
MULTIPLE MANAGERS SICAV

(Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable)

Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2006





Table of contents

	Page
Management and Administration	3
General Information	4
Market Synopsis	6
Review of the Sub-Funds	9
Independent Auditor's Report	11
Statement of Net Assets	12
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	13
Changes in the Number of Shares and Statistics	14
Multiple Managers SICAV - European Bond	15
Schedule of Investments	
Multiple Managers SICAV - Euro High Yield LX	17
Schedule of Investments	
Notes to the Financial Statements	19

MULTIPLE MANAGERS SICAV

Management and Administration

CHAIRMAN

Mr Peter George SIERADZKI
Director Insinger de Beaufort Group
Bank Insinger de Beaufort N.V.
Amsterdam

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young S.A.
7, Parc d'Activité Syrdall
L- 5365 Munsbach

DIRECTORS

Mr Jacobus Johannes HUMAN
Director
Insinger de Beaufort Asset Management N.V.
Amsterdam

Mr Steve GEORGALA
Director
Maitland
Paris

Mr Thomas MELCHIOR (until January 18, 2007)
Assistant Vice President
RBC Dexia Investor Services Bank S.A.
Strassen
Luxembourg

Mr Ilias Georgopoulos (since January 18, 2007)
Vice President
RBC Dexia Investor Services Bank S.A.
14, Porte de France
L-4360 Esch-sur-Alzette

REGISTERED OFFICE

69 route d'Esch
L-1470 Luxembourg
R.C.S. Luxembourg B-53 934

INVESTMENT MANAGER

Insinger de Beaufort Asset Management N.V.
Herengracht 537
NL-1017 BV Amsterdam

CUSTODIAN AND CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

RBC Dexia Investor Services Bank S.A. (until January 2, 2007)
5, rue Thomas Edison
L-1445 Strassen

RBC Dexia Investor Services Bank S.A. (since January 2, 2007)
14, Porte de France
L-4360 Esch-sur-Alzette

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

RBC Dexia Investor Services Bank S.A. (until January 2, 2007)
5, rue Thomas Edison
L-1445 Strassen

RBC Dexia Investor Services Bank S.A. (since January 2, 2007)
14, Porte de France
L-4360 Esch-sur-Alzette



General Information

The annual general meeting of Shareholders of MULTIPLE MANAGERS SICAV (the “SICAV” or the “Company”) will be held at the registered office of the Company or at such other place in Luxembourg as indicated in the convening notice on the last Wednesday of the month of April of each year at 11.30 a.m. If this is not a bank Business Day in Luxembourg, it will be held on the next bank Business Day.

Notifications of all general meetings will be published in the “Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations” of Luxembourg (the “Mémorial”) and in at least one Luxembourg newspaper as far as this is required by Luxembourg Law. The notification will be sent to the holders of registered Shares by mail, in accordance with Luxembourg Law, at least eight days prior to the meeting at their addresses in the register of Shareholders. The Board of Directors may decide at its sole discretion to publish the notification in any other newspaper.

Such notices will include the agenda and specify the time and place of the meeting and the conditions of admission and will refer to the requirements of Luxembourg law with regard to the necessary quorum and majorities required for the meeting.

The requirements as to attendance, quorum and majorities at all general meetings will be those of the Articles 67 and 67-1 of the law of August 10, 1915 (as amended) of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Articles of Incorporation.

Each entire share is entitled to one vote. Fractions of shares however participate in the distribution of dividends (if any) or in the distribution of the liquidation proceeds.

The Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements will be published within four months after the financial year-end and the unaudited semi-annual reports shall be published within two months after the end of the relevant period. The reports include separate information on each of the Sub-Funds as well as combined information on all of the Sub-Funds. The reports are available at the registered office of the Company during normal business hours. The financial year-end of the Company is December 31 of each year.

A detailed schedule of portfolio movements for each Sub-Fund is available free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Company.

The Net Asset Values and the issue, conversion and redemption prices of the shares in any Sub-Fund shall be made public and available at the registered office of the Company. Shares of all the Sub-Funds, as and when issued, shall be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Under current legislation and practice, shareholders are not subject to any capital gains, income, withholding, inheritance or other taxes in Luxembourg (except for shareholders domiciled, resident or having a permanent establishment in Luxembourg and for certain former residents of Luxembourg owning more than 10% of the share capital of the Company).

Potential investors should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax or other consequences of buying, holding, converting, transferring or selling any of the shares under the laws of their countries of citizenship, residence or domicile.

These annual accounts can be obtained, free of charge, at the offices of the Investment Manager or can be downloaded, free of charge, from the website of the Investment Manager under the following link:

<http://www.insinger.com/nl/beleggingsfondsen/page00217-Andere-ldB-fondsen.html>

Expense Ratio

The expense ratios of the Sub-Funds are calculated by dividing the total expenses by the average Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund. The average Net Asset Value as at December 31, 2006 is calculated by averaging the Net Asset Value of each Valuation of each Sub-Fund in the year 2006.

Multiple Managers SICAV – European Bond

The average Net Asset Value for the year ended December 31, 2006 is EUR 140,860,039. The expense ratio as at December 31, 2006 is 1.27% per annum.

Multiple Managers SICAV – Euro High Yield LX

The average Net Asset Value for the year ended December 31, 2006 is EUR 7,327,925. The expense ratio as at December 31, 2006 is 2.30% per annum.



General Information (continued)

Savings Directive

The law of June 21, 2005 (the "Law") has implemented into Luxembourg Law the Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments (the "Savings Directive").

The Savings Directive targets payments in the form of interest payments from debt claims ("Taxable Income") made in a member state of the European Union (a "Member State") to individuals ("Beneficiaries") residing in another Member State. Under the Savings Directive, Member States are required to provide the tax authorities of the Beneficiary's Member State with details on payments of Taxable Income made and the identity of the respective Beneficiaries ("Exchange of Information"). Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg have opted instead to levy, for a transitional period, a withholding tax in relation to payments of Taxable Income. Other countries, including the Swiss Confederation, dependent or associated territories of the Member States, the Principality of Monaco, the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Principality of Andorra and the Republic of San Marino have also introduced measures equivalent to Exchange of Information or the application of a withholding tax.

