, if the right companies with strong management can be identified, then good earnings and dividend growth have led to outperformance.

Standard Life European Private Equity Trust invests in UK and European funds specialising in private companies. In a relatively benign economic environment many private companies have prospered and asset growth has been strong. Because of the perceived risk of investment in this area, discounts on trusts in this sector are wide, often between 20% and 30%. This trust has an experienced management team is well resourced and has a strong balance sheet to take advantage of opportunities. The share price rose 9% in total return terms.

Impax Environmental Markets has been a long term holding in the Growth Portfolio and after a spell of dull performance, has begun to flourish. The share price rose 4% in total return terms. Most of this came in the second half of the year under review, following a major environmental conference in Paris which set goals in a number of key areas for countries to meet. Perhaps unexpectedly, agreement was achieved and this has cleared the way for a re-appraisal of stocks globally in a number of sectors, such as renewables, waste management, filtration etc. Earnings growth is likely to be strong, whilst valuations are attractive.

The principal laggard was **Biotech Growth Trust**, which fell 23%. After a stellar run of performance, the biotech sector has come in for profit taking as investor sentiment has become more risk averse over the course of the year. Encouragingly the underlying operating companies have produced strong profits and earnings growth. Most of these businesses, which are listed in the US, are sizeable companies, often with billions of dollars of revenues and strong balance sheets. Valuations, particularly in relation to projected growth which is driven by new products, are attractive.

European equity markets have had a difficult past twelve months and trusts invested in this region have experienced a widening of the discount between the share price and the net asset value. This was the case with **Henderson European Focus Trust** which in share price total return terms, experienced a 10% decline. The trust has an experienced manager with a clear investment approach and over the long term, performance has been good. Also in the laggard category are two trusts in different sectors which

have underperformed, not due to poor performance against respective benchmarks, but due to quite sharp widening of the discount. **Edinburgh Worldwide Investment Trust**, a specialist in global small cap growth companies, declined 10%, and **Schroder UK Mid Cap Fund** fell 9% in share price total return terms. As investor sentiment has turned more cautious, this has been reflected in a wider discount being accorded to trusts, principally invested in equities, which are perceived as being more risky. In terms of magnitude, the discount move on **Gabelli Value Plus + Trust**, a trust investing in US equities was the most significant. The trust slightly underperformed the S&P Composite Index but moved from a premium of 2% to a discount of 11% during the year under review. This resulted in a share price decline of 10%, in total return terms.

Investment Strategy and Prospects

This report is being written in the immediate aftermath of the EU referendum. There is little doubt that the preceding months have seen increased levels of uncertainty in both the UK and Europe as to prospects, should a Brexit vote occur. Now that a vote has taken place and the decision to leave the EU has been made, this takes the UK into uncharted waters both politically and economically with a level of uncertainty that has not been experienced for a long time.

F&C Managed Portfolio Trust is not managed on a three or six month time horizon but is focussed on what is in the long term interests of our shareholders. Such is the uncertainty about the future, waiting to see some of the dust settle seems sensible because it is difficult to assess what some of the moving parts will look like as international trade and regulatory negotiations take place.

It seems likely growth will be lower, with perhaps even a recession in 2017. The Bank of England may have to cut interest rates and sterling which has already weakened may well fall further. Equity markets also could well move lower although the fall in sterling acts as a useful offset for overseas earners and exporters.

All of this is happening at a time when the global economic backdrop, regardless of the UK's decision to leave the EU, has become very challenging. The liquidity fuelled bull market with quantitative easing and highly accommodative monetary policy looks to have run its course. Investors worry that Central Banks have lost the ability to stimulate growth even with interest rates negative in many countries.

Although equity markets across the globe are lower than a year ago, in certain cases they are not less expensive, as earnings have fallen. This is particularly true of the UK and US. Much of this is due to the downturn in the oil and mining sectors which previously accounted for a significant portion

of overall corporate earnings. However, profits and earnings have also been under pressure in other sectors so there has not been a compensating increase. In order to make headway it is unlikely valuations will expand much further and so it will require earnings and dividend growth from the corporate sector for the markets to progress.

In terms of investment strategy; similar to the global economic outlook, prospects for financial markets are more challenging than for a long time. In this context, a defensive and cautious approach is appropriate. Having said that, where areas of long term secular growth can be identified, there will still be a measured exposure e.g. technology and healthcare through investment companies such as Polar Capital Technology Trust, Allianz Technology Trust, Biotech Growth Trust, BB Biotech and Worldwide Healthcare Trust. All of which have little exposure to the UK and are beneficiaries of a weaker sterling.

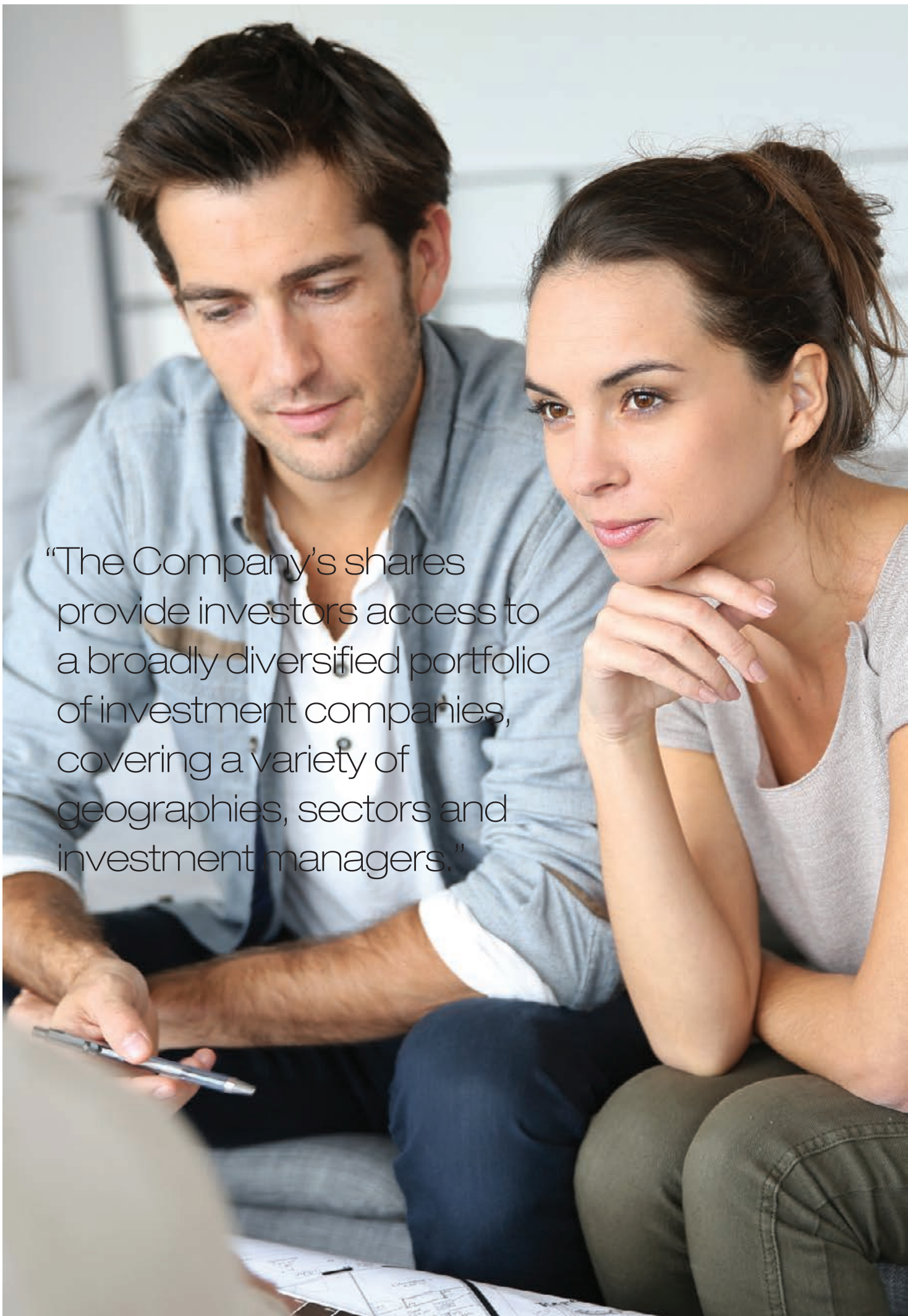
The focus of the investment process will remain on identifying the best managers who have a clear disciplined investment style with proven records achieved through a variety of investment conditions.

In conclusion, financial markets are facing a prolonged period of uncertainty and against this background there is no mileage in making big portfolio shifts until prospects have become clearer. Over the longer term, it is likely that the UK economy can cope with life after Brexit. We have a dynamic economy which has adapted to change before and prospered. Meantime, cautious optimism are the watchwords, with an emphasis on quality in the selection of investment companies for both portfolios.

Peter Hewitt

Investment Manager
F&C Investment Business Limited

26 July 2016



“The Company’s shares provide investors access to a broadly diversified portfolio of investment companies, covering a variety of geographies, sectors and investment managers.”

Income shares – Investment Portfolio

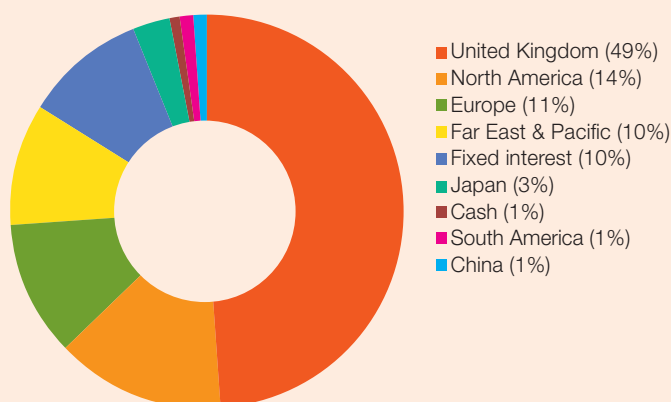
At 31 May 2016			
Investment	Sector	Valuation £'000	% of Net assets of Income Portfolio
Perpetual Income & Growth Investment Trust	UK Equity Income	2,080	4.3%
European Assets Trust†	European Smaller Companies	1,660	3.5%
Law Debenture Corporation	Global	1,659	3.5%
City of London Investment Trust	UK Equity Income	1,619	3.4%
Schroder Real Estate Investment Trust	Property Direct – UK	1,527	3.2%
Troy Income & Growth Trust	UK Equity Income	1,512	3.1%
Lowland Investment Company	UK Equity Income	1,510	3.1%
Invesco Perpetual UK Smaller Companies Investment Trust	UK Smaller Companies	1,444	3.0%
Murray International Trust	Global Equity Income	1,407	2.9%
Edinburgh Investment Trust	UK Equity Income	1,385	2.9%
Ten largest investments		15,803	32.9%
Invesco Perpetual Enhanced Income Limited	Global High Income	1,385	2.9%
Henderson International Income Trust	Global Equity Income	1,376	2.9%
Majedie Investments	Global	1,323	2.8%
Temple Bar Investment Trust	UK Equity Income	1,319	2.7%
Henderson High Income Trust	UK Equity & Bond Income	1,313	2.7%
The Mercantile Investment Trust	UK All Companies	1,283	2.7%
BB Biotech	Biotechnology & Healthcare	1,276	2.7%
Standard Life Equity Income Trust	UK Equity Income	1,267	2.6%
NB Private Equity Partners	Private Equity	1,226	2.5%
Aberforth Geared Income Trust	UK Smaller Companies	1,185	2.5%
Twenty largest investments		28,756	59.9%
Secure Income REIT	Property Direct – UK	1,184	2.5%
Princess Private Equity Holding	Private Equity	1,140	2.4%
3i Infrastructure	Infrastructure	1,129	2.3%
Henderson Far East Income	Asia Pacific – Exc Japan	1,120	2.3%
CQS New City High Yield Fund	UK Equity & Bond Income	1,088	2.3%
Schroder Oriental Income Fund	Asia Pacific – Exc Japan	1,068	2.2%
The Bankers Investment Trust	Global	1,003	2.1%
Securities Trust of Scotland	Global Equity Income	927	1.9%
Utilico Emerging Markets	Global Emerging Markets	916	1.9%
CC Japan Income & Growth Trust	Japan	905	1.9%
Thirty largest investments		39,236	81.7%

At 31 May 2016

Investment	Sector	Valuation £'000	% of Net assets of Income Portfolio
Keystone Investment Trust	UK All Companies	903	1.9%
GCP Infrastructure Investments	Infrastructure	843	1.7%
BlackRock North American Income	North America	741	1.5%
Ranger Direct Lending Fund	Debt	705	1.5%
Honeycomb Investment Trust	Debt	700	1.4%
JPMorgan Global Emerging Markets Income Trust	Global Emerging Markets	627	1.3%
Investors Capital Trust†	UK Equity & Bond Income	616	1.3%
The Merchants Trust	UK Equity Income	604	1.3%
City Merchants High Yield Trust	UK Equity & Bond Income	582	1.2%
Aberdeen Asian Income Fund	Asia Pacific – Exc Japan	561	1.2%
Forty largest investments		46,118	96.0%
Aberdeen Asian Smaller Companies Investment Trust 3.5% CULS 31/05/19	Asia Pacific – Exc Japan	515	1.1%
JPMorgan Global Convertibles Income Fund	Debt	498	1.0%
Carador Income	Debt	428	0.9%
Standard Life UK Smaller Companies Trust 3.5% CULS 31/03/18	UK Smaller Companies	399	0.8%
BlackRock Commodities Income Investment Trust	Commodities & Natural Resources	304	0.7%
Total investments		48,262	100.5%
Net current liabilities		(218)	(0.5)%
Net assets of Income Portfolio		48,044	100.0%

† Investment managed by the Manager, F&C

Analysis of the investment areas of the Income Portfolio's Investments on a 'look-through' basis



Note: This analysis is gross of any gearing in the underlying investee companies. Source: AIC (underlying data at 31 May 2016)

Growth shares – Investment Portfolio

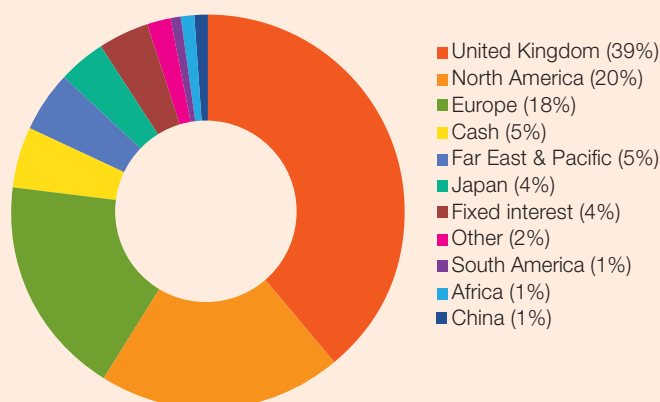
At 31 May 2016			
Investment	Sector	Valuation £'000	% of Net assets of Growth Portfolio
Perpetual Income & Growth Investment Trust	UK Equity Income	1,912	3.8%
Jupiter European Opportunities Trust	Europe	1,588	3.2%
TR Property Investment Trust [†]	Property Securities	1,566	3.1%
Diverse Income Trust	UK Equity Income	1,564	3.1%
Lowland Investment Company	UK Equity Income	1,510	3.0%
Finsbury Growth & Income Trust	UK Equity Income	1,426	2.9%
Polar Capital Technology Trust	Tech Media & Telecomm	1,395	2.8%
Scottish Mortgage Investment Trust	Global	1,308	2.6%
Monks Investment Trust	Global	1,304	2.6%
Henderson European Focus Trust	Europe	1,296	2.6%
Ten largest investments		14,869	29.7%
Mid Wynd International Investment Trust	Global	1,296	2.6%
Personal Assets Trust	Flexible Investment	1,288	2.6%
The Mercantile Investment Trust	UK All Companies	1,283	2.6%
BACIT	Flexible Investment	1,242	2.5%
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust	Japan	1,211	2.4%
Allianz Technology Trust	Tech Media & Telecomm	1,190	2.4%
Ruffer Investment Company	Flexible Investment	1,170	2.3%
BlackRock Throgmorton Trust	UK Smaller Companies	1,155	2.3%
Impax Environmental Markets	Environmental	1,127	2.3%
Sanditon Investment Trust	UK All Companies	1,087	2.2%
Twenty largest investments		26,918	53.9%
Biotech Growth Trust	Biotechnology & Healthcare	1,083	2.2%
Worldwide Healthcare Trust	Biotechnology & Healthcare	1,071	2.2%
Strategic Equity Capital	UK Smaller Companies	1,070	2.1%
Fidelity Special Values	UK All Companies	1,060	2.1%
HgCapital Trust	Private Equity	1,057	2.1%
European Assets Trust [†]	European Smaller Companies	1,051	2.1%
BH Macro	Hedge Funds	978	2.0%
JPMorgan American Investment Trust	North America	975	2.0%
Woodford Patient Capital Trust	UK All Companies	972	1.9%
Herald Investment Trust	Small Media, Comms & IT Cos	962	1.9%
Thirty largest investments		37,197	74.5%

At 31 May 2016

Investment	Sector	Valuation £'000	% of Net assets of Growth Portfolio
Miton UK MicroCap Trust	UK Smaller Companies	952	1.9%
RIT Capital Partners	Flexible Investment	948	1.9%
Murray International Trust	Global Equity Income	938	1.9%
Edinburgh Worldwide Investment Trust	Global	891	1.8%
Schroder UK Mid Cap Fund	UK Smaller Companies	878	1.8%
ICG Enterprise Trust	Private Equity	869	1.7%
Henderson Opportunities Trust	UK All Companies	816	1.6%
Law Debenture Corporation	Global	806	1.6%
River and Mercantile UK Micro Cap Investment Company	UK Smaller Companies	805	1.6%
Standard Life European Private Equity Trust	Private Equity	793	1.6%
Forty largest investments		45,893	91.9%
Gabelli Value Plus+ Trust	North America	681	1.4%
Genesis Emerging Markets Fund	Global Emerging Markets	676	1.4%
Asian Total Return Investment Company	Asia Pacific – Exc Japan	629	1.2%
BlackRock Frontiers Investment Trust	Global Emerging Markets	595	1.2%
Fundsmith Emerging Equities Trust	Global Emerging Markets	577	1.1%
Total investments		49,051	98.2%
Net current assets		891	1.8%
Net assets of Growth Portfolio		49,942	100.0%

† Investment managed by the Manager, F&C

Analysis of the investment areas of the Growth Portfolio's Investments on a 'look-through' basis



Note: This analysis is gross of any gearing in the underlying investee companies. Source: AIC (underlying data at 31 May 2016)

Principal Risks and Viability Statement

Most of the Company's principal risks that could threaten the achievement of its objective; strategy, future performance, liquidity and solvency are market related and comparable to those of other investment trusts investing primarily in listed securities.

A summary of the Company's internal control and risk management arrangements is included within the Report of the Audit Committee on pages 35 to 36. By means of the procedures set out in that summary, and in accordance with the Guidance on Risk Management, Internal control and Related Financial and Business Reporting, issued by the Financial Reporting Council, the Board has established an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the Company. It has also regularly reviewed the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems for the period.

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company, and the Board's mitigation approach are described below.

Notes 17 to 22 to the accounts provide detailed explanations of the risks associated with the Company's financial instruments and their management.

