

Jessop (AAM) Personal Pension Trust

Investing in the Aberdeen Asset Managers Range of Funds

Short Interim Report

for the period ended 30 June 2010

Unaudited

Jessop Fund Managers

Jessop Fund Managers Limited

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## Manager's Interim Review for the six months ended 30 June 2010

Whilst news headlines in recent weeks have been dominated by the return to profitability of financial institutions that needed public funds to bail them out nearly two years ago, global growth is likely to slow as the catalysts for demand start to wane. However, for the moment we do not foresee a 'double dip' in growth as the corporate sector is in better shape, and will continue to support incremental improvement in employment and incomes. Anxiety about the stability of the financial system prevails though, particularly with regard to sovereign indebtedness, and this is giving rise to uncertainty about the growth prospects for 2011 and beyond. Although we believe that financial conditions should eventually improve possibly following further policy moves, the risks to economic activity and the threat of deflation from dislocation in financial markets are still very real.

Whilst US bank lending remains subdued, general liquidity provision should remain exceptional. In the UK, the massive fiscal tightening will place a huge emphasis on monetary policy to support the economy, and as such the possibility of further asset purchases or quantitative easing cannot be ruled out. Base rates should remain stable deep into 2011. Global output gaps remain wide presenting few problems for inflation – in most cases core inflation remains subdued. Price increases have surprised in some countries but these are mainly due to tax hikes or poor harvests affecting food prices. There is some suspicion that capacity has been lost with the severity of the recession, but even allowing for this there is still a substantial disparity between potential and actual activity.

Thank you for choosing to invest with Jessop. The stewardship and growth of your assets remains our total focus and we believe the Jessop (AAM) Personal Pension Trust will continue to provide its members with access to top quality pension fund management.

**Mary Green**  
Operations Manager

## Economic and Market Review for the six months ended 30 June 2010

Recent months have witnessed broadly favourable economic news and a sharp decline in financial asset prices – as well as a surge in volatility – following one of the strongest market rallies in decades. The most salient feature of the correction was its breadth. With the exception of gold and some traditional safe haven assets such as gilts and bonds, asset classes in all countries experienced notable declines, and asset values were de-rated across the board. Whilst the market downturn was sharp, it was not particularly severe in the context of the preceding rally. The Dow Jones Global Equity index for example, fell 16% over seven weeks following an 86%, 13 month rally. The roughly 30% retracement is typical of the broad range of assets, with essentially no market giving up as much as 50% of its prior gains.

Nervousness returned as concerns over sovereign debt escalated. What began as a crisis in Greek public finances escalated into a generalised corrosion of global investor risk appetite. Three main factors seemed to be at the forefront of investors concerns; the risk of a major sovereign debt crisis, the implications for global growth of concerted fiscal consolidation and renewed tension in bank fund markets.

The response to the debt crisis from the European Central Bank (ECB), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other fellow European nations has been to construct a rescue fund which not only tackles the Greek problem, but paves the way for funding should other periphery nations require. The ECB have also been active buyers of government debt in a bid to calm the market reaction. Not surprisingly, these events have reignited the debate on the sustainability of a single currency without political union, a hot topic for discussion at the time the Euro formed. The response from investors was to flee those bond markets which seemed at risk and ‘shelter’ in the perceived safety of bonds, treasuries and gilts, despite two of those three markets being precariously positioned from a fiscal perspective themselves.

Economically much of the data over the quarter was positive, although in the closing weeks signs began to emerge, mainly in the US, that the pace of recovery in terms of percentage change from last year has been reliant on the various fiscal packages put in place to curb recessionary conditions in 2009. The housing market in the US is a prime example of this, with data showing a softening in demand, most notably in new home sales, as the tax incentive scheme came to a close. In Europe, the picture has been mixed, as has been the case for sometime. Forward looking indicators in the core economies have been generally fine, but clearly the periphery countries continue to struggle with high unemployment and weak consumer demand. A structurally weak currency will provide a cushion to exporters primarily, but the threat of fiscal austerity measures is a drag on growth, the balance between the two is difficult to quantify.

In the UK, the coalition government announced their first budget with the focus on deficit reduction. A range of tax rises and cuts to fiscal budgets combined to create a package of tightening in the region of 8% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), accompanied by a downgrade in the growth outlook for the coming years. Much of the detail on government spending cuts is yet to be detailed, and the key tax measures do not take effect until next year so there is still some room for growth to recover in the last six months of this year. In fact, the prospect of higher VAT in 2011 may indeed pull some consumption forward.

Riskier assets have performed poorly so far this quarter with most equity markets falling some 10% to 15% from their highs. Correlations between markets remain high and this is unlikely to change whilst investor anxiety prevails. We still believe that the Standard & Poor’s 500 (S&P 500) will be bounded by levels of 950-1,000 at the bottom and 1,200-1,250 at the top for this calendar year. As such we would not be surprised to see a final bout of risk aversion and further poor performance in this recent bear phase.