Pursuant to the Law, the withholding tax applicable in Luxembourg is set at 15% from July 1, 2005 until June 30, 2008, then 20% from July 1, 2008 until June 30, 2011, rising to 35% from July 1, 2011.

Article 9 of the Law provides however that no withholding tax will be withheld if the Beneficiary explicitly authorizes the paying agent in writing to proceed to an Exchange of Information.

Dividends distributed by the Company will fall into the scope of the Savings Directive if more than 15% of the relevant Sub-Fund's assets are invested in debt claims (as defined in the Law). Redemption proceeds realised by shareholders on the disposal of shares will fall into the scope of the Savings Directive if more than 40% of the relevant Sub-Fund's assets are invested in debt claims.

The Company is authorised to reject any application for shares if the applying investor does not provide the Company with complete and satisfactory information as required by the Law.

Name of the Sub-Fund	Multiple Managers SICAV - European Bond	Multiple Managers SICAV - Euro High Yield LX
Tax status for redemptions	I	I
Tax status for distributions	I	I
Method used to determine the status	Prospectus	Prospectus
Period of validity of the status	01.01.2007 – 31.12.2007	01.01.2007 – 31.12.2007

I = in scope of the Law

O = out of scope of the Law



Market Synopsis

Macro Review

2006 was a gripping year for the global economy, with widely diverging opinions as to how it would unfold. Some of the macroeconomic questions and issues that dominated investor concerns were resolved; some are still very much alive; others continue to simmer beneath the surface. What follows is a brief summary of how some of these key issues played out in 2006, as well as how relevant they are as we begin 2007.

Firstly, with the US Federal Reserve having already hiked interest rates from a low of 1% to 4.25% by the end of 2005, how much further would the Fed raise rates in 2006? With Bernanke still cutting his teeth as the new Fed Chairman, there were concerns that he may end up hiking rates more aggressively than necessary in order to counter his reputation as an inflation dove, resulting in monetary overkill.

Yet most of the evidence so far suggests that the Fed has been successful in steering the US economy to a soft landing, and the Fed has been on hold since it raised rates to 5.25% in June. The US housing market did slow significantly in 2006, as evidenced by existing home sales declining by 10.7% year on year in September, and by the median house prices for single family homes declining year on year by over 4% in October. Yet there has been limited contagion to other areas of the economy, and consumer spending remained robust throughout the year. Record corporate profits helped raise employment levels, which together with rising wages and declining energy prices helped bolster consumer spending.

A second question was whether the Eurozone economy's gradual recovery would be able to gather momentum on a sustainable growth path higher than the sluggish trajectory of 2001-2005. Here the evidence has also been favourable. Forecasts for 2006 GDP growth were repeatedly raised throughout the year. In April GDP growth for the year was expected to be 2%, yet by the end of the year these forecasts had been raised to 3%. This contrasts with the US, where growth expectations were revised down during the year. The strength of the economy fed through to higher labour cost inflation than the ECB would like, and the markets ended the year discounting further rate hikes in 2007 and 2008, contributing to an expected slowing of GDP growth in 2007 to below 2006 levels. In the UK, the Bank of England's ("BoE") more accommodative stance continued to lead to higher consumer inflation than on the continent, a definite factor in the BoE's surprise rate hike in January 2007.

A third question was whether the economic recovery in Japan would feed through to rising consumer spending, helping to accelerate Japan's economic recovery. On this score the evidence has been disappointing. Growth expectations for Japan were repeatedly revised down during the year as little evidence emerged of a sustained pick up in consumer spending, and although the economy remains on an uptrend, GDP growth peaked in the first quarter of the year and declined in both the second and third quarters, and is expected to be 1.9% for the year as a whole. On the positive side, inflation has remained positive for over six months, suggesting that the economy appears so far to be sufficiently robust to avoid deflation even after the removal of quantitative easing.

A fourth question focuses on China specifically, and emerging economies in general. Following near double digit economic growth for five years and what appeared to be an overheating in certain sectors in the Chinese economy, would the authorities be able to cool down only those overheating areas without causing a hard landing in the overall economy? The government's plan to try to shift growth from the hot property development and manufacturing sectors to consumption and from the cities into the rural areas met with some success in 2006. Concerns over overheating have eased for the time being, with property investors anticipating a period of consolidation following the removal of significant amounts of liquidity.

The fifth and final issue deals with the relationship between geo-political conflicts and the oil price. The Israel-Hezbollah conflict focused the markets on the possibility of a large oil producer (Iran) being at war with Israel (or the US), and oil prices peaked in early August when tensions were at their worst. Yet with concerns over a widening conflict dissipating and the markets pricing in a global slowdown, oil began a several month correction following its August peak. A warmer northern hemisphere winter also led to lower than expected energy demand, which further contributed to the sell off in energy prices. A number of other key commodities, such as copper and gold, also corrected sharply during the year, and appear to have entered a consolidation phase as speculative excesses are worked off.

Although our expected cyclical scenario for the US economy in 2007 is a Goldilocks slowdown, with inflation well behaved, there is no shortage of potential risks, both economic and geopolitical. The structural problems facing the US economy, namely record high levels of consumer debt and continued twin deficits, have clearly not gone away. Any unexpected pick up in inflation from current levels would likely feed through to higher bond yields and interest rates, damaging this highly leveraged economy. This highlights the importance of understanding and closely following inflationary trends as they develop in 2007.