Principal Risks	Mitigation
<p>Market Risk The Company's assets consist mainly of listed closed-ended investment companies and its principal risks are therefore market related and include market risk (comprising currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), liquidity risk and credit risk.</p>	<p>An explanation of these risks and the way in which they are managed are contained in notes 17 to 22 to the accounts.</p> <p>The Board regularly considers the composition and diversification of the Income Portfolio and the Growth Portfolio together with purchases and sales of investments. Investments and markets are discussed with the Investment Manager on a regular basis.</p>
<p>Investment Risk Incorrect strategy, asset allocation, stock selection, inappropriate capital structure, insufficient monitoring of costs, failure to maintain an appropriate level of discount/premium and the use of gearing could all lead to poor returns for shareholders.</p>	<p>The Investment strategy, performance against peers and the benchmark, and gearing are reviewed with the Investment Manager at each Board meeting.</p> <p>The Income Portfolio and Growth Portfolio are diversified and comprise listed closed-ended investment companies and their composition are reviewed regularly with the Board.</p> <p>The Board regularly considers ongoing charges and a discount management policy has operated since the launch of the Company. Underlying dividends from investee companies and the dividend paying capacity of the Company are closely monitored.</p>
<p>Custody Risk Safe custody of the Company's assets may be compromised through control failures by the custodian.</p>	<p>The Board receives quarterly reports from the Depositary confirming safe custody of the Company's assets and cash and holdings are reconciled to the Custodian's records. The Custodian's internal controls reports are also reviewed by the Manager and key points reported to the Audit Committee.</p> <p>The Depositary is specifically liable for loss of any of the Company's securities and cash held in custody.</p>

Principal Risks	Mitigation
<p>Operational Risk</p> <p>Failure of F&C as the Company's main service provider or disruption to its business, or that of an outsourced or third party service provider, could lead to an inability to provide accurate reporting and monitoring, leading to a potential breach of the Company's investment mandate or loss of shareholders' confidence.</p> <p>External cyber attacks could cause such failure or could lead to the loss or sabotage of data.</p>	<p>The Board meets regularly with the management of F&C and receives regular internal control and risk reports from the Manager which includes oversight of third party service providers. The Manager's appointment is reviewed annually and the contract can be terminated with six months' notice.</p> <p>The Manager benefits from the long-term financial strength and policies of its owner, the BMO Group, and through its stated commitment to the future of F&C's investment trust management business.</p> <p>The Manager continues to strengthen its Risk, Compliance and Internal Control functions as part of the integration of its operations following the acquisition of F&C by Bank of Montreal and continues to invest in IT security.</p> <p>F&C has outsourced trade processing, valuation and middle office tasks and systems to State Street Bank and Trust ("State Street") and supervision of such third party service providers, including IFDS who administer the F&C savings plans, has been maintained by F&C.</p>

Viability assessment and statement

In accordance with the 2014 UK Corporate Governance Code, the Board is required to assess the future prospects for the Company and has considered that a number of characteristics of the Company's business model and strategy were relevant to this assessment:

- The Company's investment objective and policy, which are subject to regular Board monitoring, means that the Company is invested principally in two diversified portfolios of investment companies and the level of borrowing is restricted.
- These investments are principally in listed securities which are traded in the UK or another Regulated Exchange and which are expected to be readily realisable.
- The Company is a closed-end investment trust, which is not subject to redemptions by shareholders.
- Subject to shareholder continuation votes, the first of which will be in 2018 and five yearly thereafter, the Company's business model and strategy is not time limited.

Also relevant were a number of aspects of the Company's operational arrangements:

- The Company retains title to all assets held by the Custodian under the terms of a formal agreement with the Custodian and Depository.
- The borrowing facility, which remains available until December 2016, is also subject to a formal agreement, including financial covenants with which the Company complied in full during the year.

In considering the viability of the Company, the Directors carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks and uncertainties which could threaten the Company's objective and strategy, future performance and solvency, including the impact of a significant fall in equity markets on the Company's investment portfolios. These risks, their mitigations and the processes for monitoring them are set out

on the page opposite and above, pages 35 to 36 in the Report of the Audit Committee and in Notes 17 to 22 to the accounts.

The Directors have also considered:

- the level of ongoing charges incurred by the Company which are modest and predictable and total 1.09% of average net assets,
- future revenue and expenditure projections,
- the Company has a £5m unsecured revolving credit facility until December 2016 and the Board does not anticipate any difficulty extending or replacing this facility,
- its ability to meet liquidity requirements given the Company's investment portfolios consist principally of listed investment companies which can be realised if required,
- the ability to undertake share buybacks if required,
- that the Company's objective and policy continue to be relevant to investors and
- the Company has no employees, with only non-executive Directors and consequently does not have redundancy or other employment related liabilities or responsibilities.

These matters were assessed over an initial three year period to July 2019, and the Board will continue to assess viability over three year rolling periods, taking account of severe but plausible scenarios. A rolling three year period represents the horizon over which the Directors believe they can form a reasonable expectation of the Company's prospects, although they do have due regard to viability over the longer term.

Based on their assessment, and in the context of the Company's business model, strategy and operational arrangements set out above, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the three year period to July 2019.

Board of Directors



Richard Martin
**Chairman of the Board and the
Nomination Committee**

He is an adviser to several family groups and a director of Aurora Investment Trust plc. He was formerly Chairman of the Investment Committee of the National Trust for Scotland.



Colin McGill
Chairman of the Audit Committee

He is a qualified lawyer and accountant. He was Chief Executive Officer of Sportech PLC, a company listed on the London Stock Exchange, between 2000 and 2003. Between 1975 and 2000 he was with the Bank of Scotland and from 1998 to 2000 was Chief Executive of the Corporate Division of the Bank of Scotland, responsible for all UK and global corporate banking.



David Harris
Senior Independent Director

He is Chief Executive of InvaTrust Consultancy Ltd, a specialist investment and marketing consultancy group that undertakes a variety of projects within the investment fund management industry. He was previously director responsible for training, education and marketing issues at the Association of Investment Companies from 1995 to 1999. He is currently a non-executive director of The Character Group plc, Aseana Properties Ltd, Small Companies Dividend Trust plc, Manchester and London Investment Trust plc and SDF Productions Ltd.



Alistair Stewart
**Chairman of the Remuneration
Committee**

After qualifying as a Chartered Accountant he joined Murray Johnstone Ltd (investment managers) in 1973 where he served as a director between 1983 and 1999. Between 2000 and 2007 he was head of research at Speirs & Jeffrey Ltd, private client stockbrokers.

All of the Directors are non-executive, were appointed on 22 February 2008 and are considered by the Board to be independent. All of the Directors are members of the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Nomination Committee.

Report of the Directors

The Directors submit the eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 May 2016.

Results and Dividends

The results for the year are set out in the attached accounts. The total return attributable to shareholders was £(4,301,000) of which £(2,161,000) was attributable to the Income Portfolio and £(2,140,000) to the Growth Portfolio.

First, second and third interim dividends, each of 1.2p per Income share, were paid on 2 October 2015, 4 January 2016 and 6 April 2016 respectively. A fourth interim dividend of 1.6p per Income share was paid after the year end, on 8 July 2016 to Income shareholders on the register at close of business on 17 June 2016.

Principal Activity and Status

The Company is registered in Scotland as a public limited company in terms of the Companies Act 2006 (Company Number: SC338196). The Company is an investment company within the terms of section 833 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company carries on business as an investment trust and has been approved as such by HM Revenue & Customs ('HMRC'), subject to it continuing to meet the relevant eligibility conditions and ongoing requirements. As a result, it is not liable to corporation tax on capital gains. The Company intends to conduct its affairs so as to enable it to comply with the requirements.

The Company is required to comply with company law, the rules of the UK Listing Authority, financial reporting standards, and its Articles of Association.

The Company is a member of the Association of Investment Companies (the 'AIC').

Statement of Disclosure of Information to Auditors

As far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditors of the Company and a resolution proposing their re-appointment will be submitted at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Directors

Biographical details of the Directors, all of whom are non-executive, can be found on page 26. There were no changes to the composition of the Board during the year.

Mr Richard Martin, retires by rotation at the Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The Directors believe that the Board has an appropriate balance of skills, experience, independence and knowledge of the Company to enable it to provide effective strategic leadership and proper governance of the Company. The Board confirms that, following formal performance evaluations, the performance of each of the Directors continues to be effective and demonstrates commitment to the role. The Board therefore believes that it is in the interests of shareholders that Mr Richard Martin, the Director seeking re-election is re-elected.

There are no service contracts in existence between the Company and any Directors but each of the Directors has been issued with, and accepted, the terms of a letter of appointment that sets out the main terms of his appointment. Amongst other things, the letter includes confirmation that the Directors have a sufficient understanding of the Company and the sector in which it operates, and sufficient time available to discharge their duties effectively taking into account their other commitments. These letters are available for inspection upon request at the Company's registered office during normal business hours.

No Director has any material interest in any contract to which the Company is a party.

Directors' Deeds of Indemnity

The Company has entered into deeds of indemnity in favour of each of the Directors. The deeds give each Director the benefit of an indemnity to the extent permitted by the Companies Act 2006 against liabilities incurred by each of them in the execution of their duties and the exercise of their powers. A copy of each deed of indemnity is available for inspection at the Company's registered office during normal business hours and will be available for inspection at the Annual General Meeting.

Management and Administration

The Manager provides management, secretarial and administrative services to the Company. A summary of the management agreement between the Company and F&C Investment Business Limited in respect of the services provided is given in notes 4 and 5 to the accounts. The Manager is the Company's AIFM, for which it does not receive any additional remuneration.

Since the end of the year, the Remuneration Committee has reviewed the appropriateness of the Manager's appointment. In carrying out its review the Committee considered the past investment performance of the Company and the ability of the Manager to produce satisfactory investment performance in the future. It also considered the length of the notice period of the investment management contract and the fees payable to the Manager, together with the standard of other services provided, which include company secretarial, accounting and marketing services. Following this review, it is the Directors' opinion that the continuing appointment of the Manager on the terms agreed is in the interests of shareholders as a whole.

Depositary

JPMorgan Europe Limited was appointed as depositary on 17 July 2014 in accordance with AIFMD. The depositary's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, cash monitoring, segregation and safe keeping of the Company's financial instruments and monitoring the Company's compliance with investment and leverage limit requirements.

Substantial Interests in Share Capital

At 31 May 2016 the Company had 41,785,035 Income shares and 33,968,500 Growth shares in issue. As at and since that date the Company had received no notifications of significant voting rights (under the FCA's Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules) in respect of the Company's share capital.

Since the launch of the Company, the majority of the Income shares and Growth shares have been held through the F&C retail savings plans. Approximately 73 per cent of the Income shares and 83 per cent of the Growth shares are held in this

manner. The voting arrangement for these shares is explained on page 75.

Conflicts of Interest

Under the Companies Act 2006 a Director must avoid a situation where he or she has, or could have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict with the Company's interests. The requirement is very broad and could apply, for example, if a Director becomes a director of another company or a trustee of another organisation. The Companies Act 2006 allows directors of public companies to authorise conflicts and potential conflicts, where appropriate, where the Articles of Association contain a provision to this effect. The Company's Articles of Association give the Directors authority to approve such situations.

The Company maintains a register of Directors' conflicts of interest which have been disclosed and approved by the other Directors. This register is kept up-to-date and the Directors are required to disclose to the Company Secretary any changes to conflicts or any potential new conflicts.

Other Companies Act Disclosures

- The Company's capital structure is explained in the 'Capital Structure' section on page 75 of this Annual Report and details of the share capital are set out in note 13 to the accounts. Details of voting rights are also set out in the Notes to the Notice of Annual General Meeting. At 31 May 2016, the total issued share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares) was represented 55.2 per cent by Income shares and 44.8 per cent by Growth shares.
- The rules for appointment and replacement of Directors are contained in the Articles of Association of the Company. In respect of periodic retirement, the Articles of Association provide that each Director is required to retire at the third Annual General Meeting after the Annual General Meeting at which last elected.
- Amendment of the Articles of Association and powers to issue and buy back shares require shareholder authority.
- There are no significant restrictions concerning the transfer of securities in the Company (other than certain restrictions imposed by laws and regulations such as insider trading laws); no agreements known to the Company concerning restrictions on the transfer of securities in the Company or on voting rights; and no special rights with regard to control attached to securities. There are no significant agreements which the Company is a party to that might be affected by a change of control of the Company following a takeover bid.

- There are no agreements between the Company and the Directors providing for compensation for loss of office that occurs because of a takeover bid.

Going Concern

In assessing the going concern basis of accounting, the Directors have had regard to the guidance issued by the Financial Reporting Council and have undertaken a rigorous review of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's investment objective and policy, which is described on page 12 and which is subject to regular Board monitoring processes, is designed to ensure that the Company is invested principally in listed securities. The Company retains title to all assets held by its custodian and has an agreement relating to its borrowing facility with which it has complied during the year. Cash is only held with banks approved and regularly reviewed by the Manager.

Notes 17 to 22 to the accounts set out the financial risk profile of the Company and indicate the effect on the assets and liabilities of falls (and rises) in the value of securities and market rates of interest.

The Directors believe, in light of the controls and review processes noted above and bearing in mind the nature of the Company's business and assets and revenue and expenditure projections, that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

The Company does not have a fixed life. However, the Company's Articles of Association require the Board to put a resolution to shareholders at the tenth annual general meeting of the Company to be held in 2018 and five-yearly thereafter to continue the Company. The continuation vote will be proposed as an ordinary resolution.

Future Developments of the Company

The outlook for the Company is set out in the Chairman's Statement on page 9 and the Managers' Report on pages 17 and 18.

Environment

The Company seeks to conduct its affairs responsibly and environmental factors are, where appropriate, taken into consideration with regard to investment decisions taken on behalf of the Company. The Company's Manager considers socially responsible investment and actively engages with investee companies.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

All of the Company's activities are outsourced to third parties. As such it does not have any physical assets, property, employees or operations of its own and does not generate any greenhouse gas or other emissions.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments comprise its investment portfolios, cash balances, bank borrowings and debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations such as sales and purchases awaiting settlement and accrued income. The financial risk management objectives and policies arising from its financial instruments and the exposure of the Company to risk are disclosed in notes 17 to 22 to the accounts.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held at Exchange House, Primrose Street, London EC2A 2NY, on Thursday 22 September 2016 at 12.30pm. The notice of Annual General Meeting is set out on pages 71 to 74.

Directors' Authority to Allot Shares (Resolutions 5 and 6)

In order to meet the continuing and expected demand for the Company's shares, the Company published a prospectus on 30 October 2015 in connection with the issue and admission to trading of up to 50 million new Income shares and 50 million new Growth shares. The prospectus will be in force until 28 October 2016.

At the general meeting of the Company held on 14 September 2015, shareholders granted the Board authority to issue new Income shares and new Growth shares up to an aggregate nominal amount of £2,500,000 Income shares (consisting of 25,000,000 Income shares) and £2,500,000 Growth shares (consisting of 25,000,000 Growth shares) on a non pre-emptive basis for cash, such authority to expire at the upcoming annual general meeting.

Since the granting of those authorities, the Board has exercised its powers by issuing 6,970,099 new Income shares and 4,187,194 new Growth shares (representing 16.7 per cent and 12.4 per cent of the Company's total issued Income share and Growth share capital (excluding treasury shares) respectively as at 26 July 2016) on a non pre-emptive basis and at a premium to the net asset value per share.

The Directors believe that the Company's continuing ability to issue shares at a premium to net asset value will increase liquidity and reduce volatility by preventing the build-up of excessive demand for shares.

Accordingly, the Directors are seeking authority to allot further Income shares and Growth shares. Resolution 5 will, if passed, authorise the Directors to allot new Income shares

up to an aggregate nominal amount of £417,800 (consisting of 4,178,000 Income shares) and new Growth shares up to an aggregate nominal amount of £336,800 (consisting of 3,368,000 Growth shares), being approximately 10 per cent of the Company's total issued Income shares and approximately 10 per cent of the Company's total issued Growth shares (excluding treasury shares) as at 26 July 2016.

Resolution 6 will, if passed, authorise the Directors to allot new Income shares up to an aggregate nominal amount of £417,800 (consisting of 4,178,000 Income shares) and new Growth shares up to an aggregate nominal amount of £336,800, (consisting of 3,368,000 Growth shares) being approximately 9.8 per cent of the Company's total issued Income shares and approximately 9.8 per cent of the Company's total issued Growth shares (including treasury shares) as at 26 July 2016, for cash without first offering such shares to existing shareholders pro rata to their existing holdings. These authorities will continue until the earlier of 22 December 2017 (being 15 months from the date of the Annual General Meeting in 2016) and the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting in 2017. The Directors will only allot new shares pursuant to these authorities if they believe it is advantageous to the Company's shareholders to do so and will not result in a dilution of net asset value per share.

Directors' Authority to Buy-Back Shares (Resolution 7)

During the year to 31 May 2016, the Company purchased through the market, for treasury, 750,000 Income shares with a nominal value of 10p each, representing 2.2 per cent of the Income shares in issue at the previous financial year end, for a total consideration of £848,000 in accordance with the Company's discount management policy.

During the year to 31 May 2016, the Company also purchased through the market, for treasury, 583,537 Growth shares with a nominal value of 10p each, representing 2.0 per cent of the Growth shares in issue at the previous financial year end, for a total consideration of £872,000 in accordance with the Company's discount management policy.

The current authority of the Company to make market purchases of up to 14.99 per cent of each of the issued Income shares and Growth shares (in each case, excluding shares held in treasury) expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting and Resolution 7, as set out in the notice of the Annual General Meeting, seeks renewal of that authority. The renewed authority to make market purchases will be in respect of a maximum of 14.99 per cent of each of the issued Income shares and issued Growth shares (in each case, excluding treasury shares) of the Company on the date of the passing of the resolution. The price paid for shares will not be less than the nominal value of 10p per share nor more than the higher of (a) 5 per cent above the average of the middle

market values of those shares for the five business days before the shares are purchased and (b) the higher of the last independent trade and the highest current independent bid on the London Stock Exchange. This power will only be exercised if, in the opinion of the Directors, a purchase will result in an increase in net asset value per share and is in the interests of the shareholders. Any shares purchased under this authority will either be held in treasury or cancelled at the determination of the Directors. This authority will expire on the earlier of 22 December 2017 and the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company.

There is no limit on the number of shares that a company can hold in treasury at any one time and the Board has not set a limit on the number of shares that can be held in treasury by the Company.

Since the year end, the Company has purchased through the market, for treasury 285,000 Growth shares.

Accordingly there were 75,468,535 Income shares and Growth shares in issue (excluding treasury shares) as at 26 July 2016 of which 41,785,035 (55.4 per cent) are Income shares and 33,683,500 (44.6 per cent) are Growth shares. At that date, the Company held 750,000 Income shares (1.8 per cent of the total Income share capital) in treasury and 593,537 Growth shares (1.7 per cent of the total Growth share capital) in treasury.

The Company therefore in aggregate holds 1,343,537 shares in treasury representing 1.8 per cent of the total share capital in issue (excluding treasury shares).

Treasury Shares (Resolutions 8 and 9)

The Board continues to believe that the effective use of treasury shares assists the liquidity in the Company's securities and management of the discount by addressing imbalances between demand and supply for the Company's securities. The discount management policy that was adopted at the time of the Company's launch in 2008 included the ability of the Company to resell treasury shares at a discount to net asset value, subject to certain conditions (see the following paragraph).

Resolution 8, if passed, will continue to allow the Company to sell shares from treasury at a discount to net asset value. Shares would only be resold from treasury when market demand is identified and, pursuant to the authority conferred by this resolution, at a price representing a discount of not more than 5 per cent to net asset value at the time of resale, subject to the conditions that, first, the discount at which shares are to be resold must be less than the average discount at which shares of that class held in treasury have been repurchased and, second, the net asset value dilution in any one financial

year on the Income shares and the Growth shares respectively must not exceed 0.5 per cent of net assets attributable to the relevant share class. Resolution 8 is conditional on the passing of Resolution 9.

Resolution 9, if passed, will enable the Company to sell shares from treasury without having first to make a pro rata offer to existing shareholders. This authority will be limited to shares representing approximately 9.8 per cent and 9.8 per cent. of the Company's issued Income share capital and Growth share capital respectively (including treasury shares) as at the date of passing of the resolution. Resolution 9 is not conditional on the passing of Resolution 8.

