Interim Short Report - 01 March 2014 to 31 August 2014

ConBrio Sanford DeLand UK Buffettology Fund

Fund Facts

Launch date:28 March 2011Ex-dividend dates:28 February and 31 AugustIncome dates:27 May and 27 NovemberIMA Sector:UK All Companies

Investment Objective and Policy

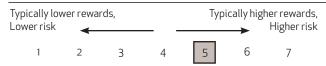
To seek to achieve an annual compounding rate of return over the long term which is superior to the performance of the UK stock market. The Fund will invest principally in a portfolio of UK equities, and may also invest in other transferable securities, money market instruments, units and/or shares in other collective investment schemes, deposits, warrants, cash and near cash. The Investment Adviser will adopt a focused approach to investing in shares of those companies which it believes have strong operating franchises and experienced management teams and whose shares are undervalued and offer the potential for improved economic growth.

The Fund may also invest in derivatives and forward transactions (for hedging purposes). The Fund may borrow and may enter into stocklending and underwriting transactions in accordance with COLL.

Investment Risks

The Fund holds equities concentrated by number and by location in the UK. Equities, as an asset class, tend to experience higher volatility than many other assets such as bonds or money market instruments. Funds concentrated by number of assets and/or geographic location are more vulnerable to market sentiment impacting on one or more of those assets or location and can carry a higher risk than funds holding more diversified assets.

Risk and Reward Indicator (RRI)



The Fund is ranked as five because it has experienced medium to high rises and falls in value over recent years. As there is less than five years of available data for this Fund, for illustrative purposes a similar index has been used to calculate the risk/reward profile. Please note that even the lowest ranking does not mean a risk-free investment.

Ongoing Charges Figures (OCF)

	31.08.2014	28.02.2014
General Income	2.14%	2.44%
Institutional Income Shares	1.64%	1.94%

The ongoing charges figure is based on the last six months expenses for the period ending 31 August 2014 and may vary from year to year. It excludes the costs of buying or selling assets for the Fund (unless these assets are shares of another fund).

Performance Record (in pence per share)

Share Class	General	Income	Institution	nal Income
Price	High	Low	High	Low
2011¹	104.72	84.59	-	-
2012	117.61	87.94	-	-
2013	159.71	118.30	-	-
2014	165.08 ²	152.11 ²	165.12 ³	152.28 ³

¹From 28 March 2011 to 31 December 2011.

Net Asset Values (in pence per share)

Share Class	General Income	Institutional Income
28.02.2013	126.44	-
28.02.2014	160.77	-
31.08.2014	156.72	157.09

Dividend Distribution (in pence per share)

Period end	Paid	General Income	Institutional Income
31.08.2014	27.11.2014	0.2783	0.1293

²To 31 August 2014.

³ From 18 March 2014 to 31 August 2014.

Review & Outlook

During the reporting period the Fund fell by 2.3%. This compared to a 1.4% decline by the Fund's peer group, the IMA UK All Companies sector.

March to August saw a modest net inflow of investment into the Fund. This meant that the size of the Fund rose from £17.1m to £17.9m despite the 2.3% decline in the Fund's share price. The mainstay of activity has been to top-up existing holdings where justified on valuation grounds. Despite considerable research effort, no new investments were made. A number of companies were rejected on quality of business grounds. Among those that made the cut, not one appeared to offer the magnitude of discount to our estimate of its economic fair value. In short, company valuations looked to be fair and this possibly explains why share prices have gone nowhere in 2014 to date. Sometimes share prices get ahead of themselves and need to pause for the operational performance of the underlying businesses to catch up. In the circumstances, it is not surprising that we were content to let cash build up in the Fund. The proportion of cash rose from 5.6% on 28 February to a peak of 11.2% on 8 August. Thereafter the fall in the stock market started to throw up opportunities and further top-up investments were made to take net cash down to 7.4% on 28 August.

