PRUSIK UMBRELLA UCITS FUND PLC

(An open-ended investment company with variable capital established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds and established as a UCITS under the law of Ireland)

Prusik Asian Equity Income Fund

Condensed Semi-Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June, 2012

Registered Number: 491099

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Prusik Umbrella UCITS Fund plc (the "Company" or the "Fund") is an open-ended umbrella investment company with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, incorporated on 5 November 2010 in Ireland pursuant to the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012 and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (the "Central Bank"), as an investment company pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (the "UCITS Regulations").

Except where the context otherwise requires, defined terms shall bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus of the Company.

The Company, with the prior approval of the Central Bank, may create additional Share Classes as the Directors may deem appropriate.

There is one fund in existence as at 30 June 2012, the Prusik Asian Equity Income Fund (the "Fund") which was launched on 22 December 2010 as a sub-fund of the Company.

Shares are available to investors in the Fund as Shares in Class 2 X USD Distributing Class, Class 2 Y Sterling Distributing Class, Class 2 Z Singapore Distributing Class, Class A US Dollar Non-Distributing Class, Class B US Dollar Distributing Class, Class C Sterling Distributing Class, Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class and Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class.

Class B US Dollar Distributing Class and Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class were launched on 31 December 2010. Class C Sterling Distributing Class was launched on 21 January 2011. Class A US Dollar Non-Distributing Class was launched on 25 March 2011. Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class was launched on 23 September 2011, Class 2 X USD Distributing Class, Class 2 Y Sterling Distributing Class and Class 2 Z Singapore Distributing Class were launched on 30 March 2012. Further classes of Shares may be issued on advance notification to the Central Bank.

Brown Brothers Harriman Fund Administration Services (Ireland), Limited (the "Administrator") determines the Net Asset Value ("NAV") per Share of each Class of the Company daily ("Dealing Day") provided that Dealing Day is a business day, or if such day is not a business day, on the following business day. The valuation point is 11.00 am (Irish time) on each Dealing Day.

The most recent Prospectus of the Company is dated 19 September 2011.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate a combination of income and capital growth primarily by investing in equities and other securities of companies operating in, and governmental issuers located in the Asian region and elsewhere.

In pursuit of its investment objective the Fund invests in companies operating in Asia including Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, China, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines and generally seeks to invest in companies that can be bought at an attractive discount to their intrinsic value and generate income above average dividend yields. The Fund pursues its investment objective primarily by taking long positions in publicly traded common stocks and other equity securities of Asian issuers.

The Fund has the ability to hold up to 100% of the NAV in cash for any period of time Prusik Investment Management LLP (the "Investment Manager") deems this prudent. The Fund limits its investment in other collective investment schemes to a maximum of 10% of its NAV.

The Fund may invest in American depository receipts and global depository receipts and other equity related securities and instruments, which may be over-the-counter or listed, including convertible bonds, depository receipts and warrants as well as other securities such as bonds and preference shares issued by corporate and governmental issuers (and which may be fixed or floating, and of both investment grade (BB- or higher) or non-investment grade).

GENERAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Investment Objective (continued)

The Fund may invest in both short and long term Asian and foreign debt securities (such as fixed and/or floating rate bonds, notes and convertible bonds) of corporate issuers and government entities. The debt and other fixed income securities in which the Fund may invest will be of investment grade.

The Fund may utilise techniques for efficient portfolio management and/or to protect against exchange risks, subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. These techniques and instruments include but are not limited to futures, options, forward foreign exchange contracts, interest and exchange rate swap contracts, stock lending and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements.

Pending investment of the proceeds of a placing or offer of Shares or where market or other factors so warrant, the Fund's assets may be invested in money market instruments, including but not limited to certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and fixed or variable rate commercial paper listed or traded on Recognised Markets and in cash deposits.

Prusik Asian Equity Income Fund Review for the period ending 30 June 2012

For the half year ending 29th June 2012, the Fund has returned +16.2% compared to +5.5% for the MSCI Asia Pacific ex-Japan index. The top three contributors were Merida (Taiwanese bicycle manufacturer), Nagacorp (Cambodian casino) and Thai Beverages (Thai beverage producer). The biggest three detractors from performance were Wynn Macau (Macau casino), Anhui Expressway (Chinese toll road) and SK Telecom (Korean mobile company).

Portfolio comments

Although we make changes at the micro level, it is useful to summarise the impact on the portfolio at the aggregate level:

- Since the end of the half we have further reduced our weighting to Hong Kong, and added to Thailand and Korea – we now are down to 31% in Hong Kong
- We continue to have a high weighting in Thailand due to the plentiful supply of stocks with high dividend yields and the strong growth potential in Thailand (e.g. Airports of Thailand, Glow Energy and Bangkok Expressway)
- We now have 18% of the Fund in Thailand which is a high weighting and we are conscious of the risks of having such a large position in an emerging market. However, we believe the risk reward profile to justify this position
- We have added to positions in Korea particularly in the telecoms sector which we believe to be extremely undervalued with limited cyclicality
- As a result of these changes, the proportion of our Fund that we would classify as "cyclical" has fallen to 13% of the Fund compared to a range of 15-25% over the past 18 months

Overall our portfolio is probably as defensive as it has ever been in terms of the underlying businesses that we own. This is not so much because we are more cautious on markets (although you will detect as you read the report that we are more concerned about China) but merely because we believe we can "upgrade" the quality of our portfolio and still achieve the same potential upside. So we have been purchasing companies - largely in the infrastructure sector - which have substantial upside and limited cyclical risk. We have been reducing some other stocks with higher economic gearing (e.g. Macau casinos) or exposure to Europe (e.g. Vtech). We aim to maximise upside potential and minimize the risk to dividends and so when we can buy "certainty" at a reasonable price, we avoid taking on cyclical risk.

China exposure

Two of the questions that investors ask most is "What is going to happen to China?" and "How will your portfolio be affected?". The first question is more difficult to answer. In simple terms we believe that China is certainly likely to grow at the low end of expectations and will very likely suffer a severe profits recession as capital spending slows. However we do not believe that China will suffer a "hard landing" on the consumer spending side. We don't attempt to forecast monetary policy changes or economic growth but prefer to focus on companies which can sustain dividends when times are tough and grow dividends when the economy is growing. When it comes to building our portfolios, we do consider what would happen to earnings and dividends if China did slow more rapidly. We are aiming to buy stocks that have limited downside if we see an economic meltdown in China but have significant upside if that does not occur.

Below, we detail our current portfolio (as of 10 July) and rate both the exposure to China as well as the cyclicality of the earnings.

China exposure (continued)

We categorise Chinese exposure as being the percentage of sales, profits or valuation derived from China. We include in that definition businesses that sell to Chinese tourists (e.g. Hong Kong cosmetics companies and Macau casinos). Our classifications are as follows:

- High – more than 50% (exposure to China)
- Medium - between 20% and 50%
- Low – between 5% and 20%
- Minimal – less than 5%

In some cases this is not an exact science as not every company provides adequate disclosure but we believe this is a relatively accurate approximation.

With regards to the cyclicality this is a judgement of how sensitive the dividend is to a change in economic growth in the domestic market. We have included this on the basis that some might believe that, if China slows, then it will also affect growth in other Asian regions so it is an attempt to understand that risk.

As the analysis below shows (not very clearly, please email if you would like to receive this as a separate email), 7.2% of our portfolio has "High" exposure to China (in bold) and 11.4% of our portfolio we would categorise as having "High" economic sensitivity. To put it another way, we would estimate that 80% of our portfolio has "Low" or "Minimal" exposure to China and 47% of our portfolio has "Low" economic cyclicality. We do feel that our portfolio is not unduly exposed to a slowdown in China.

