INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO ICVC

INTERIM SHORT REPORT FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD
ENDED 30 APRIL 2016 (UNAUDITED)

SCOTTISH WIDOWS

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO ICVC

The Company and Head Office

Investment Portfolio ICVC
15 Dalkeith Road
Edinburgh EH16 5WL

Incorporated in Great Britain under registered number IC000690. Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Authorised Corporate Director (ACD) and Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM)

Scottish Widows Unit Trust Managers Limited

Registered Office:

Charlton Place
Andover SP10 1RE

Correspondence Address:

BNY Mellon House
Ingrave Road
Brentwood
Essex CM15 8TG

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and a member of The Investment Association (previously Investment Management Association (IMA)).

Investment Adviser

Aberdeen Investment Solutions Limited

Registered Office:

10 Queen's Terrace
Aberdeen AB10 1YG

Correspondence Address:

40 Princes Street
Edinburgh EH2 2BY

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and a member of The Investment Association (previously Investment Management Association (IMA)).

Depositary

State Street Trustees Limited

Registered Office:

20 Churchill Place
Canary Wharf
London E14 5HJ

Correspondence Address:

525 Ferry Road
Edinburgh EH5 2AW

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Registrar

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited

Registered Office:

One Canada Square
London E14 5AL

Correspondence Address:

BNY Mellon House
Ingrave Road
Brentwood
Essex CM15 8TG

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Level 4
Atria One
144 Morrison Street
Edinburgh EH3 8EX

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO ICVC

INTRODUCTION

Twice a year we are required to send you a Short Report of the Investment Company with Variable Capital (ICVC) in which you're invested. The report covers how the Funds in the ICVC have performed and how they are invested. It also includes a review from the Funds' managers. Short Reports are important as not only do they keep you up-to-date with Fund activity and Fund managers' opinion, but they also contain important information about any changes to how Funds operate. However, please note that Short Reports don't contain any details about the value of your personal investment. Information that is personal to you is sent to you annually in your OEIC or ISA statement. The statement gives you the value of your investment. You can also get an up-to-date value of your investment by registering at www.scottishwidows.co.uk/statements

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Long Reports are available on request. If you would like a copy, please telephone Client Services on 0345 300 2244 or download the Financial Statements from the website www.scottishwidows.co.uk which is a website maintained by Scottish Widows plc on behalf of Scottish Widows Unit Trust Managers Limited.

PROSPECTUS CHANGES

During the period and up to the date of this report, there were no changes made to the Company or reflected in the Prospectus of Investment Portfolio ICVC.

A copy of the Prospectus is available on request.

ASSET ALLOCATOR FUND

for the six month period ended 30 April 2016

FUND PROFILE

Fund objectives and investment policy

The Fund has been designed to be held as part of an existing portfolio of investments. It is not suitable to be held as a stand-alone investment.

The aim of the Fund is to achieve a combination of income and capital growth. The fund manager will operate a tactical asset allocation policy and invest directly or indirectly in a wide range of asset classes and geographic regions which will vary over time at the fund manager's discretion.

Asset classes can include: derivative contracts, equities, government bonds, corporate bonds, money market instruments, cash, near cash and deposits. The Fund may take long and short positions in markets and securities through derivative contracts.

Short exposure to an asset means the Fund could benefit if that asset falls in value. Long exposure to an asset means the Fund could benefit if that asset rises in value.

The Fund will also gain indirect exposure to other types of assets.

The Fund is allowed to use derivatives (contracts which have a value linked to the price of another asset) for the following reasons, normally referred to as Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM) in addition to their use for investment purposes:

- to help reduce risk,
- to help reduce cost,
- to help generate extra capital or income for the Fund with an acceptably low level of risk,
- to help manage the effect of fluctuations in exchange rates with Sterling.

Any income received by the Fund in respect of accumulation shares is retained in the Fund and has the effect of increasing the share price. Any income received by the Fund in respect of income shares will be paid out to you.

We calculate the value of the Fund at 12 noon daily on working days in the UK. Our dealing times are from 9am to 5pm each working day. Instructions received after 12 noon will receive the next day's price.

Synthetic risk and reward profile

There are several different ways of measuring risk. The table below uses an industry standard measure of Fund risk based on measuring a Fund's volatility using its returns over the past five years. Volatility is generated by both rising and falling prices. Volatility doesn't tell you how much a Fund has lost or gained; it indicates how volatile its returns were historically. The Fund's ranking may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of its future risk profile.

This is a separate measure to Scottish Widows' Investment Approaches (where we use our own methodology to take an overall look at funds' risks and aims and categorise our funds as Secure, Cautious, Balanced, Progressive, Adventurous or Specialist). You can read more about them at www.scottishwidows.co.uk/investmentapproaches

Typically lower rewards, lower risk ← → Typically higher rewards, higher risk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Fund is ranked at 4* because it has experienced medium levels of volatility over the past 5 years.

*As disclosed in the key investor information document dated 8 February 2016.

INVESTMENT ADVISER'S REVIEW

The Asset Allocator Fund invests in a mix of equities, government bonds and corporate bonds, both in the UK and overseas. It also has some exposure to global property markets. Over the period, the Fund registered a loss of 0.17%.

The UK equity market ended the review period almost exactly where it began. But this result masked a sharp fall until early February and then a considerable recovery. This volatility was largely explained by similar movements in commodity prices. Given the relatively large number of mining and energy companies listed in London, the UK market was severely affected by a steep fall in oil and metal prices. Conversely, a strong rebound in commodity prices from mid-February had a more positive effect on the UK market than on many of its global counterparts.

As a result, the UK market outperformed its peers in the US, Europe and Japan, all of which fell in value over the period in local-currency terms. Asian equities were also weak, as worries about the health of the Chinese economy weighed on investor sentiment. For sterling-based investors, however, the strength of the US dollar resulted in strongly positive returns from overseas equities. The dollar rose sharply in response to December's increase in US interest rates – the first in almost a decade.

Corporate bonds were also affected by the sell-off in commodity prices, as investors worried that energy-related companies might be forced to default on their debt obligations. Later, however, the corporate-bond market strengthened considerably, allowing it to finish the period with a positive return. This recovery came as the European Central Bank extended its asset-purchase programme to include investment-grade corporate bonds. Government bonds also performed well, helped by uncertainty about the state of the global economy.

Global property funds continued to perform well over the period, outperforming most other asset classes.

The Fund's performance was negatively affected by stock selection in the UK equity portion of the portfolio, which underperformed the UK market by a significant margin. Selection was also negative in international equities. Asset allocation was more positive, however, with the large weighting to international equities having a beneficial effect, given the boost to returns from the strong US dollar. Security selection in global government bonds also had a positive effect on returns. The investment in global property funds delivered a robustly positive return, but performed a little less well than the relevant market.

The major change to the Fund over the period was a reduction in UK equities and an increase in the weighting to international equities. We rebalanced the Fund's global corporate bond holdings in favour of high-yield bonds.