Fixed Income

2006 was a difficult year for bond markets. US 10-year Treasury yields rose over 31bp from 4.39 to 4.70; in the Eurozone the increase was even greater, with 10-year yields rising 64bps from 3.31 to 3.95; and in the UK the 10-year Gilt yield also rose 64bp, from 4.10 to 4.74. These increasing yields led to capital losses, offsetting part of income received from coupons. The JP Morgan Global Government Bond Index hedged into euros returned less than 1% for the year, although hedged into dollars it returned 3.1%. The JP Morgan European Bond Index performed even more poorly, returning only 0.1% in euros.

The above increases in nominal yields were driven largely by rising real yields. Real yields in the US rose around 40bp, ending the year at 2.6%, and in the Eurozone rose approximately 80bp, ending the year at 1.9%. These increases were continuations of trends that began in 2004 in the US and 2005 in the Eurozone, in both cases following real yields sinking to record lows of below 1%.



Market Synopsis (continued)

With real yields appearing to have largely normalised, and now at their highest levels in over four years, market attention is focused firmly on inflation. Although our baseline case is for inflation to remain under control in 2007, an inflation scare would likely feed through rapidly to higher bond yields. Additionally, rising inflation would affect investor risk appetite and could lead to a hard correction in high yield and emerging market debt.

Euro investment grade credit markets were broadly flat for the year, recovering from their sell offs in May and June. High yield bonds however had an excellent year, with the Merrill Lynch Euro High Yield Index returning 11.5% as high yield spreads narrowed almost 150bp from 4.30% to 2.77%. Strong corporate cash flows and improving expectations for European growth contributed strongly to the rally in euro high yield markets.

Emerging market spreads tightened in 2007 by just over 30bp, ending the year at 1.23% vs. US Treasuries. This helped the JP Morgan EMBI Global to return a strong 9.9% for the year. Returns diverged strongly by country, ranging from -12% in Ecuador to +51% in Argentina. Latin America and Asia were the best performing regions, both delivering close to 12%, while Africa and Europe saw returns closer to 5%.

With high yield and emerging market spreads ending the year close to all time lows, it is difficult to see risk premia contracting further, and therefore more difficult to justify the incremental return now available from general investments in these areas.

Equities

Equity markets had a fourth strong year in a row in 2006, with MSCI AC World returning 9% in euros. Amongst the developed markets Europe performed particularly well, with MSCI Europe returning almost 21% in euros. Although the S&P 500 returned almost 16% in dollars, when measured in euros the return was a much lower 4%. Japan was the poorest performer of the major markets, declining by almost 8% in euros. Emerging markets had a strong year, with the MSCI Emerging Market Index returning 19% in euros. 2006 saw small caps underperform for the first time in eight years, rising 4% in euros. (These above returns are all total return figures except for the small cap returns.)

There were a number of key drivers behind the strong equity returns in 2006 :

Firstly, in terms of absolute valuations, MSCI reports that the trailing P/E for MSCI AC World at the end of 2006 was 16.7, lower than the P/E of 17.6 at the end of 2005, 17.9 at the end of 2004 and 21.9 at the end of 2003. Despite market gains of almost 50% (in euros) over the past three years for MSCI AC World, the index ended 2006 still looking fairly attractive. This highlights that the bull market of the past almost four years has not been driven by rising valuations, but rather by strong earnings growth. 2006 was another year of such growth, with corporate profitability reaching new highs, driven both by record revenue and record margins.

One concern for 2007 is that the rate of profit growth seen over the past four years is unsustainable, and that slower profit growth would remove one of the key forces that has driven the equity bull market so far. It is hard to argue against such a concern. With profit margins at record highs, it is difficult to anticipate them rising further, and there is a real risk of at least some mean reversion in profit margins. Yet for revenue to decline, a more severe economic slowdown would probably be required, and this currently seems unlikely. Additionally there is a fair deal of evidence and theory indicating that during periods of economic deceleration, stock multiples actually expand, countering the effects of lower profit growth.

Secondly, relative valuations have strongly favoured equities over bonds since the bull market started in 2003. Although real bond yields have risen, prospective equity risk premia relative to government bonds are still attractive at around 5.3% in Europe ex UK and 3.8% in the US. Credit spreads are near record lows, making them relatively unattractive, and peripheral asset classes such as emerging markets, small caps and real estate have benefited from enormous money flows, and their risk premia have also been priced down. This means that quality blue chip equities still appear to hold some of the best relative value vs. other asset classes.

Thirdly, vast amounts of liquidity have supported asset markets over the past few years. Despite central bank action to reduce liquidity, there remains significant liquidity in the system that is likely to support the market through both continued corporate activity (M&A, Private Equity) as well as investment flows from retail and institutional investors, many of whom have not benefited from the bull market so far.

If one looks at absolute valuations, relative valuations and liquidity conditions together, one can see that equity markets are still supported, yet not as robustly as they were a year ago. Although the conditions for a bear market do not currently appear in place, either an inflationary scare or a more severe economic slowdown could upset the currently expected Goldilocks landing for the US economy. The current sensitivity of markets to economic data, especially data related to inflation, could lead to higher equity market volatility in 2007.

Currencies

Dollar and yen weakness dominated 2006. The dollar retraced most of its gains made in 2005, weakening in 2006 from 1.18 to 1.32 vs. the euro, and from 1.72 to 1.96 vs. the pound. With interest rate expectations in Europe rising and those in the US declining over the year, anticipated interest rate differentials moved further in Europe's favour, supporting the European currencies over the dollar. Yet there were signs that the dollar weakness had already begun unwinding in early January 2007, and there is currently little reason to expect the dollar to re-weaken below its 2004 levels. Rather, with the US economy likely to remain robust, asset flows to the US could continue to support the US current account deficit, keeping the dollar trading in the ranges that have developed over the past few years.



Market Synopsis (continued)

The yen weakened from 139.5 to 157.1 vs. the euro, ending the year at its weakest level against the euro since the euro's introduction. Against the dollar the yen only weakened slightly from 117.8 to 119.1, a function of the dollar's general weakness. The growth of the yen carry trade meant that short yen positions ended 2006 at record levels. An unwinding of the carry trade remains a key risk to asset markets outside of Japan, and would likely lead to rapid yen strength. Yet given Japan's weaker than expected growth, the Bank of Japan appears unlikely to raise interest rates too quickly, reducing any urgency for investors to exit the carry trade.