High Exposure to China		**7.2%**									
High economic sensitivity		**11.4%**									
Company	**% of NAV**	**Direct expos**	**Economi**	**Column1**	**Column2**	**Column3**	**Column4**	**Column5**	**Column8**	**Column9**	**Column10**
SK Telecom	4.7%	Minimal	Low	Korean mobile operator. Relatively unaffected by Chinese economic slowdown							
PCCW	4.5%	Low	Low	Hong Kong telco. Relatively defensive earnings							
KT&G	4.4%	Minimal	Low	Korean tobacco							
HSBC	4.4%	Low	Medium	Minimal direct exposure to China but would be affected by a slowdown via trade impact							
Bangkok Bank	3.5%	Minimal	Medium	Bank would be affected by a slowdown in Thailand although low leverage							
Public Bank	3.5%	Minimal	Medium	Malaysian Bank. Moderately cyclical but minimal Chinese exposure							
NWS Holdings	**3.3%**	**High**	**Low**	**Mainly Chinese infrastrucuture assets but operating in low risk areas (water, power)**							
PT Telkom	3.1%	Minimal	Low	Indonesian telco. Non-cyclical							
TISCO	3.0%	Minimal	High	Thai Hire Purchase would be impacted by a slowdown in China							
Power Assets	3.0%	Low	Low	Hong Kong Island Electric Utility with guaranteed rate of return							
Thai Beverage	3.0%	Minimal	Low	Thai spirits + beer producer relatively economically insensitive							
Advantech	3.0%	Low	Medium	Taiwanese industrial computing business. Number 1 in world							
Bangkok Expressway	2.9%	Minimal	Low	Thai toll road demand relatively insulated							
Kangwon Land	2.9%	Low	Medium	Korean casino but 100% domestic customers							
Merida	2.8%	Medium	Medium	25% of profits from China so would be affected							
Cheung Kong	2.7%	Medium	Medium	Hong Kong conglomerate with 25% Chinese exposure							
Nagacorp	2.6%	Low	High	Cambodian Casino. Economically sensitive but very low exposure to China							
Ratchaburi	2.5%	Minimal	Low	Thai Power company with guaranteed offtake agreements with Government							
Cache Logistics	2.5%	Minimal	Low	Singapore Logistics REIT with stable earnings							
Glow Energy	2.5%	Minimal	Low	Thai Power company with guaranteed offtake agreements with Government							
Airports of Thailand	2.5%	Low	Medium	Thai airport operator. Exposure to Chinese tourism.							
Sun Hung Kai Properties	2.1%	Medium	High	Hong Kong real estate company with 25% Chinese exposure.							
Berjaya Sports Toto	2.0%	Minimal	Low	Malaysian lottery operator. Relatively non-cyclical							
Capitamall Trust	1.9%	Low	Low	Singapore suburban mall operator							
Fortune REIT	1.8%	Minimal	Low	Hong Kong retail shopping malls but focus on low end retail, not Chinese tourists							
Hite Brewery	1.8%	Minimal	Low	Korean beverages. Relatively non-cyclical							
Multipurpose Holdings	1.7%	Minimal	Low	Malaysian lottery operator. Relatively non-cyclical							
Mapletree Commercial Trust	1.6%	Minimal	Low	Singapore suburban shopping mall focusing on low/medium end							
ARA	1.6%	Medium	Medium	Current business largely outside China but large investment in Chinese retail assets via private fund							
Filinvest Land	1.5%	Minimal	High	Philippine property developer but economy relatively immune from China slowdown							
Sabana Shariah REIT	1.5%	Minimal	Low	Singapore Industrial REIT with stable earnings							
Media Prima	1.5%	Minimal	Medium	Malayaisn media company. Moderately cyclical							
SJM Holdings	**1.3%**	**High**	**High**	**Macau Casinos would be affected by a Chinese slowdown but current share prices**							
Halla Climate Control	*1.3%*	*Low*	*Low*	*Autoparts producer currently being bid for by 70% owner Visteon*							
Jiangsu Expressway	**1.3%**	**High**	**Medium**	**100% earnings from Chinese toll roads but high margins limit downside from lower growth**							
Anhui Expressway	**1.3%**	**High**	**Medium**	**100% earnings from Chinese toll roads but high margins limit downside from lower growth**							
Lian Beng Group	0.9%	Minimal	High	Singapore construction company. Low china exposure but high cyclicality of earnings							
Samui Airport Fund	0.9%	Low	Medium	At a 9% yield, arguably not pricing in any Chinese growth							
TVB	0.7%	Low	Low	Hong Kong TV company. Mainly domestic focused							
Texwinca	0.7%	Medium	Medium	Hong Kong based textile producer and retailer							

ASEAN

It is also worth noting that although many of the questions focus on China, it is really another region in Asia that is much more important to us and we are much more comfortable with the prospects for.

ASEAN (http://www.aseansec.org/about_ASEAN.html) is the Association for South East Asian Nations. It was established in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand and now includes younger members such as Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar. ASEAN's strength comes both from what it tries to do as well as what it doesn't do. It does not attempt to create a monetary or fiscal union across markets. It merely aims to promote trade, freedom of movement and capital and collaboration between the member states. This is becoming more important as markets such as Myanmar and Cambodia enter the global economy as it creates new markets and opportunities for companies in the region.

Some statistics on ASEAN (courtesy of Maybank-Kim Eng)

- ASEAN's population is twice the US (600m compared to 240m)
- ASEAN's GDP is only 1/8 of the US (US$1.9trn vs US$14.7trn)
- ASEAN GDP per capita is therefore only 1/16 of the US
- In its heyday (1990-1995), ASEAN grew faster than China
- As ASEAN integrates, it becomes a more enticing market. With a larger population than Europe, the potential is huge
- Of particular interest to us is the integration of Indochina's 110m population which has spectacular upside
- ASEAN runs large current account surpluses and has low levels of public, personal and corporate debt
- Expected GDP growth of 5%+ over next several years

It is worth noting that ASEAN only represents 13% of the MSCI Asia Pacific ex-Japan index (and only 8% if you exclude Singapore). This compares to Australia at 25% and China at 18%. So many funds and ETFs are weighted towards the least attractive regions with the most risk and have little exposure to the most attractive regions with the least risk.

PAEIF has 44% of its exposure in ASEAN, 2.6% in China and 0% in Australia.

Asian exports

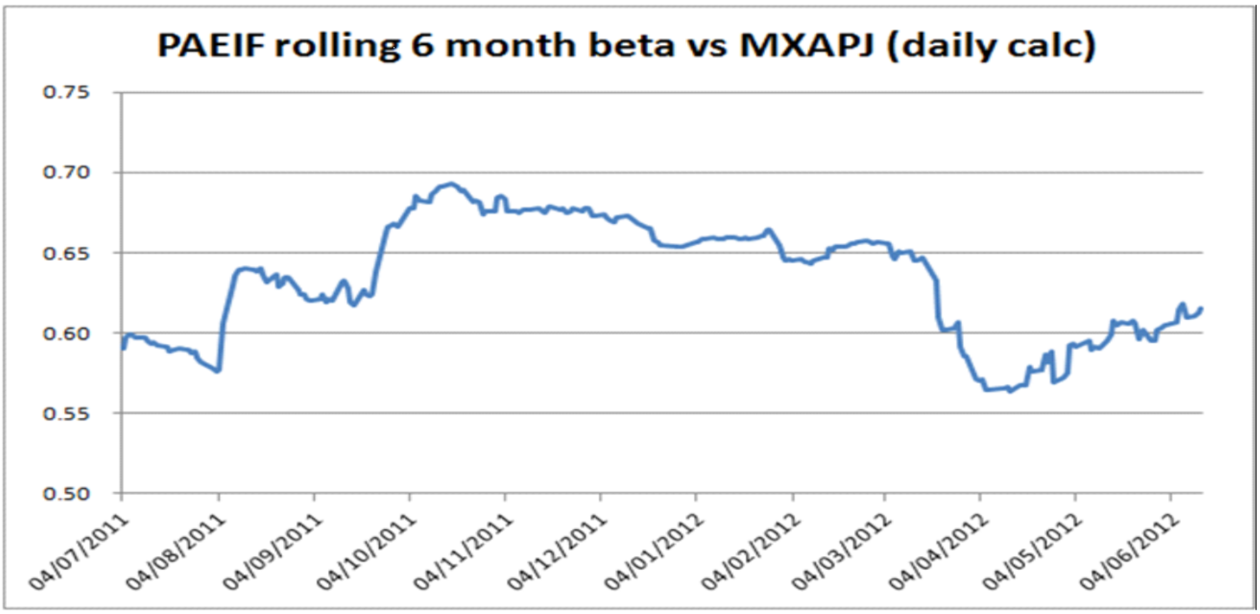
Unusually for us, we have 3 sections on economics! This is the final one. It is commonly believed that China and Asia must suffer as the US and European economies weaken as their export markets will be crushed. It is worth looking at where Asia's exports go. In simple terms the answer is as follows:

- Only 13% of Asia ex Japan's exports go to the US and 15% go to Europe
- More than 60% of Asia's exports go to either Asia-ex Japan or other emerging markets
- If you exclude China, only 20% of Asian exports go to US and Europe combined

Risk management

Judging return and risk. It is always an iterative process of fine tuning the risk level to make sure that we are taking the correct amount of risk. Too little risk and we will not be able to generate enough returns during market upturns. Too much risk and we risk permanently impairing capital by exposing the Fund to the chance of significant loss. This is not something that can always be measured as history does not always repeat itself but we do pay attention to how the Fund performs during market dislocations and how our stocks are affected by it. In an attempt to reduce our downside risk, we have focused on reducing the cyclicality of our portfolio and probably becoming ever more demanding that our positions have non-cyclical earnings streams. It also so happens that our portfolio has become more weighted to larger capitalisation stocks in the short term which has the effect of reducing the beta of our portfolio.

Risk management (continued)



We also analyse how the portfolio has performed on the 10 "worst" weeks for the MSCI Asia Pacific ex-Japan:

Date	PAEIF	MXAPJ	Relative performance	Participation
23/09/11	-8.9%	-10.3%	1.3%	87%
05/08/11	-5.8%	-8.6%	2.9%	67%
18/05/12	-4.0%	-5.9%	1.9%	67%
25/11/11	-3.6%	-5.6%	2.1%	63%
11/05/12	-3.9%	-4.4%	0.6%	87%
11/02/11	-3.7%	-4.1%	0.3%	92%
12/08/11	-3.1%	-3.8%	0.6%	83%
18/11/11	-0.6%	-3.6%	3.0%	18%
13/07/12	0.5%	-3.5%	4.0%	-16%
09/12/11	-1.5%	-3.2%	1.6%	48%
Average	-3.5%	-5.3%	1.8%	60%

Of particular interest is the week ending 23 September 2011 when the Fund fell 8.9% compared to a 10.3% fall in the index. This was caused largely by positions in China and 2 of our mid cap stocks – Merida and Nagacorp which fell by 13-14%. From 23rd September 2011 until 12th July 2012, Merida has returned 90.5% and Nagacorp 167% compared to a rise in the market of 10.0% and so it is reasonable to suggest that it was worth enduring short term pain in order to achieve superior returns over a longer time frame. We also suffered a high participation in the downside during the week ending 11th May 2012 which was due to our exposure to the Macau gaming sector. It is important to analyse the reasons for the higher participation and decide what we can do to minimise our participation without sacrificing upside potential. By focusing on reducing the cyclicality of the underlying holdings and moving slightly higher up the market capitalisation spectrum (but still maintaining a high mid cap bias) we believe we can improve on these ratios. However, it is pointless to over engineer the portfolio in this regard. We will never be able to control how the market values our stocks and so we will always prioritise the analysis on the underlying cash flows of the companies over how the stocks perform in the market.