Approval of the proposed Purchase Contract (Resolution 10)

Resolution 10 gives the Company authority to buy its deferred shares, arising on the conversion of any of the Growth shares or Income shares into the other class of shares, by way of an off-market purchase in accordance with sections 693 and 694 of the Companies Act 2006. The deferred shares will be purchased for nil consideration (as they have no economic value) in order to keep the balance sheet transparent. The exact number of deferred shares which will arise as a result of any conversions is not yet known and therefore the purchase contract constitutes a contract under section 694(3) of the Companies Act 2006. By law the Company will only be able to purchase these shares off-market if the Purchase Contract is approved by special resolution at a general meeting of the Company.

Recommendation

The Directors consider that the passing of the resolutions to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders as a whole and they unanimously recommend that shareholders vote in favour of those resolutions. Information on shareholder voting rights is set out in the Notes to the Annual General Meeting.

Individual Savings Accounts

The Company's shares are qualifying investments for Individual Savings Accounts. It is the current intention of the Directors that the Company will continue to conduct its affairs to satisfy this requirement.

Statement Regarding Annual Report and Accounts

Following a detailed review of the Annual Report and Accounts by the Audit Committee, the Directors consider that taken as a whole it is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy. In reaching this conclusion, the Directors have assumed that the reader of the Annual Report and Accounts would have a reasonable level of knowledge of the investment industry in general and investment trusts in particular.

By order of the Board
For F&C Investment Business Limited
Company Secretary
80 George Street
Edinburgh EH2 3BU

26 July 2016

Corporate Governance Statement

Introduction

Arrangements in respect of corporate governance appropriate to an investment trust, have been put in place by the Board. The Company complied throughout the year with the relevant provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code issued by the Financial Reporting Council ('Code') available at website: www.frc.org.uk. The Board has also taken into account the principles and recommendations of the AIC Code of Corporate Governance ('AIC Code') by reference to the AIC Corporate Governance Guide for Investment Companies ('AIC Guide'), both of which can be found at www.theaic.co.uk.

Since the Company has no employees and all the Directors are non-executive, the provisions of the Code in respect of the role of the chief executive and on Directors' remuneration, except in so far as they apply to non-executive Directors, are not relevant to the Company and are not reported on further.

Under the requirements of the Articles of Association, each Director is required to retire at the third Annual General Meeting after the Annual General Meeting at which last elected. Directors are appointed for a term of no more than three years, subject to reappointment by shareholders, as recommended by the Code. In addition, the terms of Directors' appointments adhere to the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and Directors are not appointed for a guaranteed term of more than two years without shareholder approval. Full details of the duties of Directors are provided at the time of appointment.

The Board

The Board consists solely of non-executive Directors. Richard Martin is Chairman and David Harris is the Senior Independent Director. All the Directors are considered by the Board to be independent of the Company's Manager. New Directors receive an induction from the Manager on joining the Board, and all Directors are encouraged to attend relevant training courses and seminars and receive regular updates on the industry and changes to regulations from the Company Secretary and other parties, including the AIC.

Individual Directors may, at the expense of the Company, seek independent professional advice on any matter that concerns them in the furtherance of their duties. The Company maintains appropriate Directors' and Officers' liability insurance.

The basis on which the Company aims to generate value over the longer term is set out in the Business Model and Strategy on pages 10 to 12.

The Company has no executive Directors or employees. A management agreement between the Company and its Manager, F&C Investment Business Limited, sets out the matters over which the Manager has authority and the limits beyond which Board approval must be sought. All other matters, including strategy, investment and dividend policies, gearing, corporate governance and risk management procedures, are reserved for the approval of the Board of Directors. The Board currently meets at least four times a year and receives full information on the Company's investment performance, assets, liabilities and other relevant information in advance of Board meetings.

	Board of Directors		Audit Committee		Remuneration Committee		Nomination Committee	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
R M Martin	7	7	3	3	1	1	1	1
D Harris	7	7	3	3	1	1	1	1
C S McGill	7	7	3	3	1	1	1	1
A G Stewart	7	7	3	3	1	1	1	1

The table above sets out the number of formal Board and Committee meetings held during the year ended 31 May 2016 and the number of meetings attended by each Director. In addition, committee meetings were held during the year to approve the interim dividends. All Directors attended the annual general meeting in September 2015.

Board effectiveness

During the year the performance of the Board, Committees and individual Directors was evaluated through a formal assessment process, led by the Senior Independent Director. The performance of the Chairman was evaluated by the other Directors under the leadership of the Senior Independent Director. This process involved consideration of completed questionnaires tailored to suit the nature of the Company and discussion of the points arising amongst the Directors. The Board confirms that the performance of each of the Directors continues to be effective and demonstrates commitment to their role. The Board believes that each Director is independent in character and that there are no relationships or circumstances which are likely to affect his judgement.

Voting policy on portfolio investments

The Manager, in the absence of explicit instructions from the Board, is empowered to exercise discretion in the use of the Company's voting rights. All shareholdings are voted where practicable in accordance with the Manager's own corporate governance policy, which is to seek to maximise shareholder value by constructive use of votes at company meetings and by endeavouring to use its influence as an investor with a principled approach to corporate governance. The Company seeks to conduct its affairs responsibly and environmental factors are, where appropriate, taken into consideration with regard to investment decisions on behalf of the Company. The Manager considers socially responsible investment and actively engages with investee companies.

Committees

Throughout the year a number of committees have been in existence. The committees are the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee. Each of these Committees operate within clearly defined written terms of reference which are available upon request.

Audit Committee

Details of the Audit Committee are contained in the Report of the Audit Committee on pages 34 to 36.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee, chaired by Alistair Stewart, comprises the full Board and reviews the appropriateness of the Manager's continuing appointment together with the terms and conditions thereof on a regular basis. The Remuneration Committee also determines the level of Directors' fees.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee chaired by Richard Martin, comprises the full Board and is convened for the purpose of considering the appointment of additional Directors as and when considered appropriate. In considering appointments to the Board these are based on merit. The Nomination Committee also takes into account the ongoing requirements of the Company and the need to have within the Board a balance of relevant skills, experience, independence and diversity, including gender and knowledge of the Company. The Directors have not set any measurable objectives in relation to diversity of the Board.

Relations with Shareholders

The Company welcomes the views of shareholders and places great importance on communication with its shareholders. The Manager holds meetings with the Company's largest shareholders and reports back to the Board on these meetings. The Chairman and other Directors are available to meet shareholders if required. The Annual General Meeting of the Company provides a forum, both formal and informal, for shareholders to meet and discuss issues with the Directors and Manager of the Company. The notice for the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, to be held on 22 September 2016 is set out on pages 71 to 74.

Risk Management and Internal Control

Details of the principal risks and internal controls applied by the Board are set out on pages 24 and 25 and pages 35 and 36 respectively.

Share Capital Structure

Details of the Company's share capital structure is set out on page 75.

By order of the Board
For F&C Investment Business Limited
Company Secretary
80 George Street
Edinburgh EH2 3BU

26 July 2016

Report of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises the full Board and is chaired by Colin McGill.

Role of the Committee

The Audit Committee operates within clearly defined terms of reference and has recent and relevant financial experience. The duties of the Audit Committee include reviewing the Annual and Interim Accounts, the system of internal controls, and the terms of appointment and remuneration of the Auditor, Ernst & Young LLP ('EY'), including its independence and objectivity. It also provides a forum through which the Auditor reports to the Board of Directors and meets at least twice a year including at least one meeting with EY.

The Audit Committee met on three occasions during the year and the attendance of each of the members is set out on page 32. In the due course of its duties, the committee had direct access to EY and senior members of the Manager's fund management and investment trust teams. Amongst other things, the Audit Committee considered and reviewed the following matters and reported thereon to the Board:

- The annual and half-yearly results announcements, and annual and half-yearly reports and accounts;
- The accounting policies of the Company;
- The principal risks faced by the Company;
- The effectiveness of the audit process and related non-audit services and the independence and objectivity of EY, their re-appointment, remuneration and terms of engagement;
- The policy on the engagement of EY to supply non-audit services;
- The implications of proposed new accounting standards and regulatory changes;
- The effectiveness of the Company's internal control and risk management environment;
- The need for the Company to have its own internal audit function;

- The receipt of internal controls reports from the Manager and other significant third party service providers; and
- Whether the Annual Report is fair, balanced and understandable.

As part of its review of the scope and results of the audit, during the year the Audit Committee considered and approved EY's plan for the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2016. At the conclusion of the audit EY did not highlight any issues to the Audit Committee which would cause it to qualify its audit report nor did it highlight any fundamental internal control weaknesses. EY issued an unqualified audit report which is included on pages 42 to 46.

In relation to the provision of non-audit services by the Auditor it has been agreed that all non-audit work to be carried out by the Auditor must be approved in advance by the Audit Committee and any special projects must also be approved in advance. In addition to statutory audit fees of £19,175 (2015: £18,500), EY received fees, excluding VAT, for non-audit services of £15,875 (2015: £12,000) for the year which included £5,000 in relation to a prospectus review from tax (non-recurring), £4,000 in relation to assurance work carried out in respect of the rollover of assets from The Cayenne Trust into the Company (non-recurring) and £6,875 for the provision of tax compliance services (recurring). The Audit Committee does not consider that the provision of such non-audit services is a threat to the objectivity and independence of the conduct of the audit.

As part of the review of auditor independence and effectiveness, EY has confirmed that it is independent of the Company and has complied with relevant auditing standards. In evaluating EY, the Audit Committee has taken into consideration the standing, skills and experience of the firm and the audit team. Under new EU mandatory audit rotation rules, the Company will be required to put the external audit out to tender at least every ten years and it is anticipated that, at a minimum, the auditor will change at least every twenty years. Under transitional provisions, as EY has been auditors

Significant Issues Considered by the Audit Committee in Relation to the Financial Statements

Matter	Action
<p>Investment Portfolio Valuation</p> <p>The Company's portfolios are invested predominantly in listed securities. Errors in the portfolio valuations could have a material impact on the Company's net asset value per share.</p>	<p>The Audit Committee reviewed the Manager's annual internal control report, as referred to on page 36, which is reported on by independent external accountants, and which details the systems, processes and controls around the daily pricing of equity and fixed interest securities, including the application of exchange rate movements.</p>
<p>Misappropriation of Assets</p> <p>Misappropriation of the Company's investments or cash balances could have a material impact on its net asset value per share.</p>	<p>The Audit Committee reviewed the Manager's annual internal control report, as referred to on page 36, which details the controls around the reconciliation of the Manager's records to those of the custodian. The Audit Committee also reviewed the custodian's annual internal control report, which is reported on by independent external accountants, and which provides details regarding its control environment. The Depositary has issued reports confirming, amongst other matters, the safe custody of the Company's assets for the periods since implementation of AIFMD to 31 May 2016.</p>
<p>Income Recognition</p> <p>Incomplete or inaccurate income recognition, including allocation between revenue and capital, could have an adverse effect on the Company's net asset value and earnings per share and its level of dividend cover.</p>	<p>The Audit Committee reviewed the Manager's annual internal control report, as referred to on page 36, which details the systems, processes and controls around the recording of investment income. It also compared the final level of income received for the year to the forecasts made during the year and discussed the accounting treatment of all special or unusual dividends with the Manager.</p>
<p>Calculation of Performance Fee</p> <p>As disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements, the Manager is entitled to a performance fee. Errors in its calculation could result in an overpayment or underpayment of fees to the Manager.</p>	<p>The calculation, as set out in the investment management agreement was reviewed by the Audit Committee as part of the approval of the Report and Accounts.</p>

since the Company's launch in 2008, the Company will be required to put the audit out to tender by 2018, in order that a recommendation can be put to shareholders at the AGM to be held in 2018, in relation to the appointment of an auditor for the year ended 31 May 2019. The Audit Committee, from direct observation and enquiry of the Manager, remains satisfied that EY continues to provide effective independent challenge in carrying out its responsibilities. Following professional guidelines, the audit partner rotates at least every five years with the audit partner next due to rotate following the audit of the Accounts for the year ended 31 May 2020. On the basis of this assessment, the Audit Committee has recommended the continuing appointment of EY to the Board. EY's performance will continue to be reviewed annually taking into account all relevant guidance and best practice.

Internal Controls and Risk Management

The Board is responsible for the Company's system of internal control, for reviewing its effectiveness and ensuring that risk management and control processes are embedded in the

daily operations, which are managed by F&C. The Board has therefore established an ongoing process designed to meet the particular needs of the Company in managing the risks to which it is exposed, consistent with the related guidance issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Control of the risks identified, including financial, operational, compliance and overall risk management is exercised by the Audit Committee and the Board through regular reports provided by F&C. The reports cover investment performance, compliance with agreed and regulatory investment restrictions, financial analyses, revenue estimates, performance of the third party administrator of the F&C savings plans and other relevant management issues.

F&C's Business Risk department also provide regular control report updates to the Board covering risk and compliance and any significant issues identified by internal audit that might be relevant to the Company.

The process is based principally on the Manager's existing risk-based approach to internal control whereby a matrix is created that identifies the key functions carried out by the Manager and other service providers, the individual activities undertaken within those functions, the risks associated with each activity and the controls employed to minimise those risks. A residual risk rating is then applied. The Board is provided with reports highlighting all material changes to the risk ratings and confirming the action which has been, or is being, taken.

At each Board meeting, the Board monitors the investment performance of the Company in comparison to its objective and relevant equity market indices. The Board also reviews the Company's activities since the last Board meeting to ensure that the Manager adheres to the agreed investment policy and approved investment guidelines and, if necessary, approves changes to such policy and guidelines.

The Company's principal risks are set out on pages 24 to 25 with additional information provided in notes 17 to 22 to the accounts.

A formal annual review of these procedures is carried out by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has also reviewed the Manager's "Report on Internal Controls in accordance with AAF (01/06)" for the year ended 31 October 2015 that has been prepared for their investment company clients. The Audit Committee has also received confirmation from F&C that subsequent to this date, there had been no material changes to the control environment. Containing a report and an unqualified opinion from independent external accountants, the report sets out the Manager's control policies and procedures with respect to the management of its clients' investments and maintenance of their financial records. The effectiveness of these controls is monitored by the Manager's Group Audit and Compliance Committee which receives regular reports from its Internal Audit department. Procedures are also in place to capture and

evaluate any failings and weaknesses and ensure that action would be taken to remedy any significant issues identified from this monitoring, which would be reported to the Board. No significant failings or weaknesses in respect of the Company were identified in the year under review nor to the date of this report.

The Audit Committee also reviewed appropriate reports on the internal controls of other significant service providers, such as the Custodian, the Depositary and Registrar and was satisfied that there were no material exceptions.

Such review procedures have been in place throughout the financial year and up to the date of approval of the accounts, and the Board is satisfied with their effectiveness. These procedures are designed to manage, rather than eliminate, risk and, by their nature, can only provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the need for an internal audit function. Based on review, observation and enquiry, the Audit Committee has concluded that the systems and procedures employed by the Manager, together with the Manager's internal audit function, provide sufficient assurance that a sound system of internal control, which safeguards shareholders' investment and the Company's assets, is maintained and the Board has concurred. In addition, the Company's financial statements are audited by external auditors. An internal audit function, specific to the Company, is therefore considered unnecessary but this decision will be kept under review.

Colin S McGill
Chairman of the Audit Committee

26 July 2016

Directors' Remuneration Report

The Board consists solely of independent non-executive directors. The Company has no executive directors or employees. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for determining the level of Directors' fees and considers these at least annually.

Full details of the Company's policy with regards to Directors' fees, and fees paid during the year ended 31 May 2016, are shown below. This shows all major decisions on Directors' remuneration, and any substantial changes made during the year relating to Directors' remuneration, including the context in which any changes occurred.

Under company law, the Auditor is required to audit certain disclosures provided. Where disclosures have been audited they are indicated as such. The Auditor's opinion is included in its report on pages 42 to 46.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee consists of all four non-executive Directors and it is chaired by Alistair Stewart. A comprehensive review of comparative Directors' fees is considered in advance of each review.

Directors' Remuneration Policy

The Company's policy is that the remuneration of non-executive Directors should reflect the experience of the Board as a whole, their responsibilities, duties and time commitment required and be fair and comparable to that of other investment trusts that are similar in size and have similar investment objectives. There were no changes to the policy during the year.

The fees for the non-executive Directors are determined within the limits set out in the Company's Articles of Association. The present limit is £120,000 per annum and may not be changed without seeking shareholder approval at a general meeting. Directors are not eligible for bonuses, pension benefits, share options, long-term incentive schemes or other benefits.

The non-executive Directors are engaged under letters of appointment and do not have service contracts. Each Director has a letter of appointment setting out the terms and conditions of his appointment and such letters are available

for inspection at the Company's registered office. The terms of appointment provide that a Director shall retire and be subject to re-election at the first Annual General Meeting after his or her appointment. Directors are thereafter obliged to retire periodically and, if they wish, to offer themselves for re-election, by shareholders at the third annual general meeting after the annual general meeting at which last elected. Any Director who has served on the Board for more than nine years will offer himself or herself for re-election annually. There is no notice period and no provision for compensation upon termination of appointment.

The Company has not received any views from its Shareholders in respect of the levels of Directors' remuneration.

Voting at Annual General Meeting

At the Company's Annual General Meeting, held on 23 September 2014, shareholders approved the Directors' Remuneration Policy. 93.1% of votes were in favour of the resolution and 6.9% were against. The Directors' Remuneration Policy will be put to shareholders for approval at the Annual General Meeting in 2017 unless changes are made to the policy before then.

Based on the current levels of fees, Directors' remuneration for the forthcoming financial year would be as follows:

Director	2017* £	2016# £
R M Martin (Chairman)	26,000	26,000
D Harris	19,000	19,000
C S McGill	21,000	21,000
A G Stewart	19,000	19,000
Total	85,000	85,000

* Directors' remuneration for the year ending 31 May 2017 based on current fee levels.

Actual Directors' remuneration for the year ended 31 May 2016.

Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration

Directors' Emoluments for the Year (audited)

The Directors who served during the financial year received the following emoluments in the form of fees. No other forms of remuneration were paid during the year.

Director	31 May 2016 £	31 May 2015 £
R M Martin (Chairman)	26,000	24,000
D Harris	19,000	18,000
C S McGill	21,000	20,000
A G Stewart	19,000	18,000
Total	85,000	80,000

Following a review of the level of Directors' fees for the forthcoming year to 31 May 2017, the Remuneration Committee concluded that the amounts paid to Directors should remain unchanged.

Relative Importance of Spend on Pay

The table below shows the actual expenditure during the year in relation to Directors' remuneration, other expenses and shareholder distributions:

	31 May 2016 £	31 May 2015 £	Change %
Aggregate Directors' Remuneration	85,000	80,000	+6.3
Management and other expenses	925,000	771,000	+20.0
Distributions paid to Shareholders (relating to the year)	2,041,000	1,510,000	+35.2

Directors' Shareholdings (audited)

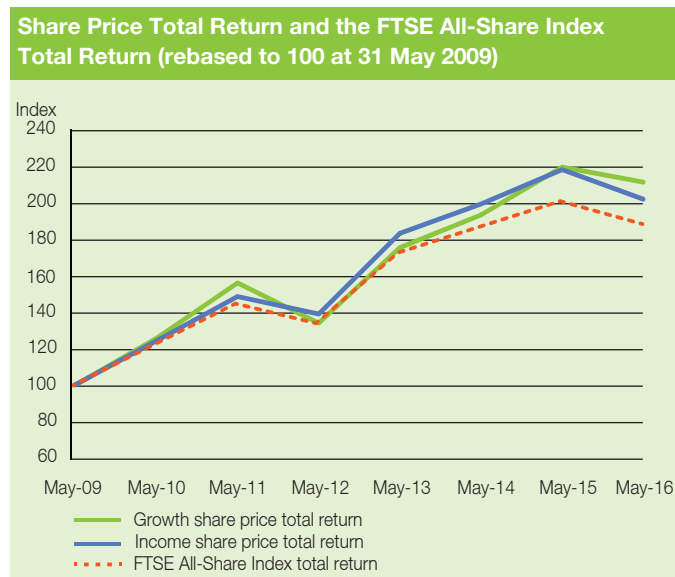
The Directors who held office at the year end and their interests in the shares of the Company at 31 May 2016 (all of which were beneficially held) were as follows:

Director	31 May 2016		31 May 2015	
	Income Shares	Growth Shares	Income Shares	Growth Shares
R M Martin	31,000	10,000	31,000	10,000
D Harris	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500
C S McGill	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
A G Stewart	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

There have been no changes in the Directors' interests in the shares of the Company between 31 May 2016 and 26 July 2016.