Review provided by Aberdeen Asset Managers

Please note that all performance figures in the bar charts included in this report are all shown on a mid to mid basis with income reinvested in line with UK pension taxation law.

The accounting period of the underlying investment differs from that of the Jessop (AAM) Personal Pension Trust constituent Fund. In order to provide more information, the disclosures of these underlying investments have been extracted from the underlying investment’s financial records. These records will not be audited until the underlying investment’s next year-end. Where a breakdown of portfolio is shown, this relates to the underlying Fund in which the Jessop (AAM) Personal Pension Trust constituent Fund invests.

# Jessop (AAM) Multi-Asset Personal Pension Fund

The Jessop (AAM) Multi-Asset Personal Pension Fund invests in only one asset, the Aberdeen Multi-Asset Fund. Any investment objectives, top 10 holdings, portfolio breakdown, investment summaries, investment outlooks and risk profiles contain information relating to this single underlying asset. The performance comparison and annual performance to 30 June 2010 relate to the pension fund itself.

## Investment Objective of the Underlying Fund (AAM Multi-Asset Fund)

The investment objective of Aberdeen Multi-Asset Fund is to provide long term total return from a diversified portfolio. The Fund may invest in transferable securities and may also hold units in collective investment schemes (in particular, schemes managed by the Investment Adviser), money market instruments, warrants, derivatives and forward transactions, cash and near cash and deposits.

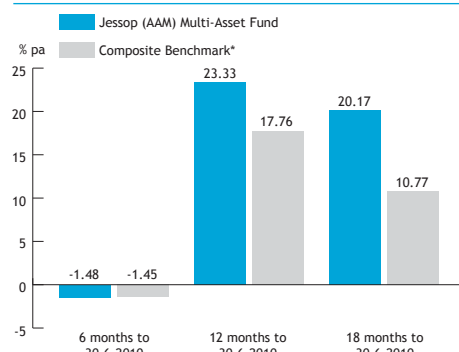
### Top 10 Holdings as at 30.6.2010 %

Asset	Category	%
Aberdeen Global II – Sterling Aggregate*	Fixed Income	6.5
Aberdeen Global – European High Yield Bond Fund*	Fixed Income	2.2
Edinburgh US Tracker*	Financials	2.0
Absolute Return Trust PTG Pref	Alternatives	2.0
DB Platinum Currency Return Plus I 5D	Alternatives	1.8
HSBC Infrastructure	Alternatives	1.7
Dexion Absolute	Alternatives	1.6
British American Tobacco	Consumer Goods	1.6
HSBC	Financials	1.4
Gold Bullion Securities	Alternatives	1.4

### Top 10 Holdings as at 31.12.2009 %

Asset	Category	%
Aberdeen Global II – Sterling Aggregate*	Fixed Income	6.0
Aberdeen Global II – Global Bond Fund Z*	Fixed Income	2.4
Absolute Return Trust PTG Pref	Financials	2.0
Aberdeen Global – European High Yield Bond Fund*	Fixed Income	2.0
Edinburgh US Tracker*	Financials	1.9
DB Platinum Currency Return Plus I 5D	Financials	1.7
Dexion Absolute	Financials	1.6
Centrica	Utilities	1.5
British American Tobacco	Consumer Goods	1.5
HSBC	Financials	1.5

### Performance Comparison



\* 40% FTSE All Share (range 30-60), 25% MSCI World ex UK (range 10-40), 15% FTSE Government All Stocks (range 0-30), 5% HFRI Offshore (Hedge Funds range 0-10), 5% FTSE Small Cap (Private Equity range 0-10), 5% 7 Day Sterling Libor (Currency range 0-5), 2.5% 7 Day Sterling Libor, 2.5% Macquarie Global Infrastructure 100 Index (GBP) Bloomberg ticker MCGIGIS

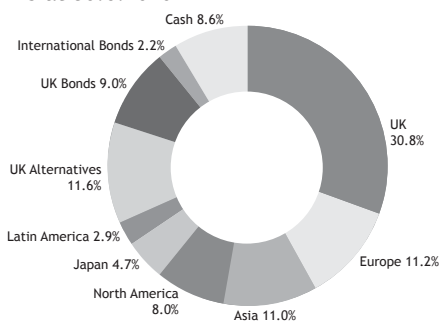
\* Where the Fund invests in a collective scheme managed by Aberdeen, we rebate the lower of the two levels of management fee.

## Annual Performance to 30.6.2010

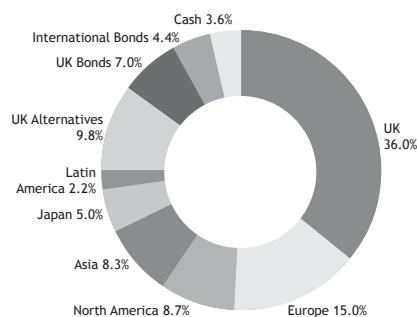
	30.6.09	30.6.08
Percentage growth	23.33	-0.58

## Portfolio Breakdown

### As at 30.6.2010



### As at 31.12.2009



In accordance with Financial Services Authority guidelines on standardising past performance, the performance data above right has been shown to the last full month. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and you may not get back your original investment. Please see Cautionary Note on page 10.