Trip to Asia

Towards the end of May, we visited Hong Kong, Macau, South Korea and Thailand. We visited many existing holdings and several new ones. In summary, management were still optimistic on growth in Asia, worried about Europe (even though they have very little exposure there) and confident (complacent?) about a recovery in China during the second half of the year. It is interesting that they are very nervous about Europe even though it has relatively little impact on their day to day business but very comfortable with China even though it is a much more important market. We were concerned about this as the short term momentum appears to be very negative. We have been surprised at how weak that Chinese corporate profits have been in quarter 1 and quarter 2 2012. Many companies that enjoyed growth of 10-20% during 2011 and were expecting 5-10% growth in the first half have reported -5% growth instead. Some of this is likely due to destocking and other temporary factors but we believe that in many cases the market is still too optimistic about growth. We have reduced our exposure to Macau quite substantially on the back of this even though we believe they are very attractive long term franchises.

In Hong Kong we spent a lot of time researching the telecoms sector which appears very appealing despite being a mature market. What is most interesting here is that the large players are all running the businesses for cash and therefore distributions continue to exceed expectations. In Bangkok we attended a "LVMC" conference (Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar and Cambodia) which reinforced our belief that this region will be the source of some exceptional investment opportunities over the next several years. We met with several companies in the region – both listed and unlisted as well as representatives of the Asia Development Bank and the ASEAN secretariat. Many of our Thai positions are likely to benefit from this trend and it is not yet well understood by the market so remains a "free option". Finally in Korea we visited most of our portfolio holdings and did a lot more work on the telecoms sector here as well. Unlike ASEAN, there is no macro story in Korea but plenty of extremely cheap stocks which can be just as appealing.

Portfolio changes

We often talk of trying to buy cheap or free "options" when we look at stocks. This is due to our belief that successful investing is based upon buying stocks that are already pricing in very conservative or pessimistic assumptions and therefore have limited downside but at the same time have upside potential that is not yet appreciated by the market. Although some of these options may not be likely, they are still possible and therefore we are able to enjoy substantial upside if they occur. We give below two examples of this:

TVB

- When we purchased TVB on the day the Fund launched we believed it was an attractive franchise – it is the largest free-to-air TV broadcaster in Hong Kong with an 80% market share
- It was considered to be a safe but boring stock which led to a lack of interest in the stock, little broker coverage
- The majority owner, Sir Run Run Shaw, recently retired at age 104 but it would probably be fair to say that his management had lacked some energy over the past decade
- We believed that the current share price was reasonably, if not excessively, attractive even just considering the Hong Kong operations but that the market had undersestimated several potential upside options and was in effect pricing them at zero
    1. The possibility of a takeover of the stock when Sir Run Run Shaw retired (which had been rumoured since he turned 80 so was not in itself a reason to buy the stock
    2. The upside potential from advertising rate increases due to the fact that the biggest advertisers on TV are cosmetics companies which are targeting not just the domestic market but also the Chinese tourism market which makes up 50% of sales for the cosmetics market in Hong Kong
    3. The potential to monetise its brand in China where it had been unable to convince cable operators to pay for its contents (they chose to effectively steal it instead)

TVB (continued)

- Since we purchased the stock:
  1. Sir Run Run Shaw has sold his stake to a US private equity firm which has substantially revitalised the operation and increase the probability of higher cash payouts
  2. Advertising rates increased by 15% in 2011 – above expectations due to strong demand
  3. They have formed a JV with Shanghai Media Group to monetise their business in China
  4. Brokers are now interested in the stock again and coverage is increasing
- Although not unattractive, it no longer offers the cheap/free upside optionality that we seek and so we have sold most of our position, achieving an IRR of 30.6% since our initial purchase (see below)

	03-Jan-11	06-Jul-12
P/E	10.5	15.3
Dividend yield	5.5%	3.9%
Total return since purchase		49.5%
Total return of Hang Seng		-10.5%

Halla Climate Control

"If it seems too good to be true, it probably is"

It is normally a good rule of thumb that if something looks to obvious then it is is best avoided. That was our first thought when Halla Climate Control first appeared on our screens several months ago. The company was founded as a joint venture between Mando machinery (run by a member of the Hyundai family) and Ford to designs and builds climate control systems (e.g. air conditioning systems) for the automotive market. Although 70% of its sales are still to the Hyundai Group it also now sells to companies including Mazda and Ford. It is ranked number 1 or 2 in the markets it competes in (close to Denso of Japan). Although autoparts would appear to be a highly cyclical business, the earnings and cash flows of the business have been very stable with operating profits falling a mere 5% during the recent 2008 downturn. It generated a return on equity of 19% in 2011 and has no debt. Part of the reason for the stability in the business is that the business has high barriers to entry as the customers design their entire production process around the particular size and specifications of these climate control units. It is not easy to change to another supplier so switching costs are high. There is also a high investment in research and development. More than 90% of the employees are engineers who focus on making the units smaller, lighter and more efficient. As the air-conditioning unit draws power from the drive train, if you want a fuel efficient car, you need an efficient air conditioning system.

It appeared to us to be a high quality, highly profitable company with reasonable growth prospects driven by growing Hyundai sales and the addition of new customers. Trading on a 10x earnings multiple and a 3.8% yield it was an attractive investment in its own right. There was a risk that lower economic growth could derail auto demand and therefore their earnings but the defensiveness of the company meant this was unlikely to cause more than a 20-30% cut to dividends – even in an extreme downturn. However it was the interesting upside catalyst that made us include the stock in the portfolio.

During the Asian crisis, the Korean owner Mando machinery got into financial difficulties and was forced to sell its share in the JV to Visteon – a US auto parts company. Visteon had therefore owned 70% of the company for more than a decade but in recent years was being pressured by shareholders to improve returns. In order to do this they had publically stated that they planned to either purchase the 30% of the company they did not own or sell their 70% stake to another party. The way we view this, whatever happened would be good for minority shareholders. If they bid for the company then we would benefit as they would need to pay a premium and if they decided to sell then several companies in Korea had already expressed an interest in purchasing the company (including Mando). So we could buy a company with great growth, an attractive dividend and a very high probability that we could exit by selling to a corporate buyer. It was not a company that was well covered by brokers as they rarely said anything interesting and the low free float means that it would be difficult to generate commission by covering the stock.

Halla Climate Control (continued)

Since buying, Visteon has announced that it is to tender for the minorities as a 30% premium to our purchase price.

2011 Dividend Analysis

We have analysed the current portfolio to work out at what rate the companies in the current portfolio grew dividends in the 2011 financial year. Typically (for companies with a December year end) these dividends are paid as an interim dividend in quarter 3 2011 and a final dividend in quarter 1 2012. For companies with a March year end I have used forecasts for the final dividend.

This will not necessarily equal dividend growth for PAEIF holder as we have not owned these companies all year and therefore wouldn't necessarily have collected these dividends. It is just for illustrative purposes to show at what rate these companies can grow distributions.

Special dividends are excluded from the calculations except 2 situations where we believe these distributions are sustainable and it is just the board's conservatism or habit to describe them as such (Giordano and Wynn Macau).

Results of analysis

- Out of the 38 positions we currently hold, 35 of them paid dividends in both 2010 and 2011. 3 of our positions were only listed in 2011 and therefore didn't pay a dividend in 2010.
- At the portfolio level, dividend growth was 22%
- The median growth in dividends was 13% (similar to market overall)
- 94% of our portfolio sustained or grew dividends in 2011 compared to 82% for the market as a whole and 75% for companies with above average dividend yields.
- The range of growth was -17% to +150%
- 4 of our holdings paid special dividends during 2011 (Lian Beng Group, SJM Holdings, Media Prima, PCCW)
- The companies that grew dividends at the fastest rate (above 50%) were
    - Lian Beng Group (150% - large excess cash position suggests this is sustainable)
    - Nagacorp (108% - rapid growth in casino due to higher number of tables and greater visitor numbers)
    - Macquarie International Infrastructure Fund (83% - post restructuring, dividends should increase steadily from here)
    - Wynn Macau (57% - significant excess free cash flow post casino development)
    - Advantech (57% - strong growth in business)
- The slowest growing (but not cut) were
    - Anhui Expressway & Jiangsu Expressway (0% - slow traffic growth and negative from associates – growth to resume in 2012)
    - VTech (0% - telecom business suffering and capping profit growth this year – growth to resume in 2012
    - SK Telecom (0% - unlikely to increase but management committed to paying the same dividend per share)
    - Ratchaburi (0% - low growth expected going forward)
- 6% of our holdings cut dividends in 2011 compared to 18% for the market as a whole. The average cut was 11.5% compared to 25% for the market as a whole
    - Kangwon Land (-6% - due to lower visitor numbers in 2011 as casino operating at 200% capacity. New expansion in quarter 3 2012 to allow growth from then)
    - Hite Brewery (-17% - business performed poorly in 2011 due to competitive pressures. Expected to grow dividend 100% over next 3 years

Overall these figures are about in line with what we would expect given our forecast for 10% dividend per share growth with volatility of 15%. So in most years growth will be between -5% and +25% (within 1 standard deviation of the average).