We are slightly more pessimistic on the outlook for stock markets, mainly because indicators of global economic growth are failing to show signs of improvement. As a result, companies are likely to find it increasingly difficult to increase profits. There is also the risk that commodity prices could reverse recent gains, which would have a negative effect on the share prices of oil and mining companies. Corporate bonds appear to have better prospects in the short term.

Investment markets and conditions can change rapidly and as such the forward-looking views expressed should not be taken as statements of fact nor should reliance be placed on these views when making investment decisions.

for the six month period ended 30 April 2016

Distribution

XD date	Payment date
30/04/16	30/06/16

Ongoing charges figure

	30/04/16 %	31/10/15 %
A Accumulation	1.90	2.00
P Income	0.61	0.70
Q Income	0.54	0.63

The Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) is the total expenses paid by each share class in the period, annualised, against its average net asset value. It excludes the cost of buying or selling assets for the Fund (unless these assets are shares of another fund). The OCF can fluctuate as underlying costs change.

Details of investments

Investments	30/04/16 %	31/10/15 %
Financials	94.41	95.03
Fixed Income	3.67	3.76
Derivatives	(0.01)	0.54
Net other assets	1.93	0.67
Total net assets	100.00	100.00

Net asset value

	NAV per share 30/04/16 (p)	NAV per share 31/10/15 (p)	NAV percentage change %
A Accumulation	115.86	116.06	(0.17)
P Income	111.67	112.19	(0.46)
Q Income	111.68	112.20	(0.46)

Performance record

	01/11/15 to 30/04/16 %	01/11/14 to 31/10/15 %	01/11/13 to 31/10/14 %	01/11/12 to 31/10/13 %	01/11/11 to 31/10/12 %	01/11/10 to 31/10/11 %
Net Return#	(0.17)	(0.34)	2.55	3.93	0.18	0.83

#Asset Allocator Fund A Accumulation share price movement in GBP at valuation point; Revenue (net of tax) reinvested and net of expenses; Source: Lipper.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of an investment and any revenue from it is not guaranteed and can go down as well as up depending on investment performance and currency exchange rates.

Please note: negative figures are shown in brackets.

Distribution

	Interim 30/04/16 (p)
A Accumulation	0.3391
P Income	0.9146
Q Income	0.9391

Major holdings

	30/04/16	%	31/10/15	%
1.	Aberdeen Sterling Investment Cash Fund X Gross Acc	18.21	Aberdeen Sterling Investment Cash Fund X Gross Acc	15.21
2.	Aberdeen Global Liquidity Sterling Fund Advisory	14.38	Aberdeen Global Liquidity Sterling Fund Advisory	13.04
3.	Scottish Widows Multi-Manager International Equity Fund P Inc	12.80	Scottish Widows Multi-Manager International Equity Fund P Inc	13.04
4.	Scottish Widows Multi-Manager Global Real Estate Securities Fund X Acc	8.72	Scottish Widows Multi-Manager Global Real Estate Securities Fund X Acc	8.43
5.	Scottish Widows Multi-Manager UK Equity Focus Fund Class P Inc	7.49	Scottish Widows Multi-Manager UK Equity Income Fund P Inc	7.74
6.	Scottish Widows Multi-Manager UK Equity Income Fund P Inc	7.23	Scottish Widows Multi-Manager UK Equity Focus Fund Class P Inc	7.60
7.	UBAM Global High Yield Solution UH Inc	6.13	PIMCO Global Investment Grade Credit Fund I Inc	7.50
8.			UBAM Global High Yield Solution UH Inc	5.85
	Number of holdings: 30		Number of holdings: 32	

Minimum requirement to show top 5 or all holdings in excess of 5% of the Fund's net asset value.

IPS GROWTH PORTFOLIO

for the six month period ended 30 April 2016

FUND PROFILE

Fund objectives and investment policy

The Fund has been designed to be held as part of an existing portfolio of investments through which investors can achieve tactical investment. It is not suitable to be held as a stand-alone investment.

The aim of the Fund is to achieve capital growth over the long term. The Fund will provide exposure to equities and fixed interest securities through a combination of Collective Investment Schemes and direct investment in assets.

The Fund may also provide exposure to UK or overseas property and certain "alternative" asset classes, such as commodities and hedge funds. The Fund may also invest in derivatives for investment purposes.

It is intended that the Fund will normally be fully invested. However, from time to time all or part of the assets of the Fund may be invested in cash, or cash-like instruments if it is felt this will be of benefit to the Fund.

The Fund is allowed to use derivatives (contracts which have a value linked to the price of another asset) for the following reasons, normally referred to as Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM) in addition to their use for investment purposes:

- to help reduce risk,
- to help reduce cost,
- to help generate extra capital or income for the Fund with an acceptably low level of risk.

Any income received by the Fund in respect of accumulation shares is retained in the Fund and has the effect of increasing the share price. Any income received by the Fund in respect of income shares will be paid out to you.

We calculate the value of the Fund at 12 noon daily on working days in the UK. Our dealing times are from 9am to 5pm each working day. Instructions received after 12 noon will receive the next day's price.

Synthetic risk and reward profile

There are several different ways of measuring risk. The table below uses an industry standard measure of Fund risk based on measuring a Fund's volatility using its returns over the past five years. Volatility is generated by both rising and falling prices. Volatility doesn't tell you how much a Fund has lost or gained; it indicates how volatile its returns were historically. The Fund's ranking may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of its future risk profile.

This is a separate measure to Scottish Widows' Investment Approaches (where we use our own methodology to take an overall look at funds' risks and aims and categorise our funds as Secure, Cautious, Balanced, Progressive, Adventurous or Specialist). You can read more about them at **www.scottishwidows.co.uk/investmentapproaches**

Typically lower rewards, lower risk ← → Typically higher rewards, higher risk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Fund is ranked at 5* because it has experienced medium to high levels of volatility over the past 5 years.

*As disclosed in the key investor information document dated 8 February 2016.

INVESTMENT ADVISER'S REVIEW

The Growth Portfolio invests mainly in equities, although there are smaller holdings in assets such as corporate bonds and commercial property. Corporate bonds outperformed both government bonds and equities over the review period. The Fund produced a positive return of 0.80%.

The UK equity market ended the review period almost exactly where it began. But this result masked a sharp fall until early February and then a considerable recovery. This volatility was largely explained by similar movements in commodity prices. Given the relatively large number of mining and energy companies listed in London, the UK market was severely affected by a steep fall in oil and metal prices. Conversely, a strong rebound in commodity prices from mid-February had a more positive effect on the UK market than on many of its global counterparts. As a result, the UK market outperformed its peers in Europe and Japan, which fell in value over the period.

Corporate bonds were also affected by the sell-off in commodity prices, as investors worried that energy-related companies might be forced to default on their debt obligations. Later, however, the corporate-bond market strengthened considerably, allowing it to finish the period with a positive return. This recovery came as the European Central Bank extended its asset-purchase programme to include investment-grade corporate bonds. Government bonds also performed well, helped by uncertainty about the state of the global economy.