Review of the Sub-Funds

Multiple Managers SICAV - European Bond

2006 was a tough year for European investment grade bond markets. With bond yields rising, the JP Morgan European Bond Index struggled hard to deliver positive returns, rising only 0.1% over the year. The majority of bond managers underperformed the index, with only the top quartile of managers delivering positive returns after fees.

The Multiple Managers SICAV - European Bond Sub-Fund however had a strong relative year, with the A class returning 0.21% in 2006. This strong performance reflected a conservative investment position held for most of the year. The manager maintained a low duration position in anticipation of a continued normalisation of real yields following them reaching record lows in 2005. This expected normalising of real yields did occur through most of 2006, at the same time that the ECB was hiking interest rates. This led to an upward shift of the entire yield curve, leaving no place for bond investors to avoid rising yields. By maintaining a low duration strategy the manager limited the impact of the rising yield curve. Additionally, the fund manager employed a barbell approach in structuring the portfolio, which benefited from the flattening yield curve as the short end rose more than the long end as had been anticipated. Towards the end of the year, the manager reduced the duration underweight, ending the year with a duration close to that of the index.

The manager continued to avoid credit in 2006, arguing that spreads remained too tight to justify the risk of defaults or downgrades. With spreads broadly flat over the full year, this defensive positioning was not rewarded in 2006. The manager ended 2006 still holding only sovereign investment grade debt in the portfolio, holding to the view that credit offers little value.

Outlook

With real bond yields having largely normalised in 2006, 2007 will likely see markets heavily focused on inflation expectations and related central bank policy. We do not anticipate any inflation shocks, but rather expect inflation to remain range bound, and yields to follow. As such the portfolio positioning is unlikely to be as defensive as it was in 2006, but rather more neutrally positioned.



Review of the Sub-Funds (continued)

Multiple Managers SICAV - Euro High Yield LX

For the year 2006 the Multiple Managers SICAV - European High Yield LX fund returned 1.45% as the NAV per share for the A class rose from EUR 102.52 to EUR 104.01. Shareholders of the D class received a gross dividend per share of EUR 4.40. The Merrill Lynch European Currency High Yield Index rose 11.54% in euros.

At the beginning of the year the corporate credit spreads were at multi-year lows. At the time we expressed our concern of the risk of an aggressive widening in spite of acknowledging that spreads could remain there for quite some time. In any case, we judged that holders of corporate high yield bonds were not anymore adequately compensated for the inherent risks. The year 2006 did however, see a further contraction of spreads of almost 150 basis points to 2.77%. The interest rate environment was less benign in 2006 with the ECB continuing its tightening policy, raising rates to 3.5% and with the long end of the curve rising as well. In effect, the coupon received and the spread tightening combined were sufficient to offset the unfavourable rate environment, resulting in strong returns for the corporate European high yield market for the year.

The aggressive tightening of the high yield spreads was somewhat ironic however, given already multi-year lows at the start of the year, given a rising interest rate environment and not least given spreads in the investment grade market closing flat for the year. That said, the tightening may be explained by sufficient liquidity remaining in the system, strong corporate cash flows and optimism about the European economic recovery.

The result of the fund is in line with our expectations. The fund is typically positioned as relatively defensive, i.e. the credit profile of the fund is typically of a better quality than that of the benchmark. We may in fact hold some investment grade bonds and cash amounts in the portfolio for defensive purposes. Given our opinion that investors were insufficiently compensated for the inherent risks of an aggressive widening from the historic low level of spreads already at the beginning of the year, we have been reluctant to increase our risk profile. As high yield spreads tightened aggressively while particularly investment grade spreads remained flat, we underperformed the return of the benchmark. Hence, in hindsight we have been too defensive. The flipside is that due to rising rates across the yield curve and due to multi-year low spreads throughout the year we assessed the downside risk as significantly more substantial than the upside potential. Our focus remains on capital preservation, particularly in such perceived unfavourable risk-return environment.

Risks

The market for corporate European High Yield bonds, is among other things, exposed to credit risk and interest rate risk. The fund is actively managed to address such risks: depending on market conditions, the manager may for instance adjust the duration and the creditworthiness of the fund. Furthermore, the fund is diversified with no single holding in excess of 10% of the NAV. The fund is to a lesser extent exposed to currency risks as all foreign currencies are hedged to the euro through forward currency contracts. The fund aims to maximise the long-term risk-weighted return of the fund for the shareholder.

Our core holdings performed in line with our expectations. During the course of the year we exited Glitnir Banki 8% Perpetual, Casino Guichard 7.5% Perpetual, Santander 5.75% Perpetual and Gerling Konzern 7% 2024, effectively reducing our duration further. We initiated new positions in Remy Cointreau 6.5% 2010, Metso 5.125% 2011, Tui 6.625% 2011, Bayerische Hypo-und Vereinsbank 6% 2008, Telenet 9% 2013 and Gazprom 7.8% 2010. These holdings range from B (Telenet) to BBB (Gazprom & Hypovereins) in terms of credit rating, but all reflect relatively sound cash generating capacity for the near term and have contributed to the sector diversification of the fund. Lastly, Antargaz 10% 2011, Eircom 7.25% 2013, Kronos 8.875% 2009 and Huntsman 10% 2009 were called during the year.