Valuation

We have had several questions on how we approach valuation. Valuation is probably the most important consideration of investment but often one that is given the least thought. Many investors just try and buy stocks that they like as long as they are reasonable value. Our approach is not to necessarily by the investments that we like the most but those that offer the best risk/return characteristics. For those that have read Michael Lewis's book "Moneyball" this approach will be familiar. Most of our positions have something that the market doesn't like. Either they are too boring, they are not covered by enough analysts, there is no "story" and so on. Our job is to judge the quality of the business we are buying versus what we are asked to pay. We are not just trying to buy Asia's best franchises and defensive stocks (although we often end up doing so) but are trying to buy the most undervalued franchises and defensive stocks. In that way we can construct a portfolio of positions with minimal downside and maximum upside. From a linear maximisation perspective and ignoring for the moment any qualitative overlay what we are trying to do is:

- Maximise dividend yield
- Maximise potential dividend growth
- Minimize dividend risk
- Minimise downside to "worst case" and "downside" valuation
- Maximise upside to "base case" and "best case" valuation

In an ideal world, if it is possible to generate a 5-6% dividend yield that grows at 10% a year with minimal risk then, to an extent, the whole question of what the portfolio is "worth" can be ignored. This appears counter intuitive but is in fact similar to the way that most people view bonds. When buying a 10 year Gilt at a yield of 5.0% (remember that?), most investors do not do so on the basis that it is undervalued by x%. They buy the gilt as they want to receive a certain level of income. From a personal perspective, if I can buy a portfolio of real assets that can pay me an attractive current yield and protect that yield from inflation then it doesn't concern me how the market values it in the short term.

What can go wrong?

Firstly, the dividends can fall. In the worst case, any company can cut the dividend to zero. This is (hopefully) rare but not impossible. It is also possible that they could cut the dividend. We cannot eliminate this risk and would expect several of our positions will lower the dividend each year as dividends are not coupon payments and therefore are risky. At the portfolio level we can try and minimise the risk of a significant dividend cut at both the security and portfolio level. At the security level we can buy stocks with low debt, high returns, operating in stable industries and so on. At the portfolio level we can make sure that we don't have too much risk in any one position, sector or country so that making one wrong decision does not compromise the entire Fund. We analyse previous track records to see when and by how much dividends have been cut in the past but also consider the current business of the company and make judgements about how stable the cash flows are likely to be.

The other thing that can happen is that the cost of equity or risk premium used to discount these cash flows can increase. Assuming a 10% cost of equity (approximately double long term bond yields of 5.0%) then this would translate into a "real" cost of equity of around 7% (assuming inflation of 3%). This is approximately what real equity returns have been over the past 100 years and so appears intuitively correct. Manipulating the dividend discount model1 implies that the fair dividend yield of a portfolio is the cost of equity minus the growth rate in dividends. Assuming our portfolio yields 5.5% this implies that our portfolio must grow dividends at 1.5% in real terms in perpetuity in order for our portfolio to be fair value. Given that this assumes long bond yields of 5.0% rather than the 2.0% that they trade at currently I believe this is conservative and we have an appropriate "margin of safety".

[1] Share Price = (Dividend)/(real cost of equity minus real growth rate of dividends)

What can go wrong? (continued)

Although the analysis suggests that, when buying high quality dividend stocks, valuation analysis is not vital, it only addresses one half of the question. Although we are clearly concerned about the long term returns and downside risk of the Fund, we are also concerned with upside potential. If the cost of equity reduces substantially (as it did in 1999, 2003 and 2009) what will the portfolio do? At the same time we are interested in what would happen if 2008 were to repeat. For that we need to apply more detailed valuation measures. There are normally four main valuation measures we consider. Starting from the lowest.

Worst case valuation

This can be considered to be an extreme downside valuation. Commonly calculated by looking at these measures:

- Liquidation value of assets
- Valuation traded at during times of extreme market stress (e.g. 1998, 2008)
- Valuation based on what the cash flow generating ability of the company would be in an extremely challenging environment

By definition, this valuation is difficult to measure exactly. What we are really trying to find is a valuation at which you would be happy to buy the stock even in extreme market conditions and be comfortable that your loss to capital would be low. You would expect the stock to trade at these levels only once or twice a decade.

For most our positions this would generally be something between 30 and 60% lower than the market price.

Recession valuation

This can be considered to be the valuation that a stock would trade at during a “normal” economic or industry downturn . Generally we would expect most of our companies to be able to at least sustain the dividend in these circumstances but the valuation of the stock might fall in sympathy with the markets. To calculate this valuation we would consider:

- Where the stock has traded during downturns in the market or sector (e.g. 2004, quarter 3 2011)
- What the downside is to earnings is in a mild recession
- What the risk is to dividends

For most our positions this would typically be 10% above to 20% below the current share price.

Intrinsic Value

Intrinsic Value is essentially our estimate of what the stock is “worth”. We view all stocks as being merely variable coupon perpetual bonds. Their valuation is simply the discounted vale of these future cash flows. The only small problem is that it is not possible to forecast the future with any certainty and even less possible to forecast the market’s estimate of the future (the discount rate). But the process is never the less useful if conservative assumptions are used.

Intrinsic value is not the same as a price target or indeed a best case scenario. It can be characterised as a conservative discounted cash flow valuation for a company. It generally does assume some growth as most of companies will likely grow earnings over time but does not require too much faith. In reality this means growth rates of more than 10-15% over a short term (5 year) view are very unlikely. But growth forecasts of 5-10% are reasonable for companies with strong business models that are operating in countries where that is lower than nominal GDP growth. To calculate this we consider:

- Sustainability of cash flows and earnings
- Predictability of business
- What are drivers of return on capital?
- To what extent are the earnings repeatable/annuity like
- Does the company have explicit/implicit inflation protection

Intrinsic Value (continued)

- Are cash flows equal to profits (ie what is "earnings quality")
- Capital intensity of business
- Historical and potential growth in earnings and dividends
- Discounted cash flow analysis
- Dividend discount model analysis
- Private market value/LBO value. What would the business be worth to a potential acquirer?
- Ability and history of management to effectively allocate capital
- Dividend payout ratio and policy

For most of our positions this would be 15% to 100% above the current share price.

Best case valuation

This could be considered to be the best case valuation for the stock and would be a price at which we would almost certainly sell the stock regardless of how good the outlook was. We would calculate this by considering:

- Where the stock has traded during previous market tops (1999, 2007)
- What would be the highest rating we could imagine the stock trading at
- What would be the valuation of the company if "everything went right" at both the stock level and overall industry level

For most of our positions this would be 30 to 300% above the current share price.

Risk analysis

As well as incorporating some risk measures in the valuation calculations above, we also explicitly consider the risk of the positions from the following perspective:

- Economic sensitivity of the business (systemic risk)
- Stock specific risk
- Debt level and sustainability
- Dividend cover
- Share price volatility
- Share price beta
- Credit risk
- Dividend growth volatility

The point of the analysis above is that all of these figures are necessarily quite difficult to calculate and the actual valuation numbers are not by themselves that useful. However by looking at the potential downside and potential upside it gives some information as to the potential risk/reward equation. It is an attempt to have a formal process for valuation but at the same time accepting that these numbers are to be treated with a high degree of scepticism. We also consider many factors that cannot easily be measured from financial statements

- Corporate governance – are our interests aligned with the management, board and market in which the company operates
- Trust – has the company been candid with investors in the past? Do they have a track record of being able to execute
- Optionality – is the business highly scalable and have the ability to grow quickly without straining the balance sheet or consuming management time.
- Risk measure not captured in the balance sheet. What risks are we missing? What is the chance of a step change in the industry that could negatively affect the business

By laying out all this information and combining it with our qualitative view and portfolio management analysis we intend to construct a portfolio that achieves our objectives.

Prusik Investment Management LLP
July 2012

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

Country	Holding	Security Description	Cost USD	Value USD	% of Net Assets
Common Stock - 90.66% (31 December 2011: 82.60%)					
Britain - 3.76% (31 December 2011: 0.00%)					
	534,800	HSBC Holdings PLC	4,745,781	4,723,224	3.76%
			4,745,781	4,723,224	3.76%
Cambodia - 2.75% (31 December 2011: 2.28%)					
	7,814,000	NagaCorp Ltd.	3,017,425	3,455,605	2.75%
			3,017,425	3,455,605	2.75%
China - 3.11% (31 December 2011: 7.83%)					
	4,240,000	Anhui Expressway Co.	2,528,282	1,864,133	1.48%
	2,208,000	Jiangsu Expressway Co. Ltd.	2,166,430	2,046,843	1.63%
			4,694,712	3,910,976	3.11%
Hong Kong - 26.26% (31 December 2011: 24.44%)					
	6,500,000	Bonjour Holdings Ltd.	947,626	930,236	0.74%
	313,000	Cheung Kong Holdings Ltd.	3,678,171	3,815,597	3.04%
	2,530,000	Guangdong Investment Ltd.	1,775,919	1,813,643	1.44%
	665,000	Hopewell Holdings Ltd.	1,757,699	1,886,257	1.50%
	5,410,000	Hutchison Telecommunications Hong Kong Holdings Ltd.	2,467,788	2,490,130	1.98%
	2,419,000	NWS Holdings Ltd.	3,649,391	3,499,333	2.78%
	13,944,000	PCCW Ltd.	4,849,738	5,087,804	4.05%
	418,000	Power Assets Holdings Ltd.	3,086,366	3,128,492	2.49%
	976,000	SJM Holdings Ltd.	1,857,372	1,789,394	1.42%
	258,000	Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd.	2,935,994	3,030,363	2.41%
	450,000	Television Broadcasts Ltd.	2,781,509	3,104,008	2.47%
	1,866,000	Texwinca Holdings Ltd.	2,212,106	1,763,487	1.40%
	56,900	VTech Holdings Ltd.	622,869	674,927	0.54%
			32,622,548	33,013,671	26.26%
Indonesia - 3.07% (31 December 2011: 0.00%)					
	4,441,000	Telekomunikasi Indonesia Persero Tbk PT	3,782,630	3,853,516	3.07%
			3,782,630	3,853,516	3.07%
Macau - 1.99% (31 December 2011: 0.00%)					
	1,074,000	Wynn Macau Ltd.	2,653,799	2,498,029	1.99%
			2,653,799	2,498,029	1.99%
Malaysia - 7.62% (31 December 2011: 5.08%)					
	1,817,200	Berjaya Sports Toto Bhd.	2,560,826	2,449,257	1.95%
	2,651,900	Media Prima Bhd.	2,251,620	1,828,897	1.45%
	1,564,400	Multi-Purpose Holdings Bhd.	1,494,176	1,625,735	1.29%
	849,300	Public Bank Bhd.	3,793,284	3,680,166	2.93%
			10,099,906	9,584,055	7.62%
Philippines - 1.41% (31 December 2011: 3.27%)					
	58,800,000	Filinvest Land, Inc.	1,674,609	1,775,042	1.41%
			1,674,609	1,775,042	1.41%