The Fund also invests in commercial property, which continued to perform well. There were some signs that the UK property market is slowing, however. Deals have also been hindered by nervousness over June's referendum on Britain's membership of the European Union. A decision to leave could have a significant effect on London and the south east in particular as international businesses might reassess their presence in the UK.

The Fund's performance was helped by its stock selection in the UK equity part of the portfolio. Security selection in the bond part of the portfolio detracted from performance, however. The high weighting to equities also had a negative effect, especially in the UK, Europe and Japan, as equities underperformed bonds and property over the period. The allocation to property was beneficial, although selection in the property portion of the portfolio detracted from returns.

We have become slightly pessimistic on the outlook for stock markets, mainly because indicators of global economic growth are failing to show signs of improvement. As a result, companies are likely to find it increasingly difficult to increase profits. There is also the risk that commodity prices could reverse recent gains, which would have a negative effect on the share prices of oil and mining companies. Corporate bonds appear to have better prospects in the short term.

Investment markets and conditions can change rapidly and as such the forward-looking views expressed should not be taken as statements of fact nor should reliance be placed on these views when making investment decisions.

IPS GROWTH PORTFOLIO (CONTINUED)

for the six month period ended 30 April 2016

Distribution

XD dates	Payment dates
31/01/16	31/03/16
30/04/16	30/06/16

Ongoing charges figure

	30/04/16 %	31/10/15 %
A Accumulation	0.87	1.02
P Income	0.71	0.85
Q Income	0.68	0.83
X Accumulation	0.52	0.67
X Income	0.52	0.67

The Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) is the total expenses paid by each share class in the period, annualised, against its average net asset value. It excludes the cost of buying or selling assets for the Fund (unless these assets are shares of another fund). The OCF can fluctuate as underlying costs change.

Details of investments

Investments	30/04/16 %	31/10/15 %
Financials	99.04	100.36
Derivatives	0.06	0.23
Net other assets/(liabilities)	0.90	(0.59)
Total net assets	100.00	100.00

Net asset value

	NAV per share 30/04/16 (p)	NAV per share 31/10/15 (p)	NAV percentage change %
A Accumulation	151.90	150.69	0.80
P Income	135.09	135.29	(0.15)
Q Income	134.94	135.14	(0.15)
X Accumulation	138.79	137.49	0.95
X Income	123.33	123.51	(0.15)

Distribution

	First Interim 31/01/16 (p)	Second Interim 30/04/16 (p)
A Accumulation	0.6378	0.7779
P Income	0.6020	0.7282
Q Income	0.6218	0.7385
X Accumulation	0.6764	0.7992
X Income	0.6077	0.7141

Performance record

	01/11/15 to 30/04/16 %	01/11/14 to 31/10/15 %	01/11/13 to 31/10/14 %	01/11/12 to 31/10/13 %	01/11/11 to 31/10/12 %	01/11/10 to 31/10/11 %
Net Return#	0.80	5.24	3.69	18.44	6.48	1.96

#IPS Growth Portfolio A Accumulation share price movement in GBP at valuation point; Revenue (net of tax) reinvested and net of expenses; Source: Aberdeen.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of an investment and any revenue from it is not guaranteed and can go down as well as up depending on investment performance and currency exchange rates.

Major holdings

	30/04/16 %		31/10/15 %
1. Scottish Widows Multi-Manager International Equity Fund P Inc	30.98	Scottish Widows Multi-Manager International Equity Fund P Inc	31.01
2. Scottish Widows Multi-Manager UK Equity Focus Fund Class P Inc	15.12	Scottish Widows Multi-Manager UK Equity Focus Fund Class P Inc	15.49
3. Aberdeen UK Enhanced Equity Fund Q Inc	14.19	Aberdeen UK Enhanced Equity Fund Q Inc	14.52
4. Scottish Widows Multi-Manager UK Equity Income Fund P Inc	13.23	Scottish Widows Multi-Manager UK Equity Income Fund P Inc	13.74
5. Aberdeen Global Liquidity Sterling Fund Advisory	5.75	Aberdeen Global Liquidity Sterling Fund Advisory	5.49
Number of holdings: 30		Number of holdings: 27	

Minimum requirement to show top 5 or all holdings in excess of 5% of the Fund's net asset value.

IPS HIGHER INCOME PORTFOLIO

for the six month period ended 30 April 2016

FUND PROFILE

Fund objectives and investment policy

The Fund has been designed to be held as part of an existing portfolio of investments through which investors can achieve tactical investment. It is not suitable to be held as a stand-alone investment.

The Fund aims to provide a high level of income. The Fund will provide exposure to fixed interest securities, including government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and overseas bonds, through a combination of Collective Investment Schemes and direct investment in assets.

The Fund may also provide exposure to equities, UK or overseas property and certain "alternative" asset classes, such as commodities and hedge funds. The Fund may also invest in derivatives for investment purposes.

High yield bonds are also known as Non-investment grade bonds. Non-investment grade bonds have not been awarded the minimum rating required to meet the investment grade rating. Therefore they are considered higher risk than bonds with a higher credit rating. Credit ratings indicate the likelihood that an issuer will be able to make their payments.

It is intended that the Fund will normally be fully invested. However, from time to time all or part of the assets of the Fund may be invested in cash, or cash-like instruments if it is felt this will be of benefit to the Fund.

The Fund is allowed to use derivatives (contracts which have a value linked to the price of another asset) for the following reasons, normally referred to as Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM) in addition to their use for investment purposes:

- to help reduce risk,
- to help reduce cost,
- to help generate extra capital or income for the Fund with an acceptably low level of risk.

Any income received by the Fund in respect of accumulation shares is retained in the Fund and has the effect of increasing the share price. Any income received by the Fund in respect of income shares will be paid out to you.

We calculate the value of the Fund at 12 noon daily on working days in the UK. Our dealing times are from 9am to 5pm each working day. Instructions received after 12 noon will receive the next day's price.

Synthetic risk and reward profile

There are several different ways of measuring risk. The table below uses an industry standard measure of Fund risk based on measuring a Fund's volatility using its returns over the past five years. Volatility is generated by both rising and falling prices. Volatility doesn't tell you how much a Fund has lost or gained; it indicates how volatile its returns were historically. The Fund's ranking may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of its future risk profile.

This is a separate measure to Scottish Widows' Investment Approaches (where we use our own methodology to take an overall look at funds' risks and aims and categorise our funds as Secure, Cautious, Balanced, Progressive, Adventurous or Specialist). You can read more about them at **www.scottishwidows.co.uk/investmentapproaches**

Typically lower rewards, lower risk ← → Typically higher rewards, higher risk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Fund is ranked at 3* because it has experienced low to medium levels of volatility over the past 5 years.

*As disclosed in the key investor information document dated 8 February 2016.

INVESTMENT ADVISER'S REVIEW

The Higher Income Portfolio invests mainly in corporate bonds, although it also has smaller holdings in government bonds, equities and commercial property. Corporate bonds outperformed both government bonds and equities over the review period. The Fund produced a positive return of 0.80%.