The Performance data shown is for the pension fund not the underlying Open Ended Investment Company (OEIC). The composite benchmark shown includes adjustments for fees, timing effect, methodology and trading which are not taken into account within the pension fund performance calculation, which has accentuated the variances.

## Economic and Market Review

In general terms, the developed world economy reached its low point during the spring of 2009, and so the past 12 months has seen significant year on year growth, whilst the absolute level of output remains weak in comparison to recent history. At the heart of the improvement has been the unprecedented fiscal stimulus programs implemented, mainly in the UK and the US, designed to stimulate demand.

As the economy moved out of recessionary conditions, it was clear that businesses were the key driver rather than strength from the consumer. The initial stage in the recovery was prompted by business replenishing inventory levels which had been drawn down during the recessionary period, and so as confidence began to build, new order flows ignited industrial production.

The recovery within the consumer goods sector has been a much slower process, and in certain areas, is still fragile. The heightened fear of unemployment dented overall confidence and so discretionary spending was subdued for most of the year. Continued weakness in the housing market, also contributed to the rather pedestrian pace of recovery within the consumer goods sector.

The credit environment remained difficult. On one hand, the price of money was as cheap as it has ever been, but lenders imposed much harder standards of financial assessment. Generally, banks were unwilling to lend, and in some extreme cases were unable to lend as their capital bases had become over stretched. Once again a number of policies and incentives were put in place to alleviate the problem. The US central bank embarked on a program of buying assets from banks in order to strengthen their balance sheets and effectively provide the funds to lend. The fix was not immediate – banks gradually rebuilt liquidity pools but they enforced stringent lending standards which resulted in a low propensity to lend. On the other side of the equation, the appetite to take on borrowing was severely dented. De-leveraging has been the order of the day.

In the most recent months, attention has turned to stresses with sovereign debt, and the extent to which countries are now leveraged beyond their means, caused partly by the liquidity injections and also the extensive fiscal spending following the troubles of 2008. Essentially we have witnessed a transfer of debt from the corporate to the government sector. The initial signs have been seen in the periphery countries of Europe, where membership of the single currency and extremely poor fiscal management have contrived to threaten their ability to pay their debt.

# Jessop (AAM) Multi-Asset Personal Pension Fund (continued)

## Portfolio Review

During the six months period to June 2010, the Aberdeen Multi-Asset Fund fell 0.07% versus a return from the index based benchmark of -1.45%. Stock selection accounted for 2.05% of outperformance over the quarter; however our asset allocation policy detracted 0.68%.

The portfolio remains overweight to equity markets and underweight to fixed interest.

## Outlook

The global economy entered 2010 in a more upbeat fashion, especially within the less developed regions, suggesting better growth this calendar year. However the actual pace of growth is still debatable. So far, much of the growth we have seen has been highly dependent on the fiscal stimulus which has been in place over the last four to six months, and so western economies in particular are not quite yet at the stage of self sustaining activity. For a true and strong recovery, natural demand needs to be sufficient to take up the running when the stimulus packages expire.

The progress of risk assets in general, and equities in particular this year will be heavily influenced by the stance of monetary policy and expectations of any changes. While our base case is for no change, the markets' expectation is the overriding factor. Whichever route the authorities take, it seems clear that the absorption of excess liquidity will be a primary focus in any 'exit strategy' from the current accommodative stance, interest rate moves are not the only tool available.

If the market is to pre-empt the exit too early, then risks increase to the recovery being suffocated. We would characterise our outlook for equities in 2010 as one of consolidation. We don't expect correlations between markets to change at all, so we continue to look towards the Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) as the bellwether, and we identify a broad trading range for this index of 950 to 1,250 during much of the year.

Given the dire fiscal status of many countries, mainstream sovereign debt markets will have to contend with worries over supply and credit rating status. This is most relevant for the UK, US and some peripheral Euro-zone countries such as Greece. Credit markets are not under the same supply pressure and so the outlook for this sector is slightly brighter.

In summary, the growth outlook is significantly better than a year ago, however we are not yet at the stage where a return to historical trend rates is likely. The very near future should be quite strong but as we move into the second half of the year the pace may soften slightly. The key factor will be the transition from stimulus dependent spending, to consumption based on real, sustainable demand. The success of the transition will in part depend on the timing of changes in monetary policy. Equities are unlikely to see returns of the magnitude of 2009, but our present view is that gains will outstrip those of government bonds.