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Country	Holding	Security Description	Cost USD	Value USD	% of Net Assets
Common Stock - 90.66% (31 December 2011: 82.60%) (continued)					
Singapore - 2.37% (31 December 2011: 5.55%)					
	1,604,600	ARA Asset Management Ltd.	1,745,278	1,800,154	1.43%
	4,068,000	Lian Beng Group Ltd.	1,297,033	1,184,979	0.94%
			3,042,311	2,985,133	2.37%
South Korea - 13.97% (31 December 2011: 8.60%)					
	153,420	Halla Climate Control Corp.	2,870,494	3,215,060	2.56%
	81,140	Hite Jinro Co. Ltd.	1,811,153	1,526,786	1.21%
	142,810	Kangwon Land, Inc.	3,248,251	3,030,127	2.41%
	68,033	KT&G Corp.	4,421,249	4,823,603	3.84%
	424,000	SK Telecom Co. Ltd.	5,493,550	4,969,280	3.95%
			17,844,697	17,564,856	13.97%
Taiwan - 5.40% (31 December 2011: 5.10%)					
	985,300	Advantech Co. Ltd.	3,200,616	3,237,579	2.58%
	980,000	Merida Industry Co. Ltd.	2,912,276	3,545,135	2.82%
			6,112,892	6,782,714	5.40%
Thailand - 18.95% (31 December 2011: 12.30%)					
	1,273,100	Airports of Thailand PCL	2,311,980	2,395,080	1.91%
	682,000	Bangkok Bank PCL	3,934,612	4,079,975	3.25%
	4,380,200	Bangkok Expressway PCL	3,244,413	3,337,558	2.66%
	1,581,900	Glow Energy PCL	3,119,663	3,075,640	2.45%
	2,255,000	Ratchaburi Electricity Generating Holding PCL	3,106,835	3,106,305	2.47%
	2,723,900	Samui Airport Property Fund Leasehold	943,008	969,146	0.77%
	13,855,000	Thai Beverage PCL	3,484,296	3,654,090	2.91%
	2,628,800	Tisco Financial Group PCL	3,091,123	3,186,675	2.53%
			23,235,930	23,804,469	18.95%
		Total Common Stock	**113,527,240**	**113,951,290**	**90.66%**
Real Estate Investment Trusts - 9.43% (31 December 2011: 14.43%)					
Singapore - 9.43% (31 December 2011: 7.42%)					
	2,961,000	Cache Logistics Trust	2,450,609	2,447,685	1.95%
	1,795,000	CapitaMall Trust	2,645,280	2,692,076	2.14%
	4,431,000	Fortune Real Estate Investment Trust	2,283,957	2,605,093	2.08%
	2,950,000	Mapletree Commercial Trust	2,017,715	2,264,407	1.80%
	2,394,000	Sabana Shari'ah Compliant Industrial Real Estate Investment Trust	1,816,308	1,837,624	1.46%
			11,213,869	11,846,885	9.43%
		Total Real Estate Investment Trusts	**11,213,869**	**11,846,885**	**9.43%**
		Total Fair Value of Investments	**124,741,109**	**125,798,175**	**100.09%**

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts - (0.15%) (31 December 2011: (0.69%))

Currency Bought	Amount Bought	Currency Sold	Amount Sold	Maturity Date	Counterparty	Unrealised Gain/(Loss)	% of Net Assets
GBP	39,013,284	USD	(61,000,000)	12/09/2012	Brown Brothers Harriman	(233,349)	(0.19%)
GBP	2,286,434	USD	(3,575,000)	12/09/2012	Brown Brothers Harriman	(13,676)	(0.01%)
SGD	332,158	USD	(260,000)	12/09/2012	Brown Brothers Harriman	1,520	0.00%
SGD	3,385,455	USD	(2,650,000)	12/09/2012	Brown Brothers Harriman	15,490	0.02%
SGD	8,623,328	USD	(6,750,000)	12/09/2012	Brown Brothers Harriman	39,455	0.03%
			Total Forward Foreign Currency Contracts			**(190,560)**	**(0.15%)**

Total Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	**125,854,640**	**100.14%**
Total Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	**(247,025)**	**(0.20%)**
Cash	1,712,365	1.36%
Other Net Liabilities	(1,633,840)	(1.30%)
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares	**125,686,140**	**100.00%**

BALANCE SHEET

	Notes	As at 30 June 2012 USD	As at 31 December 2011 USD	As at 30 June 2011 USD
Current Assets:				
Financial Assets, at cost		124,741,109	32,917,242	12,556,631
Financial Assets, at Fair Value through Profit or Loss		125,854,640	32,236,105	12,982,715
Cash		1,712,366	813,824	813,383
Receivable for investments sold		2,598,258	–	388,498
Dividends receivable		466,412	215,153	38,880
Subscriptions receivable		2,782,715	1,642,616	–
Prepaid expenses		–	5,277	–
Other Assets		12,278	904	177
Total Assets:		**133,426,669**	**34,913,879**	**14,223,653**
Liabilities (amounts falling due within one year):				
Financial Liabilities, at Fair Value through Profit or Loss		247,025	225,339	107,081
Payable for investments purchased		7,331,387	1,776,618	362,221
Administration fees	3	7,258	22,374	24,063
Audit fees	6	4,028	26,664	14,331
Investment management fees	2	87,237	24,387	11,042
Performance fees		34,321	–	–
Organisational expenses		10,888	11,702	13,650
Transaction fees		–	10,164	–
Directors’ fees	5	2,270	6,895	4,890
Custody fees	4	(1,928)	5,980	740
Professional fees		(1,159)	1,193	4,624
Trustee fees	4	(5,875)	1,638	221
Redemptions payable		30,014	–	–
Other liabilities		(4,937)	1,508	2,217
Total Liabilities:		**7,740,529**	**2,114,462**	**545,080**
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares (for financial statement purposes)	12	**125,686,140**	**32,799,417**	**13,678,573**

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

	Note	As at 30 June 2012	As at 31 December 2011	As at 30 June 2011
Class 2 X USD Distributing Class	1			
Net Assets		USD481,947	–	–
Outstanding redeemable participating Shares		4,919	–	–
Net Asset Value per share		USD97.98	–	–
Class 2 Y Sterling Distributing Class	1			
Net Assets		USD3,847,612	–	–
Outstanding redeemable participating Shares		25,036	–	–
Net Asset Value per share		USD153.69	–	–
Class 2 Z Singapore Distributing Class	1			
Net Assets		USD279,436	–	–
Outstanding redeemable participating Shares		3,602	–	–
Net Asset Value per share		USD77.58	–	–
Class A US Dollar Non-Distributing Class	1			
Net Assets		USD13,749,452	USD3,014,757	USD269,571
Outstanding redeemable participating Shares		120,282	30,720	2,515
Net Asset Value per share		USD114.31	USD98.14	USD107.19
Class B US Dollar Distributing Class	1			
Net Assets		USD33,082,407	USD7,880,156	USD4,073,438
Outstanding redeemable participating Shares		312,186	82,491	39,094
Net Asset Value per share		USD105.97	USD95.53	USD104.19
Class C Sterling Distributing Class	1			
Net Assets		USD64,392,549	USD15,982,166	USD8,796,913
Outstanding redeemable participating Shares		388,985	108,116	52,701
Net Asset Value per share		USD165.54	USD147.82	USD166.92
Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class	1			
Net Assets		USD7,025,007	USD3,519,136	USD658,257
Outstanding redeemable participating Shares		89,261	49,267	7,945
Net Asset Value per share		USD78.70	USD71.43	USD82.85
Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class	1			
Net Assets		USD2,810,472	USD2,403,202	–
Outstanding redeemable participating Shares		29,658	28,992	–
Net Asset Value per share		USD94.76	USD82.89	–

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

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Notes	For the six months ended 30 June 2012 USD	For the year ended 31 December 2011 USD	For the six months ended 30 June 2011 USD
Investment Income				
Dividend income		1,819,508	892,594	125,206
Interest income		278	517	84
Miscellaneous income		–	8,236	–
Net realised gain on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss		2,608,129	(1,646,951)	47,664
Movement in net unrealised gain on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss		1,762,736	(906,610)	352,267
Total income		**6,190,651**	**(1,652,214)**	**525,221**
Expenses:				
Prepaid organisational fees		–	79,560	79,560
Transaction costs		461,248	32,902	53,200
Performance fees		34,321	–	–
Investment management fees	2	315,193	138,075	26,792
Administration fees	3	58,926	60,055	24,063
Professional fees		33,581	66,745	21,289
Audit fees	6	16,764	26,664	14,331
Director's fee	5	6,635	13,397	7,165
Custody fees	4	8,983	13,480	4,490
Trustee fees	4	6,869	2,868	559
Other expenses		3,406	–	–
Total expenses		**945,926**	**433,746**	**231,449**
Net Income/(Expenses) before finance costs		**5,244,725**	**(2,085,960)**	**293,772**
Finance Costs				
Overdraft Interest		(5,644)	(1,990)	(1,430)
Distributions paid		(1,411,798)	–	–
Withholding tax on dividends		(105,816)	(70,430)	(13,500)
Total finance costs		(1,523,258)	(72,420)	(14,930)
Change in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares from Operations		**3,721,467**	**(2,158,380)**	**278,842**