Corporate bonds were initially affected by a sharp sell-off in commodity prices, as investors worried that energy-related companies might be forced to default on their debt obligations. Later, however, the corporate-bond market strengthened considerably, allowing it to finish the period with a positive return. This recovery came as the European Central Bank extended its asset-purchase programme to include investment-grade corporate bonds. Government bonds also performed well, helped by uncertainty about the state of the global economy.

The UK equity market ended the review period almost exactly where it began. But this result masked a sharp fall until early February and then a considerable recovery. This volatility was largely explained by movements in commodity prices. Given the relatively large number of mining and energy companies listed in London, the UK market was severely affected by a steep fall in oil and metal prices. Conversely, a strong rebound in commodity prices from mid-February had a more positive effect on the UK market than on many of its global counterparts. As a result, the UK market outperformed its peers in Europe and Japan, which fell in value over the period. US equities also ended the period flat.

The Fund also invests in commercial property, which continued to perform well. There were some signs that the UK property market is slowing, however. Deals have also been hindered by nervousness over June's referendum on Britain's membership of the European Union. A decision to leave could have a significant effect on London and the south east in particular as international businesses might reassess their presence in the UK.

The Fund's performance was helped by its stock selection in the UK equity part of the portfolio. The weighting to equities had a negative effect, however, especially in the UK, Europe and Japan, as equities underperformed bonds and property over the period. Security selection in the bond part of the portfolio detracted from performance, but selection was positive in government bonds. Selection in the property portion of the portfolio also detracted from returns, although the allocation to property was beneficial.

We have become slightly pessimistic about the outlook for stock markets, mainly because indicators of global economic growth are failing to show signs of improvement. As a result, companies are likely to find it increasingly difficult to increase profits. There is also the risk that commodity prices could reverse recent gains, which would have a negative effect on the share prices of oil and mining companies. Corporate bonds appear to have better prospects in the short term.

Investment markets and conditions can change rapidly and as such the forward-looking views expressed should not be taken as statements of fact nor should reliance be placed on these views when making investment decisions.

for the six month period ended 30 April 2016

Distribution

XD dates	Payment dates
31/01/16	31/03/16
30/04/16	30/06/16

Ongoing charges figure

	30/04/16 %	31/10/15 %
A Accumulation	1.10	1.08
P Income	0.90	0.94
Q Income	0.80	0.83
X Income	0.69	0.72

The Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) is the total expenses paid by each share class in the period, annualised, against its average net asset value. It excludes the cost of buying or selling assets for the Fund (unless these assets are shares of another fund). The OCF can fluctuate as underlying costs change.

Details of investments

Investments	30/04/16 %	31/10/15 %
Financials	98.09	100.11
Derivatives	(0.02)	(0.03)
Net other assets/(liabilities)	1.93	(0.08)
Total net assets	100.00	100.00

Net asset value

	NAV per share 30/04/16 (p)	NAV per share 31/10/15 (p)	NAV percentage change %
A Accumulation	126.17	124.87	1.04
P Income	108.09	108.28	(0.18)
Q Income	107.56	107.73	(0.16)
X Income	104.36	104.53	(0.16)

Performance record

	01/11/15 to 30/04/16 %	01/11/14 to 31/10/15 %	01/11/13 to 31/10/14 %	01/11/12 to 31/10/13 %	01/11/11 to 31/10/12 %	01/11/10 to 31/10/11 %
Net Return#	0.80	1.13	4.47	5.80	7.07	(0.29)

#IPS Higher Income Portfolio A Accumulation share price movement in GBP at valuation point; Revenue (net of tax) reinvested and net of expenses; Source: Aberdeen.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of an investment and any revenue from it is not guaranteed and can go down as well as up depending on investment performance and currency exchange rates. Please note: negative figures are shown in brackets.

Distribution

	First Interim 31/01/16 (p)	Second Interim 30/04/16 (p)
A Accumulation	0.8530	0.6550
P Income	0.7820	0.6056
Q Income	0.7935	0.6252
X Income	0.7921	0.6286

Major holdings

	30/04/16	%	31/10/15	%
1.	Aberdeen Corporate Bond Fund Q Inc	12.23	Aberdeen Corporate Bond Fund Q Inc	12.07
2.	PIMCO Global Investment Grade Credit Fund I Inc	10.97	PIMCO Global Investment Grade Credit Fund I Inc	10.73
3.	Invesco Perpetual Corporate Bond Fund Z Inc	10.74	Aberdeen Property Trust D Inc	10.66
4.	Aberdeen UK Property Feeder Unit Trust J Inc	10.18	Invesco Perpetual Corporate Bond Fund Z Inc	10.53
5.	M&G Strategic Corporate Bond Fund A Inc	8.67	M&G Strategic Corporate Bond Fund A Inc	10.51
6.	BlackRock Collective Investment Funds – UK Gilts All Stocks Tracker Fund	7.94	Scottish Widows Multi-Manager UK Equity Income Fund P Inc	6.72
7.	Aberdeen Sterling Opportunistic Corporate Bond Fund Q Inc	5.63	Aberdeen Sterling Opportunistic Corporate Bond Fund Q Inc	5.99
	Number of holdings: 34		Number of holdings: 27	

Minimum requirement to show top 5 or all holdings in excess of 5% of the Fund's net asset value.

IPS INCOME PORTFOLIO

for the six month period ended 30 April 2016

FUND PROFILE

Fund objectives and investment policy

The Fund has been designed to be held as part of an existing portfolio of investments through which investors can achieve tactical investment. It is not suitable to be held as a stand-alone investment.

The Fund aims to provide income with some potential for capital growth over the long term. To achieve this, the Fund will provide exposure to fixed interest securities, including government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and overseas bonds, through a combination of Collective Investment Schemes and direct investment in assets.

The Fund may also provide exposure to equities, UK or overseas property and certain "alternative" asset classes, such as commodities and hedge funds. The Fund may also invest in derivatives for investment purposes.

High yield bonds are also known as Non-investment grade bonds. Non-investment grade bonds have not been awarded the minimum rating required to meet the investment grade rating. Therefore they are considered higher risk than bonds with a higher credit rating. Credit ratings indicate the likelihood that an issuer will be able to make their payments.

It is intended that the Fund will normally be fully invested. However, from time to time all or part of the assets of the Fund may be invested in cash, or cash-like instruments if it is felt this will be of benefit to the Fund.

The Fund is allowed to use derivatives (contracts which have a value linked to the price of another asset) for the following reasons, normally referred to as Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM) in addition to their use for investment purposes:

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- to help reduce cost,
- to help generate extra capital or income for the Fund with an acceptably low level of risk.

Any income received by the Fund in respect of accumulation shares is retained in the Fund and has the effect of increasing the share price. Any income received by the Fund in respect of income shares will be paid out to you.

We calculate the value of the Fund at 12 noon daily on working days in the UK. Our dealing times are from 9am to 5pm each working day. Instructions received after 12 noon will receive the next day's price.