## Risk Profile

The Fund invests in equities, fixed interest securities, units in Collective Investment Schemes, other transferable securities, money market instruments, warrants, derivatives and forward transactions, cash, near cash and deposits. The collective performance and value of these investments is more risky than a cash or bond fund. Movements in exchange rates can impact on both the level of income received and the capital value of your investment. If the currency of your country of residence strengthens against the currency in which the underlying investments of the Fund are made, the value of your investment will reduce and vice versa. Derivatives may be used for both investment and hedging using efficient portfolio management style techniques which means that, due to its portfolio composition, the net asset value of the Fund may be more volatile. Using derivatives for investment purposes will increase the risk profile of the Fund.

## Past Unit Prices Record

Personal Pension Trust Constituent Fund	Periods start and end	Highest Offer Price (Pence)	Lowest Bid Price (Pence)	Net Revenue per Unit (Pence)
MULTI-ASSET FUND (Launch date: 28.9.2007)	1.1.2008-31.12.2008	246.10	156.31	5.5517
	1.1.2009-31.12.2009	233.99	147.83	4.5532
	1.1.2010-30.6.2010	250.17	215.91	1.0186

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

The price of units and income from them may go down as well as up.

Exchange rate changes may cause the value of any overseas investments to rise or fall.

## Net Asset Value Record

Personal Pension Trust Constituent Fund	As at (Date)	Net Asset Value (£)	Units in Issue	Net Asset Value per Unit (Pence)	Total Expense Ratio (%)	Portfolio Turnover Rate (%)
MULTI-ASSET FUND	31.12.2008	115,041,798	64,195,474	179.21	1.30	3.73
	31.12.2009	139,074,370	62,469,253	222.63	1.40	3.30
	30.6.2010	135,581,403	61,361,303	220.96	1.39	0.74

The Total Expense Ratio is the ratio of the Fund's operating costs (excluding overdraft interest) to the average net assets of the Fund.

## Distribution Information

The distribution payable on 31 August 2010 is 1.0186p net per unit for accumulation units.

## Note

A long report is available on request and is also published on the Jessop Fund Managers website. [www.jfml.co.uk](http://www.jfml.co.uk)

# Jessop (AAM) Sterling Bond Personal Pension Fund

The Jessop (AAM) Sterling Bond Personal Pension Fund invests in only one asset, the Aberdeen Sterling Bond Fund. Any investment objectives, top 10 holdings, portfolio breakdown, investment summaries, investment outlooks and risk profiles contain information relating to this single underlying asset. The performance comparison and annual performance to 30 June 2010 relate to the pension fund itself.

## Investment Objective of the Underlying Fund (Aberdeen Global II – Sterling Bond Fund)

The Fund's investment objective is to achieve an attractive level of total return with the majority of the Fund being invested in Sterling denominated Investment Grade Debt and Debt Related Securities.

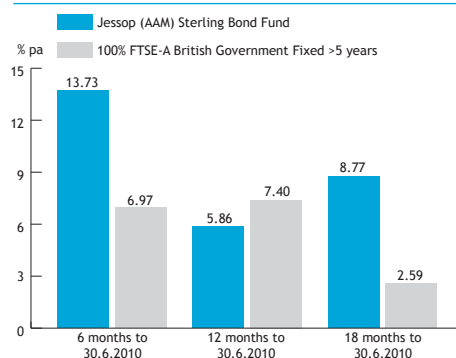
### Top 10 Holdings as at 30.6.2010 %

UK Treasury 4.75%	7.3.2020	GBP	13.8
UK Treasury 4.5%	7.3.2019	GBP	9.8
UK Treasury 4.25%	7.12.2046	GBP	8.2
UK Treasury 4.5%	7.12.2042	GBP	6.4
UK Treasury 4.75%	7.12.2030	GBP	6.1
UK Treasury 4.25%	7.3.2036	GBP	6.0
UK Treasury 4.25%	7.12.2049	GBP	5.7
UK Treasury 4.25%	7.6.2032	GBP	5.3
UK Treasury 4%	7.9.2016	GBP	5.0
UK Treasury 4.75%	7.9.2015	GBP	4.9

### Top 10 Holdings as at 31.12.2009 %

UK Treasury 4.5%	7.3.2019	GBP	11.2
UK Treasury 4.25%	7.9.2039	GBP	7.6
UK Treasury 4.75%	7.9.2015	GBP	7.1
UK Treasury 4.75%	7.3.2020	GBP	6.8
UK Treasury 4.25%	7.12.2046	GBP	6.8
UK Treasury 4.25%	7.12.2049	GBP	6.6
UK Treasury 4.25%	7.3.2036	GBP	6.3
UK Treasury 4%	7.9.2016	GBP	6.2
UK Treasury 4.75%	7.12.2030	GBP	6.1
UK Treasury 4.25%	7.6.2032	GBP	5.5

