

Aberdeen Standard Asian Opportunities Fund

ARSN 106 201 236

Annual Financial Report
For the year ended 30 June 2019

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Annual financial report

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Directors' report

The directors of Aberdeen Standard Investments Australia Limited, the Responsible Entity (the "Responsible Entity"), of the Aberdeen Standard Asian Opportunities Fund (the "Scheme"), present their report together with the financial statements of the Scheme for the year ended 30 June 2019 and the auditor's report thereon.

Responsible Entity

The registered office and principal place of business of the Responsible Entity and the Scheme is Level 10, 255 George Street Sydney, NSW 2000.

The directors of Aberdeen Standard Investments Australia Limited during or since the end of the financial year and up to the date of this report are as follows:

Hugh Young
 Brett Jollie
 Robert Penaloza (resigned 3 June 2019)
 Gil Orski
 Stuart James
 Nicholas George Bishop (resigned 28 February 2019)

Principal activities

The Scheme is a registered managed investment scheme domiciled in Australia.

The Scheme continued to invest and trade in listed Asian equities and unlisted managed investment schemes (other than Japan), in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The overall investment objective of the Scheme is to provide investors with high capital growth over the medium to long term by seeking exposure to Asian markets, other than Japan. The Scheme aims to outperform the MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Index in 3 - 5 years.

The Scheme did not have any employees during the year.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Scheme's activities during the year.

Review and results of operations

Results

The performance of the Scheme, as represented by the results of its operations, was as follows:

	Year ended	
	30 June 2019 \$	30 June 2018 \$
Operating profit	<u>28,265,194</u>	<u>27,305,221</u>
Distributions		
Distributions paid/payable (June) (\$)	<u>40,086,097</u>	<u>44,547,582</u>
Distributions (cents per unit)	31.56	30.81

Directors' report (continued)

Interests of the Responsible Entity

The following fees were paid and payable to the Responsible Entity from the Scheme during the year:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Management fees paid and payable by the Scheme	<u>3,416,609</u>	<u>4,322,385</u>

Valuation of assets

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Value of total Scheme assets as at 30 June	<u>292,761,690</u>	<u>347,124,507</u>

The basis for valuation of the Scheme's assets is disclosed in Note 2, Note 3 and Note 4 to the financial statements.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

The Scheme changed its name to Aberdeen Standard Asian Opportunities Fund from Aberdeen Asian Opportunities Fund effective 4 September 2018.

In the opinion of the Responsible Entity, there were no other significant changes in the state of the affairs of the Scheme that occurred during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the year

As the investments are measured at their 30 June 2019 fair values in the financial report, any volatility in values subsequent to the balance date is not reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income or the Statement of Financial Position. However, the current value of investments has been reflected in the current unit price.

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2019 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- (i) the operations of the Scheme in future financial years, or
- (ii) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
- (iii) the state of affairs of the Scheme in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Scheme will continue to pursue its policy of increasing returns through active investment selection.

Further information on likely developments in the operations of the Scheme and the expected results of those operations in future financial years has not been included in this report because the Responsible Entity believes it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Scheme.

Indemnity and insurance premiums of officers and auditors

Indemnity

Since the end of the previous financial year, the Scheme has not been indemnified or made a relevant agreement for indemnifying against a liability any person who is or has been an officer of the Responsible Entity or an auditor of the Scheme.

Insurance Premiums

During the year, the Responsible Entity paid a premium under a contract insuring each director of the Scheme against liability incurred in their respective capacities. Disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause as stated in the insurance contract. The Responsible Entity has not provided any insurance to a related body corporate or to an auditor of the Scheme.

Directors' report (continued)

Environmental regulation

The operations of the Scheme are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law.

Rounding of amounts to the nearest dollar

The Scheme is an entity of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the Directors' report. Amounts in the Directors' report have been rounded to the nearest dollar in accordance with that ASIC Corporations Instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 5 and forms part of the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Brett Jollie
Director

Sydney
19 September 2019



Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of Aberdeen Standard Investments Australia Limited, the
Responsible Entity for the Aberdeen Standard Asian Opportunities Fund

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of the Aberdeen Standard Asian Opportunities Fund for the financial year ended 30 June 2019 there have been:

- i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

Karen Hopkins

Partner

Sydney

19 September 2019

Statement of comprehensive income

		Year ended	
		30 June	30 June
	Notes	2019	2018
		\$	\$
Investment income			
Interest income		64,540	44,754
Dividend and distribution income		6,092,933	8,302,146
Net (losses)/gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5	26,294,450	24,182,660
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain		(22,644)	35,184
Other operating income		1,832	7,679
Total investment income		<u>32,431,111</u>	<u>32,572,423</u>
Expenses			
Management fees	15	3,416,609	4,322,385
Transaction costs		218,940	264,725
Withholding tax expense		526,480	675,877
Other operating expenses		3,888	4,215
Total operating expenses		<u>4,165,917</u>	<u>5,267,202</u>
Profit from operating activities		<u>28,265,194</u>	<u>27,305,221</u>
Finance costs			
Distributions to unitholders	9	(40,086,097)	(44,547,582)
(Increase)/decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders	8	<u>(11,820,903)</u>	<u>(17,242,361)</u>
Profit/(loss)		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of financial position

		As at	
		30 June	30 June
	Notes	2019	2018
		\$	\$
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	6,199,096	6,133,877
Applications receivable		492,977	148,073
Balances due from brokers		145,931	457,601
Receivables	13	971,537	1,217,619
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	284,952,149	339,167,337
Total assets		292,761,690	347,124,507
Liabilities			
Distributions payable	9	34,595,178	39,163,953
Redemptions payable		770,941	673,365
Balances due to brokers		-	1,536,977
Payables	14	356,059	333,313
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	-	6,434
Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to unitholders)		35,722,178	41,714,042
Net assets attributable to unitholders - liability	8	257,039,512	305,410,465

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2019

The Scheme's net assets attributable to unitholders are classified as a liability under AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. As such the Scheme has no equity and no items of changes in equity have been presented for the current or comparative year.