Company Performance

The following graph compares, for the seven financial years ended 31 May 2016, the total return (assuming all dividends are reinvested) to Income shareholders and Growth shareholders compared to the total return on the FTSE All-Share Index. This index was chosen for comparison purposes, as it is the Company's benchmark. An explanation of the performance of the Company is given in the Chairman's Statement and Investment Manager's Review.



Voting at Annual General Meeting

At the Company's last Annual General Meeting, held on 14 September 2015, shareholders approved the Directors' Remuneration Report in respect of the year ended 31 May 2015. 96.7% of votes were in favour of the resolution and 3.3% were against.

An ordinary resolution for the approval of this Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board

Alistair G. Stewart

Director

26 July 2016

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Respect of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Annual Report and Accounts is fair, balanced and understandable and for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Under applicable law and regulations, the Directors are also responsible for preparing a Strategic Report, a Directors' Report, a Directors' Remuneration Report and Corporate Governance Statement.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with the applicable set of accounting standards, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, net return and cash flows of the Company;
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces;
- taken as a whole, the annual report and accounts are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the performance, business model and strategy of the Company; and
- the financial statements include details on related party transactions

On behalf of the Board

Richard M Martin

Chairman

26 July 2016





OVERVIEW

STRATEGIC REPORT

GOVERNANCE REPORT

AUDITORS' REPORT

FINANCIAL REPORT

NOTICE OF MEETING

OTHER INFORMATION

“There is a rich assortment of well-managed income and growth trusts from which our Investment Manager can select.”

Independent Auditor's Report

Our opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 May 2016 and of the Company's net loss for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland'; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;

What we have audited

F&C Managed Portfolio Trust plc's financial statements comprise:

Income Statement for the year ended 31 May 2016
Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2016
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 May 2016
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 May 2016
Related notes 1 to 24 to the financial statements

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally

Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"

Overview of our audit approach

Risks of material misstatement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomplete or inaccurate income recognition through failure to recognise proper income entitlements or apply appropriate accounting treatment. • Performance fees are not calculated correctly. • Incorrect valuation and existence of the investment portfolio.
Audit scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We performed an audit of F&C Managed Portfolio Trust plc.
Materiality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materiality of £980,000 which represents 1% of equity shareholder's funds (2015: £882,300)

Our assessment of risk of material misstatement

We identified the risks of material misstatement described below as those with the greatest effect on our overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit and the direction of the efforts of the audit team. In addressing these risks, we have performed the procedures below which were designed in the context of the financial statements as a whole and, consequently, we do not express any opinion on these individual areas.

Risk	Our response to the risk	What we concluded to the Audit Committee
<p>Incomplete or inaccurate income recognition through failure to recognise proper income entitlements or apply appropriate accounting treatment (as described on page 35 in the Report of the Audit Committee).</p> <p>The investment income receivable by the Company during the period directly drives the Company's ability to make a dividend payment to shareholders. The investment income received for the year to 31 May 2016 was £2.8m (2015: £2.3m) as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.</p> <p>If the Company is not entitled to receive the dividend income recognised in the financial statements or the income recognised does not relate to the current financial year, this will impact the extent of the profits available to fund dividend distributions to shareholders.</p>	<p>We have performed the following procedures:</p> <p>We agreed a sample of dividends to the corresponding announcement made by the investee company and agreed cash received to bank statements.</p> <p>We agreed, on a sample basis, investee company dividend declarations from an independent source to the income recorded by the Company.</p> <p>We agreed all accrued dividends to a third party source and to post year end bank statements to assess the recoverability of these amounts.</p>	<p>The results of our procedures are:</p> <p>We noted no issues in agreeing the sample of dividend receipts to and from an independent source and to the bank statements.</p> <p>We noted no issues in agreeing the sample of accrued dividend receipts to an independent source and to the bank statements.</p> <p>We ensured that the accounting treatment adopted for the special dividends was consistent with the evidence provided and our understanding of the underlying circumstances giving rise to the related dividends.</p>

Risk	Our response to the risk	What we concluded to the Audit Committee
<p>The accounting treatment adopted has a direct impact on the profits available for distribution to shareholders of the company by way of dividends.</p> <p>Given the judgmental aspect of allocating special dividends between revenue and capital and the risk of management override from processing of topside journals, we consider this an area warranting specific audit focus.</p> <p>From our review, the Company received five special dividends during the year, amounting to £140,000, which were all treated as revenue.</p>	<p>We independently reviewed the recognition criteria applied to the special dividends received during the year and assessed the appropriateness of the conclusion on the relevant treatment as documented by the administrator and approved by the board.</p>	
<p>The performance fees payable by the Company for investment management services are not calculated in accordance with the methodology prescribed in the investment management agreement (as described on page 35 in the Report in the Audit Committee).</p> <p>A performance fee is payable annually to F&C Investment Business Limited ("the Manager") at a rate of 10% of the monetary amount by which the adjusted total return of the relevant portfolio, Income and Growth, exceeds the rate of total return of the FTSE All share index. The performance fee in respect of any one year is capped at 0.35% of the total assets of the relevant portfolio and is charged wholly to capital.</p> <p>In accordance with the Investment Management Agreement ("IMA"), the relevant period is taken as commencing at the last point which a performance fee was payable. In the case of the Income portfolio, this was 31 May 2013. The Growth portfolio has never paid a performance fee; therefore the relevant period begins on the Company's launch date, being 16 April 2008. The performance fee for the year is £2,000 (2015: £nil) which is payable by the Income portfolio. The total return of the Income portfolio from 31 May 2013 to 31 May 2016 exceeded the total return of its benchmark, FTSE All-Share index. The adjusted total return for the Growth portfolio since launch to 31 May 2016 did not exceed that of the FTSE All-Share index.</p>	<p>We performed the following procedures:</p> <p>We have reviewed the performance fee calculation to ensure it has been calculated in accordance with the IMA.</p> <p>We have reviewed the inputs to the calculation against underlying financial records and, where applicable, externally verifiable data.</p>	<p>The results of our procedures are:</p> <p>We are satisfied that the terms of the IMA have been materially applied within the performance fee calculations.</p> <p>For all inputs and payments, we noted no issues in agreeing the amounts to source data.</p>

Risk	Our response to the risk	What we concluded to the Audit Committee
<p>Incorrect valuation and existence of the investment portfolio (as described on page 35 in the Report of the Audit Committee).</p> <p>The valuation of the assets held in the investment portfolio is the key driver of the Company's investment return. The value of the Company's investment portfolio at 31 May 2016 was £97.3m (£89.0m) and consists entirely of listed securities (movements in the investment portfolio are shown in Note 10 to the financial statements).</p> <p>Incorrect valuation of the assets or a failure to maintain proper legal title of the assets held by the Company could have a significant impact on the portfolio valuation and, therefore, the return generated for shareholders and the net asset value.</p>	<p>We performed the following procedures:</p> <p>We have used an independent source to check 100% of the prices used in the valuation of the Company's portfolio as at 31 May 2016.</p> <p>We agreed the number of shares held in each security to a confirmation of legal title received from both the Company's custodian and depositary as at 31 May 2016.</p>	<p>The results of our procedures are:</p> <p>For all investments, we noted no material differences in market value between the prices used and the prices agreed to an independent source.</p> <p>We have not identified any differences between the custodian and depositary confirmations and the Company's underlying financial records.</p>

The scope of our audit

Our assessment of audit risk, our evaluation of materiality and our allocation of performance materiality determine our audit scope for the Company. This enables us to form an opinion on the financial statements. We take into account size, risk profile, the organisation of the Company and effectiveness of controls and changes in the business environment when assessing the level of work to be performed. The Company is a single component and we perform a full audit on this Company.

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

Materiality

The magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Materiality provides a basis for determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures.

We determined planning materiality for the Company to be £980,000 (2015: £882,300), which is 1% of equity shareholders' funds. We derived our materiality calculation from a proportion of total equity as we consider that to be the most important financial metric on which shareholders judge the performance of the Company.

Performance materiality

The application of materiality at the individual account or balance level. It is set at an amount to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality.

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the Company's overall control environment, our judgment was that

overall performance materiality (i.e. our tolerance for misstatement in an individual account or balance) for the Company should be 75% of planning materiality, being £735,000 (2015: £662,000). We have set performance materiality at this percentage due to our past experience of the audit that indicates a lower risk of misstatements, both corrected and uncorrected.

Given the importance of the distinction between revenue and capital for the Company we also applied a separate testing threshold of £110,000 (2015: £87,000) for the revenue column of the Income Statement, being 5% of the revenue return on ordinary activities before taxation.

Reporting threshold

An amount below which identified misstatements are considered to be clearly trivial.

We agreed with the audit committee that we would report all audit differences in excess of £49,000 (2015: £44,000) as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in the light of other relevant qualitative considerations.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 39 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion:

- the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006;
- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the information given in the Corporate Governance Statement set out on pages 32 and 33 with respect to internal control and risk management systems in relation to financial reporting processes and about share capital structures is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

ISAs (UK and Ireland) reporting	<p>We are required to report to you if, in our opinion, financial and non-financial information in the annual report is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • materially inconsistent with the information in the audited financial statements; or • apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, our knowledge of the Company acquired in the course of performing our audit; or • otherwise misleading. <p>In particular, we are required to report whether we have identified any inconsistencies between our knowledge acquired in the course of performing the audit and the directors' statement that they consider the annual report and accounts taken as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the entity's performance, business model and strategy; and whether the annual report appropriately addresses those matters that we communicated to the audit committee that we consider should have been disclosed.</p>	We have no exceptions to report.
Companies Act 2006 reporting	<p>We are required to report to you if, in our opinion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or • the Company financial statements and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or • certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or • we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit. • a Corporate Governance Statement has not been prepared by the company 	We have no exceptions to report.
Listing Rules review requirements	<p>We are required to review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the directors' statement in relation to going concern set out on page 29, and longer-term viability, set out on page 25; and • the part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the Company's compliance with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code specified for our review 	We have no exceptions to report.

Statement on the Directors' Assessment of the Principal Risks that Would Threaten the Solvency or Liquidity of the Entity

ISAs (UK and Ireland) reporting	<p>We are required to give a statement as to whether we have anything material to add or to draw attention to in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the directors' confirmation in the annual report that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the entity, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity; the disclosures in the annual report that describe those risks and explain how they are being managed or mitigated; the directors' statement in the financial statements about whether they considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing them, and their identification of any material uncertainties to the entity's ability to continue to do so over a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements; and the directors' explanation in the annual report as to how they have assessed the prospects of the entity, over what period they have done so and why they consider that period to be appropriate, and their statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the entity will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions. 	We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to.
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Caroline Mercer (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Edinburgh
26 July 2016

“£17.3 million was raised from the issuance of new shares during the year, growing your Company in size by some 20%”



Income Statement

For the year ended 31 May						
Notes	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	2016 Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	2015 Total £'000
10	(Losses)/gains on investments	–	(6,051)	–	6,908	6,908
	Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	–	2	–	(4)	(4)
3	Income	2,797	2,797	2,260	–	2,260
4	Investment management and performance fees	(177)	(595)	(147)	(349)	(496)
5	Other expenses	(415)	(415)	(355)	–	(355)
	Return on ordinary activities before finance costs and tax	2,205	(4,262)	1,758	6,555	8,313
6	Finance costs	(8)	(28)	(13)	(27)	(40)
	Return on ordinary activities before tax	2,197	(4,290)	1,745	6,528	8,273
7	Tax on ordinary activities	(11)	(11)	(8)	–	(8)
	Return attributable to shareholders	2,186	(4,301)	1,737	6,528	8,265
9	Return per Income share	5.62p	(5.56)p	5.87p	5.95p	11.82p
9	Return per Growth share	–	(6.72)p	–	17.80p	17.80p

The total column of this statement is the Profit and Loss Account of the Company. The supplementary revenue and capital columns are prepared under guidance published by The Association of Investment Companies.

Segmental analysis, illustrating the two separate portfolios of assets, the Income Portfolio and the Growth Portfolio, is shown in note 2 to the accounts.

All revenue and capital items in the Income Statement derive from continuing operations.

Return attributable to shareholders represents the profit/(loss) for the year and also total comprehensive income.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

as at 31 May						
Notes	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	2016 Total £'000	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	2015 Total £'000
	Fixed assets					
10	48,262	49,051	97,313	43,964	45,012	88,976
	Current assets					
11	161	28	189	110	44	154
	762	1,005	1,767	1,388	1,063	2,451
	923	1,033	1,956	1,498	1,107	2,605
	Creditors					
12	(1,141)	(142)	(1,283)	(1,623)	(1,728)	(3,351)
	(218)	891	673	(125)	(621)	(746)
	48,044	49,942	97,986	43,839	44,391	88,230
	Capital and reserves					
13	4,254	3,428	7,682	3,469	2,884	6,353
14	21,685	18,546	40,231	13,346	10,927	24,273
14	–	182	182	–	182	182
14	18,532	16,733	35,265	19,380	17,197	36,577
14	1,973	11,053	13,026	6,320	13,201	19,521
14	1,600	–	1,600	1,324	–	1,324
15	48,044	49,942	97,986	43,839	44,391	88,230
15	114.98p	147.02p		126.37p	153.92p	

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 26 July 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

Richard M Martin, Director.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 May							
Notes			2016			2015	
	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000	
16	Net cash outflow from operations before dividends and interest	(500)	(495)	(995)	(408)	(435)	(843)
	Dividends received	2,029	725	2,754	1,543	636	2,179
	Interest received	22	8	30	19	1	20
	Interest paid	(16)	(12)	(28)	(24)	(16)	(40)
	Net cash inflow from operating activities	1,535	226	1,761	1,130	186	1,316
	Investing activities						
	Purchases of investments	(9,703)	(8,606)	(18,309)	(9,748)	(6,963)	(16,711)
	Sales of investments	1,682	2,035	3,717	1,609	1,826	3,435
	Net cash flows from investing activities	(8,021)	(6,571)	(14,592)	(8,139)	(5,137)	(13,276)
	Net cash flows before financing activities	(6,486)	(6,345)	(12,831)	(7,009)	(4,951)	(11,960)
	Financing activities						
8	Equity dividends paid	(1,910)	–	(1,910)	(1,388)	–	(1,388)
	Net proceeds from issuance of new shares	9,118	8,159	17,277	8,752	2,115	10,867
	Sale of shares from treasury	–	400	400	–	2,158	2,158
	Shares purchased to be held in treasury	(848)	(872)	(1,720)	–	–	–
	Loan (repaid)/drawn down	(500)	(1,400)	(1,900)	1,500	1,400	2,900
	Net cash flows from financing activities	5,860	6,287	12,147	8,864	5,673	14,537
	Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	(626)	(58)	(684)	1,855	722	2,577
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,388	1,063	2,451	(467)	341	(126)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	762	1,005	1,767	1,388	1,063	2,451
	Represented by:						
	Cash at bank and short-term deposits	762	1,005	1,767	1,388	1,063	2,451

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 May 2016							
	Income Shares						
	Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Special reserve £000	Capital reserves £000	Revenue reserve £000	Total shareholders' funds £000
As at 31 May 2015	3,469	13,346	–	19,380	6,320	1,324	43,839
Increase in share capital in issue, net of share issuance expenses	785	8,339	–	–	–	–	9,124
Shares purchased for treasury	–	–	–	(848)	–	–	(848)
Transfer of net income from Growth to Income Portfolio	–	–	–	–	–	438	438
Transfer of capital from Income to Growth Portfolio	–	–	–	–	(438)	–	(438)
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	–	(1,910)	(1,910)
Return attributable to shareholders	–	–	–	–	(3,909)	1,748	(2,161)
As at 31 May 2016	4,254	21,685	–	18,532	1,973	1,600	48,044
	Growth Shares						
	Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Special reserve £000	Capital reserves £000	Revenue reserve £000	Total shareholders' funds £000
As at 31 May 2015	2,884	10,927	182	17,197	13,201	–	44,391
Increase in share capital in issue, net of share issuance expenses	544	7,619	–	–	–	–	8,163
Shares sold from treasury	–	–	–	408	(8)	–	400
Shares purchased for treasury	–	–	–	(872)	–	–	(872)
Transfer of net income from Growth to Income Portfolio	–	–	–	–	–	(438)	(438)
Transfer of capital from Income to Growth Portfolio	–	–	–	–	438	–	438
Return attributable to shareholders	–	–	–	–	(2,578)	438	(2,140)
As at 31 May 2016	3,428	18,546	182	16,733	11,053	–	49,942
	Total						
	Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Special reserve £000	Capital reserves £000	Revenue reserve £000	Total shareholders' funds £000
As at 31 May 2015	6,353	24,273	182	36,577	19,521	1,324	88,230
Increase in share capital in issue, net of share issuance expenses	1,329	15,958	–	–	–	–	17,287
Shares sold from treasury	–	–	–	408	(8)	–	400
Shares purchased for treasury	–	–	–	(1,720)	–	–	(1,720)
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	–	(1,910)	(1,910)
Return attributable to shareholders	–	–	–	–	(6,487)	2,186	(4,301)
Total Company as at 31 May 2016	7,682	40,231	182	35,265	13,026	1,600	97,986

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity – continued

for the year ended 31 May 2015							
	Income Shares						
	Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Special reserve £000	Capital reserves £000	Revenue reserve £000	Total shareholders' funds £000
As at 31 May 2014	2,751	5,312	–	19,380	4,560	975	32,978
Increase in share capital in issue, net of share issuance expenses	718	8,034	–	–	–	–	8,752
Transfer of net income from Growth to Income Portfolio	–	–	–	–	–	393	393
Transfer of capital from Income to Growth Portfolio	–	–	–	–	(393)	–	(393)
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	–	(1,388)	(1,388)
Return attributable to shareholders	–	–	–	–	2,153	1,344	3,497
As at 31 May 2015	3,469	13,346	–	19,380	6,320	1,324	43,839
	Growth Shares						
	Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Special reserve £000	Capital reserves £000	Revenue reserve £000	Total shareholders' funds £000
As at 31 May 2014	2,740	8,295	182	15,700	8,433	–	35,350
Increase in share capital in issue, net of share issuance expenses	144	1,971	–	–	–	–	2,115
Shares sold from treasury	–	661	–	1,497	–	–	2,158
Transfer of net income from Growth to Income Portfolio	–	–	–	–	–	(393)	(393)
Transfer of capital from Income to Growth Portfolio	–	–	–	–	393	–	393
Return attributable to shareholders	–	–	–	–	4,375	393	4,768
As at 31 May 2015	2,884	10,927	182	17,197	13,201	–	44,391
	Total						
	Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Special reserve £000	Capital reserves £000	Revenue reserve £000	Total shareholders' funds £000
As at 31 May 2014	5,491	13,607	182	35,080	12,993	975	68,328
Increase in share capital in issue, net of share issuance expenses	862	10,005	–	–	–	–	10,867
Shares sold from treasury	–	661	–	1,497	–	–	2,158
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	–	(1,388)	(1,388)
Return attributable to shareholders	–	–	–	–	6,528	1,737	8,265
Total Company as at 31 May 2015	6,353	24,273	182	36,577	19,521	1,324	88,230

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Accounts

1. Accounting policies

A summary of the principal accounting policies adopted is set out below.

(a) Basis of accounting

For the year ended 31 May 2016, the Company is applying for the first time Financial Reporting Standard (FRS 102), including amendments thereto issued in March 2016 concerning fair value hierarchy disclosures, applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. This forms part of the revised Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (New UK GAAP) issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) in 2012 and 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority, FRS 102 and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts" issued by the Association of Investment Companies (AIC) in November 2014.