### Performance Comparison

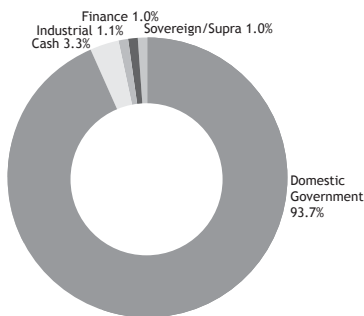


### Annual Performance to 30.6.2010

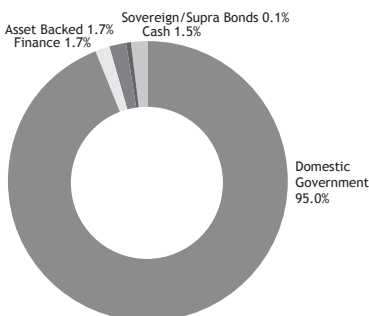
	30.6.09	30.6.08
	30.6.10	30.6.09
Percentage growth	5.86	0.31

### Portfolio Breakdown

As at 30.6.2010



As at 31.12.2009



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The Performance data shown is for the pension fund not the underlying Société d'Investissement À Capital Variable (SICAV). The composite benchmark shown includes adjustments for fees, timing effect, methodology and trading which are not taken into account within the pension fund performance calculation, which has accentuated the variances.

### Economic and Market Review

During the six months under review, news flow in the UK was dominated by the General Election in May and ongoing concerns about Euro area debt problems.

Ahead of the election, investors became increasingly nervous about the likelihood of a 'hung parliament'. They were subsequently proved right, as it resulted in the first 'hung parliament' since 1974, with a Conservative – Liberal Democrat coalition being formed. Spending cuts totalling £6 billion were announced shortly afterwards and an Emergency Budget was called for the 22 June. Chancellor Osborne also announced a new Office for Budget Responsibility which will have direct control over fiscal forecasts. The formation of this office and the discipline and transparency it is likely to impose was well received by the gilt market.

The emphasis of the Emergency Budget was very much on debt reduction. The majority of the savings will come from spending cuts, with the balance coming from tax rises. The Office for Budget Responsibility announced that the budget deficit would be £22 billion lower than the Treasury had previously forecast for 2010-2015, with growth forecast at 1.3% in 2010, 2.6% in 2011 and 2.8% in 2012. The Debt Management Office also announced that planned gilt sales in 2010-11 would be reduced by £20.2 billion to £165 billion, as a result of the new forecasts for public finances.

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) left the base rate on hold and maintained the asset purchase target at £200 billion. The minutes from the meeting in June highlighted the first split in voting since February 2009. The vote was 7-1 to keep rates unchanged, with Andrew Sentance dissenting in favour of a 0.25% increase, based on a combination of inflation resilience in the UK and signs of global recovery.

Inflation disappointed over the period, highlighted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rising to a 17 month high of 3.7% in April (1.7% above target and higher than consensus expectations), before falling back to 3.4% in May. There was also a significant rise in the Retail Price Index (RPI) during the period. However, in a letter to the Chancellor, the Governor of the Bank of England said that the CPI is likely to fall back towards the 2% target within a year.

UK gilts benefited from 'safe haven status' due to the general weakness and volatility in peripheral Eurozone sovereign bond markets. The yield curve steepened over the period, as 5 and 10 year maturities fell by 0.74% and 0.66% respectively, while 30 year maturities fell by just 0.24%.

Sterling credit outperformed government bonds, with the bulk of the outperformance occurring in the first quarter. However, the markets subsequently sold off in May and June due to heightened concerns over the Southern European government bond markets and spreads ended the period largely unchanged, widening by just 0.07% to end the period at 1.95% over gilts.

Sterling strengthened slightly on the currency markets, its trade weighted index climbing from 80.5 to 81.7.

# Jessop (AAM) Sterling Bond Personal Pension Fund (continued)

## Portfolio Review

The fund underperformed its benchmark during the six months under review. Our interest rate decisions contributed negatively to performance; with yield curve flattening positions and a short duration position in the second quarter and detracting the most value.

## Outlook

We continue to believe that the sustainability of any recovery remains uncertain given the substantial headwinds that still face the UK economy. Inflation remains resilient in the UK as highlighted by Andrew Sentance deciding to vote for a 0.25% increase in the base rate to 0.75%. The MPC will continue to monitor inflation very closely over coming months and providing there is no meaningful pick up in inflationary expectations, we continue to expect base rates to be kept on hold at 0.5% for the rest of this year.

Credit spreads are likely to remain volatile over the summer months. While fundamentals are generally improving in both industrials and financials, these are likely to be overshadowed by concerns over sovereign credit worthiness, the outlook for economic growth, and regulatory developments in financials.