Synthetic risk and reward profile

There are several different ways of measuring risk. The table below uses an industry standard measure of Fund risk based on measuring a Fund's volatility using its returns over the past five years. Volatility is generated by both rising and falling prices. Volatility doesn't tell you how much a Fund has lost or gained; it indicates how volatile its returns were historically. The Fund's ranking may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of its future risk profile.

This is a separate measure to Scottish Widows' Investment Approaches (where we use our own methodology to take an overall look at funds' risks and aims and categorise our funds as Secure, Cautious, Balanced, Progressive, Adventurous or Specialist). You can read more about them at www.scottishwidows.co.uk/investmentapproaches

Typically lower rewards, lower risk ← → Typically higher rewards, higher risk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Fund is ranked at 3* because it has experienced low to medium levels of volatility over the past 5 years.

*As disclosed in the key investor information document dated 8 February 2016.

INVESTMENT ADVISER'S REVIEW

The Income Portfolio invests mainly in corporate bonds, although it also has smaller holdings in government bonds, equities and commercial property. Corporate bonds outperformed both government bonds and equities over the review period. The Fund produced a positive return of 1.21%.

Corporate bonds were initially affected by a sharp sell-off in commodity prices, as investors worried that energy-related companies might be forced to default on their debt obligations. Later, however, the corporate-bond market strengthened considerably, allowing it to finish the period with a positive return. This recovery came as the European Central Bank extended its asset-purchase programme to include investment-grade corporate bonds. Government bonds also performed well, helped by uncertainty about the state of the global economy.

The UK equity market ended the review period almost exactly where it began. But this result masked a sharp fall until early February and then a considerable recovery. This volatility was largely explained by movements in commodity prices. Given the relatively large number of mining and energy companies listed in London, the UK market was severely affected by a steep fall in oil and metal prices. Conversely, a strong rebound in commodity prices from mid-February had a more positive effect on the UK market than on many of its global counterparts. As a result, the UK market outperformed its peers in Europe and Japan, which fell in value over the period.

The Fund also invests in commercial property, which continued to perform well. There were some signs that the UK property market is slowing, however. Deals have also been hindered by nervousness over June's referendum on Britain's membership of the European Union. A decision to leave could have a significant effect on London and the south east in particular as international businesses might reassess their presence in the UK.

The bulk of the Fund's returns came from its holdings in corporate bonds, which produced better returns than both government bonds and equities over the period. The allocations to index-linked bonds and global high-yield bonds were beneficial, although security selection in the bond part of the portfolio detracted from performance. The weighting to equities also had a negative effect, especially in the UK, Europe and Japan. The property portion of the portfolio produced positive returns. It performed less well than the broader property market, however.

We have become slightly pessimistic about the outlook for stock markets, mainly because indicators of global economic growth are failing to show signs of improvement. As a result, companies are likely to find it increasingly difficult to increase profits. There is also the risk that commodity prices could reverse recent gains, which would have a negative effect on the share prices of oil and mining companies. Corporate bonds appear to have better prospects in the short term.

Investment markets and conditions can change rapidly and as such the forward-looking views expressed should not be taken as statements of fact nor should reliance be placed on these views when making investment decisions.

Distribution

XD dates	Payment dates
31/01/16	31/03/16
30/04/16	30/06/16

Ongoing charges figure

	30/04/16 %	31/10/15 %
A Accumulation	1.00	0.99
P Income	0.90	0.93
Q Income	0.76	0.75
X Accumulation	0.65	0.64

The Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) is the total expenses paid by each share class in the period, annualised, against its average net asset value. It excludes the cost of buying or selling assets for the Fund (unless these assets are shares of another fund). The OCF can fluctuate as underlying costs change.

Details of investments

Investments	30/04/16 %	31/10/15 %
Financials	95.45	98.75
Fixed Income	2.64	2.60
Derivatives	(0.13)	(0.01)
Net other assets/(liabilities)	2.04	(1.34)
Total net assets	100.00	100.00

Net asset value

	NAV per share 30/04/16 (p)	NAV per share 31/10/15 (p)	NAV percentage change %
A Accumulation	125.57	124.14	1.15
P Income	109.26	109.33	(0.06)
Q Income	109.28	109.33	(0.05)
X Accumulation	121.42	119.88	1.28

Performance record

	01/11/15 to 30/04/16 %	01/11/14 to 31/10/15 %	01/11/13 to 31/10/14 %	01/11/12 to 31/10/13 %	01/11/11 to 31/10/12 %	01/11/10 to 31/10/11 %
Net Return#	1.21	1.39	3.82	5.08	6.96	0.38

#IPS Income Portfolio A Accumulation share price movement in GBP at valuation point; Revenue (net of tax) reinvested and net of expenses; Source: Aberdeen.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of an investment and any revenue from it is not guaranteed and can go down as well as up depending on investment performance and currency exchange rates.

Distribution

	First interim 31/01/16 (p)	Second interim 30/04/16
A Accumulation	0.8225	0.6642
P Income	0.7462	0.5206
Q Income	0.7855	0.6065
X Accumulation	0.8867	0.6958

Major holdings

	30/04/16	%	31/10/15	%
1.	PIMCO Global Investment Grade Credit Fund I Inc	10.89	Aberdeen Property Trust D Inc	10.73
2.	Invesco Perpetual Corporate Bond Fund Z Inc	10.39	Invesco Perpetual Corporate Bond Fund Z Inc	10.44
3.	Aberdeen UK Property Feeder Unit Trust J Inc	9.91	M&G Strategic Corporate Bond Fund A Inc	10.16
4.	Aberdeen Corporate Bond Fund Q Inc	9.76	Aberdeen Corporate Bond Fund Q Inc	9.67
5.	M&G Strategic Corporate Bond Fund A Inc	8.38	PIMCO Global Investment Grade Credit Fund I Inc	8.97
6.	Aberdeen Sterling Opportunistic Corporate Bond Fund Q Inc	6.26	Aberdeen Sterling Opportunistic Corporate Bond Fund Q Inc	6.80
7.	Scottish Widows Multi-Manager UK Equity Income Fund P Inc	5.79	Federated Short-Term Sterling Prime Fund 3 Inc	6.25
8.			Scottish Widows Multi-Manager UK Equity Income Fund P Inc	5.98
	Number of holdings: 40		Number of holdings: 34	

Minimum requirement to show top 5 or all holdings in excess of 5% of the Fund's net asset value.

MANAGED GROWTH FUND 2

for the six month period ended 30 April 2016

FUND PROFILE

Fund objectives and investment policy

The Fund aims to achieve a combination of income and capital growth by mainly investing in a portfolio of collective investment schemes to achieve broad exposure to diversified investments, including equities and fixed interest securities. Property exposure will also be achieved via exposure to collective investment schemes.

The Fund will typically focus on lower-risk assets, such as fixed interest securities including government bonds and corporate bonds. It is intended that the Fund will normally be fully invested. However, from time to time all or part of the assets of the Fund may be invested in cash, or cash-like instruments if it is felt this will be of benefit to the Fund.