Outlook

The conditions for 2007 are not too dissimilar to those at the beginning of 2006: global liquidity is still high, investor's risk appetite is still high, real rates are still low, long term government yields are still low and credit quality is still high. A lot may again depend on the US consumer maintaining its strength and on China's economy maintaining its speed. In terms of upside, the FED seems to have succeeded in steering the US economy to a soft landing, allowing for low spreads to continue. On the other hand, arguably risks have increased: in spite of the aforementioned bull arguments, liquidity has been curbed somewhat, real rates appear on the rise, the yield curve has shifted upwards, and credit spreads are even tighter now. We have also seen corporate M&A activity intensifying and unsustainably high margins, which may ultimately put pressure on balance sheets and cash flows respectively. In summary, we remain of the opinion that the high global liquidity may allow for long standing low corporate spreads, but we believe the risks of an aggressive widening should not be neglected. We do not believe that the income yield is a sufficient reward for investors relative to the aforementioned inherent risks.

Luxembourg, April 20, 2007

The Board of Directors



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
MULTIPLE MANAGERS SICAV,
69, route d'Esch
L-1470 Luxembourg

Following our appointment by the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders dated April 26, 2006 we have audited the accompanying financial statements of MULTIPLE MANAGERS SICAV and of each of its Sub-Funds, which comprise the statement of net assets and the schedule of investments as at December 31, 2006 and the statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to the financial statements.

Responsibility of the Board of Directors of the SICAV for the financial statements

The Board of Directors of the SICAV is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation of the financial statements. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Responsibility of the “Réviseur d'Entreprises”

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing as adopted by the “Institut des Réviseurs d'Entreprises.” Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the judgement of the “Réviseur d'Entreprises”, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the “Réviseur d'Entreprises” considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of MULTIPLE MANAGERS SICAV and of each of its Sub-Funds as at December 31, 2006 and of the results of their operations and changes in their net assets for the year ended December 31, 2006 in accordance with the Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation of the financial statements.

Supplementary information included in the annual report has been reviewed in the context of our mandate but has not been subject to specific audit procedures carried out in accordance with the standards described above. Consequently, we express no opinion on such information. However, we have no observation to make concerning such information in the context of the financial statements taken as a whole.

Ernst & Young S.A.
Société Anonyme
Réviseur d'entreprises

Alain KINSCH

Luxembourg, April 20, 2007.



Statement of Net Assets as at December 31, 2006

		Multiple Managers SICAV - European Bond	Multiple Managers SICAV - Euro High Yield LX	Total
	Note	EUR	EUR	EUR
ASSETS				
Investment portfolio at market value	(2)	134,313,442	5,491,725	139,805,167
Cash at bank		1,431,400	1,488,628	2,920,028
Amounts receivable on subscriptions		1,096,632	1,340	1,097,972
Interest and dividends receivable, net		2,583,400	143,520	2,726,920
Net unrealised profit on forward foreign exchange contracts	(7)	14,187	0	14,187
TOTAL ASSETS		139,439,061	7,125,213	146,564,274
LIABILITIES				
Amounts payable on redemptions		498,733	11,346	510,079
Interest payable		13	0	13
Net unrealised loss on forward foreign exchange contracts	(7)	0	6,452	6,452
Management fee payable	(5)	232,309	14,674	246,983
Taxes and expenses payable	(3)	144,753	25,339	170,092
TOTAL LIABILITIES		875,808	57,811	933,619
TOTAL NET ASSETS		138,563,253	7,067,402	145,630,655
Net Asset Value per share				
"B" shares (USD)		189.49	-	
"A" shares (EUR)		138.29	104.01	
"C" shares (GBP)		89.21	-	
"D" shares (EUR)		101.52	93.65	
Number of shares outstanding				
"B" shares (USD)		13,018.526	-	
"A" shares (EUR)		984,078.032	66,649.495	
"C" shares (GBP)		370.396	-	
"D" shares (EUR)		5,427.357	1,445.067	

MULTIPLE MANAGERS SICAV



Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended December 31, 2006

		Multiple Managers SICAV - European Bond	Multiple Managers SICAV - Euro High Yield LX	Total
	Note	EUR	EUR	EUR
NET ASSETS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		127,037,397	7,711,250	134,748,647
INCOME				
Interest on bonds, net	(2)	5,450,133	428,523	5,878,656
Bank interest	(2)	30,142	30,885	61,027
TOTAL INCOME		5,480,275	459,408	5,939,683
EXPENSES				
Management fees	(5)	1,404,935	91,578	1,496,513
Depository bank commission		133,997	7,974	141,971
Domiciliation, administration and transfer agent fees		93,084	51,916	145,000
Audit, printing and publication expenses		73,265	10,632	83,897
Taxe d'abonnement	(6)	70,192	3,624	73,816
Bank charges		1,550	1,250	2,800
Interest paid		737	0	737
Other charges		14,616	1,794	16,410
TOTAL EXPENSES		1,792,376	168,768	1,961,144
NET INCOME / (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENTS		3,687,899	290,640	3,978,539
Net realised gain / (loss) on sales of investments	(2)	(1,496,342)	(111,201)	(1,607,543)
Net realised gain / (loss) on forward foreign exchange contracts		(162,527)	(15,262)	(177,789)
Net realised gain / (loss) on foreign exchange		15,865	4,939	20,804
NET REALISED PROFIT / (LOSS)		2,044,895	169,116	2,214,011
Change in net unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) on investments		(1,814,436)	(31,240)	(1,845,676)
Change in net unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) on forward foreign exchange contracts		(13,817)	(30,856)	(44,673)
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS AS A RESULT OF OPERATIONS		216,642	107,020	323,662
EVOLUTION OF THE CAPITAL				
Subscriptions of shares		41,670,460	58,213	41,728,673
Redemptions of shares		(30,341,125)	(802,393)	(31,143,518)
Dividends distributed	(8)	(20,121)	(6,688)	(26,809)
NET ASSETS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		138,563,253	7,067,402	145,630,655