Gains and losses arise solely from continuing operations. There were no recognised gains or losses other than those reflected above and therefore, no statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES

	Note	For the period ended 30 June 2012 USD	For the year ended 31 December 2011 USD	For the period ended 30 June 2011 USD
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares		3,721,467	(2,158,380)	278,842
Capital Share Transactions of Redeemable Participating Shares:				
Proceeds from issuance of Redeemable Participating Shares	1	95,471,957	37,538,814	13,616,960
Payments on redemption of Redeemable Participating Shares	1	(6,306,701)	(2,581,017)	(217,229)
Net inflow from capital shares transactions of Redeemable Participating Shares		89,165,256	34,957,797	13,399,731
Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares		92,886,723	32,799,417	13,678,573
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares at the beginning of the period		32,799,417	–	–
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares at the end of the period		**125,686,140**	**32,799,417**	**13,678,573**

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies and estimation techniques adopted by the Company are as follows:

Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland and Irish statute comprising the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012 and the UCITS Regulations. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles under the historical cost convention, as modified by the reduction of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and comply with financial reporting standards of the Accounting Standards Board, as promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

The information required by FRS 3: "Reporting Financial Performance", to be included in a statement of total recognised gains and losses and a reconciliation of movement in Shareholders' funds, is in the opinion of the Directors contained in the Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares on pages 19 and 20.

The Company has availed of the exemption available to open-ended investment funds under FRS 1 "Cash Flow Statements", not to prepare a cash flow statement.

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

(i) Classification
In accordance with FRS 26 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement"("FRS 26"), the Company designated all its assets and liabilities as Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The category of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is further subdivided into:

Financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading
These include equities and forward foreign currency contracts held by the Company. These instruments are acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuation in price. All the Company's assets and liabilities are held for the purpose of being traded or are expected to be realised within one year.

Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition
These include Financial Assets or Financial Liabilities that are not held for trading. These financial instruments are designated on the basis that their fair value can be reliably measured and their performance has been evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the risk management and/or investment strategy as set out in the Company's Prospectus. There were no such financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition held by the Company at the period end.

(ii) Recognition
All regular purchases and sales of financial instruments are recognised on the trade date, subject to receipt before agreed cut-off time, which is the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell an asset.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are included in the Profit and Loss Account in the period which they arise. Dividends are credited to the Profit and Loss Account on the dates on which the relevant securities are listed as "ex-dividend".

(iii) Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of group of similar assets) is derecognised where

- The rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- The Company transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the assets or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under "pass through" arrangements; or
- Either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, but has transferred control of the asset.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (continued)

(iii) Derecognition (continued)

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iv) Initial Measurement
Financial instruments categorised at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially at fair value, with transaction costs for such instruments being recognised directly in the Profit and Loss Account.

Financial liabilities, other than those classified as at fair value through profit and loss are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue.

Components of hybrid financial instruments are measured in accordance with the above policies based on their classification.

(v) Subsequent Measurement
After initial measurement, the Fund measures financial instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at their fair values. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Securities which are quoted, listed or traded on a Recognised Exchange will be valued at last bid prices at the Valuation Point. The value of any security which is not quoted, listed or dealt in on a Recognised Exchange or which is so quoted, listed or dealt but for which no such quotation or value is available or the available quotation or value is not representative of the fair market value shall be the probable realisation value as estimated with care and good faith by the Directors or by a competent person, firm or corporation appointed for such purpose by the Custodian.

Cash and other Liquid Assets
Cash comprises current deposits with banks. Cash and other liquid assets will be valued at their face value with accrued interest on interest bearing accounts as at the close of business on each valuation date.

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts
Forward foreign currency contracts shall be valued in the same manner as derivatives contracts which are not traded in a regulated market or by reference to the price at the Valuation Point at which new forward contract of the same size and maturity could be undertaken. The forward foreign currency contracts held by the Company as at 30 June 2012 are included in the Schedule of Investments.

Distributions Payable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares

The Company received reporting fund status from HMRC with effect from 31 December 2010. In the event that a distribution is paid it will be paid out of the net investment income and/or net realised and unrealised capital gains (i.e. realised and unrealised gains net of realised and unrealised losses) of the Fund. The Directors have discretion from time to time to declare such dividends as may appear to them to be justified out of the net income accruing to the Fund in respect of each class of Shares of the Fund. As a consequence of the investment management fees being charged to the capital of the Fund, the capital may be eroded and the income of the Fund shall be achieved by foregoing the potential of future capital growth. Distributions made during the life of the Fund must therefore be understood as a type of capital reimbursement.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign Exchange Translation

Functional and Presentation Currency
Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency in which Shareholder transactions take place (the "functional currency") which is US Dollars ("USD"). The Fund's reporting currency is also USD.

Transactions and Balances
Assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Gains and losses on foreign exchange transactions are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in determining the result for the period.

Interest Income and Interest Expenses

Interest income and interest expenses are recognised on an accruals basis in line with the contractual terms. Interest is accrued on a daily basis.

Dividend Income

Dividends are credited to the Profit and Loss Account on the dates on which the relevant securities are listed as "ex-dividend". Income is shown gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes and net of any tax credits. Withholding tax is shown as a finance cost in the Profit and Loss Account.

Transaction Costs

Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents (including employees acting as selling agents), advisers, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums or discounts, financing costs or internal administrative or holding costs. Transaction costs are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as an expense.

Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on an accruals basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Share Capital

Authorised
The authorised capital of the Company is Euro ("EUR") 300,000 divided into 300,000 redeemable non-participating Shares of EUR1 each and 500 billion Redeemable Participating Shares of no par value.

Non-Participating Shares
There are currently 300,000 redeemable non-participating Shares authorised, with two in issue. The redeemable non-participating Shares do not form part of the NAV of the Company and are thus disclosed in the financial statements by way of this note only. In the opinion of the Directors, this disclosure reflects the nature of the Company's business as an investment fund.

Redeemable Participating Shares
The net assets attributable to holders of Redeemable Participating Shares are at all times equal to the NAV of the Company. Redeemable Participating Shares are redeemable at the Shareholder's option and are classified as Financial Liabilities under FRS 25 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation" as they can be redeemed at the option of the Shareholder. Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares represent a liability in the Balance Sheet, carried at the redemption amount that would be payable at the balance sheet date if a Shareholder exercised the right to redeem. Consequently the differences adjust the carrying amount of Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

The movement in the number of redeemable participating shares for the six months ended 30 June 2012 is as follows:

	Class 2 X USD Distributing Class Shares	Class 2 Y Sterling Distributing Class Shares	Class 2 Z Singapore Distributing Class Shares
At the beginning of the period	–	–	–
Redeemable Participating Shares issued	4,919	25,036	3,602
Redeemable Participating Shares redeemed	–	–	–
At the end of the period	4,919	25,036	3,602

	Class A US Dollar Non-Distributing Class Shares	Class B US Dollar Distributing Class Shares	Class C Sterling Distributing Class Shares
At the beginning of the period	30,720	82,491	108,116
Redeemable Participating Shares issued	89,562	230,340	318,230
Redeemable Participating Shares redeemed	–	(645)	(37,361)
At the end of the period	120,282	312,186	388,985

	Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class Shares	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class Shares
At the beginning of the period	49,267	28,992
Redeemable Participating Shares issued	39,994	666
Redeemable Participating Shares redeemed	–	–
At the end of the period	89,261	29,658

1. Share Capital (continued)

The movement in the number of redeemable participating shares for the six months ended 31 December 2011 is as follows:
Redeemable Participating Shares (continued)

	Class A US Dollar Non-Distributing Class Shares	Class B US Dollar Distributing Class Shares	Class C Sterling Distributing Class Shares
At the beginning of the period	-	-	-
Redeemable Participating Shares issued	32,240	101,343	108,621
Redeemable Participating Shares redeemed	(1,520)	(18,852)	(505)
At the end of the period	30,720	82,491	108,116

	Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class Shares	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class Shares
At the beginning of the period	-	-
Redeemable Participating Shares issued	58,724	28,992
Redeemable Participating Shares redeemed	(9,457)	–
At the end of the period	49,267	28,992

The movement in the number of redeemable participating shares for the six months ended 30 June 2011 is as follows:

	Class A US Dollar Non-Distributing Class Shares	Class B US Dollar Distributing Class Shares	Class C Sterling Distributing Class Shares
At the beginning of the period	-	-	-
Redeemable Participating Shares issued	2,515	40,914	52,891
Redeemable Participating Shares redeemed	-	(1,820)	(190)
At the end of the period	2,515	39,094	52,701

	Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class Shares
At the beginning of the period	-
Redeemable Participating Shares issued	7,974
Redeemable Participating Shares redeemed	(29)
At the end of the period	7,945

Application for redemption of Redeemable Participating Shares may be submitted prior to 5.00pm Irish time two calendar days before any Dealing Day (the "dealing deadline") or such other time as the Board of Directors may determine, provided that the dealing deadline is no later than the valuation point for the Company. Shares will be issued at the NAV per Share based on last traded prices.

1. Share Capital (continued)

Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares of Class B US Dollar Distributing Class, Class C Sterling Distributing Class, Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class and Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class are entitled to receive all dividends declared and paid by the Company. Upon winding up, the holders are entitled to a return of capital based on the NAV per Share of the Company.