As a result of the first time adoption of New UK GAAP, comparative amounts and presentation formats have been amended where required. The prior year net return attributable to shareholders and total shareholders' funds remain unchanged from the old UK GAAP basis. The prior year Statement of Cash Flows has been amended to reflect presentational changes required under FRS 102 and does not include any other material changes.

There have been no other significant changes to the Company's accounting policies during the year ended 31 May 2016.

The audited financial statements for the Company comprise the Income Statement and the total columns of the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Company totals shown in the notes to the financial statements.

The preparation of the Company's financial statements on occasion requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the primary financial statements and accompanying disclosures. These assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in the current or future periods, depending on circumstance.

Management do not believe that any significant accounting judgements or estimates have been applied to this set of financial statements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Presentation of the Income Statement

In order to reflect better the activities of an investment trust company and in accordance with the SORP, supplementary information which analyses the Income Statement between items of a revenue and capital nature has been presented alongside the Income Statement. The net revenue return is the measure the Directors believe to be appropriate in assessing the Company's compliance with certain requirements set out in Chapter 4, Part 24 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

The notes and financial statements are presented in pounds sterling (functional and reporting currency) and are rounded to the nearest thousand except where otherwise indicated.

(b) Valuation of investments

The Company has chosen to adopt sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

The Company's business is investing in financial assets with a view to profiting from their total return in the form of income and capital growth and the Company's investments have been categorised as "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss". Accordingly, upon initial recognition the investments are designated by the Company as "held at fair value through profit or loss". They are included initially at fair value which is taken to be their cost, excluding expenses incidental to purchase which are written off to capital at the time of acquisition.

Listed and quoted investments are subsequently valued at their fair value which is represented by the bid price at the close of business on the relevant date on the exchange on which the investment is quoted.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

As investments have been categorised as “financial assets at fair value through profit or loss,” gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the Income Statement as a capital item.

(c) Income

Dividends are recognised as income on the date that the related investments are marked ex-dividend.

Dividends receivable on equity shares where no ex-dividend date is quoted are brought into account when the Company's right to receive payment is established. Dividends from overseas companies are shown gross of any withholding tax.

Where the Company has elected to receive its dividends in the form of additional shares rather than cash, the amount of the cash dividend foregone is recognised as revenue.

Special dividends are recognised in the revenue account unless they are of a capital nature, following which they will be recognised in the capital account.

Interest income from fixed interest securities is accrued on a time apportioned basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Other investment income and deposit interest are included on an accruals basis.

(d) Expenses

All expenses and finance costs are accounted for on an accruals basis. Expenses are charged to the Income Statement as a revenue item except where incurred in connection with the maintenance or enhancement of the value of the Company's investment portfolios and taking account of the expected long-term returns as follows:

- Management fees and finance costs have been allocated 40 per cent to revenue and 60 per cent to capital in the Income Portfolio and 20 per cent to revenue and 80 per cent to capital in the Growth Portfolio;
- Performance fees are charged wholly to capital.

Expenses charged to the Company common to both Portfolios are allocated to the Portfolios in the same proportion as their net assets at the quarter end immediately preceding the date on which the cost is to be accounted for.

Expenses charged to the Company in relation to a specific Portfolio are charged directly to that Portfolio, with the other Portfolio remaining unaffected.

(e) Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable, overseas tax suffered and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Tax is computed for each Portfolio separately, however the Company is the taxable entity. A Portfolio which generates taxable revenues in excess of tax deductible expenses may benefit from the excess of tax deductible expenses in the other Portfolio. In return, by way of compensation, there would be a transfer from the Portfolio with taxable profits to the Portfolio with taxable losses.

(f) Deferred taxation

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 that result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less, tax in future have occurred at the balance sheet date. This is subject to deferred tax assets only being recognised if it is considered more likely than not there will be suitable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Timing differences are differences arising between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the accounts which are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods.

Investment trusts which have approval under Chapter 4, Part 24 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 are not liable for taxation on capital gains.

(g) Debt instruments

Interest-bearing loans and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received, net of any issue costs. Finance costs, including interest are accrued using the effective interest rate method. See 1(d) for the allocation of finance costs.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

(h) Foreign currencies

The Company is required to identify its functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The Board, having regard to the currency of the Company's share capital and the predominant currency in which its shareholders operate, has determined that sterling is the functional currency. Sterling is also the currency in which the financial statements are presented.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in the local currency at actual exchange rates as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets, liabilities and equity investments held at fair value, denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at the year end. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is included as an exchange gain or loss in either the capital or revenue column of the income statement depending on whether the gain or loss is of a capital or revenue nature respectively.

Rates of exchange at 31 May	2016	2015
US dollar	1.46	1.53
Swiss Franc	1.45	1.44
Euro	1.31	1.39

(i) Reserves

- (a) *Share premium* – the surplus of net proceeds received from the issuance of new shares over their par value is credited to this account and the related issue costs are deducted from this account. Gains arising on the resale of shares from treasury are credited to this reserve. The reserve is non-distributable. The balance of this account which arose as a result of the shares issued at launch was subsequently cancelled by the Court of Session to create the Special reserve.
- (b) *Capital redemption reserve* – the nominal value of any of the shares bought back for cancellation is added to this reserve. This reserve is non-distributable.
- (c) *Special reserve* – created from the Court cancellation of the share premium account which had arisen from premiums paid on the Income shares and Growth shares at launch. Available as distributable profits to be used for the buy back of shares. The cost of any shares bought back is deducted from this reserve. The cost of any shares resold from treasury is added back to this reserve.
- (d) Capital reserves
Capital reserve – investments sold – gains and losses on realisation of investments and losses on transactions in own shares, are dealt with in this reserve together with the proportion of management and performance fees, finance costs and taxation allocated to capital. This reserve also includes dividends received of a capital nature.
Capital reserve – investments held – increases and decreases in the valuation of investments held are accounted for in this reserve.
- (e) *Revenue reserve* – the net profit/(loss) arising in the revenue column of the Income Statement is added to or deducted from this reserve. This is available for paying dividends on the Income shares.

(j) Transfer of capital and revenue

All net revenue of the Company attributable to the Growth Portfolio is, immediately following recognition in accordance with the Company's accounting policies, reallocated, applied and transferred to, and treated as revenue attributable to, the Income Portfolio. Contemporaneously with any such reallocation, application and transfer of any revenue to the Income Portfolio, such assets comprising part of the Income Portfolio as have a value equal to the net revenue so reallocated, applied and transferred shall be reallocated, applied, transferred and treated as capital attributable to the Growth Portfolio.

2. Segmental analysis

The Company carries on business as an investment trust and manages two separate portfolios of assets: the Income Portfolio and the Growth Portfolio.

The Company's Income Statement, on page 48, can be analysed as follows. This has been disclosed to assist shareholders' understanding, but this analysis is additional to that required by FRS 102:

Year ended 31 May 2016

	Notes	Income Portfolio			Growth Portfolio			Total		
		Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Losses on investments	10	–	(3,725)	(3,725)	–	(2,326)	(2,326)	–	(6,051)	(6,051)
Foreign exchange gains		–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Income	3	2,085	–	2,085	712	–	712	2,797	–	2,797
Investment management and performance fees	4	(116)	(176)	(292)	(61)	(242)	(303)	(177)	(418)	(595)
Other expenses	5	(206)	–	(206)	(209)	–	(209)	(415)	–	(415)
Return on ordinary activities before finance costs and tax		1,763	(3,899)	(2,136)	442	(2,568)	(2,126)	2,205	(6,467)	(4,262)
Finance costs	6	(6)	(10)	(16)	(2)	(10)	(12)	(8)	(20)	(28)
Return on ordinary activities before tax		1,757	(3,909)	(2,152)	440	(2,578)	(2,138)	2,197	(6,487)	(4,290)
Tax on ordinary activities	7	(9)	–	(9)	(2)	–	(2)	(11)	–	(11)
Return[§]	9	1,748	(3,909)	(2,161)	438	(2,578)	(2,140)	2,186	(6,487)	(4,301)

Year ended 31 May 2015

	Notes	Income Portfolio			Growth Portfolio			Total		
		Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Gains on investments	10	–	2,315	2,315	–	4,593	4,593	–	6,908	6,908
Foreign exchange losses		–	(4)	(4)	–	–	–	–	(4)	(4)
Income	3	1,629	–	1,629	631	–	631	2,260	–	2,260
Investment management fees	4	(96)	(144)	(240)	(51)	(205)	(256)	(147)	(349)	(496)
Other expenses	5	(173)	–	(173)	(182)	–	(182)	(355)	–	(355)
Return on ordinary activities before finance costs and tax		1,360	2,167	3,527	398	4,388	4,786	1,758	6,555	8,313
Finance costs	6	(10)	(14)	(24)	(3)	(13)	(16)	(13)	(27)	(40)
Return on ordinary activities before tax		1,350	2,153	3,503	395	4,375	4,770	1,745	6,528	8,273
Tax on ordinary activities	7	(6)	–	(6)	(2)	–	(2)	(8)	–	(8)
Return[§]	9	1,344	2,153	3,497	393	4,375	4,768	1,737	6,528	8,265

[§] Any net revenue return attributable to the Growth Portfolio is transferred to the Income Portfolio and a corresponding transfer of an identical amount of capital is made from the Income Portfolio to the Growth Portfolio and accordingly the whole return in the Growth Portfolio is capital. Refer to the Statement of Changes in Equity.

3. Income

	2016			2015		
	Income Portfolio £'000	Growth Portfolio £'000	Total £'000	Income Portfolio £'000	Growth Portfolio £'000	Total £'000
Income from listed and quoted investments[†]						
UK dividend income	1,029	606	1,635	790	561	1,351
Overseas dividends	1,034	98	1,132	820	69	889
Interest on fixed interest securities	17	–	17	16	–	16
	2,080	704	2,784	1,626	630	2,256
Other income[‡]						
Deposit interest	5	8	13	3	1	4
Total income	2,085	712	2,797	1,629	631	2,260
Total income comprises:						
Dividends	2,063	704	2,767	1,610	630	2,240
Other income	22	8	30	19	1	20
	2,085	712	2,797	1,629	631	2,260

[†] All investments have been designated as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition, therefore all investment income arises on investments at fair value through profit or loss.

[‡] Other income on financial assets not designated as fair value through profit or loss.

4. Investment management and performance fees

Year ended 31 May 2016

	Income Portfolio			Growth Portfolio			Total		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Investment management fee	116	174	290	61	242	303	177	416	593
Performance fee	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
	116	176	292	61	242	303	177	418	595

Year ended 31 May 2015

	Income Portfolio			Growth Portfolio			Total		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Investment management fee	96	144	240	51	205	256	147	349	496
	96	144	240	51	205	256	147	349	496

The Company's investment manager is F&C Investment Business Limited. F&C Investment Business Limited receives an investment management fee comprising a base fee and, if certain conditions are met, a performance fee.

The base fee is a management fee at the rate of 0.65 per cent per annum of the total assets of each portfolio payable quarterly in arrears, subject to being reduced to 0.325 per cent per annum on any assets which are invested in other investment vehicles managed by the Manager.

For the purposes of the revenue and capital columns in the income statement, the management fee has been allocated 60 per cent to capital and 40 per cent to revenue in the Income Portfolio. In respect of the Growth Portfolio, the management fee has been charged 80 per cent to capital and 20 per cent to revenue.

A performance fee may be payable annually and is equal to 10 per cent of the monetary amount by which the adjusted total return of the relevant Portfolio over that year (after all costs and expenses excluding the Performance fee) exceeds the total return on the FTSE All-Share Index (in each case with dividends reinvested).

4. Investment management and performance fees (continued)

The performance fee payable in respect of any one year is capped at 0.35 per cent of the total assets of the relevant portfolio and is charged wholly to capital.

In the event that a portfolio has outperformed the benchmark index such that a performance fee would be payable as described above, but the NAV per share for the relevant portfolio at the end of the financial year is less than (i) the NAV per share at the start of the financial year or (ii) in the case of the Growth shares, the NAV per share immediately following Admission, whichever is the higher, (the "Watermark NAV") payment of the performance fee in respect of that financial year is deferred until the end of the next financial year when the NAV per share for the relevant portfolio is in excess of the Watermark NAV. If the Watermark NAV is not reached by the end of the fourth financial year subsequently, it will no longer be payable. Any underperformance of the relevant portfolio in relation to the FTSE All-Share Index in any financial year must be made up in any subsequent financial year before any performance fee is payable, thereby creating a "high watermark" for the relative performance against the FTSE All-Share Index.

At 31 May 2016 the adjusted total return of the Income Portfolio for the period since 31 May 2013, being the date a performance fee was last payable, exceeded that of the FTSE All-Share Index and a performance fee of £2,000 has been recognised (2015: £nil). At 31 May 2016 the adjusted total return of the Growth Portfolio since launch did not exceed that of the FTSE All-Share Index since launch.

Details of outstanding management fees at 31 May 2016 are included in note 12.

The Investment Management Agreement between the Company and F&C Investment Business Limited is terminable by either party on six months' notice. The Company may terminate the Agreement early upon payment of an amount equal to the base fee which would have been payable had the notice period been complied with, plus any performance fee accrued at termination.

5. Other expenses

	2016			2015		
	Income Portfolio £'000	Growth Portfolio £'000	Total £'000	Income Portfolio £'000	Growth Portfolio £'000	Total £'000
Auditors' remuneration for:						
– statutory audit*	12	12	24	11	11	22
– taxation and other services (non-audit)**	4	4	8	4	4	8
Directors' fees	42	43	85	39	41	80
Secretarial fees	47	48	95	46	49	95
Marketing	26	27	53	21	22	43
Printing and postage	22	24	46	14	15	29
Registrars' fees	9	7	16	9	9	18
Custody and depositary fees	8	8	16	7	7	14
Other expenses including listing fees and legal fees	36	36	72	22	24	46
	206	209	415	173	182	355

All expenses are stated gross of irrecoverable VAT, where applicable.

* Auditors' remuneration for audit services, exclusive of VAT, amounts to £19,175 (2015: £18,500).

** Auditors' remuneration for non-audit services, exclusive of VAT, amounts to £6,875 (2015: £7,000) for tax compliance services.

As explained on page 34, EY also received fees of £9,000 exclusive of VAT, which were included within the expenses of share issue and deducted from the share premium account.

The Manager, F&C Investment Business Limited, receives a secretarial and administrative fee of £78,986 per annum (2015: £78,863), subject to annual changes in line with the Consumer Price Index. During the year the Company has incurred secretarial and administrative fees, inclusive of irrecoverable VAT, of £95,000 (2015: £95,000), of which £24,000 (2015: £24,000) is payable to F&C Investment Business Limited at the year end.

The emoluments of the Chairman, the highest paid Director, were at the rate of £26,000 per annum. Full details are provided in the Directors' Remuneration Report.

6. Finance costs

	Income Portfolio			Growth Portfolio			Total		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Year ended 31 May 2016									
Interest on bank borrowings	6	10	16	2	10	12	8	20	28

	Income Portfolio			Growth Portfolio			Total		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Year ended 31 May 2015									
Interest on bank borrowings	10	14	24	3	13	16	13	27	40

Interest payable on bank borrowings has been allocated 60 per cent to capital and 40 per cent to revenue in the Income Portfolio and 80 per cent to capital and 20 per cent to revenue in the Growth Portfolio.

7. (a) Tax on ordinary activities

Year ended 31 May 2016

	Income Portfolio			Growth Portfolio			Total		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Current tax charge for the year (all irrecoverable overseas tax) being Taxation on ordinary activities	9	–	9	2	–	2	11	–	11

Year ended 31 May 2015

	Income Portfolio			Growth Portfolio			Total		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Current tax charge for the year (all irrecoverable overseas tax) being Taxation on ordinary activities	6	–	6	2	–	2	8	–	8

7. (b) Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax charge for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an investment company of 20 per cent (2015: 20 per cent). The main rate of corporation tax was reduced from 21 per cent to 20 per cent with effect from 1 April 2015 and accordingly a blended rate has been used in the prior year reconciliation below:

	2016			2015		
	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000
Return on ordinary activities before tax:	(2,152)	(2,138)	(4,290)	3,503	4,770	8,273
Corporation tax at standard rate of 20.0 per cent (2015: 20.8 per cent)	(430)	(428)	(858)	729	994	1,723
Effects of:						
Losses/(gains) on investments not taxable	745	465	1,210	(482)	(957)	(1,439)
Overseas tax suffered	9	2	11	6	2	8
Non taxable UK dividend income	(206)	(121)	(327)	(165)	(117)	(282)
Non taxable overseas dividend income	(207)	(19)	(226)	(171)	(14)	(185)
Expenses not utilised	98	103	201	89	94	183
Current year tax charge (note 7. (a))	9	2	11	6	2	8

As at 31 May 2016, the Company had unutilised expenses of £5,591,000 (2015: £4,585,000). The deferred tax asset of £1,006,000 (2015: £917,000) in respect of unutilised expenses at 31 May 2016 has not been recognised as it is unlikely that there will be taxable profits from which the future reversal of the deferred tax asset could be deducted.

8. Dividends

Dividends on Income shares	Register Date	Payment Date	2016 Income Shares Total £'000	2015 Income Shares Total £'000
Amounts recognised as distributions to shareholders during the year:				
For the year ended 31 May 2015				
– fourth interim dividend of 1.55p per Income share (2014: 1.5p)	19 June 2015	3 July 2015	538	416
For the year ended 31 May 2016				
– first interim dividend of 1.2p per Income share (2015: 1.15p)	18 September 2015	2 October 2015	427	318
– second interim dividend of 1.2p per Income share (2015: 1.15p)	20 November 2015	4 January 2016	438	325
– third interim dividend of 1.2p per Income share (2015: 1.15p)	18 March 2016	6 April 2016	507	329
			1,910	1,388
Amounts relating to the year but not paid at the year end:				
– fourth interim dividend of 1.6p per Income share* (2015: 1.55p)	17 June 2016	8 July 2016	669	538

The Growth shares do not carry an entitlement to receive dividends.

The dividends paid and payable in respect of the financial year ended 31 May 2016, which form the basis of the retention test under Chapter 4, Part 24 of the Corporation Taxes Act 2010 are as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Revenue available for distribution by way of dividends for the year	2,186	1,737
First interim dividend of 1.2p per Income share in respect of the year ended 31 May 2016 (2015: 1.15p)	(427)	(318)
Second interim dividend of 1.2p per Income share in respect of the year ended 31 May 2016 (2015: 1.15p)	(438)	(325)
Third interim dividend of 1.2p per Income share in respect of the year ended 31 May 2016 (2015: 1.15p)	(507)	(329)
Fourth interim dividend of 1.6p per Income share* in respect of the year ended 31 May 2016 (2015: 1.55p)	(669)	(538)
Revenue reserve transfer	145	227

* Based on 41,785,035 Income shares in issue at the record date of 17 June 2016.

9. Return per share

The Return per share is as follows:

Year ended 31 May 2016

	Income Shares			Growth Shares		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Return attributable to Portfolios	1,748	(3,909)	(2,161)	438	(2,578)	(2,140)
Transfer of net income from Growth to Income Portfolio	438	–	438	(438)	–	(438)
Transfer of capital from Income to Growth Portfolio	–	(438)	(438)	–	438	438
Return attributable to shareholders	2,186	(4,347)	(2,161)	–	(2,140)	(2,140)
Return per share	5.62p	(11.18p)	(5.56p)	–	(6.72p)	(6.72p)
Weighted average number of shares in issue during the year (excluding shares held in treasury)		38,891,707			31,829,730	

9. Return per share (continued)

Year ended 31 May 2015

	Income Shares			Growth Shares		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Return attributable to Portfolios	1,344	2,153	3,497	393	4,375	4,768
Transfer of net income from Growth to Income Portfolio	393	–	393	(393)	–	(393)
Transfer of capital from Income to Growth Portfolio	–	(393)	(393)	–	393	393
Return attributable to shareholders	1,737	1,760	3,497	–	4,768	4,768
Return per share	5.87p	5.95p	11.82p	–	17.80p	17.80p
Weighted average number of shares in issue during the year (excluding shares held in treasury)		29,576,498			26,785,117	

10. Investments

All investments held in the Income Portfolio and Growth Portfolio have been classified as 'at fair value through profit or loss' and all changes in fair value arise in respect of these investments only.