There were two major events worth recording. Firstly, we completed our exit from Sweett Group during May. We view the investigation into possible bribery, which has brought the interest of the Serious Fraud Office and US Department of Justice, as an unquantifiable investment risk. Secondly, in early August, the merger of Dixons Retail and Carphone Warehouse was completed. This produces a giant on the high street, with much scope for cost cutting. Already we have seen the demise of a competitor, Phones 4U, and the renewal of Carphone's trading relationships with the big mobile operators. The merged company is now a FTSE 100 constituent, of which we now hold three. Otherwise the portfolio consists of nine companies in the FTSE Mid Cap 250, seven smaller fully listed companies and eight quoted on AIM.

During the six months, the investments that most benefited the Fund were Trifast (share price up by 36.0%), Scapa Group (+21.0%), Games

Workshop (+18.0%) and Provident Financial (+17.7%). There were nine other single-digit risers. The main detractors from performance were Air Partner (share price down by 31.8%), Motivcom (-23.4%), Dart Group (-22.9%), RWS Holdings (-16.6%), Croda International (-13.0%), GlaxoSmithKline (-12.5%) and Driver Group (-12.2%). Seven other companies suffered single-digit share price falls. Since the period end, Motivcom has been the subject of a recommended offer by Sodexo.

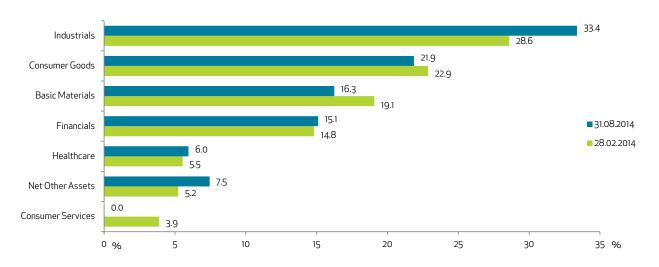
One feature of 'the market' this year has been the way in which under and in-line performance has been met with share price declines. Even modest outperformance has seen only a cursory mark-up. Investors have been far more cautious and fund managers appear to have allowed their cash positions to build up. For sure there is uncertainty around: the end of quantitative easing; the strength of the recovery; the impending General Election; and geopolitical tension in the Middle East and former Soviet Europe. But pessimism and high cash balances do not usually occur at market peaks. Markets always climb a wall of worry and whilst we would not discount a correction of 10% or so from the recent market peak, we don't view this with trepidation. It just means we will be able to buy more of our favoured companies at keener prices.

To conclude, we must reiterate that the success of our company investments should be judged by their operating results not their share price movements. Furthermore, there are relatively few great business franchises around, so when we identify one, we don't want to turn it for a small, short-term profit. We remain confident in our 'Business Perspective Investment' philosophy and its ability to generate above-average long-term gains from marketable securities.

Source: Castlefield Investment Partners, October 2014. Performance data taken from FE Analytics, quoted on a total return, bid to bid, UK sterling basis. Past performance is not a guide to future returns.

The full Investment review is available in the Long-form Report & Accounts, which is available on request, or from the Fund's website, www.theconbriofunds.co.uk

Asset Allocation



Top Ten Holdings as at 31.08.2014

Trifast	5.46%
Scapa Group	
Driver Group	
Dart Group	
NCC Group	4.23%
Mattioli Woods	3.91%
Liontrust Asset Management	3.79%
International Personal Finance	3.78%
Lavendon Group	3.71%
Provident Financial	3.62%

Top Ten Holdings as at 28.02.2014

Driver Group	5.82%
Dart Group	4.99%
NCC Group	
Mattioli Woods	
Scapa Group	3.92%
Liontrust Asset Management	
Dixons Retail	
Trifast	3.79%
International Personal Finance	3.74%
Lavendon Group	

What Does It Mean?

If you come across the odd word or phrase within your report that you are unfamiliar with, here is a glossary to help explain a few key terms.

Accumulation Shares

Any income made by the Fund will be reinvested to grow the value of your investment.

Alternative Assets

Types of non-traditional investments, which could include hedge funds and commodities for example and which are designed to help diversify a portfolio as they tend not to move in the same direction as the stock market.

Autocall

An autocall structured product has the potential to mature before the end of the product's life, if certain predetermined market conditions are reached. The investor will usually receive a pre-defined return.