## Risk Profile

Unlike income from a single bond, the level of income from an open-ended investment company is not fixed and may fluctuate. Yields are estimated figures and may fluctuate. Interest rate fluctuations affect the capital value of investments. Where long-term interest rates rise, the capital value of investments is likely to fall, and vice versa. The value of a bond will fall in the event of the default or reduced credit rating of the issuer (or if credit spreads widen, relative to gilts), similarly an increase in credit rating (or narrowing of credit spreads) can lead to capital appreciation. Generally the higher the rate of interest on any bond, the higher the perceived credit risk of the issuer. The yield (and hence market price) at any given time will depend on the market environment. However, the impact of any default is reduced by diversifying the portfolio across a wide spread of issuers and sectors.

## Past Unit Prices Record

Personal Pension Trust Constituent Fund	Periods start and end	Highest Offer Price (Pence)	Lowest Bid Price (Pence)	Net Revenue per Unit (Pence)
STERLING BOND FUND (Launch date: 28.9.2007)	1.1.2008-31.12.2008	234.36	189.76	2.7223
	1.1.2009-31.12.2009	236.37	206.11	7.0199
	1.1.2010-30.6.2010	238.88	210.17	3.1231

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

The price of units and income from them may go down as well as up.

Exchange rate changes may cause the value of any overseas investments to rise or fall.

## Net Asset Value Record

Personal Pension Trust Constituent Fund	As at (Date)	Net Asset Value (£)	Units in Issue	Net Asset Value per Unit (Pence)	Total Expense Ratio (%)	Portfolio Turnover Rate (%)
STERLING BOND FUND	31.12.2008	1,792,031	796,487	224.99	1.18	2.51
	31.12.2009	1,533,010	713,857	214.75	1.19	3.73
	30.6.2010	1,624,484	709,372	229.00	1.18	1.62

The Total Expense Ratio is the ratio of the Fund's operating costs (excluding overdraft interest) to the average net assets of the Fund.

## Distribution Information

The distribution payable on 31 August 2010 is 3.1231p net per unit for accumulation units.

## Note

A long report is available on request and is also published on the Jessop Fund Managers website. [www.jfml.co.uk](http://www.jfml.co.uk)

# Jessop (AAM) Cash Personal Pension Fund

The Jessop (AAM) Cash Personal Pension Fund invests in only one asset. Any investment objectives, top 10 holdings, portfolio breakdown, investment summaries, investment outlooks and risk profiles contain information relating to this single underlying asset. The performance comparison and annual performance to 30 June 2010 relate to the pension fund itself.

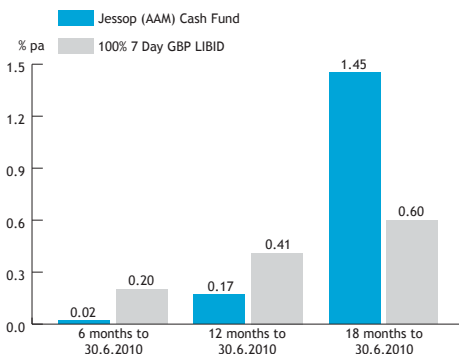
## Investment Objective of the Underlying Fund (Aberdeen Cash Fund)

The Fund aims to produce an attractive level of income commensurate with security principally by investing in cash deposits and money market instruments. The Fund may also invest in transferable securities and in collective investment schemes, including those managed by the Authorised Corporate Director (ACD) or companies related to the ACD.

Top 10 Holdings as at 30.6.2010	%
Allied Irish Bank Call	6.0
Nationwide Building Society CD 1.78% 14.10.2009	4.9
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken CD 1.48% 10/12/09	4.9
GE Capital 0% 4.9.2009	4.9
Abbey Deposit	4.7
Unicredito Italiano SPA 5.125% 9.3.2010	4.6
Royal Bank of Scotland plc CD 1.83% 7.5.2010	4.3
Mizuho Corporate Bank CD 1.35% 7.8.2009	4.3
Fortis Bank CD 1.24% 18.9.2009	4.3
Barclays Bank CD 1.11% 25.8.2009	4.3

Top 10 Holdings as at 31.12.2009	%
Wells Fargo Call	13.0
Allied Irish Bank Call	10.8
Barclays Bank CD 1.75% 3.8.2010	6.1
KBC Call	5.0
Abbey National 1.40% CD 10.5.2010	4.7
Banco Espirito Santo CD 1.05% 13.5.2010	4.7
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken CD 0.7% 11.6.2010	4.7
Suncorp Metway 0% 3.3.2010	4.7
Unicredito Italiano 5.125% SNR EMTN 9.3.2010	4.6
Royal Bank of Scotland plc CD 1.83% 7.5.2010	4.1