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



Changes in the Number of Shares for the year ended December 31, 2006

	Multiple Managers SICAV - European Bond	Multiple Managers SICAV - Euro High Yield LX
EUR		
"A" shares		
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	867,539.403	73,928.043
Number of shares issued	300,186.702	329.795
Number of shares redeemed	(183,648.073)	(7,608.343)
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	984,078.032	66,649.495
USD		
"B" shares		
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	14,985.908	
Number of shares issued	794.261	
Number of shares redeemed	(2,761.643)	
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	13,018.526	
GBP		
"C" shares		
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	370.396	
Number of shares issued	0.000	
Number of shares redeemed	0.000	
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	370.396	
EUR		
"D" shares		
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	47,709.265	1,370.067
Number of shares issued	3,168.000	250.000
Number of shares redeemed	(45,449.908)	(175.000)
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	5,427.357	1,445.067

Statistics

	Multiple Managers SICAV - European Bond	Multiple Managers SICAV - Euro High Yield LX
	EUR	EUR
Total Net Asset Value		
December 31, 2006	138,563,253	7,067,402
December 31, 2005	127,037,397	7,711,250
December 31, 2004	62,507,447	12,855,653
NAV per share at the end of the year		
December 31, 2006		
"B" shares (USD)	189.49	-
"A" shares (EUR)	138.29	104.01
"C" shares (GBP)	89.21	-
"D" shares (EUR)	101.52	93.65
December 31, 2005		
"B" shares (USD)	185.14	-
"A" shares (EUR)	138.00	102.52
"C" shares (GBP)	87.74	-
"D" shares (EUR)	103.34	96.68
December 31, 2004		
"B" shares (USD)	177.54	-
"A" shares (EUR)	133.10	100.91
"C" shares (GBP)	82.97	-
"D" shares (EUR)	102.28	100.50



Multiple Managers SICAV - European Bond

Schedule of Investments as at December 31, 2006

(expressed in EUR)

Description	Face value	Currency	Average Cost	Valuation	% net assets
Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing					
France					
France 3.25% 25/4/2016 Oat	7,000,000	EUR	6,746,180	6,608,961	4.77
French Treasury Note Btan 3.750% 12/01/2007	5,000,000	EUR	5,045,750	5,000,332	3.61
French Treasury Note Btan 4.750% 12/07/2007	6,300,000	EUR	6,604,020	6,330,652	4.57
			18,395,950	17,939,945	12.95
Germany					
Bundesobligation 4.0% 16/02/2007	9,000,000	EUR	9,110,430	9,004,134	6.50
Bundesrepublik Deutschland 3.250% 04/07/2015	10,000,000	EUR	9,989,790	9,510,132	6.86
Bundesrepublik Deutschland 4.750% 04/07/2034	100,000	EUR	113,256	110,662	0.08
			19,213,476	18,624,928	13.44
Great Britain					
United Kingdom Gilt 4.250% 07/03/2036	1,300,000	GBP	1,908,581	1,938,321	1.40
United Kingdom Gilt 8.0% 07/06/2021	2,660,000	GBP	5,405,994	5,329,092	3.85
United Kingdom Gilt 8.0% 07/12/2015	5,025,000	GBP	9,496,565	9,206,036	6.64
			16,811,140	16,473,449	11.89
Greece					
Hellenic Republic Government Bond 2.90% 21/06/2008	5,900,000	EUR	5,951,004	5,813,393	4.20
Hellenic Republic Government Bond 5.90% 22/10/2022 Frn	1,700,000	EUR	2,136,679	1,996,770	1.44
			8,087,683	7,810,163	5.64
Italy					
Italy Buoni Ordinari Del Tesoro Bot 15/02/2007	4,000,000	EUR	3,903,240	3,982,860	2.87
Italy Buoni Poliennali Del Tesoro 4.250% 01/11/2009	6,912,000	EUR	7,360,337	6,971,058	5.03
Italy Buoni Poliennali Del Tesoro 4.50% 01/02/2020	3,600,000	EUR	3,983,880	3,683,643	2.66
Italy Buoni Poliennali Del Tesoro 5.0% 01/08/2034	11,000,000	EUR	11,619,300	12,038,009	8.69
Italy Buoni Poliennali Del Tesoro 5.250% 01/08/2011	5,100,000	EUR	5,680,004	5,365,314	3.87
Italy Buoni Poliennali Del Tesoro 5.250% 01/11/2029	2,300,000	EUR	2,763,793	2,575,875	1.86
Italy Certificati Di Credito Del Tesoro 3.10% 01/04/2009	13,500,000	EUR	13,554,199	13,559,729	9.78
			48,864,753	48,176,488	34.76
Netherlands					
Netherlands Government Bond 5.0% 15/07/2011	10,470,000	EUR	11,479,350	10,926,382	7.89
Netherlands Government Bond 5.5% 98-28	10,000,000	EUR	11,585,000	11,941,364	8.61
			23,064,350	22,867,746	16.50

MULTIPLE MANAGERS SICAV



Multiple Managers SICAV - European Bond

Schedule of Investments (continued) as at December 31, 2006

(expressed in EUR)

Description	Face value	Currency	Average Cost	Valuation	% net assets
Sweden					
Sweden Government Bond 6.750% 05/05/2014	18,475,000	SEK	2,450,608	2,420,723	1.75
			2,450,608	2,420,723	1.75
Total - Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing			136,887,960	134,313,442	96.93
TOTAL INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO			136,887,960	134,313,442	96.93

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



Multiple Managers SICAV - Euro High Yield LX

Schedule of Investments as at December 31, 2006

(expressed in EUR)