FRS 102 requires an analysis of investments valued at fair value based on the subjectivity and significance of information used to measure their fair value. The level is determined by the lowest (that is the least reliable or independently observable) level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement for the individual investment in its entirety as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets;
- Level 2 – investments whose value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables includes only data from observable markets;
- Level 3 – investments whose value is not based on observable market data.

In the prior year to 31 May 2015, all of the Company's investments were also classified as Level 1.

	Level 1			Total £'000
	Listed in the UK £'000	Listed Overseas £'000	Quoted on AIM/SFM £'000	
Income Shares				
Opening book cost	29,414	2,085	1,406	32,905
Opening fair value adjustment	10,023	1,099	(63)	11,059
Opening valuation	39,437	3,184	1,343	43,964
Movements in the year:				
Purchases at cost	8,156	–	1,549	9,705
Sales – proceeds	(1,405)	–	(277)	(1,682)
– losses on sales based on historical cost	(6)	–	(333)	(339)
(Decrease)/increase in fair value adjustment	(3,266)	(248)	128	(3,386)
Closing valuation	42,916	2,936	2,410	48,262
Closing book cost	36,159	2,085	2,345	40,589
Closing fair value adjustment	6,757	851	65	7,673
Closing valuation	42,916	2,936	2,410	48,262

During the year the Income Portfolio incurred transaction costs on purchases of £30,000 (2015: £32,000) and transaction costs on sales of £1,000 (2015: £1,000).

10. Investments (continued)

	Level 1		Total £'000
	Listed in the UK £'000	Listed Overseas £'000	
Growth Shares			
Opening cost	30,085	547	30,632
Opening fair value adjustment	14,093	287	14,380
Opening valuation	44,178	834	45,012
Movements in the year:			
Purchases at cost	8,128	272	8,400
Sales – proceeds	(2,035)	–	(2,035)
– gains on sales based on historical cost	474	–	474
Decrease in fair value adjustment	(2,745)	(55)	(2,800)
Closing valuation	48,000	1,051	49,051
Closing book cost	36,652	819	37,471
Closing fair value adjustment	11,348	232	11,580
Closing valuation	48,000	1,051	49,051

During the year the Growth Portfolio incurred transaction costs on purchases of £43,000 (2015: £13,000) and transaction costs on sales of £1,000 (2015: £1,000).

	2016			2015		
	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000
Equity shares	47,348	49,051	96,399	43,089	45,012	88,101
Fixed income securities	914	–	914	875	–	875
	48,262	49,051	97,313	43,964	45,012	88,976

	2016			2015		
	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000
(Losses)/gains on sales in the year	(339)	474	135	(486)	239	(247)
Movement in fair value of investments held	(3,386)	(2,800)	(6,186)	2,801	4,354	7,155
(Losses)/gains on investments	(3,725)	(2,326)	(6,051)	2,315	4,593	6,908

11. Debtors

	2016			2015		
	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000
Accrued income	132	12	144	99	32	131
Other debtors and prepayments	29	16	45	11	12	23
	161	28	189	110	44	154

The carrying value of the balances above approximates to fair value. There are no amounts which are past due, or impaired at the year end (2015: £nil).

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016			2015		
	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000
Management fee accrued	79	80	159	72	73	145
Performance fee provision	2	–	2	–	–	–
Secretarial fee accrued	12	12	24	12	12	24
Other accruals	48	50	98	39	38	77
Due to brokers	–	–	–	–	205	205
Revolving credit facility utilised	1,000	–	1,000	1,500	1,400	2,900
	1,141	142	1,283	1,623	1,728	3,351

Effective from 10 December 2015, the Company renewed its one year £5 million unsecured revolving credit facility ('RCF') agreement with The Royal Bank of Scotland plc. £1.0 million of the RCF was drawn down at 31 May 2016 (2015: £2.9 million). The interest rate on the amounts drawn down are variable, based on LIBOR plus a margin and a non-utilisation fee is payable on undrawn amounts.

Under the covenants which relate to the facility, the Company is required to ensure that at all times:

- gross borrowings of the Company do not exceed 20 per cent of the adjusted portfolio value; and
- net tangible assets are not less than £40 million.

The Company met all covenant conditions during the year.

13. Share capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid

	Listed		Held in Treasury		In Issue	
	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000
Income Shares of 10p each						
Balance at 1 June 2015	34,689,936	3,469	–	–	34,689,936	3,469
Issued	7,845,099	785	–	–	7,845,099	785
Purchased for treasury	–	–	(750,000)	(75)	(750,000)	(75)
Balance at 31 May 2016	42,535,035	4,254	(750,000)	(75)	41,785,035	4,179

During the year 7,845,099 (2015: 7,175,000) Income shares were issued for net proceeds of £9,124,000 (2015: £8,752,000). In addition, the Company bought back 750,000 (2015: nil) Income shares to be held in treasury, at a cost of £848,000 (2015: £nil). At 31 May 2016 the Company held 750,000 (2015: nil) Income shares in treasury.

Growth Shares of 10p each						
Balance at 1 June 2015	28,839,843	2,884	–	–	28,839,843	2,884
Issued	5,437,194	544	–	–	5,437,194	544
Purchased for treasury	–	–	(583,537)	(58)	(583,537)	(58)
Resold from treasury	–	–	275,000	27	275,000	27
Balance at 31 May 2016	34,277,037	3,428	(308,537)	(31)	33,968,500	3,397
Total	76,812,072	7,682	(1,058,537)	(106)	75,753,535	7,576

During the year 5,437,194 (2015: 1,435,000) Growth shares were issued for net proceeds of £8,163,000 (2015: £2,115,000). In addition, the Company bought back 583,537 (2015: nil) Growth shares at a cost of £872,000 (2015: £nil) to be held in treasury and resold out of treasury 275,000 (2015: 1,490,000) Growth shares, receiving net proceeds of £400,000 (2015: £2,158,000). At 31 May 2016 the Company held 308,537 (2015: nil) Growth shares in treasury.

Shareholder entitlements

The Company has two classes of shares: Income shares and Growth shares.

The entitlements of the Income shares and the Growth shares are set out in the "Capital Structure" section on page 75 of this report.

14. Reserves

	Share premium account £'000	Special reserve £'000	Capital reserve – investments sold £'000	Capital reserve – investments held £'000	Revenue reserve £'000
Income Shares					
At 1 June 2015	13,346	19,380	(4,739)	11,059	1,324
Losses on investments	–	–	(339)	(3,386)	–
Issuance of Income shares	8,409	–	–	–	–
Expenses of share issue	(70)	–	–	–	–
Buy backs for Treasury	–	(848)	–	–	–
Management and performance fees charged to capital	–	–	(176)	–	–
Interest charged to capital	–	–	(10)	–	–
Foreign exchange gains	–	–	2	–	–
Transfer of net income from Growth to Income Portfolio	–	–	–	–	438
Transfer of capital from Income to Growth Portfolio	–	–	(438)	–	–
Net revenue for the year	–	–	–	–	1,748
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	(1,910)
At 31 May 2016	21,685	18,532	(5,700)	7,673	1,600

	Share premium account £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Special reserve £'000	Capital reserve – investments sold £'000	Capital reserve – investments held £'000	Revenue reserve £'000
Growth Shares						
At 1 June 2015	10,927	182	17,197	(1,179)	14,380	–
Gains/(losses) on investments	–	–	–	474	(2,800)	–
Growth shares resold from treasury	–	–	408	(8)	–	–
Issuance of Growth shares	7,687	–	–	–	–	–
Expenses of share issue	(68)	–	–	–	–	–
Buy backs for Treasury	–	–	(872)	–	–	–
Management fees charged to capital	–	–	–	(242)	–	–
Interest charged to capital	–	–	–	(10)	–	–
Transfer of net income from Growth to Income Portfolio	–	–	–	–	–	(438)
Transfer of capital from Income to Growth Portfolio	–	–	–	438	–	–
Net revenue for the year	–	–	–	–	–	438
At 31 May 2016	18,546	182	16,733	(527)	11,580	–

Capital management

The Company's capital is represented by the issued share capital, share premium account, capital redemption reserve, special reserve, capital reserve – investments sold, capital reserve – investments held and revenue reserve. Details of the movement through each reserve are shown above. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The nature of the reserves are explained in note 1(i) on page 55.

The capital of the Company is managed in accordance with its investment policy, in pursuit of its investment objective, both of which are detailed in the Report of the Directors.

15. Net asset value per share

The net asset value per share and the net asset value attributable to the shares at the year end are calculated as follows:

Year ended 31 May 2016

	Net asset value per share		Net asset value attributable	
	Income Shares pence	Growth Shares pence	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000
Basic	114.98p	147.02p	48,044	49,942

Year ended 31 May 2015

	Net asset value per share		Net asset value attributable	
	Income Shares pence	Growth Shares pence	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000
Basic	126.37p	153.92p	43,839	44,391

The net asset value per Income share is calculated on net assets of £48,044,000 (2015: £43,839,000), divided by 41,785,035 (2015: 34,689,936) Income shares, being the number of Income shares in issue at the year end (excluding shares held in treasury).

The net asset value per Growth share is calculated on net assets of £49,942,000 (2015: £44,391,000), divided by 33,968,500 (2015: 28,839,843) Growth shares, being the number of Growth shares in issue at the year end (excluding shares held in treasury).

16. Reconciliation of return on ordinary activities before taxation to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2016			2015		
	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000
Return on ordinary activities before tax	(2,152)	(2,138)	(4,290)	3,503	4,770	8,273
Adjust for returns from non-operating activities:						
Losses/(gains) on investments	3,725	2,326	6,051	(2,315)	(4,593)	(6,908)
Exchange (gains)/losses	(2)	–	(2)	4	–	4
Return from operating activities	1,571	188	1,759	1,192	177	1,369
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	1	–	1	(2)	(1)	(3)
Increase in creditors	18	19	37	13	6	19
Withholding tax suffered	(21)	(2)	(23)	(6)	(2)	(8)
Dividend income	(2,063)	(704)	(2,767)	(1,610)	(630)	(2,240)
Interest income	(22)	(8)	(30)	(19)	(1)	(20)
Interest expense	16	12	28	24	16	40
Net cash outflow from operations before dividends and interest	(500)	(495)	(995)	(408)	(435)	(843)

17. Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments comprise its investment portfolio, cash balances, bank borrowings and debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations. As an investment trust the Company holds a portfolio of financial assets in pursuit of its investment objective.

Listed and quoted fixed asset investments held (see note 10) are valued at fair value.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company at 31 May 2016 and 31 May 2015 is not materially different from their carrying value in the financial statements.

The main risks that the Company faces arising from its financial instruments are:

- (i) market price risk, being the risk that the value of investment holdings will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices caused by factors other than interest rate or currency rate movements;

17. Financial instruments (continued)

- (ii) interest rate risk, being the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument or the fair value of the listed debt will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates;
- (iii) foreign currency risk, being the risk that the value of investment holdings, investment purchases, investment sales and income will fluctuate because of movements in currency rates;
- (iv) credit risk, being the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Company; and
- (v) liquidity risk, being the risk that the Company may not be able to liquidate its investments quickly or otherwise raise funds to meet financial commitments.

The Company held the following categories of financial instruments as at 31 May:

	2016			2015		
	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000
Financial instruments						
Investment portfolio – Level 1 (refer note 10)	48,262	49,051	97,313	43,964	45,012	88,976
Cash at bank and on deposit	762	1,005	1,767	1,388	1,063	2,451
Accrued income	132	12	144	99	32	131
Financial liabilities						
Revolving credit facility	1,000	–	1,000	1,500	1,400	2,900
Other creditors and accruals	141	142	283	123	328	451

18. Market price risk

The management of market price risk is part of the fund management process and is typical of equity and debt investment. The portfolio is managed with an awareness of the effects of adverse price movements through detailed and continuing analysis with an objective of maximising overall returns to shareholders. Further information on the investment portfolios is set out on pages 20 to 23.

If the investment portfolio valuation fell by 10 per cent at 31 May 2016, the impact on the profit or loss and the net asset value would have been negative £4.8 million (Income shares) (2015: negative £4.4 million (Income shares)) and negative £4.9 million (Growth shares) (2015: negative £4.5 million (Growth shares)). If the investment portfolio valuation rose by 10 per cent at 31 May 2016, the effect would have been equal and opposite (2015: equal and opposite). The calculations are based on the portfolio valuation as at the respective balance sheet dates, are not representative of the period as a whole and may not be reflective of future market conditions.

19. Interest rate risk

The exposure of the financial assets and liabilities to interest rate movements as at 31 May was:

	2016			2015		
	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000
Exposure to floating rates:						
Cash	762	1,005	1,767	1,388	1,063	2,451
Revolving credit facility	(1,000)	–	(1,000)	(1,500)	(1,400)	(2,900)
Net exposure	(238)	1,005	767	(112)	(337)	(449)
Maximum net exposure during the year	6,645	5,904		1,682	707	
Minimum net exposure during the year	(885)	(335)		(473)	(882)	

19. Interest rate risk (continued)

Exposures vary throughout the year as a consequence of changes in the composition of the net assets of the Company arising from the investment and risk management processes. If interest rates rose by 0.5%, the impact on the profit and loss and the net asset value would have been on the Income shares a decrease of £1,000 (2015: decrease of £1,000) and on the Growth shares, an increase of £5,000 (2015: decrease of £2,000). If interest rates fell by 0.5%, the effect would have been equal and opposite. The calculations are based on the financial assets and liabilities held and the interest rates ruling at each Balance Sheet date and are not representative of the year as a whole.

Floating rate

When the Company retains cash balances the majority of the cash is held in variable rate bank accounts yielding rates of interest linked to the UK base rate which was 0.5 per cent at 31 May 2016 (2015: 0.5 per cent). There are no other assets which are directly exposed to floating interest rate risk. The cost of the Company's borrowing facility from The Royal Bank of Scotland is linked to LIBOR which was 0.51 per cent at 31 May 2016 (2015: 0.51 per cent).

Fixed rate

The Income portfolio holds fixed interest investments. Movements in market interest rates will affect the market value of fixed interest investments. Refer to the Market price risk note 18.

The weighted average interest rate and average duration until maturity is detailed below:

	2016			2015		
	£'000	Weighted average interest rate	Average duration until maturity	£'000	Weighted average interest rate	Average duration until maturity
Fixed interest investments	914	3.5%	2.5 years	875	3.5%	3.5 years

The Growth Portfolio does not hold any fixed interest investments and accordingly no sensitivity analysis has been presented.

The Company does not have any liabilities which are exposed to fixed interest rate risk.

Non-interest bearing investments

The Company's non-interest bearing investments are its equity investments which had a value of £47,348,000 (2015: £43,089,000) for the Income portfolio and £49,051,000 (2015: £45,012,000) for the Growth portfolio.

20. Foreign currency risk

The Company may invest in overseas securities which give rise to currency risks. At 31 May, direct foreign currency exposure was:

	2016			2015		
	Income Shares Invest-ments £'000	Growth Shares Invest-ments £'000	Total £'000	Income Shares Invest-ments £'000	Growth Shares Invest-ments £'000	Total £'000
US dollar	1,654	–	1,654	1,372	–	1,372
Swiss Franc	1,276	–	1,276	1,430	–	1,430
Euro	1,140	–	1,140	963	–	963
	4,070	–	4,070	3,765	–	3,765

If the value of sterling had weakened against the US dollar by 10 per cent, the impact on the profit or loss and the net asset value would have been an increase of £165,000 (Income shares) (2015: £137,000 (Income shares)). If the value of sterling had strengthened against the US dollar by 10 per cent the effect would have been equal and opposite.

If the value of sterling had weakened against the Swiss Franc by 10 per cent, the impact on the profit or loss and the net asset value would have been an increase of £128,000 (Income shares) (2015: £143,000). If the value of Sterling had strengthened against the Swiss Franc by 10 per cent the effect would have been equal and opposite.

20. Foreign currency risk (continued)

If the value of sterling had weakened against the Euro by 10 per cent, the impact on the profit or loss and the net asset value would have been an increase of £114,000 (Income shares) (2015: £96,000). If the value of sterling had strengthened against the Euro by 10 per cent the effect would have been equal and opposite.

As the remainder of the Company's investments and all other assets and liabilities are denominated in sterling there is no other direct foreign currency risk. However, although the Company's performance is measured in sterling and the Company's investments (other than the above) are denominated in sterling, a proportion of their underlying assets are quoted in currencies other than sterling. Therefore movements in the rates of exchange between sterling and other currencies may affect the market price of the Company's investment portfolios and therefore the market price risk note 18 includes an element of currency exposure.

21. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Company. The investment manager has in place a monitoring procedure in respect of counterparty risk which is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The carrying amounts of financial assets best represents the maximum credit risk exposure at the balance sheet date.

At the reporting date, the Company's financial assets exposed to credit risk amounted to the following:

	2016			2015		
	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000	Income Shares £'000	Growth Shares £'000	Total £'000
Cash at bank and on deposit	762	1,005	1,767	1,388	1,063	2,451
Accrued income	132	12	144	99	32	131
	894	1,017	1,911	1,487	1,095	2,582

Credit risk arising on transactions with brokers relates to transactions awaiting settlement. Risk relating to unsettled transactions is considered to be small due to the short settlement period involved and the acceptable credit quality of the brokers used. The Manager monitors the quality of service provided by the brokers used to further mitigate this risk.

All the assets of the Company which are traded on a recognised exchange are held by JPMorgan Chase Bank, the Company's custodian. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the custodian may cause the Company's rights with respect to securities held by the custodian to be delayed or limited. The Board monitors the Company's risk by reviewing the custodian's internal control reports as described in the Report of the Audit Committee.

The credit risk on liquid funds is controlled because the counterparties are banks with acceptable credit ratings, normally rated A or higher, assigned by international credit rating agencies. Bankruptcy or insolvency of such financial institutions may cause the Company's ability to access cash placed on deposit to be delayed, limited or lost.

22. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in realising assets or otherwise raising funds to meet financial commitments. The risk of the Company not having sufficient liquidity at any time is not considered by the Board to be significant, given that the Company's listed and quoted securities are considered to be readily realisable.

The Company's liquidity risk is managed on an ongoing basis by the investment manager in accordance with policies and procedures in place as described in the Report of the Directors. The Company's overall liquidity risks are monitored on a quarterly basis by the Board.

The Company maintains sufficient investments in cash and readily realisable securities to pay accounts payable and accrued expenses which are settled in accordance with suppliers stated terms. At 31 May 2016, the Company had a £5 million unsecured revolving credit facility with The Royal Bank of Scotland plc of which £1.0 million had been drawn down. All liabilities are considered to be repayable on demand for a consideration equal to the carrying value of the liabilities as disclosed in note 12.

22. Liquidity risk (continued)

The maturities of the financial liabilities at each balance sheet date, based on the earliest date on which payment can be required, were as follows:

	One month or less £'000s	More than one month but less than one year £'000s	More than one year £'000s	Total £'000s
2016				
Income shares				
Current liabilities				
Bank borrowing (Revolving credit facility)	1,000	–	–	1,000
Other creditors	139	2	–	141
	1,139	2	–	1,141
Growth shares				
Current liabilities				
Bank borrowing (Revolving credit facility)	–	–	–	–
Other creditors	142	–	–	142
	142	–	–	142
Total	1,281	2	–	1,283
2015				
Income shares				
Current liabilities				
Bank borrowing (Revolving credit facility)	1,500	–	–	1,500
Other creditors	123	–	–	123
	1,623	–	–	1,623
Growth shares				
Current liabilities				
Bank borrowing (Revolving credit facility)	1,400	–	–	1,400
Other creditors	328	–	–	328
	1,728	–	–	1,728
Total	3,351	–	–	3,351

23. Related parties

The Board of Directors (the "Board") is considered a related party.

There are no transactions with the Board other than aggregated remuneration for services as Directors as disclosed in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 37 and 38 and as set out in note 5 to the accounts. The beneficial interests of the Directors in the Income and Growth shares of the Company are disclosed on page 38. There are no outstanding balances with the Board at the year end.