## Performance Comparison

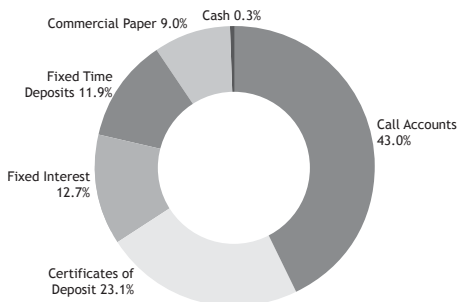


## Annual Performance to 30.6.2010

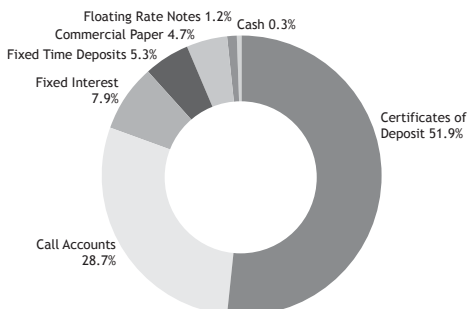
	30.6.09	30.6.08
Percentage growth	0.17	0.37

## Portfolio Breakdown

### As at 30.6.2010



### As at 31.12.2009



In accordance with Financial Services Authority guidelines on standardising past performance, the performance data above right has been shown to the last full month. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and you may not get back your original investment. Please see Cautionary Note on page 10.

The Performance data shown is for the pension fund not the underlying Open Ended Investment Company (OEIC). The composite benchmark shown includes adjustments for fees, timing effect, methodology and trading which are not taken into account within the pension fund performance calculation, which has accentuated the variances.

## Economic and Market Review

During the six months under review, news flow in the UK was dominated by the General Election in May and ongoing concerns about Euro area debt problems.

Ahead of the election, investors became increasingly nervous about the likelihood of a 'hung parliament'. They were subsequently proved right, as it resulted in the first 'hung parliament' since 1974, with a Conservative - Liberal Democrat coalition being formed. Spending cuts totalling £6 billion were announced shortly afterwards and an Emergency Budget was called for the 22 June. Chancellor Osborne also announced a new Office for Budget Responsibility which will have direct control over fiscal forecasts. The formation of this office and the discipline and transparency it is likely to impose was well received by the gilt market.

The emphasis of the Emergency Budget was very much on debt reduction. The majority of the savings will come from spending cuts, with the balance coming from tax rises. The Office for Budget Responsibility announced that the budget deficit would be £22 billion lower than the Treasury had previously forecast for 2010-2015, with growth forecast at 1.3% in 2010, 2.6% in 2011 and 2.8% in 2012. The Debt Management Office also announced that planned gilt sales in 2010-11 would be reduced by £20.2 billion to £165 billion, as a result of the new forecasts for public finances.

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) left the base rate on hold and maintained the asset purchase target at £200 billion. The minutes from the meeting in June highlighted the first split in voting since February 2009. The vote was 7-1 to keep rates unchanged, with Andrew Sentance dissenting in favour of a 0.25% increase, based on a combination of inflation resilience in the UK and signs of global recovery.

Inflation disappointed over the period, highlighted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rising to a 17 month high of 3.7% in April (1.7% above target and higher than consensus expectations), before falling back to 3.4% in May. There was also a significant rise in the Retail Price Index (RPI) during the period. However, in a letter to the Chancellor, the Governor of the Bank of England said that the CPI is likely to fall back towards the 2% target within a year.

In Money Markets yields have been steadily rising, more so at the longer end, which has seen the curve steepen. The main driver behind this has been the stubbornly high level of inflation, suggesting that interest rates need to rise. The MPC have continued to look through this for now, as their concern is to ensure the recovery remains on track. However, market yields are suggesting otherwise and with economic data having picked up yields have remained at their higher levels. The 12 month yield has risen 0.21% taking the yield to 1.46% at the end of the period.

# Jessop (AAM) Cash Personal Pension Fund (continued)

## Portfolio Review

At the end of the period the weighted average maturity fell to 64 days. The fund has continued to be run on a barbell strategy, keeping at least 75% of the portfolio in under three months where call and fixed rates are at 1%, and buying 12 month certificates of deposit and short dated bonds where yields are attractive on our view that rates will be on hold throughout 2010. The Fund has seen positive cashflows in the second half of the period taking the total Fund size to over £100 million.

## Outlook

We continue to believe that the sustainability of any recovery remains uncertain given the substantial headwinds that still face the UK economy. Inflation remains resilient in the UK as highlighted by Andrew Sentance deciding to vote for a 0.25% increase in the base rate to 0.75%. The MPC will continue to monitor inflation very closely over coming months and providing there is no meaningful pick up in inflationary expectations, we continue to expect base rates to be kept on hold at 0.5%.

In Money Markets, we see one year yields at this level as attractive on the basis that rates could be on hold for longer. There could be some flattening of the curve with the one year peaking around this level and easing into the second half of the year on concern that economic growth may remain muted.

## Risk Profile

Although the Fund invests in UK financial sector cash deposits and related instruments, which are less volatile than shares or bonds, its investments are still subject to the risk of default on the part of the institutions with which it invests. In the event of a default, the Fund will make a loss. Derivatives may be used to hedge against various risks as permitted by the regulations but may not be used for speculative purposes. The use of derivatives for hedging in a rising market may restrict potential gains.