Bonds

Issued by companies or governments and similar to a loan in nature, usually paying a fixed or variable interest rate.

Corporate Bonds

Issued by companies and similar to a loan in nature, usually paying a fixed rate of interest.

Credit Rating

A score awarded by an independent rating agency to indicate the financial strength of the issuer of a corporate bond, and the potential for a default on interest and principal payments. Bonds issued and backed by developed market governments are generally considered superior to bonds rated 'AAA' The top credit rating is 'AAA' The lowest rating to be considered 'investment grade' is 'BBB'. Below 'BBB', bonds are termed 'sub investment grade' or 'high yield'.

Credit Spreads

Can be used to describe the difference in yield between securities, due to different credit quality.

Duration

A measure of the price sensitivity of a fixed income investment / fund to a change in interest rates.

Equities

Another name for shares in a company.

Fixed Income Assets

Investments that pay out a set level of income, such as bonds or gilts.

FTSE® 100 INDEX

A share index of the 100 largest companies, by market capitalisation, listed on the UK stock exchange and could include, for example, familiar household names such as BP, Marks & Spencer and Vodafone.

Funds

A general term used to describe collective investment schemes, such as unit trusts, openended investment companies and closed-ended investment companies.

GDF

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the market value of all officially recognised final goods and services produced within a country in a given period.

Gilts

A bond issued by the UK government.

Hedging

A way of offsetting the potential losses that may be incurred by an investment.

Income Shares

Any income made by the Fund will be paid out to you.

Inflation Hedge

A way in which to protect capital against the effects of inflation.

Investment Grade Bond

A bond that is assigned a rating in the top four categories by commercial credit rating companies. S&P classifies investmentgrade bonds as BBB or higher, and Moody's classifies investment grade bonds as BAA or higher.

Investment Trust

A company set up to buy and sell shares in ther companies and is run by a Board of Directors.

LIBOF

The average interest rate estimated by leading banks in London that they would be charged if borrowing from other banks.

Market Capitalisation (market cap)

The total value of the shares of a company.

Net Asset Value (NAV)

Used to value shares of a company, calculated by taking the total assets and deducting the total liabilities.

OEIG

An 'Open Ended Investment Company' – this is similar to a unit trust. Investors pool their money together to invest in a range of different assets such as bonds, equities, property, cash etc. Each OEIC will have an investment objective, stated in a prospectus document, which could be to produce long term growth or generate a regular income.

OCE

The Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) is designed to give you an accurate measure of what it costs to invest in a fund and helps you compare this cost between different funds. It includes the annual management charge (used to pay the investment manager, fund accountant and fund administrator for example) and other operating costs, such as fees paid to the Trustee, Auditor, Custodian and Regulator.

Options

A financial contract that enables the holder to purchase or sell a certain number of shares at a future date and at a known price.

Quantitative Easing

A government policy used to increase the money supply within an economy, by flooding the financial system with money.

RR

The Risk and Reward Indicator (RRI) demonstrates where a fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indicator of the future risk profile of the Fund

Structured Products/Investments

A group of financial instruments which frequently combine the potential upside of market performance with limited downside. They may also provide a fixed return in exchange for accepting a degree of risk or may generate gains from market falls. They can also be used within a Fund to help manage the impact of large stockmarket fluctuations.

Synthetic Zeros

A form of structured product which also has a pre defined return profile and a set maturity date whilst being exposed to a degree of credit and equity market risk. Synthetic zeros are usually linked to major, well known indices, such as the FTSE 100, but with much less risk than investing directly in the index itself.

Top Down Asset Allocation

An investment approach that looks to review the economic landscape prior to delving down into sector and company specifics.

Transferable Securities

A general term used to describe a broad range of investments such as bonds and company shares for example.

Volatility

Refers to the frequency and severity with which the price of an investment goes up and down

Weighted Average Maturity (WAM)

The average time until maturity of all the underlying holdings of a fund.

Yield

The amount of income paid or expected to be paid from each share held. The yield is calculated and quoted as a percentage.

Zero Dividend Preference Shares

Shares that do not receive an income but instead pay out a return at the end of the investment's fixed life.

Please visit our website to see our glossary in full

Available online



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