2 Investment Management Fees

The Company has entered into an Investment Management Agreement with Prusik Investment Management LLP (the "Investment Manager") pursuant to which the Investment Manager manages the Company's investments on a discretionary basis.

The Investment Manager receives from the Company a fee in relation to the Fund of 1% per annum of the NAV of the Fund together with Value Added Tax ("VAT"), if any on such fee. The Investment Manager may charge up to 1.5% per annum. Fees payable to the Investment Manager shall be accrued at each Valuation Point and shall be payable monthly in arrears. The Company shall bear the cost of any VAT applicable to any fees or other amounts payable to or by such nominee in the performance of their respective duties.

The Investment Manager earned a fee of USD315,193 during the period ended 30 June 2012 (USD26,792: 30 June 2011), of which USD87,237 is outstanding at the period end (USD24,387: 31 December 2011).

Performance fee and equalization

For further details on the Performance Fee calculations and Equalisation Credits please refer to the Prospectus. The Investment Manager may, at its sole discretion, agree with any Shareholder, to rebate, return and or remit any part of the Management and Performance Fee which are paid or payable to the Investment Manager. Details of the Performance fees and Equalisation fees charged to the Company and payable at the end of the year are included in the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet, respectively.

The Performance Fee outstanding at the period ended 30 June 2012 is USD34,321 (USDNil: 31 December 2011).

The Investment Manager will also be entitled to receive a performance fee (the "Performance Fee") out of the assets of the Fund as set forth below. The Performance Fee will be calculated in respect of each calendar quarter (a "Calculation Period").

The Performance Fee in respect of each Calculation Period will be calculated by reference to the Net Asset Value before deduction for any accrued Performance Fee. The Performance Fee will normally be payable to the Investment Manager in arrears within 14 days of the end of each Calculation Period. However, in the case of Shares redeemed during a Calculation Period, the accrued Performance Fee in respect of those Shares will be payable within 14 days after the date of redemption**.**

If the Investment Management Agreement is terminated during a Calculation Period, the Performance Fee in respect of the current Calculation Period will be calculated and paid as though the date of termination were the end of the relevant Calculation Period. The Performance Fee will be calculated on a Share-by-Share basis so that each Share is charged a Performance Fee which equates precisely with that Share's performance.

3. Administration Fees

The Company pays Brown Brothers Harriman Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited (the "Administrator") in the amount of 0.02% to 0.04% of the NAV of the Fund, (plus VAT, if any), subject to a minimum monthly charge of USD4,000 per Fund. Following the launch of the umbrella 75% of the minimum charge will be waived for the first 6 months, 50% for the following 6 months and 25% for the following 6 months. Additional Classes in excess of two Classes per Fund are charged at USD500 per month. The Administrator is also be entitled to receive registration fees and transaction and reporting charges at normal commercial rates which shall accrue daily and be paid monthly in arrears.

3. Administration Fees (continued)

The Administrator is also be entitled to be repaid out of the assets of the Company all of its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the Company which shall include legal fees, couriers' fees and telecommunication costs and expenses together with VAT, if any, thereon.

The Administrator earned a fee of USD58,926 during the period ended 30 June 2012 (USD24,063 30 June 2011), of which USD7,258 is outstanding at the period end (USD22,374: 31 December 2011).

4. Custodian Fees

The Company pays Brown Brothers Harriman Trustee Services (Ireland) Limited (the "Custodian") a trustee fee of 0.02% of the NAV of the Fund. The Custodian also receives a custody fee ranging from 0.01% to 0.09% of the NAV of the investments that the each fund makes in each relevant market. The Custodian fees are payable monthly in arrears, subject to a minimum charge of USD36,000 per Fund per annum. Following the launch of the umbrella 75% of the minimum charge will be waived for the first 6 months, 50% for the following 6 months and 25% for the following 6 months.

The Custodian shall also be entitled to be repaid all of its disbursements out of the assets of the Company, including legal fees, couriers' fees and telecommunication costs and expenses and the fees, transaction charges and expenses of any sub-custodian appointed by it which shall be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon.

The Custodian earned a fee of USD8,983 during the period ended 30 June 2012 (USD4,490: 30 June 2011), none of which is outstanding at the period end (USD5,980: 31 December 2011).

The Trustee earned a fee of USD6,869 during the period ended 30 June 2012 (USD559: 30 June 2011), USD 5,875 of which is due as a credit to the Fund at the period end (USD1,638: 31 December 2011).

5. Directors' Fees

The Directors of the Company are entitled to a fee in remuneration for their services of EUR15,000 each (plus VAT, if any) per annum. In addition the Directors are entitled to special remuneration if called upon to perform any special or extra services to the Company. All Directors are entitled to reimbursement by the Company of expenses properly incurred in connection with the business of the Company or the discharge of their duties.

The Directors earned a fee of USD6,869 during the period ended 30 June 2012 (USD8,638: 30 June 2011), of which USD5,875 is outstanding at the period end (USD6,895: 31 December 2011).

6. Auditors Remuneration

Audit fees charged to the Profit and Loss Account for the period ended 30 June 2012 amounted to USD16,764 (USD14,331: 30 June 2011) of which USD4,028 is outstanding at the period end (USD26,664: 31 December 2011). This represents remuneration for work carried out for the Company for statutory audit of financial statements.

7. Related Parties

Directors

Heather Manners is Chief Investment Officer of the Investment Manager and has waived her fees for the period ended 30 June 2012.

Anthony Morris is Chief Operating Officer and Head of Trading of the Investment Manager and has waived his fees for the period ended 30 June 2012.

David Hammond is a Director of Bridge Consulting, a financial services consultancy and business advisory firm which provided services relating to the Company's governance requirements under the UCITS Regulations. Bridge Consulting earned a fee of USD33,581 for the period ended 30 June 2012 (USD21,289: 30 June 2011), none of which is outstanding at the period end (USD1,193: 31 December 2011).

7. Related Parties (continued)

All transactions which the Company has entered into with related parties, Directors of the Company or any party in which a Director has a material interest have been made in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms and at an arms length basis during the period.

The following Directors and related parties held Shares in the Company as at 30 June 2012:

Related Party	Shares held	Share Class
Thomas Naughton (Partner of the Investment Manager)	24,923	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class
Heather Manners (Director)	2,187	Class C Sterling Distributing Class
Richard Hayes (Director)	1,212	Class B US Dollar Distributing Class
Anthony Morris (Alternate Director)	1,169	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class
Richard Atkinson (Chairman of the Investment Manager)	280	Class C Sterling Distributing Class
Prusik Investment Management Singapore PTE Ltd	548	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class

The following Directors and related parties held Shares in the Company as at 31 December 2011:

Related Party	Shares held	Share Class
Thomas Naughton (Partner of the Investment Manager)	23,578	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class
Heather Manners (Director)	2,187	Class C Sterling Distributing Class
Richard Hayes (Director)	1,212	Class B US Dollar Distributing Class
Anthony Morris (Alternate Director)	1,133	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class
Richard Atkinson (Chairman of the Investment Manager)	280	Class C Sterling Distributing Class
Prusik Investment Management Singapore PTE Ltd	622	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class

Although not deemed to be related parties under FRS as they do not exercise “significant influence” over the activities of the Funds, UCITS Notice 14/ Non-UCITS 2 also deems a "Trustee" and its "associated or group companies" to be related parties to the Company. As such, Brown Brothers Harriman Trustee Services (Ireland) Limited the Custodian, and Brown Brothers Harriman Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited, the Administrator, are related parties to the Company.

During the period, both the Custodian and Administrator earned fees for provision of administration and custody services to the Company as disclosed in note 3 and note 4 to the financial statements. During the period companies related to the Trustee were also selected by the Investment Manager on behalf of the Fund to, execute foreign currency spot and forward contracts. No transaction based fee is applied on spot contracts or overnight deposits, USD25 is charged on each forward currency contract.

8. Taxation

The Company qualifies as an investment undertaking as defined in Section 739B of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 (as amended). It is not chargeable to Irish tax on its income and gains.

Tax may arise on the happening of a chargeable event. A chargeable event includes any distribution payments to Shareholders or any encashment, redemption or transfer of Shares. No tax will arise on the Company in respect of chargeable events in respect of:

- a Shareholder who is not Irish resident and not ordinarily resident in Ireland at the time of the chargeable event, provided the necessary signed statutory declarations are held by the Company; and
- certain exempted Irish tax Shareholders investors who have provided the Company with the necessary signed statutory declarations.

Dividend income and interest received by the Company may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax in the countries of origin.

8. Taxation (continued)

Following legislative changes in the Finance Act 2006, the holding of Shares at the end of a Relevant Period will, in respect of Irish Resident investors, also constitute a chargeable event. To the extent that any tax issues arise on such a chargeable event, such tax will be allowed as a credit against any tax payable on the subsequent encashment, redemption, cancellation or transfer of the relevant Shares.

Relevant Period is defined as a period of eight periods beginning with the acquisition of a Share by a Shareholder at each subsequent period of eight periods beginning immediately after the preceding relevant period.

9 Soft Commission Agreements

During the period ended 30 June 2012, the Investment Manager entered into soft commission arrangements with brokers/dealers in respect of which certain goods and services used to support the investment decision process were received. The Investment Manager does not make direct payment for these services but does transact an agreed amount of business with the brokers on behalf of the Company and commission is paid on these transactions.

The goods and services utilised for the Company include computer hardware and software used for economic and political analysis, portfolio analysis including valuation and performance measurement, market analysis, data and quotation services and investment related publications.

The Investment Manager considers these arrangements are to the benefit of the Company and has satisfied itself that it obtains best execution on behalf of the Company and the brokerage rates are not in excess of the customary institutional full service brokerage rates.