24. Alternative Investment Fund Managers ('AIFM') Directive

In accordance with the AIFM Directive, information in relation to the Company's leverage and the remuneration of the Company's AIFM, F&C Investment Business Limited, is required to be made available to investors. Detailed regulatory disclosures including those on the AIFM's remuneration policy and costs are available on the Company's website or from F&C on request.

The Company's maximum and average actual leverage levels at 31 May 2016 are shown below:

Leverage exposure	Gross method	Commitment method
Maximum limit	200%	200%
Actual	99%	101%

For the purposes of the AIFM Directive, leverage is any method which increases the Company's exposure, including the borrowing of cash and the use of derivatives. It is expressed as a percentage of the Company's exposure to its net asset value and is calculated on both a gross and commitment method.

Under the gross method, exposure represents the sum of the Company's positions after deduction of cash balances, without taking account of any hedging or netting arrangements. Under the commitment method, exposure is calculated without the deduction of cash balances and after certain hedging and netting positions are offset against each other.

The leverage limits are set by the AIFM and approved by the Board and are in line with the maximum leverage levels permitted in the Company's Articles of Association. The AIFM is also required to comply with the gearing parameters set by the Board in relation to borrowings.

Detailed regulatory disclosures to investors in accordance with the AIFM Directive are contained on the Company's website under Key Documents.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the eighth Annual General Meeting of F&C Managed Portfolio Trust plc will be held at Exchange House, Primrose Street, London EC2A 2NY on Thursday 22 September 2016 at 12.30pm for the following purposes. To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following Resolutions, of which Resolutions 1 to 5 and 8 will be proposed as Ordinary Resolutions and Resolutions 6, 7, 9 and 10 as Special Resolutions:

Ordinary Resolutions

1. That the Report and Accounts for the year to 31 May 2016 be received.
2. That the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration for the year to 31 May 2016 be approved.
3. That Richard M Martin, who retires by rotation, be re-elected as a Director.
4. That Ernst & Young LLP be re-appointed as Auditors and the Directors be authorised to determine their remuneration.
5. Authority to allot shares

That, in substitution for any existing authority, but without prejudice to the exercise of any such authority prior to the date hereof, the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with Section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot shares in the Company and to grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares in the Company ("Securities") provided that such authority shall be limited to the allotment of shares and the grant of rights in respect of shares with an aggregate nominal value of up to £417,800 in respect of Income Shares and £336,800 in respect of Growth Shares, such authority to expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company after the passing of this resolution or on the expiry of 15 months from the passing of this resolution, whichever is the earlier, unless previously revoked, varied or extended by the Company in a general meeting, save that the Company may at any time prior to the expiry of this authority make an offer or enter into an agreement which would or might require Securities to be allotted or granted after the expiry of such authority and the Directors shall be entitled to allot or grant Securities in pursuance of such an offer or agreement as if such authority had not expired.

Special Resolutions

6. Authority to allot shares without rights of pre-emption
That, subject to the passing of Resolution 5, and in substitution for any existing power but without prejudice to the exercise of

any such power prior to the date of the passing of this resolution, the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby generally empowered, pursuant to Section 570 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act"), to allot equity securities (as defined in Section 560 of the Act, provided that for the purposes of this resolution an allotment of equity securities shall be deemed not to include the sale of shares in the Company that immediately before the sale are held by the Company as treasury shares) for cash pursuant to the authority given by Resolution 5 as if Section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment of equity securities, provided that this power:

- (a) expires at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company after the passing of this resolution or on the expiry of 15 months from the passing of this resolution, whichever is the earlier, save that the Company may, before such expiry, make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot equity securities in pursuance of any such offer or agreement as if the power conferred hereby had not expired; and
 - (b) shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities up to an aggregate nominal value of £417,800 in respect of Income Shares and £336,800 in respect of Growth Shares (being approximately 9.8 per cent of the nominal value of the issued income share capital of the Company, and approximately 9.8 per cent of the nominal value of the issued growth share capital of the Company as at 26 July 2016) at a price of not less than the net asset value per share of the existing Income Shares (in the case of an allotment of Income Shares) or Growth Shares (in the case of an allotment of Growth Shares).
7. Authority to buy-back shares
That, in substitution for any existing authority but without prejudice to the exercise of any such authority prior to the date of the passing of this resolution, the Company be and is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised, pursuant to and in accordance with section 701 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") to make market purchases (within the meaning of section 693(4) of the Act) of fully paid Income shares of 10p each in the share capital of the Company and Growth Shares of 10p each in the share capital of the Company ("Income Shares and/or Growth Shares") (either for retention as treasury shares for future reissue, resale, transfer or cancellation), provided that:
 - (a) the maximum aggregate number of Income Shares and Growth Shares hereby authorised to be purchased is 14.99

per cent of the issued Income Shares and 14.99 per cent of the issued Growth Shares (excluding Income Shares and Growth Shares held in treasury) immediately prior to the passing of this resolution⁽¹⁾;

- (b) the minimum price (excluding expenses) which may be paid for an Income Share or Growth Share is 10 pence;
- (c) the maximum price (excluding expenses) which may be paid for an Income Share or Growth Share shall not be more than the higher of:
 - i. 5 per cent. above the average closing price on the London Stock Exchange of an Income Share or Growth Share over the five business days immediately preceding the date of purchase; and
 - ii. the higher of the last independent trade and the highest current independent bid on the London Stock Exchange; and
- (d) unless previously varied, revoked or renewed by the Company in a general meeting, the authority hereby conferred shall expire at the conclusion of the Company's next annual general meeting or on 22 December 2017 whichever is the earlier, save that the Company may, prior to such expiry, enter into a contract to purchase Income Shares and/or Growth Shares under such authority which will or might be completed or executed wholly or partly after the expiration of such authority and may make a purchase of Income Shares and/or Growth Shares pursuant to any such contract.

Ordinary Resolution

8. Authority to sell treasury shares

That, subject to the passing of Resolution 9, the Directors of the Company be authorised, for the purposes of paragraph 15.4.11 of the Listing Rules of the United Kingdom Listing Authority, to sell Income Shares and/or Growth Shares in the capital of the Company held in treasury for cash at a price below the net asset value per share of the existing Income Shares and/or Growth Shares in issue pursuant to the authority conferred by Resolution 9, provided always that Income Shares and/or Growth Shares will only be resold from treasury at a price representing a discount of not more than 5 per cent to net asset value at the time of resale, subject to the conditions that, first, the discount at which such Income Shares and/or Growth Shares are to be resold must be less than the average discount at which Income Shares and/or Growth Shares held in treasury have been repurchased and, second, the net asset value dilution associated with the sale of treasury shares in any one financial year must not exceed 0.5 per cent of net assets.

Special Resolutions

9. Authority to sell treasury shares without rights of pre-emption

That, the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby empowered pursuant to section 573 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") to sell equity securities (within the meanings of section 560(1) and 560(2) of the Act) wholly for cash as if section 561 of the Act did not apply to any such sale, provided that this power shall be limited to the sale of equity securities for cash out of treasury up to an aggregate nominal amount of £417,800 in respect of Income Shares and £336,800 in respect of Growth Shares and shall expire on the earlier of 22 December 2017 and the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2017, unless renewed at a general meeting prior to such time, save that the Company may before such expiry make offers, agreements or arrangements which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and so that the Directors of the Company may allot equity securities in pursuance of such offers, agreements or arrangements as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.

- 10. That the proposed Purchase Contract (as defined in the annual report and accounts published by the Company on 26 July 2016) to enable the Company to make off-market purchases of its own deferred shares pursuant to sections 693 and 694 of the Companies Act 2006 in the form produced at the meeting and initialled by the Chairman, be and is hereby approved and the Company be and is hereby authorised to enter into, execute and perform such contract, but so that the approval and authority conferred by this resolution shall expire on the day immediately preceding the date which is 18 months after the passing of this resolution or, if earlier, the next Annual General Meeting of the Company.

By order of the Board
For F&C Investment Business Limited
Company Secretary
80 George Street
Edinburgh EH2 3BU
26 July 2016

⁽¹⁾ Following Resolution 7 becoming effective the maximum aggregate number of shares hereby authorised to be purchased shall be 6,263,570 Income shares and 5,049,150 Growth shares (or, if less, 14.99 per cent of the number of Income shares and 14.99 per cent of the Growth shares in issue (excluding treasury shares) immediately prior to the passing of this resolution)

Notes

1. A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting may appoint one or more persons as his/her proxy to attend, speak and vote on his/her behalf at the meeting. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. If multiple proxies are appointed they must not be appointed in respect of the same shares. To be effective, the duly executed enclosed form of proxy, together with any power of attorney or other authority under which it is signed or a certified copy thereof, should be lodged at the address shown on the proxy form not later than 48 hours (excluding non working days) before the time of the meeting or, in the case of an adjourned meeting, no later than 48 hours (excluding non working days) before the holding of that adjourned meeting (or in the case of a poll taken subsequent to the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting, no later than 24 hours (excluding non working days) before the time appointed for the taking of the poll). The appointment of a proxy will not prevent a member from attending the meeting and voting in person if he/she so wishes. A member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote on a show of hands. Any power of attorney or any other authority under which this proxy is signed (or a duly certified copy of such power or authority) must be included with the proxy form. On a poll each Income Shareholder and each Growth Shareholder is entitled to a weighted vote determined in accordance with the underlying NAV of the relevant shares as specified in the Articles of Association.
2. CREST members who wish to appoint a proxy or proxies by utilising the CREST electronic proxy appointment service may do so for this meeting by following the procedures described in the CREST Manual and by logging on to www.euroclear.com. CREST personal members or other CREST sponsored members, and those CREST members who have appointed a voting service provider(s), should refer to their CREST sponsor or voting service provider(s), who will be able to take the appropriate action on their behalf.
3. In order for a proxy appointment or instruction made by means of CREST to be valid, the appropriate CREST message (a "CREST Proxy Instruction") must be properly authenticated in accordance with Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited's ("Euroclear") specifications and must contain the information required for such instructions, as described in the CREST Manual. The message, in order to be valid, must be transmitted so as to be received by the Company's agent (ID RA19) by the latest time for receipt of proxy appointments specified in Note 1 above. For this purpose, the time of receipt will be taken to be the time (as determined by the timestamp applied to the message by the CREST Applications Host) from which the Company's agent is able to retrieve the message by enquiry to CREST in the manner prescribed by CREST. After this time, any change of instructions to proxies appointed through CREST should be communicated to the appointee through other means.
4. The Company may treat as invalid a CREST Proxy Instruction in the circumstances set out in Regulation 35(5)(a) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001.
5. A person to whom this notice is sent who is a person nominated under section 146 of the Companies Act 2006 to enjoy information rights (a "Nominated Person") may, under an agreement between him/her and the shareholder by whom he/she was nominated, have a right to be appointed (or to have someone else appointed) as a proxy for the Annual General Meeting. If a Nominated Person has no such proxy appointment right or does not wish to exercise it, he/she may, under any such agreement, have a right to give instructions to the shareholder as to the exercise of voting rights.

The statements of the rights of members in relation to the appointment of proxies in Note 1 and 2 above does not apply to a Nominated Person. The rights described in this Note can only be exercised by registered members of the Company.
6. Pursuant to Regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, the Company specifies that only those holders of shares entered on the Register of Members of the Company as at 6.30 pm on 20 September 2016 or, in the event that the meeting is adjourned, on the Register of Members as at 6.30 pm on the day two business days prior to any adjourned meeting, shall be entitled to attend or vote at the meeting in respect of the number of Shares registered in their names at that time. Changes to the entries on the Register of Members after 6.30 pm on 20 September 2016 or, in the event that the meeting is adjourned, in the Register of Members as at 6.30 pm on the day two business days prior to any adjourned meeting, shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend or vote at the meeting, notwithstanding any provisions in any enactment, the Articles of Association of the Company or other instrument to the contrary.
7. As at 26 July 2016 (being the last business day prior to the publication of this notice) the Company's issued share capital consists of 41,785,035 Income Shares carrying one vote each and 33,683,500 Growth Shares carrying one vote each. The Company holds 750,000 Income Shares and 593,537 Growth Shares in treasury which do not carry voting rights. Therefore the total voting rights in the Company as at 26 July 2016 were 75,468,535 votes. Any person holding 3 per cent of the total voting rights in the Company who appoints a person other than the Chairman as his proxy will need to ensure that both he and such third party complies with their respective disclosure obligations under the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules.
8. The Proposed Purchase Contract will be available for inspection at the Annual General Meeting. The Proposed Purchase Contract will also be available at the Company's registered office 15 days prior to the AGM.
9. No Director has a contract of service with the Company. The Directors' letters of appointment will be available for inspection at the Company's registered office during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted) and for 15 minutes prior to, and during, the Annual General Meeting.
10. Information regarding the Annual General Meeting, including information required by section 311A of the Companies Act 2006, is available from www.fcmanagedportfolio.co.uk.
11. Under section 319A of the Companies Act 2006, the Company must answer any question relating to the business being dealt with at the meeting put by a member attending the meeting unless:
 - (a) answering the question would interfere unduly with the preparation for the meeting or involve the disclosure of confidential information;
 - (b) the answer has already been given on a website in the form of an answer to a question; or
 - (c) it is undesirable in the interests of the Company or the good order of the meeting that the question be answered.
12. The members of the Company may require the Company to publish, on its website (without payment), a statement (which is also passed to the Company's auditors) setting out any matter relating to the audit of the Company's accounts, including the auditors' report and the conduct of the audit. The Company will be required to do so once it has received such requests from either members representing at least 5 per cent of the total voting rights of the Company or at least 100 members who have a relevant right to vote and hold shares in the Company on which there has been paid up an average sum per member of at least £100. Such requests must be made in writing and must state your full name and address and be sent to 80 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 3BU.

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13. You may not use any electronic address provided either in this Notice of Annual General Meeting or any related documents (including the Form of Proxy) to communicate with the Company for any purposes other than those expressly stated.
 14. Under section 338 of the Companies Act 2006, a member or members meeting the qualification criteria set out at note 16 below, may, subject to certain conditions, require the Company to circulate to members notice of a resolution which may properly be moved and is intended to be moved at that meeting. The conditions are that: (i) the resolution must not, if passed, be ineffective (whether by reason of inconsistency with any enactment or the Company's constitution or otherwise); (ii) the resolution must not be defamatory of any person, frivolous or vexatious; and (iii) the request: (a) may be in hard copy form or in electronic form; (b) must identify the resolution in full or, if supporting a resolution sent by another member, clearly identifying the resolution which is being supported; (c) must be authenticated by the person or persons making it; and (d) must be received by the Company not later than 6 weeks before the Meeting to which the requests relate.
 15. Under section 338A of the Companies Act 2006, a member or members meeting the qualification criteria set out at note 16 below, may, subject to certain conditions, require the Company to include in the business to be dealt with at the Meeting a matter (other than a proposed resolution) which may properly be included in the business (a matter of business). The conditions are that: (i) the matter of business must not be defamatory of any person, frivolous or vexatious; and (ii) the request: (a) may be in hard copy form or in electronic form; (b) must identify the matter of business by either setting it out in full or, if supporting a statement sent by another member, clearly identify the matter of business which is being supported; (c) must be accompanied by a statement setting out the grounds for the request; (d) must be authenticated by the person or persons making it; and (e) must be received by the Company not later than 6 weeks before the Meeting to which the requests relate.
 16. In order to be able to exercise the members' right to require: (i) circulation of a resolution to be proposed at the Meeting (see note 14); or (ii) a matter of business to be dealt with at the Meeting (see note 15), the relevant request must be made by: (a) a member or members having a right to vote at the Meeting and holding at least 5% of total voting rights of the Company; or (b) at least 100 members have a right to vote at the Meeting and holding, on average, at least £100 of paid up share capital.

Capital Structure At 31 May 2016

The Company has two classes of shares, Income shares and Growth shares, each with distinct investment objectives, investment policies and underlying asset portfolios. Both the Income shares and Growth shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange. There is no fixed ratio of Income shares to Growth shares and the relative sizes of the Income and Growth portfolios may vary over time.

Neither the Income shares nor the Growth shares represent capital gearing for the other share class.

Dividends

Income shares are entitled to all dividends of the Company. It is expected that the Company will pay four quarterly dividends per financial year in October, January, April and July. The Growth shares do not carry an entitlement to receive dividends.

Any net income arising in the Growth Portfolio is transferred to the Income Portfolio, and a corresponding transfer of an identical amount made from the capital attributable to the Income Portfolio to the Growth Portfolio. It is expected that this will both benefit the income prospects of the Income shares and the capital growth prospects of the Growth shares.

Capital

The net asset value of the Income shares is based on the Income Portfolio and the net asset value of the Growth shares is based on the Growth Portfolio.

As a matter of law, the Company is a single entity and, while under the Articles of Association the assets of the Income Portfolio are separated for the benefit of the Income shareholders and the assets of the Growth Portfolio are separated for the benefit of the Growth shareholders, there is no distinction between the assets of the Income Portfolio and the Growth Portfolio as far as creditors of the Company are concerned.

On a return of assets, on a liquidation or otherwise, the surplus assets of the Company comprised in either of the Income Portfolio or the Growth Portfolio, after payment of all debts and satisfaction of all the liabilities associated with that Portfolio and any other relevant liabilities, shall be paid to the holders of the shares of the particular Portfolio and distributed amongst such holders rateably according to the amounts paid up on the relevant shares held by them respectively.

If, in the course of liquidation of the Company the assets attributable to a particular Portfolio are insufficient to satisfy the liabilities attributable to that Portfolio and that Portfolio's pro rata share of the Company's general liabilities, the outstanding liabilities shall be attributable to the other Portfolio.

Voting

At any general meeting of the Company, on a show of hands, each Income shareholder and each Growth shareholder shall have one vote and, upon a poll, a weighted vote determined in accordance with the underlying NAV of the relevant share as specified in the Articles.

At any class meeting of Income shareholders, on a show of hands, each Income shareholder shall have one vote and, upon a poll, one vote for each Income share held and at any class meeting of Growth shareholders, on a show of hands, each Growth shareholder shall have one vote and, upon a poll, one vote for each Growth share held.

Any material change to the investment policy of the Company will only be made with the prior class consent of shareholders of the class to which the change relates (where the proposed material change only relates to a particular class) and with the prior approval of the shareholders of the Company.

Voting of shares held in the Share Plans

Since the launch of the Company, the majority of the Income shares and Growth shares in the Company have been held through the F&C Share Plans which are administered by the Manager. The Manager does not have discretion to exercise any voting rights in respect of the shares held through the F&C Share Plans. The shares are voted in accordance with the instructions of the underlying shareholders. The Manager has undertaken that, subject to any regulatory restrictions, it would operate a proportional voting system whereby, provided that the nominee company holding the shares received instructions to vote in respect of more than 10 per cent of the shares held in the F&C Share Plans, it would vote all the shares in respect of which it had not received instructions proportionately to those for which it had received instructions. Any shares held by the underlying holder in excess of 0.25 per cent of the issued shares of the relevant class would not be counted for the purposes of pro rating the voting of non-directed shares. Any shares voted by an underlying shareholder in excess of the maximum limit would remain valid, but would not form part of the proportional voting basis.

Conversion between Income shares and Growth shares

Subject to certain minimum and maximum thresholds, shareholders have the right to convert their Income shares into Growth shares and/or their Growth shares into Income shares upon certain dates, the next of which will be in October 2016 and then annually thereafter. Under current law, such conversions will not be treated as disposals for UK capital gains tax purposes.

Full details are provided in the Shareholder Information section on pages 76 and 77.

Shareholder Information

Conversion Facility

Subject to certain minimum and maximum thresholds which may be set by the Board of F&C Managed Portfolio Trust plc (the "Board") from time to time, shareholders have the right to convert their Income shares into Growth shares and/or their Growth shares into Income shares upon certain dates, the next of which will be 20 October 2016 and then annually or close to annually thereafter (subject to the articles of association of the Company). Under current law, such conversions will not be treated as disposals for UK capital gains tax purposes.