Description	Face value	Currency	Average Cost	Valuation	% net assets
Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing					
Belgium					
Telenet Com.9% 15/12/13 Regs	239,040	EUR	264,871	264,593	3.74
			264,871	264,593	3.74
Finland					
Metso Oyj 5.125% 19/11/2011 Emtn	390,000	EUR	401,057	397,605	5.63
			401,057	397,605	5.63
France					
Remy Cointreau Sa 6.50% 01/07/2010	320,000	EUR	341,010	331,200	4.69
			341,010	331,200	4.69
Germany					
Jenoptik Ag 7.875% 15/11/2010 Reg S	230,000	EUR	251,965	245,237	3.47
Tui Ag 6.625% 16/05/2011 Reg	250,000	EUR	265,875	254,250	3.60
			517,840	499,487	7.07
Great Britain					
British Airways Plc 10.875% 15/06/2008	190,000	GBP	315,545	302,563	4.28
Carlton Communication 5.625% 02/03/2009	200,000	GBP	299,554	295,813	4.19
Independent News & Media Finance Ltd 5.750% 17/05/2009	400,000	EUR	383,999	405,001	5.72
Ineos Vinyls Finance Plc 9.125% 01/12/2011	100,000	EUR	100,500	104,125	1.47
			1,099,598	1,107,502	15.66
Guernsey					
Abb International Finance Ltd 4.625% 06/06/2013 Emtn	345,000	EUR	359,904	344,655	4.88
			359,904	344,655	4.88
Ireland					
Waterford Wedgwood Plc 9.875% 01/12/2010 Reg S	260,000	EUR	263,250	228,800	3.24
			263,250	228,800	3.24
Luxembourg					
Gaz Gazprom 7.8% 03-27.9.10	250,000	EUR	278,150	276,600	3.91
Hypovereinsbank Luxembourg Sa 6.0% 18/12/2008	300,000	EUR	314,808	308,460	4.37
			592,958	585,060	8.28
Netherlands					
Heidelbergcement Finance 7.375% 03-10 Reg S	516,750	EUR	559,852	544,293	7.70
			559,852	544,293	7.70
United States					
Xerox Corp 9.750% 15/01/2009	600,000	EUR	704,250	654,600	9.26
			704,250	654,600	9.26
Total - Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing			5,104,590	4,957,795	70.15

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



Schedule of Investments (continued)
as at December 31, 2006

(expressed in EUR)

Description	Face value	Currency	Average Cost	Valuation	% net assets
Transferable securities dealt in on another regulated market					
United States					
Fresenius Med.7.375% 01-11reg.	200,000	EUR	218,700	221,000	3.13
			218,700	221,000	3.13
Total - Transferable securities dealt in on another regulated market			218,700	221,000	3.13
Other transferable securities					
Great Britain					
Fki Plc 6.625% 00-10	300,000	EUR	311,880	312,930	4.43
			311,880	312,930	4.43
Total - Other transferable securities			311,880	312,930	4.43
TOTAL INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO			5,635,170	5,491,725	77.71

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



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2006

1 – Organisation

MULTIPLE MANAGERS SICAV (the “Fund”) is an investment company organised as a “Société Anonyme” under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and qualifies as a “Société d’Investissement à Capital Variable (SICAV)”. The Fund was incorporated in Luxembourg on February 23, 1996 for an unlimited period. Its Articles of Incorporation were published in the “Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations”, of Luxembourg, on April 1, 1996. On November 4, 2003, the Fund changed its name from Insinger de Beaufort Asset Selection SICAV to MULTIPLE MANAGERS SICAV.

The Fund is registered with the “Registre de Commerce”, Luxembourg under number B-53 934.

The objective of the Fund is to provide investors with a choice of Sub-Funds investing in a wide range of transferable securities on a worldwide basis and featuring a diverse array of investment objectives, including capital growth and income, whilst retaining the administrative advantages of one single corporate entity.

The Board of Directors may at any one time create additional Sub-Funds whose investment objectives may differ from the then existing Sub-Funds as well as issue, within each Sub-Fund, two or more classes of shares.

Any shareholder may request the conversion of all or part of his/her shares of any Sub-Fund and/or share class into shares of any other existing Sub-Fund and/or share class.

At December 31, 2006 the Fund comprised two active Sub-Funds:

Multiple Managers SICAV – European Bond (expressed in EUR)

This Sub-Fund seeks stable long-term capital growth consistent with the opportunities available in the European capital markets. It is not the Sub-Fund’s objective to produce a high level of income.

Four classes of shares have been created in this Sub-Fund so as to enable investors with different currency profiles to access to the same underlying portfolio. The “A” shares (EUR shares), the “B” shares (USD-hedged shares), the “C” shares (GBP-hedged shares) aim to achieve the investment objective of long-term capital growth and the “D” shares (EUR shares) aim to achieve the investment objective of long-term capital, but also to distribute income twice every year.

All four share classes are invested in the same underlying portfolio of securities (the “common portfolio”), the only difference being the application of hedging techniques on “B” and “C” class shares in order to minimise the impact of fluctuations in the USD and GBP rates of exchange and the class D distributions.

Multiple Managers SICAV – Euro High Yield LX (expressed in EUR)

This Sub-Fund’s objective is to maximise returns by investing mainly in debt securities issued by corporates offering a yield higher than that of comparable government bond issues.

The Sub-Fund invests in major OECD currencies and exposure will be hedged back into EUR with the objective to preserve the EUR value of the portfolio. Such hedging will be subject to the limitations as set out in the prospectus.

Two classes of shares have been created in the Sub-Fund as to enable investors with different profiles to access to the same underlying portfolio. The “A” shares and “D” shares aim to achieve the investment objective of maximising returns. The “A” share returns are reinvested in the Sub-Fund and shall be visible as an increase in the value per “A” share. “D” share returns are fully or partially distributed as income twice every year. The Board of Directors shall decide on the amount and the time of each income distribution.



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended December 31, 2006

2 – Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with legal and regulatory requirements in Luxembourg, including the following significant accounting policies :

a) Valuation of investments

Transferable securities which are admitted to an official exchange listing or dealt in on another regulated market are valued on the basis of the last available price prevailing on the valuation date, and where appropriate at the middle market price. If securities are listed on several stock exchanges or markets, the price on the principal market will be applied.