These arrangements do not affect a broker's duty to provide best execution.

During the period ended 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2011 there were no soft commission transactions.

10. Exchange Rates

The following exchange rates have been used to translate assets and liabilities in currencies other than USD as at 30 June 2012 and 31 December 2011:

	30 June 2012	**31 December 2011**
Australian Dollar	0.9840	0.9832
British Pound Sterling	0.6418	0.6478
Euro	0.7951	0.7726
Hong Kong Dollar	7.756	7.7677
Malaysian Ringgit	3.175	3.1700
New Zealand Dollar	1.254	1.2929
Philippine Peso	42.07	43.8400
Singapore Dollar	1.2702	1.2971
South Korean Won	1,145.26	1,159.1500
Taiwan Dollar	29.855	30.2850
Thai Baht	31.76	31.5600

11. Net Asset Comparison

In accordance with the provisions of the Company’s Prospectus, marketable investment securities are valued at last traded prices at the valuation point. Marketable investment securities for financial reporting purposes are required by FRS 26, (Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement), to be valued based on last bid prices at the valuation point. The difference between the two valuation methods may result in a difference between the NAV per Share shown in the financial statements and the NAV per Share at which Redeemable Participating Shares are issued and redeemed.

11. Net Asset Comparison (continued)

As at 30 June 2012 USD79,560 preliminary expenses were written off in full in the Profit and Loss Account in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. However, in accordance with the Prospectus dated 22 December 2010, the NAV reported each month reflects these preliminary expenses written off over a period of sixty months. Consequently in the current period USD55,759 adjusts the carrying amount of the Net Assets attributed to holders of Redeemable Participating Shares (for Shareholder dealing purposes) to the redemption amount and the change in the adjustment for the amount of USD55,759 is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account (USD71,670: 30 June 2011).

As at 30 June 2012, the difference between the NAV for financial reporting purposes as required by FRS 26 and the NAV at which Redeemable Participating Shares are issued and redeemed is detailed in the table below.

Net Asset Value reconciliation	**30 June 2012 USD**
Net Asset attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares(for shareholder dealing purposes)	126,071,831
Adjustment for bid and offer pricing	(329,932)
Adjustment in relation to unamortised preliminary expenses	(55,759)
Net Asset attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares (for financial reporting purposes)	125,686,140

Net Assets and NAV per share for dealing purposes		**30 June 2012 Net Assets**		**30 June 2012 NAV per Share**
Class 2 X USD Distributing Class	USD	483,426	USD	98.28
Class 2 Y Sterling Distributing Class	USD	3,859,419	USD	154.16
Class 2 Z Singapore Distributing Class	USD	280,293	USD	77.82
Class A US Dollar Non-Distributing Class	USD	13,791,645	USD	114.66
Class B US Dollar Distributing Class	USD	33,133,154	USD	106.13
Class C Sterling Distributing Class	USD	64,506,154	USD	165.83
Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class	USD	7,196,014	USD	80.62
Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class	USD	2,818,555	USD	95.04

Net Asset Value reconciliation	**31 December 2011 USD**
Net Asset attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares(for shareholder dealing purposes)	33,008,887
Adjustment for bid and offer pricing	(145,777)
Adjustment in relation to unamortised preliminary expenses	(63,693)
Net Asset attibutable to holders of redeemable participating shares (for financial reporting purposes)	32,799,417

Net Assets and NAV per share for dealing purposes		**31 December 2011 Net Assets**		**31 December 2011 NAV per Share**
Class A US Dollar Non-Distributing Class	USD	3,035,001	USD	98.80
Class B US Dollar Distributing Class	USD	6,329,948	USD	96.04
Class C Sterling Distributing Class	USD	16,077,050	USD	148.82
Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class	USD	3,542,766	USD	71.91
Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class	USD	2,419,340	USD	83.45

12. Comparatives

The comparative figures are for the period for the six months ended 30 June 2011 and the year ended 31 December 2011.

13. Significant Events during the Period

The following distribution amounts were paid to Shareholders on 31 January 2012:

Class B US Dollar Distributing Class	USD	4.67067
Class C Sterling Distributing Class	GBP	4.89180
Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class	SGD	4.76360
Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class	SGD	1.30142

14. Events since the Period End

There were no events since the period end that had a material effect on the unaudited condensed financial statements.

15. Approval of Financial Statements

The report and unaudited condensed financial statements were approved by the Directors on xx xxxx 2012.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF PORTFOLIO (UNAUDITED)

In accordance with the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 a statement of changes in the composition of the portfolio during the reporting period is provided to ensure that Shareholders can identify changes in the investments held by the Company. These statements present the aggregate purchases and sales of transferable securities exceeding 1% of the total value of purchases and sales for the period. At a minimum the largest 20 purchases and 20 sales must be given.

Major Purchases for the period ended 30 June 2012

Security Description	Acquisitions Nominal	Cost USD
Wynn Macau Ltd.	2,418,800	6,359,897
SK Telecom Co. Ltd.	424,000	5,493,550
PCCW Ltd.	14,458,000	5,061,198
Thai Beverage PCL	19,931,000	4,981,672
HSBC Holdings PLC	534,800	4,745,781
Bangkok Bank PCL	802,400	4,544,258
Public Bank Bhd.	849,300	3,793,284
Telekomunikasi Indonesia Persero Tbk PT	4,441,000	3,782,630
Cheung Kong Holdings Ltd.	313,000	3,678,171
Sands China Ltd.	896,000	3,401,838
KT&G Corp.	49,822	3,346,752
Bangkok Expressway PLC	4,380,200	3,244,412
Glow Energy PCL	1,581,900	3,119,663
Tisco Financial Group PCL	2,628,800	3,091,123
Power Assets Holdings Ltd.	418,000	3,086,366
Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd.	258,000	2,935,994
Halla Climate Control Corp.	153,420	2,870,494
Nagacorp Ltd.	6,418,000	2,671,650
NWS Holdings Ltd.	1,734,000	2,656,131
Capitamall Trust	1,795,000	2,645,280
Hutchison Telecommunications Hong Kong Holdings Ltd.	5,410,000	2,467,788
Cache Logistics Trust	2,961,000	2,450,609
Advantech Co. Ltd.	733,000	2,428,952
Kangwon Land, Inc.	109,130	2,405,246
Airports of Thailand PCL	1,273,100	2,311,980
SJM Holdings Ltd.	1,183,000	2,199,762
Merida Industry Co. Ltd.	599,000	2,056,402
Berjaya Sports Toto Bhd.	1,434,800	2,052,763
Guangdong Investment Ltd.	2,982,000	2,035,409
Ratchaburi Electricity Generating Holding PCL	1,421,000	1,939,352
Sabana Shari'ah Compliant Industrial Real Estate Investment Trust	2,394,000	1,816,308
Hopewell Holdings Ltd.	665,000	1,757,699
VTech Holdings Ltd.	152,100	1,693,465
Filinvest Land, Inc.	58,800,000	1,674,609
LPN Development PCL	3,395,100	1,626,513
Television Broadcasts Ltd.	251,000	1,592,046
Texwinca Holdings Ltd.	1,302,000	1,547,641
Multi-Purpose Holdings Bhd.	1,564,400	1,494,176

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF PORTFOLIO (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

Major Purchases for the period ended 30 June 2012 (continued)

Security Description	Acquisitions Nominal	Cost USD
Swire Pacific Class A Ltd.	142,000	1,469,147
Fortune Real Estate Investment Trust	2,739,000	1,456,740
Media Prima Bhd.	1,736,900	1,439,981
Lian Beng Group Ltd.	4,068,000	1,297,033

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF PORTFOLIO (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

Major Sales for the period ended 30 June 2012

Security Description	Disposals Nominal	Proceeds USD
Wynn Macau Ltd.	1,344,800	3,205,798
Thai Beverage PCL	12,176,000	3,131,663
Sands China Ltd.	896,000	2,993,105
VTech Holdings Ltd.	245,900	2,925,471
Manila Water Company	3,822,700	2,225,118
Macquarie Group Ltd.	4,928,000	1,979,759
LPN Development PCL	3,395,100	1,779,359
Giordano International Ltd.	1,886,000	1,662,951
Swire Pacific Class A Ltd.	142,000	1,629,418
Guangdong Investment Ltd.	2,196,000	1,536,359
Major Cineplex Group PCL	2,235,000	1,425,122
Power Assets Holdings Ltd.	180,000	1,280,950
Link Real Estate Investment Trust	344,500	1,256,944
Sunway Real Estate Investment Trust	2,738,000	1,143,852
Shun Tak Holdings	2,626,000	1,108,298
Sheng Siong Group Ltd.	2,829,000	1,062,377
New World Development Co. Ltd.	810,000	888,889
IOOF Holdings Ltd.	140,000	823,261
ASX Ltd.	25,000	794,933
DUET Group	427,400	752,630
Mapletree Commercial Trust	771,440	713,135
Bangkok Bank PCL	120,400	700,832
NagaCorp Ltd.	1,566,000	654,910
Fortune Real Estate Investment Trust	1,023,000	539,605
CPN Retail Growth Leasehold Property Fund	1,150,000	527,627
Merida Industry Co. Ltd.	151,000	502,317
SJM Holdings Ltd.	207,000	427,088
Berjaya Sports Toto Bhd.	287,600	411,579

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
David Hammond* (Irish)
Heather Manners* (British)
Anthony Morris (British)
Richard Hayes* (Irish)
All the directors are non-executive directors
*Independent of the Investment Manager

COMPANY NAME AND REGISTERED OFFICE
Prusik Umbrella UCITS Fund plc
33 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

PROMOTOR, INVESTMENT MANAGER AND DISTRIBUTOR
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United Kingdom

ADMINISTRATOR
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