Conversion Process

Minimum level

The Board may, in its sole and absolute discretion, specify a minimum number of converting shares which are to be converted by a shareholder in the case of either the Income shares or Growth shares.

The minimum amount for the 20 October 2016 Conversion is 1,000 shares per shareholder or the whole shareholding, whichever is lower.

The Board will specify a minimum net value of assets to be transferred from a Portfolio on any Conversion date, and may change any such minimum from time to time. If, on any Conversion date, the value of the assets to be so transferred is less than such specified minimum, then the Board may, in its sole and absolute discretion, cancel any such conversion.

The minimum net value of assets in total for each Portfolio for the 20 October 2016 Conversion is £500,000. In previous years, applications to convert shares have been lower than the minimum that was specified and to date, no share conversions have proceeded. A significant minimum has to be set in order to justify the costs of the exercise.

Maximum level

The Board may set a maximum number of Growth shares or Income shares which may be converted on any Conversion Date and may change such maximum from time to time. If on a Conversion date, the number of Growth shares or Income shares for which conversion notices have been delivered would exceed the limit, the shares will be reduced pro rata.

The maximum amount for the 20 October 2016 Conversion is 10% of the Income shares and 10% of the Growth shares in issue.

Conversion ratio

Shares will be converted into the other share class by reference to the ratio of the relative underlying NAVs of the Growth shares and Income shares (as adjusted for realignment costs and related expenses and as set out in more detail in the Company's articles of

association). Only the Income shareholders are entitled to receive dividends. The Company shall announce the Conversion Ratio applicable on the Conversion Date or Deferred Conversion Date and the number of resulting shares. The Board has discretion to defer the Conversion Date, inter alia, in the event that the level of conversions is above a certain materiality threshold in order to facilitate realignment of the Company's portfolios in order to effect the conversions in as effective a manner as possible. The Deferred Conversion Date will under normal circumstances not be more than one month later than the originally stated Conversion Date.

Result

It is anticipated that, within 9 working days of the Conversion Date or the Deferred Conversion Date, the Company will send:

- to each holder of converting shares that are in certificated form a definitive certificate for the appropriate number of shares arising on conversion and a new certificate for any unconverted shares.
- to each holder of converting shares held in a F&C investment product, confirmation of the number of shares converted and the number of shares arising on conversion.

No share certificates will be issued in respect of any deferred shares arising as a result of the conversion. These deferred shares have no economic value and will be automatically transferred to a nominee holder or bought back for nil consideration by the Company in accordance with the Company's articles of association.

Income shares arising on Conversion will carry the right to receive all dividends declared by reference to a record date falling after the Conversion Date or Deferred Conversion Date. Income shares which are converted into Growth shares will carry the right to receive all dividends declared by reference to a record date falling prior to the Conversion Date or Deferred Conversion Date but not on or thereafter.

Market price of Income & Growth shares

The mid market price for the Income shares and Growth shares on the first dealing day in each of the last six months, and 25 July 2016, being the latest practicable date before the approval of the Annual report and accounts were:

	Income shares (p)	Growth shares (p)
1 January 2016	118.5	152.0
1 February 2016	112.5	143.0
1 March 2016	111.0	143.0
1 April 2016	109.25	143.0
2 May 2016	113.0	148.0
1 June 2016	113.0	149.0
25 July 2016	116.0	151.0

This is not a recommendation to convert, or not to convert, any of your shares.

Future conversions

It is intended that, following the next conversion in October 2016, the conversion facility will be offered annually or close to annually thereafter.

How do I convert?

If you hold your shares:

1. through an Investment Product managed or marketed by F&C Management Limited please download a "PLAN CONVERSION INSTRUCTION" Form from the website at www.fcmanagedportfolio.co.uk, which will be available from 26 July 2016.

This "Plan Conversion Instruction" form must be received by 5pm on Monday 19 September 2016 in respect of the 20 October 2016 Conversion Date.

2. in certificated form, please download a "CERTIFICATED CONVERSION NOTICE" Form from the website at www.fcmanagedportfolio.co.uk, which will be available from 26 July 2016.

This "CERTIFICATED CONVERSION NOTICE" Form must be received by 5pm on Friday 23 September 2016 in respect of the 20 October 2016 Conversion Date.

Information on what to do if you have lost any or all of your share certificates and how to obtain a letter of indemnity is also included on the form.

3. in uncertificated form (that is in CREST) then please follow the instructions on the website at www.fcmanagedportfolio.co.uk, which will be available from 26 July 2016.

This is not a recommendation to convert, or not to convert, any of your shares.

Profile of the Company's Ownership			
% of Income Shares held at 31 May 2016		% of Growth Shares held at 31 May 2016	
F&C Management Limited Retail Savings Plans	72.5%	F&C Management Limited Retail Savings Plans	82.6%
Individuals and Private Client Stockbrokers	27.5%	Individuals and Private Client Stockbrokers	17.4%
	100.0%		100.0%

Share Prices and Daily Net Asset Value

The Company's Income shares and Growth shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange under 'Investment Trusts'. Prices are given daily in the Financial Times and other newspapers. The net asset value of the Company's shares are released to the market daily, on the working day following the calculation date. They are available, with other regulatory information, through the National Storage Mechanism at www.morningstar.co.uk/uk/nsm or can be obtained by contacting F&C Investment Business Limited Investment Services on 0345 600 3030.

Dividends

Dividends on Income shares are paid quarterly in July, October, January and April each year. Shareholders on the main register, who wish to have dividends paid directly into a bank account rather than by cheque to their registered address, can complete a mandate form

for the purpose. Mandates may be obtained from the Company's Registrars, Equiniti Limited (see back cover page for contact details), on request.

Change of Address

Communications with shareholders are mailed to the address held on the share register. In the event of a change of address or other amendment for main register holders this should be notified to Equiniti Limited, under the signature of the registered holder.

The Company conducts its affairs so that its Income shares and Growth shares can be recommended by IFAs to ordinary retail investors in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's rules relating to non-mainstream investment products and intends to continue to do so.

How to Invest

One of the most convenient ways to invest in F&C Managed Portfolio Trust plc is through one of the savings plans run by F&C Investments.

F&C Investment Trust ISA

You can use your ISA allowance to make an annual tax-efficient investment of up to £15,240 for the 2016/17 tax year with a lump sum from £500 or regular savings from £50 a month per Trust. It's also easy to transfer any existing ISAs to us whilst maintaining all the tax benefits, and you can get more information on how to do this under 'savings plans' at www.fandc.com/direct.

F&C Junior ISA (JISA)

You can invest up to £4,080 in the children's version of the adult ISA for the tax year 2016/17 from £500 lump sum or £30 a month per Trust, or a combination of both. Please note, if your child already has a Child Trust Fund (CTF), then you cannot open a separate JISA, however you can transfer the existing CTF (held either with F&C or another provider) to an F&C JISA. You can get more information on how to do this under 'Savings Plans' at www.fandc.com/direct

F&C Child Trust Fund (CTF)

If you already have a CTF you can invest up to £4,080 for the 2016/17 tax year, from £100 lump sum or £25 a month per Trust. It's also easy to transfer a CTF from another provider to an F&C CTF – you can get more information on how to do this under 'Savings Plans' at www.fandc.com/direct

F&C Private Investor Plan (PIP)

This is a flexible way to invest in our range of Investment Trusts. There are no maximum contributions, and investments can be made from £500 lump sum or £50 a month per Trust. You can also make additional lump sum top-ups at any time from £250 per Trust.

F&C Children's Investment Plan (CIP)

This is a flexible way to save for a child in our range of Investment Trusts. There are no maximum contributions, and the plan can easily be set up under bare trust (where the child is noted as the beneficial owner) to help reduce inheritance tax liability, or kept in your name if you wish to retain control over the investment. Investments can be made from a £250 lump sum or £25 a month per Trust. You can also make additional lump sum top-ups at any time from £100 per Trust.

Potential investors are reminded that the value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and you may not receive back the full amount originally invested. Tax rates and reliefs depend on the circumstances of the individual. The CTF and JISA accounts are opened in the child's name and they have access to the money at age 18. Money cannot be withdrawn until the child turns 18.

Annual management charges and other charges apply according to the type of plan.

Annual account charge

ISA: £60+VAT

PIP: £40+VAT

JISA/CIP/CTF: £25+VAT

You can pay the annual charge from your account, or by direct debit (in addition to any annual subscription limits)

Dealing charges

ISA: 0.2%

PIP/CIP/JISA: postal instruction £12, online instruction £8 per Trust.

Dealing charges apply when shares are bought or sold but not on the reinvestment of dividends or the investment of monthly direct debits for the PIP, CIP and JISA.

There are no dealing charges on a CTF but a switching charge of £25 applies if more than 2 switches are carried out in one year.

Government stamp duty of 0.5% also applies on the purchase of shares (where applicable).

There may be additional charges made if you transfer a plan to another provider or transfer the shares from your plan. For full details of charges, please read the Key Features and Terms and Conditions of the plan before investing.

HOW TO INVEST

It's easy to apply online by going to www.fandc.com/apply.

New Customers:

Contact our Team:

Call: **0800 136 420***

Email: **info@fandc.com**

Existing Plan Holders

Contact our Team

Call: **0345 600 3030****

Email: **investor.enquiries@fandc.com**

F&C Plan Administration Centre
PO Box 11114
Chelmsford
CM99 2DG

*8:30am-5:30pm, weekdays. Calls may be recorded.

**9:00am-5:00pm, weekdays. Calls may be recorded.

Eight Year Record

Income Shares									
As at 31 May	Financial Year		Net Asset Value per share	Share Price	Premium/ (Discount)	Revenue return per share	Dividend per share	Total expenses/ ongoing charges	Net gearing/ (net cash)
	Net Asset Value Total Return	Benchmark Index Total Return							
2009	-20.8%	-23.2%	73.86p	75.0p	1.5%	5.33p	4.9p [†]	1.47%	(6.5)%
2010	23.9%	22.9%	86.81p	89.5p	3.1%	4.58p	4.4p	1.51%	(3.8)%
2011	24.4%	20.4%	103.09p	103.0p	-0.1%	4.20p	4.4p	1.42%	4.2%
2012	-6.6%	-8.0%	91.86p	91.5p	-0.4%	5.04p	4.5p	1.44%	1.8%
2013	34.2%	30.1%	117.68p	116.5p	-1.0%	5.20p	4.6p	1.24%	1.3%
2014	6.0%	8.9%	119.85p	122.0p	1.8%	5.56p	4.8p	1.16%	1.4%
2015	10.0%	7.5%	126.37p	128.5p	1.7%	5.87p	5.0p	1.16%	0.3%
2016	-4.8%	-6.3%	114.98p	113.5p	-1.3%	5.62p	5.2p	1.09%	0.5%

[†]4.9p was paid in respect of the first 13 1/2 month financial period from launch.

Growth Shares							
As at 31 May	Financial Year		Net Asset Value per share	Share Price	Premium/ (Discount)	Total expenses/ ongoing charges	Net gearing/ (net cash)
	Net Asset Value Total Return	Benchmark Index Total Return					
2009	-28.8%	-23.2%	69.79p	68.5p	-1.8%	1.45%	(4.7)%
2010	24.2%	22.9%	86.70p	87.0p	0.3%	1.53%	(2.4)%
2011	24.0%	20.4%	107.52p	109.0p	1.4%	1.55%	(1.6)%
2012	-12.6%	-8.0%	93.97p	93.0p	-1.0%	1.59%	(1.1)%
2013	32.8%	30.1%	124.78p	123.0p	-1.4%	1.24%	1.4%
2014	9.3%	8.9%	136.41p	136.0p	-0.3%	1.17%	(1.0)%
2015	12.8%	7.5%	153.92p	155.0p	0.7%	1.15%	0.8%
2016	-4.5%	-6.3%	147.02p	149.0p	1.4%	1.09%	(2.0)%

Glossary of Terms

AAF – Audit and Assurance Faculty guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

AIC – Association of Investment Companies, the trade body for Closed-end Investment Companies.

AIFMD – Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive. Issued by the European Parliament in 2012 and 2013, the Directive required that all investment vehicles in the European Union, including Investment Trusts, appoint a Depositary and an Alternative Investment Fund Manager before 22 July 2014. The Board of Directors of an Investment Trust, nevertheless, remain fully responsible for all aspects of the company's strategy, operations and compliance with regulations.

Benchmark – the FTSE All-Share Index is the benchmark against which the increase or decrease in the Company's net asset value is measured.

Closed-end company – a company, including an Investment Company, with a fixed issued ordinary share capital which is traded on an exchange at a price not necessarily related to the net asset value of the company and in which shares can only be issued or bought back by the company in certain circumstances. This contrasts with an open-ended company or Fund, which has units not traded on an exchange but issued or bought back from investors at a price directly related to net asset value.

Cum-dividend – shares are classified as cum-dividend when the buyer of a security is entitled to receive a dividend that has been declared, but not paid. Shares which are not cum-dividend are described as ex-dividend.

Custodian – A specialised financial institution responsible for safeguarding, worldwide, the listed securities and certain cash assets of the Company, as well as the income arising therefrom, through provision of custodial, settlement and associated services. The Company's Custodian is JP Morgan Chase Bank.

Depositary – under AIFMD rules which have applied from July 2014, the Company must appoint a Depositary, whose duties in respect of investments, cash and similar assets include: safekeeping; verification of ownership and valuation; and cash monitoring. The Depositary has strict liability for the loss of any investments or other assets in its custody and is obliged to maintain oversight of matters such as share buy-backs, dividend payments and adherence to investment limits. The Company's Depositary is JPMorgan Europe Limited.

Derivative – a contract between two or more parties, the value of which fluctuates in accordance with the value of an underlying security. The contract is usually short-term (for less than one year). Examples of derivatives are Put and Call Options, Swap contracts, Futures and Contracts for Difference. A derivative can be an asset or a liability and is a form of gearing because the fluctuations in its value are usually greater than the fluctuations in the underlying security's value.

Discount/Premium – the share price of an Investment Trust is derived from buyers and sellers trading their shares on the stock market. This price is not identical to the net asset value (NAV) per share of the underlying assets less liabilities of the Company. If the share price is lower than the NAV per share, the shares are trading at a discount. This usually indicates that there are more sellers of shares than buyers. Shares trading at a price above NAV per share are deemed to be at a premium.

Dividend Dates – Reference is made in announcements of dividends to three dates. The "ex-dividend" date is the date up to which the shareholder need to hold the shares in order to be entitled to receive the next dividend. As it takes time for a stock purchase to be recorded on the register, dividends are actually paid to the holders of shares on the share register on the "record" date. If a share transfer prior to the ex-dividend date is not recorded on the register before the record date, the selling party will need to pass on the benefit or dividend to the buying party. The "ex-dividend" date is currently the business day prior to the record date. The "payment" date is the date that dividends are credited to shareholders' bank accounts. This may be several weeks or even months after the record date.

Ex-dividend – shares are classified as ex-dividend when the buyer of a security is not entitled to receive a dividend that has been declared, but not paid.

GAAP – Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. This includes UK GAAP and International GAAP (IFRS or International Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the European Union).

Gearing – this is the ratio of the borrowings of the Company to its net assets. Borrowings have a “prior charge” over the assets of a company, ranking before shareholders in their entitlement to capital and/or income. They include: overdrafts and short and long-term loans from banks; and derivative contracts. If the Company has cash assets, these may be assumed either to net off against borrowings, giving a “net” or “effective” gearing percentage, or to be used to buy investments, giving a “gross” or “fully invested” gearing figure. Where cash assets exceed borrowings, the Company is described as having “net cash”. The Company’s maximum permitted level of gearing is set by the Board and is described within the Strategic Report.

Growth Shares – a security issued by the Company. The net asset value attributable to each Growth share is equal to the Net Asset Value of the Growth Portfolio divided by the total number of Growth shares in issue. The Growth shares are not entitled to dividends paid by the Company.

Income Shares – a security issued by the Company. The net asset value attributable to each Income share is equal to the Net Asset Value of the Income Portfolio divided by the total number of Income shares in issue. The Income shares are entitled to dividends paid by the Company.

Investment Company (Section 833) – UK Company Law allows an Investment Company to make dividend distributions out of realised distributable reserves, even in circumstances where it has made capital losses in any year provided the Company’s assets remaining after payment of the dividend exceed 150% of the liabilities. An Investment Company is defined as investing its funds in shares, land or other assets with the aim of spreading investment risk.

Investment Trust taxation status (Section 1158) – UK Corporation Tax law allows an Investment Company (referred to in Tax law as an Investment Trust) to be exempted from tax on its profits realised on investment transactions, provided it complies with certain rules. These are similar to Section 833 Company law rules but further require that the Company must be listed on a regulated stock exchange and that it cannot retain more than 15% of income received (set out in note 8 to the accounts). The Report of the Directors contains confirmation of the Company’s compliance with this law and its consequent exemption from taxation on capital gains.

Manager – F&C Investment Business Limited (F&C), a part of BMO Financial Group. The responsibilities and remuneration of the Manager are set out in the Business Model and Strategy, Report of the Directors and note 4 to the accounts.

Market capitalisation – the stock market quoted price of the Company’s shares, multiplied by the number of shares in issue. If the Company’s shares trade at a discount to NAV, the market capitalisation will be lower than the Net asset value.

Net asset value (NAV) – the assets less the liabilities of the Company, as set out on the Balance Sheet, all valued in accordance with the Company’s Accounting Policies (see note 1 to the accounts) and United Kingdom Accounting Standards. The net assets correspond to Equity Shareholders’ Funds, which comprise the share capital account, share premium, capital redemption reserve, special reserve and capital and revenue reserves.

Net asset value (NAV), Debt at par – The Company’s bank loan is valued in the Accounts at par (the actual amount borrowed) and this NAV including this number is referred to as “NAV, Debt at par”.

Non-executive Director – a Director who has a contract for services, rather than a contract of employment, with the Company. The Company does not have any executive directors. Non-executive Directors’ remuneration is described in detail in the Remuneration Report. The duties of the Directors, who govern the Company through the auspices of a Board and Committees of the Board, are set out in the Statement of Corporate Governance.

Ongoing Charges – all operating costs expected to be incurred in future and that are payable by the Company, expressed as a proportion of the average net assets of the Company over the reporting year. The costs of buying and selling investments are excluded, as are interest costs, taxation, non-recurring costs and the costs of buying back or issuing shares. Ongoing charges of the Company’s underlying investments have not been included.

SORP – Statement of Recommended Practice. Where consistent with the requirements of UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, the accounts of the Company are drawn up in accordance with the Investment Trust SORP, issued by the AIC, as described in note 1 to the accounts.

Total return – the return to shareholders calculated on a per share basis by adding dividends paid in the period to the increase or decrease in the Share Price or NAV in the period. The dividends are assumed to have been re-invested in the form of shares or net assets, respectively, on the date on which the shares were quoted ex-dividend.

Corporate Information

Directors

Richard M Martin (Chairman)**
David Harris‡‡
Colin S McGill††
Alistair G Stewart¶¶

Alternative Investment Fund Manager ('AIFM'), Investment Manager and Company Secretary

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Auditors

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Ten George Street
Edinburgh EH2 2DZ

Depository

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25 Bank Street
Canary Wharf
London E14 5JP

Bankers and Custodian

JPMorgan Chase Bank
25 Bank Street
Canary Wharf
London E14 5JP

Bankers

The Royal Bank of Scotland
24-25 St Andrew Square
Edinburgh EH2 1AF

Solicitors

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Company Number

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Website

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** Chairman of the Nomination Committee

‡‡ Senior Independent Director

†† Chairman of the Audit Committee

¶¶ Chairman of the Remuneration Committee

F&C Managed Portfolio Trust plc

Annual Report and Accounts 2016

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* Lines open 8.30 am to 5.30 pm Monday to Friday.

† Calls to this number are charged at £1 per minute from a BT Landline.
Other telephony providers' costs may vary.
Lines open 8.30 am to 5.30 pm Monday to Friday.