The Fund is allowed to use derivatives (contracts which have a value linked to the price of another asset) for the following reasons, normally referred to as Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM):

- to help reduce risk,
- to help reduce cost,
- to help generate extra capital or income for the Fund with an acceptably low level of risk.

Any income received by the Fund is retained in the Fund and has the effect of increasing the share price.

We calculate the value of the Fund at 12 noon daily on working days in the UK. Our dealing times are from 9am to 5pm each working day. Instructions received after 12 noon will receive the next day's price.

Synthetic risk and reward profile

There are several different ways of measuring risk. The table below uses an industry standard measure of Fund risk based on measuring a Fund's volatility using its returns over the past five years. Volatility is generated by both rising and falling prices. Volatility doesn't tell you how much a Fund has lost or gained; it indicates how volatile its returns were historically. The Fund's ranking may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of its future risk profile.

This is a separate measure to Scottish Widows' Investment Approaches (where we use our own methodology to take an overall look at funds' risks and aims and categorise our funds as Secure, Cautious, Balanced, Progressive, Adventurous or Specialist). You can read more about them at **www.scottishwidows.co.uk/investmentapproaches**

Typically lower rewards, lower risk ← → Typically higher rewards, higher risk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Fund is ranked at 3* because it has experienced low to medium levels of volatility over the past 5 years. As this Fund has been available for less than 5 years, we have used simulated historical data for the part of the 5 year period before the Fund began.

*As disclosed in the key investor information document dated 8 February 2016.

INVESTMENT ADVISER'S REVIEW

The Fund mainly invests in fixed-income securities, predominantly corporate bonds, although it also has holdings in UK and global equities and commercial property. Corporate bonds outperformed both government bonds and equities over the review period. The Fund produced a positive return of 2.61%.

Corporate bonds were initially affected by a sharp sell-off in commodity prices. Investors were worried that energy-related companies might be forced to default on their debt obligations following the prolonged fall in the oil price. Later, however, the corporate-bond market strengthened considerably, allowing it to finish the period with a positive return. This recovery came as the European Central Bank extended its asset-purchase programme to include investment-grade corporate bonds. Government bonds also performed well, helped by uncertainty about the state of the global economy.

The UK equity market ended the review period almost exactly where it began. But this result masked a sharp fall until early February and then a considerable recovery. This volatility was largely explained by movements in commodity prices. Given the relatively large number of mining and energy companies listed in London, the UK market was severely affected by a steep fall in oil and metal prices. Conversely, a strong rebound in commodity prices from mid-February had a more positive effect on the UK market than on many of its global counterparts. As a result, the UK market outperformed its peers in Europe and Japan, which fell in value over the period. US equities also ended the period flat.

The Fund also invests in commercial property, which continued to perform well. There were some signs that the UK property market is slowing, however. Deals have also been hindered by nervousness over June's referendum on Britain's membership of the European Union. A decision to leave could have a significant effect on London and the south east in particular as international businesses might reassess their presence in the UK.

The best returns came from the Fund's investments in overseas government bonds. Security selection in the bond section of the portfolio was generally positive and especially so in corporate bonds. Stock selection was positive in the equity portion of the portfolio too. Although the holdings in commercial property produced positive returns, they performed less well than the broader property market.

The main change in the portfolio over the period was our decision to reduce exposure to equities and increase exposure to corporate bonds.

We have recently become a bit more pessimistic on the outlook for stock markets, mainly because indicators of global economic growth are failing to show signs of improvement. As a result, companies are likely to find it increasingly difficult to increase profits. There is also the risk that commodity prices could reverse recent gains, which would have a negative effect on the share prices of oil and mining companies. Corporate bonds appear to have better prospects in the short term. Government bonds are unlikely to provide exciting returns, as prices have performed strongly in recent years. However, uncertainty about the global economic recovery is likely to ensure that demand for government bonds remains high.

Investment markets and conditions can change rapidly and as such the forward-looking views expressed should not be taken as statements of fact nor should reliance be placed on these views when making investment decisions.

for the six month period ended 30 April 2016

Distribution

XD date	Payment date
30/04/16	30/06/16

Ongoing charges figure

	30/04/16 %	31/10/15 %
L Accumulation	0.45	0.45
L Gross Accumulation	0.45	0.45

The Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) is the total expenses paid by each share class in the period, annualised, against its average net asset value. It excludes the cost of buying or selling assets for the Fund (unless these assets are shares of another fund). The OCF can fluctuate as underlying costs change.

The ACD reimburses the Managed Growth Fund 2 in respect of expenses incurred by the L share class so as to cap the OCF of the share class at 0.45%.

Details of investments

Investments	30/04/16 %	31/10/15 %
Financials	98.58	97.99
Net other assets	1.42	2.01
Total net assets	100.00	100.00

Net asset value

	NAV per share 30/04/16 (p)	NAV per share 31/10/15 (p)	NAV percentage change %
L Accumulation	109.98	107.18	2.61
L Gross Accumulation	111.08	107.97	2.88

Performance record

	01/11/15 to 30/04/16 %	01/11/14 to 31/10/15 %	26/03/13 to 31/10/14 %
Net Return#	2.61	3.08	N/A

#Managed Growth Fund 2 L Accumulation share price movement in GBP at valuation point; Revenue (net of tax) reinvested and net of expenses; Source: Lipper.

On 26 March 2014 Managed Growth Fund 2 was launched with Share Class L Accumulation.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of an investment and any revenue from it is not guaranteed and can go down as well as up depending on investment performance and currency exchange rates.

Distribution

	Interim 30/04/16 (p)
L Accumulation	1.1915
L Gross Accumulation	1.5019

Major holdings

	30/04/16	%	31/10/15	%
1.	Scottish Widows Corporate Bond Fund W Gross Acc	29.58	Scottish Widows Corporate Bond Fund W Gross Acc	28.96
2.	Aberdeen Foundation Growth Fund B Acc	19.67	Aberdeen Foundation Growth Fund B Acc	18.11
3.	Scottish Widows UK Fixed Interest Tracker Fund W Gross Acc	16.45	Scottish Widows UK Fixed Interest Tracker Fund W Gross Acc	16.25
4.	Aberdeen UK Property Feeder Unit Trust J Inc	11.92	Aberdeen Property Trust D Inc	12.16
5.	Scottish Widows Overseas Fixed Interest Tracker Fund W Gross Acc	8.19	Scottish Widows Overseas Fixed Interest Tracker Fund W Gross Acc	8.02
6.	Aberdeen Corporate Bond Fund Q Inc	6.77	Aberdeen Corporate Bond Fund Q Inc	6.62
	Number of holdings: 9		Number of holdings: 10	

Minimum requirement to show top 5 or all holdings in excess of 5% of the Fund's net asset value.