Transferable securities not admitted to an official exchange listing or dealt in on another regulated market and transferable securities admitted to an official exchange listing or dealt in on another regulated market for which the available price is not representative are valued on the basis of their reasonably foreseeable sales price determined with prudence and good faith by the Board of Directors.

b) Net realised profit (loss) on sales of investments

The net realised profit or loss on sales of investments is determined on the basis of the average cost of investments.

c) Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities expressed in currencies other than the Sub-Fund's currency are translated into the Sub-Fund's currency at the exchange rates prevailing at each valuation date. Income and expenses in currencies other than the Sub-Fund's currency are translated into the Sub-Fund's currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date.

Principal exchange rates used as at December 31, 2006:

1 EUR	=	1.317450	USD
1 EUR	=	0.670356	GBP
1 EUR	=	9.047178	SEK

The various items of the total statement of net assets and the total statement of changes in net assets of the SICAV as at December 31, 2006 are equal to the total sum of the corresponding items of the financial statements of each Sub-Fund translated into EUR at the exchange rate as of December 31, 2006.

d) Cost of investment securities

The cost of investment securities expressed in currencies other than the Sub-Fund's currency is translated into the Sub-Fund's currency at the exchange rate applicable at the purchase date.

Due to the change of the Central Administration function which occurred in 2004, and as noted in the Audited Annual Report of the Fund for the year ended December 31, 2004, the cost price of all securities transferred into the accounting system of Dexia Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. as of March 23, 2004 was set at the market value of such securities as of the date of transfer. Consequently, the cost of the securities which were transferred into the Dexia Banque Internationale à Luxembourg's systems as of March 23, 2004 and still remain in the schedule of investments at December 31, 2006 reflects the market value as of March 23, 2004 instead of the historical cost price. This led to a reclassification between the caption Net realized gain/(loss) on sales of investments and the caption Change in net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) on investments in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets. This accounting treatment was specifically approved by the Board of Directors of the Fund as of June 7, 2005.

e) Forward foreign exchange contracts

Outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts are valued on the basis of forward exchange rates prevailing at the relevant valuation date and the resulting unrealised profits or losses are included in the statement of changes in net assets. Realised profits and losses on matured forward foreign exchange contracts are also included in the statement of changes in net assets.



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended December 31, 2006

2 – Significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Formation expenses

Formation expenses were amortized on a straight line basis in respect of each Sub-Fund over the first five financial years.

g) Income

Dividends are recognized on an ex-dividend basis, net of withholding taxes in the country of origin. Interest is recognized on an accrual basis.

h) Dividends

Except for “D” Shares, it is the Sub-Funds’ policy to reinvest all its revenues and capital gains and not to pay any dividends. Dividends payable are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

3 – Taxes and expenses payable

	Multiple Managers SICAV - European Bond EUR	Multiple Managers SICAV - Euro High Yield LX EUR
Taxe d'abonnement (note 6)	35,074	1,790
Depository bank commission, domiciliation, administration and transfer agent fees	82,304	14,536
Audit fees, printing and publication expenses	27,375	9,013
	144,753	25,339

4 – Commission on subscription and redemption of the Fund’s shares

The shares of MULTIPLE MANAGERS SICAV are issued at a subscription price equal to the Net Asset Value per share of the relevant Sub-Fund plus a maximum loading of 5% in favour of the Investment Manager who is responsible for rewarding the intermediaries involved in the distribution of the Shares.

The redemption price of the Fund’s shares corresponds to the Net Asset Value per share of the relevant Sub-Fund. No redemption fee is levied.

5 – Management fees

As remuneration for its services, the Investment Manager receives from the SICAV an annual fee at the maximum annual rate of 1% for Multiple Managers SICAV - European Bond and of 1.25% for Multiple Managers SICAV - Euro High Yield LX respectively, applicable on the average net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.

6 – Taxation

Under current law and practice, the SICAV is not liable to any Luxembourg income tax, nor are dividends paid by the SICAV liable to any Luxembourg withholding tax. However, the SICAV is liable in Luxembourg to a “Taxe d’abonnement” of 0.05% per annum of its net assets, such tax being payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the net assets of all Sub-Funds at the end of the relevant quarter.

No such tax is paid on the assets held by the SICAV in other UCITS already subject to that tax in Luxembourg.

Interest and dividend income, and gains on securities, may be subject to non-recoverable withholding taxes deducted at source in the countries of origin.



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended December 31, 2006

7 – Forward foreign exchange contracts

As at December 31, 2006, the Multiple Managers SICAV - European Bond had entered into the following outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts:

	Purchase		Sale	Maturity Date	Unrealized profit (in EUR)
GBP	33,000	EUR	49,066	16/03/2007	192
USD	2,450,000	EUR	1,853,197	16/03/2007	13,995
				TOTAL	14,187

The unrealised gain on these forward foreign exchange contracts as at December 31, 2006 amounted to EUR 14,187 and is included in the statement of net assets.

As at December 31, 2006, the Multiple Managers SICAV - Euro High Yield LX had entered into the following outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts:

	Purchase		Sale	Maturity Date	Unrealized (loss) (in EUR)
EUR	737,028	GBP	500,000	15/03/2007	(6,452)
				TOTAL	(6,452)

The unrealised loss on these forward foreign exchange contracts as at December 31, 2006 amounted to EUR (6,452) and is included in the statement of net assets.

8 – Dividends

Dividends were distributed for the year ended December 31, 2006 for the following Sub-Funds:

Multiple Managers SICAV – European Bond

Share Class	Ex-Date	Payment Date	Currency	Amount per Share
D	May 2, 2006	May 9, 2006	EUR	1.20
D	October 31, 2006	November 7, 2006	EUR	0.80

This Sub-Fund distributed a total amount of EUR 20,121.

Multiple Managers SICAV – Euro High Yield LX

Share Class	Ex-Date	Payment Date	Currency	Amount per Share
D	May 2, 2006	May 9, 2006	EUR	2.40
D	October 31, 2006	November 7, 2006	EUR	2.00

This Sub-Fund distributed a total amount of EUR 6,688.