## Past Unit Prices Record

Personal Pension Trust Constituent Fund	Periods start and end	Highest Offer Price (Pence)	Lowest Bid Price (Pence)	Net Revenue per Unit (Pence)
CASH FUND (Launch date: 28.9.2007)	1.1.2008-31.12.2008	160.00	146.23	8.9679
	1.1.2009-31.12.2009	161.90	153.63	2.4071
	1.1.2010-30.6.2010	161.98	155.40	0.4200

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

The price of units and income from them may go down as well as up.

Exchange rate changes may cause the value of any overseas investments to rise or fall.

## Net Asset Value Record

Personal Pension Trust Constituent Fund	As at (Date)	Net Asset Value (£)	Units in Issue	Net Asset Value per Unit (Pence)	Total Expense Ratio (%)	Portfolio Turnover Rate (%)
CASH FUND	31.12.2008	3,252,554	2,117,772	153.58	0.76	2.11
	31.12.2009	3,070,007	1,975,564	155.40	0.64	3.58
	30.6.2010	3,079,047	1,980,414	155.47	0.69	0.41

The Total Expense Ratio is the ratio of the Fund's operating costs (excluding overdraft interest) to the average net assets of the Fund.

## Distribution Information

The distribution payable on 31 August 2010 is 0.4200p net per unit for accumulation units.

## Note

A long report is available on request and is also published on the Jessop Fund Managers website. [www.jfml.co.uk](http://www.jfml.co.uk)

# About Jessop Fund Managers

## Manager

The Manager of the Scheme is Jessop Fund Managers Limited, a company limited by shares incorporated on 4 April, 2006 in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985. Jessop Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Vertex Administration Limited.

## Trust Status

Jessop (AAM) Personal Pension Trust is an authorised umbrella scheme for the purposes of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, Section 243. Copies of the Trust Deed may be inspected at the office of the Manager. The Trust is a non-UCITS retail scheme.

## Data Protection

If you do not wish information concerning your investment in the Jessop (AAM) Personal Pension Trust to be sent to your adviser, please write to us at the following address: Data Protection Officer, Jessop Fund Managers Limited, Jessop House, Jessop Avenue, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL50 3SH.

## Further Information

For further information and to answer any questions you may have, please contact Jessop Pension Administration on 0870 601 1131 between 9.00am to 5.00pm (Monday to Friday). Telephone conversations may be recorded for monitoring and training purposes.

## Cautionary Note

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and you may not get back your original investment. Emerging markets tend to be more volatile than more established stockmarkets and therefore your money is at greater risk. Other risk factors such as political and economic conditions should also be considered. Funds investing in overseas securities are exposed to and can hold currencies other than Sterling. As a result, exchange rate movements may cause the value of investments to decrease or increase. The level of yield may be subject to fluctuation and is not guaranteed. The difference between the redemption and the running (or income) yield is that the redemption yield gives a more long-term view, taking into account expected capital repayments as well as income payments should the bonds in the Fund be held for 10 years. The running (or income) yield gives an indication of the income to be paid based on the Fund's current bond holdings. When a Fund holds high yielding bonds there is an increased risk of capital erosion through default or if the redemption yield is below the income yield. You should also be aware that economic conditions and changes to interest levels may significantly impact the values of high yield bonds.

As a Constituent Fund is not a legal entity, if the assets attributable to any Constituent Fund were insufficient to meet the liabilities attributable to it, the shortfall might have to be met out of the assets attributable to one or more of the other Constituent Funds.

More detailed information on the different Funds' risk factors is contained in the relevant Key Features Documents and Prospectus.

# Services for the Investor

## Admin Help Line

0870 601 1131

If you have any queries regarding the administration of your Personal Pension Trust investment, contact Pension Administration.

## Web Site Address

[www.jfml.co.uk](http://www.jfml.co.uk)

Information about Jessop Fund Managers products and is available on our web site.

## Email

[Jessop-Fund-Managers-Admin@vertex.co.uk](mailto:Jessop-Fund-Managers-Admin@vertex.co.uk)

Telephone conversations may be recorded for monitoring and training purposes.

# Trust Information

## Manager of the Fund

Jessop Fund Managers Limited,  
Jessop House,  
Jessop Avenue,  
Cheltenham,  
Gloucestershire,  
GL50 3SH

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority

## Directors of the Manager

A list of Directors can be supplied on request

## Investment Adviser

Aberdeen Asset Managers,  
10 Queen's Terrace,  
Aberdeen,  
AB10 1YG

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority

## Trustee

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited,  
The Bank of New York Mellon Centre,  
160 Queen Victoria Street,  
London,  
EC4V 4LA

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority

## Registrar

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GL50 3SH

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority

## Independent Auditors

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PO Box 90,  
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68-73 Queen Street,  
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EH2 4NH

## Dealing

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