MANAGED GROWTH FUND 4

for the six month period ended 30 April 2016

FUND PROFILE

Fund objectives and investment policy

The Fund aims to achieve a combination of income and capital growth by mainly investing in a portfolio of collective investment schemes to achieve broad exposure to diversified investments, including equities and fixed interest securities, including government bonds and corporate bonds. Property exposure will also be achieved via exposure to collective investment schemes.

The Fund will typically take a diversified approach to lower and higher risk assets.

It is intended that the Fund will normally be fully invested. However, from time to time all or part of the assets of the Fund may be invested in cash, or cash-like instruments if it is felt this will be of benefit to the Fund.

The Fund is allowed to use derivatives (contracts which have a value linked to the price of another asset) for the following reasons, normally referred to as Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM):

- to help reduce risk,
- to help reduce cost,
- to help generate extra capital or income for the Fund with an acceptably low level of risk.

Any income received by the Fund is retained in the Fund and has the effect of increasing the share price.

We calculate the value of the Fund at 12 noon daily on working days in the UK. Our dealing times are from 9am to 5pm each working day. Instructions received after 12 noon will receive the next day's price.

Synthetic risk and reward profile

There are several different ways of measuring risk. The table below uses an industry standard measure of Fund risk based on measuring a Fund's volatility using its returns over the past five years. Volatility is generated by both rising and falling prices. Volatility doesn't tell you how much a Fund has lost or gained; it indicates how volatile its returns were historically. The Fund's ranking may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of its future risk profile.

This is a separate measure to Scottish Widows' Investment Approaches (where we use our own methodology to take an overall look at funds' risks and aims and categorise our funds as Secure, Cautious, Balanced, Progressive, Adventurous or Specialist). You can read more about them at **www.scottishwidows.co.uk/investmentapproaches**

Typically lower rewards, lower risk						Typically higher rewards, higher risk
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Fund is ranked at 4* because it has experienced medium levels of volatility over the past 5 years. As this Fund has been available for less than 5 years, we have used simulated historical data for the part of the 5 year period before the Fund began.

*As disclosed in the key investor information document dated 8 February 2016.

INVESTMENT ADVISER'S REVIEW

Approximately half of the Fund is invested in equities, with the UK market representing the largest single position. The rest of the Fund is invested in fixed-income securities, predominantly corporate bonds, and in commercial property. Corporate bonds outperformed both government bonds and equities over the review period. The Fund produced a positive return of 1.32%.

The UK equity market ended the review period almost exactly where it began. But this result masked a sharp fall until early February and then a considerable recovery. This volatility was largely explained by similar movements in commodity prices. Given the relatively large number of mining and energy companies listed in London, the UK market was severely affected by a steep fall in oil and metal prices. Conversely, a strong rebound in commodity prices from mid-February had a more positive effect on the UK market than on many of its global counterparts. As a result, the UK market outperformed its peers in Europe and Japan, which fell in value over the period. US equities also ended the period flat.

Corporate bonds were also affected by the sell-off in commodity prices, as investors worried that energy-related companies might be forced to default on their debt obligations following the prolonged fall in the oil price. Later, however, the corporate-bond market strengthened considerably, allowing it to finish the period with a positive return. This recovery came as the European Central Bank extended its asset-purchase programme to include investment-grade corporate bonds. Government bonds also performed well, helped by uncertainty about the state of the global economy.

The Fund also invests in commercial property, which continued to perform well. There were some signs that the UK property market is slowing, however. Deals have also been hindered by nervousness over June's referendum on Britain's membership of the European Union. A decision to leave could have a significant effect on London and the south east in particular as international businesses might reassess their presence in the UK.

The best returns came from the Fund's investments in corporate bonds, which performed better than government bonds and equities over the period. Security selection in the bond section of the portfolio was generally positive and especially so in corporate bonds. Stock selection was positive in the equity portion of the portfolio too. Although the holdings in commercial property produced positive returns, they performed less well than the broader property market. The main change in the portfolio over the period was our decision to reduce exposure to equities and increase exposure to corporate bonds.

We have become slightly more pessimistic on the outlook for stock markets, mainly because indicators of global economic growth are failing to show signs of improvement. As a result, companies are likely to find it increasingly difficult to increase profits. There is also the risk that commodity prices could reverse recent gains, which would have a negative effect on the share prices of oil and mining companies. Corporate bonds appear to have better prospects in the short term. Government bonds are unlikely to provide exciting returns, as prices have performed strongly in recent years. However, uncertainty about the global economic recovery is likely to ensure that demand for government bonds remains high.

Investment markets and conditions can change rapidly and as such the forward-looking views expressed should not be taken as statements of fact nor should reliance be placed on these views when making investment decisions.

Distribution

XD date	Payment date
30/04/16	30/06/16

Ongoing charges figure

	30/04/16 %	31/10/15 %
L Accumulation	0.45	0.45

The Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) is the total expenses paid by each share class in the period, annualised, against its average net asset value. It excludes the cost of buying or selling assets for the Fund (unless these assets are shares of another fund). The OCF can fluctuate as underlying costs change.

The ACD reimburses the Managed Growth Fund 4 in respect of expenses incurred by the L share class so as to cap the OCF of the share class at 0.45%

Details of investments

Investments	30/04/16 %	31/10/15 %
Financials	98.49	98.69
Net other assets	1.51	1.31
Total net assets	100.00	100.00

Net asset value

	NAV per share 30/04/16 (p)	NAV per share 31/10/15 (p)	NAV percentage change %
L Accumulation	107.56	106.14	1.34

Performance record

	01/11/15 to 30/04/16 %	01/11/14 to 31/10/15 %	26/03/14 to 31/10/14 %
Net Return#	1.32	3.31	N/A

#Managed Growth Fund 4 L Accumulation share price movement in GBP at valuation point; Revenue (net of tax) reinvested and net of expenses; Source: Lipper.

On 26 March 2014 Managed Growth Fund 4 was launched with Share Class L Accumulation.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of an investment and any revenue from it is not guaranteed and can go down as well as up depending on investment performance and currency exchange rates.

Distribution

	Interim 30/04/16 (p)
L Accumulation	1.2943

Major holdings

	30/04/16	%	31/10/15	%
1.	Aberdeen Foundation Growth Fund B Acc	29.91	Aberdeen Foundation Growth Fund B Acc	28.75
2.	Scottish Widows Corporate Bond Fund W Gross Acc	25.06	Scottish Widows Corporate Bond Fund W Gross Acc	24.87
3.	Scottish Widows UK All Share Tracker Fund X Acc	12.92	Scottish Widows UK All Share Tracker Fund X Acc	14.63
4.	Aberdeen UK Property Feeder Unit Trust J Inc	9.53	Aberdeen Property Trust D Inc	9.64
5.	Scottish Widows UK Fixed Interest Tracker Fund W Gross Acc	8.38	Scottish Widows International Equity Tracker Fund X Acc	7.64
6.	Scottish Widows International Equity Tracker Fund X Acc	7.39	Scottish Widows UK Fixed Interest Tracker Fund W Gross Acc	7.60
	Number of holdings: 9		Number of holdings: 9	

Minimum requirement to show top 5 or all holdings in excess of 5% of the Fund's net asset value.

MANAGED GROWTH FUND 6

for the six month period ended 30 April 2016

FUND PROFILE

Fund objectives and investment policy

The Fund aims to achieve a combination of income and capital growth by mainly investing in a portfolio of collective investment schemes to achieve broad exposure to diversified investments, including equities and fixed interest securities. Property exposure will also be achieved via exposure to collective investment schemes. The Fund will typically have high exposure to assets providing potential for growth, such as equities.

It is intended that the Fund will normally be fully invested. However, from time to time all or part of the assets of the Fund may be invested in cash, or cash-like instruments if it is felt this will be of benefit to the Fund.

The Fund is allowed to use derivatives (contracts which have a value linked to the price of another asset) for the following reasons, normally referred to as Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM):

- to help reduce risk,
- to help reduce cost,
- to help generate extra capital or income for the Fund with an acceptably low level of risk.

Any income received by the Fund is retained in the Fund and has the effect of increasing the share price.

We calculate the value of the Fund at 12 noon daily on working days in the UK. Our dealing times are from 9am to 5pm each working day. Instructions received after 12 noon will receive the next day's price.

Synthetic risk and reward profile

There are several different ways of measuring risk. The table below uses an industry standard measure of Fund risk based on measuring a Fund's volatility using its returns over the past five years. Volatility is generated by both rising and falling prices. Volatility doesn't tell you how much a Fund has lost or gained; it indicates how volatile its returns were historically. The Fund's ranking may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of its future risk profile.

This is a separate measure to Scottish Widows' Investment Approaches (where we use our own methodology to take an overall look at funds' risks and aims and categorise our funds as Secure, Cautious, Balanced, Progressive, Adventurous or Specialist). You can read more about them at **www.scottishwidows.co.uk/investmentapproaches**

Typically lower rewards, lower risk ←						→ Typically higher rewards, higher risk
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Fund is ranked at 4* because it has experienced medium levels of volatility over the past 5 years. As this Fund has been available for less than 5 years, we have used simulated historical data for the part of the 5 year period before the Fund began.

*As disclosed in the key investor information document dated 8 February 2016.

INVESTMENT ADVISER'S REVIEW

The Fund mainly invests in UK equities, although it also has holdings in global equities, corporate bonds and commercial property. Corporate bonds outperformed both equities and property over the review period. The Fund produced a positive return of 1.14%.

The UK equity market ended the review period almost exactly where it began. But this result masked a sharp fall until early February and then a considerable recovery. This volatility was largely explained by similar movements in commodity prices. Given the relatively large number of mining and energy companies listed in London, the UK market was severely affected by a steep fall in oil and metal prices. Conversely, a strong rebound in commodity prices from mid-February had a more positive effect on the UK market than on many of its global counterparts. As a result, the UK market outperformed its peers in Europe and Japan, which fell in value over the period. US equities also ended the period flat.

Corporate bonds were also affected by the sell-off in commodity prices, as investors worried that energy-related companies might be forced to default on their debt obligations. Later, however, the corporate-bond market strengthened considerably, allowing it to finish the period with a positive return. This recovery came as the European Central Bank extended its asset-purchase programme to include investment-grade corporate bonds.

The Fund also invests in commercial property, which continued to perform well. There were some signs that the UK property market is slowing, however. Deals have also been hindered by nervousness over June's referendum on Britain's membership of the European Union. A decision to leave could have a significant effect on London and the south east in particular as international businesses might reassess their presence in the UK.

The Fund's investments in corporate bonds performed well over the period, as corporate bonds outperformed both government bonds and equities. Security selection in the bond section of the portfolio was positive and helped to enhance returns. Stock selection was positive in the equity portion of the portfolio too. Although the holdings in commercial property produced positive returns, they performed less well than the broader property market.

The main change in the portfolio over the period was our decision to reduce exposure to equities and increase exposure to corporate bonds.

We have become a bit more pessimistic about the outlook for stock markets, mainly because indicators of global economic growth are failing to show signs of improvement. As a result, companies are likely to find it increasingly difficult to increase profits. There is also the risk that commodity prices could reverse recent gains, which would have a negative effect on the share prices of oil and mining companies. Corporate bonds appear to have better prospects in the short term.

Investment markets and conditions can change rapidly and as such the forward-looking views expressed should not be taken as statements of fact nor should reliance be placed on these views when making investment decisions.

Distribution

XD date	Payment date
30/04/16	30/06/16

Ongoing charges figure

	30/04/16 %	31/10/15 %
L Accumulation	0.45	0.45

The Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) is the total expenses paid by each share class in the period, annualised, against its average net asset value. It excludes the cost of buying or selling assets for the Fund (unless these assets are shares of another fund). The OCF can fluctuate as underlying costs change.

The ACD reimburses the Managed Growth Fund 6 in respect of expenses incurred by the L share class so as to cap the OCF of the share class at 0.45%

Details of investments

Investments	30/04/16 %	31/10/15 %
Financials	99.82	98.34
Net other assets	0.18	1.66
Total net assets	100.00	100.00

Net asset value

	NAV per share 30/04/16 (p)	NAV per share 31/10/15 (p)	NAV percentage change %
L Accumulation	106.69	105.45	1.18

Performance record

	01/11/15 to 30/04/16 %	01/11/14 to 31/10/15 %	26/03/14 to 31/10/14 %
Net Return#	1.14	3.43	N/A

#Managed Growth Fund 6 L Accumulation share price movement in GBP at valuation point; Revenue (net of tax) reinvested and net of expenses; Source: Lipper.

On 26 March 2014 Managed Growth Fund 6 was launched with Share Class L Accumulation.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of an investment and any revenue from it is not guaranteed and can go down as well as up depending on investment performance and currency exchange rates.

Distribution

	Interim 30/04/16 (p)
L Accumulation	1.1866

Major holdings

	30/04/16	%	31/10/15	%
1.	Aberdeen Foundation Growth Fund B Acc	30.21	Aberdeen Foundation Growth Fund B Acc	28.95
2.	Scottish Widows UK All Share Tracker Fund X Acc	27.19	Scottish Widows UK All Share Tracker Fund X Acc	27.05
3.	Scottish Widows International Equity Tracker Fund X Acc	17.51	Scottish Widows International Equity Tracker Fund X Acc	18.55
4.	Scottish Widows Corporate Bond Fund W Gross Acc	10.63	Scottish Widows Corporate Bond Fund W Gross Acc	10.05
5.	Aberdeen UK Property Feeder Unit Trust	7.91	Aberdeen Property Trust D Inc	7.73
6.	Aberdeen Global High Yield Bond Fund Q Inc	6.37	Aberdeen Global High Yield Bond Fund Q Inc	5.60
	Number of holdings: 6		Number of holdings: 7	

Minimum requirement to show top 5 or all holdings in excess of 5% of the Fund's net asset value.

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SCOTTISH WIDOWS