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	Year ended	
		30 June 2019 \$	30 June 2018 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments		106,809,480	130,524,937
Payments for purchase of financial instruments		(27,164,593)	(62,360,570)
Dividend and distribution received		6,023,731	7,716,839
Interest received		65,399	41,727
Other income received		1,082	48,892
Management fees paid		(3,443,478)	(4,836,454)
Withholding tax paid		(526,480)	(675,877)
Transaction costs paid		(221,140)	(262,619)
Other operating expenses paid		(3,888)	(4,215)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	11(a)	<u>81,540,113</u>	<u>70,192,660</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from applications by unitholders		31,180,074	32,877,262
Payments for redemptions by unitholders		(73,468,371)	(82,388,276)
Distributions paid		(39,163,953)	(16,752,256)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		<u>(81,452,250)</u>	<u>(66,263,270)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		87,863	3,929,390
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6,133,877	2,169,303
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(22,644)	35,184
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	<u>6,199,096</u>	<u>6,133,877</u>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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1 General information

This annual financial report covers Aberdeen Standard Asian Opportunities Fund (the "Scheme") as an individual entity.

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is Aberdeen Standard Investments Australia Limited (the "Responsible Entity"). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 10, 255 George Street Sydney, NSW 2000. The financial statements are presented in Australian currency.

The Scheme changed its name to Aberdeen Standard Asian Opportunities Fund from Aberdeen Asian Opportunities Fund effective 4th September 2018. The Scheme continued to invest and trade in listed Asian equities and unlisted managed investment schemes (other than Japan) in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The Scheme is a registered managed investment scheme under the *Corporations Act 2001*. In accordance with the Scheme's Constitution, it commenced on 30 October 2003 and will terminate on the day immediately preceding the 80th anniversary of its commencement date, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution (as amended).

The overall investment objective of the Scheme is to provide investors with high capital growth over the medium to long term by seeking exposure to companies listed on securities exchanges around the world. The Scheme aims to outperform the MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Index in 5 years or more.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 19 September 2019. The directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of this financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001* in Australia. The Aberdeen Standard Asian Opportunities Fund is a for-profit Scheme for the purpose of preparing the financial report.

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of fair value measurement of assets and liabilities except where otherwise stated.

The statement of financial position is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and are not distinguished between current and non-current. All balances are expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for investments in financial assets and net assets attributable to unitholders.

The Scheme manages financial assets based on the economic circumstances at any given point in time, as well as to meet any liquidity requirements. As such, it is expected that a portion of the portfolio will be realised within 12 months, however, an estimate of that amount cannot be determined as at reporting date.

In the case of net assets attributable to unitholders, the units are redeemable on demand at the unitholder's option. However, holders of these instruments typically retain them for the medium to long term. As such, the amount expected to be settled within 12 months cannot be reliably determined.

(i) Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The financial report of the Scheme complies with IFRS and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) *New and amended accounting standards adopted by the Scheme*

Except as disclosed below, the accounting policies in these financial statements are the same as those applied in the Scheme's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

The following Australian Accounting Standards have been adopted by the Scheme for reporting period beginning 1 July 2018.

(i) *AASB 9 Financial Instruments*

AASB 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. It replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in AASB 139 with a new model that classifies financial instruments based on the business model within which the financial instruments are managed, and whether the contractual cashflows under the instrument solely represent the payment of principal and interest. It also introduces revised rules around hedge accounting and impairment. Under AASB 9, financial instruments are classified as:

- Amortised cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial instruments to collect contractual cash flows only and the contractual cash flows under the instrument represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial instruments both to collect contractual cashflows from SPPI and for the purpose of sale; or
- All other financial instruments must be recognised at fair value through profit or loss. An entity may however, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.
- Derivative and equity instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless, for equity instruments not held for trading, an irrevocable option is taken to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income.

AASB 9 has been applied retrospectively by the Scheme and it did not result in a change to the classification or measurement of financial instruments in either the current or prior periods. The Scheme's investment portfolio continues to be measured at fair value through profit or loss and other financial assets which are held for collection continue to be measured at amortised cost. The derecognition rules have not been changed from previous requirements and the Scheme does not apply hedge accounting. As the Scheme's investments are all at fair value through profit or loss, the new expected credit loss (ECL) impairment model will not impact the Scheme.

(ii) *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

AASB 15 establishes a single revenue recognition using a five-step model based on the transfer of goods and services and the consideration expected to be received in return for that transfer.

The Scheme's main source of income is investment income, derived from financial instruments at fair value. This income is outside the scope of the standard, therefore the new revenue recognition rules did not have a material impact on the Scheme accounting policies or the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(b) **New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted**

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019. Management has made an assessment and concluded that none of these are expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

• Financial assets

The Scheme classifies its investments based on its business model for managing those financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The Scheme's portfolio of financial assets is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Scheme's documented investment strategy, together with other related financial information. Equity securities and derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For equity securities and derivatives, the contractual cash flows of these instruments do not represent solely payments of principal and interest. Consequently, these investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For cash and cash equivalents, due from brokers and receivables, these assets are held in order to collect the contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of these assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Consequently, these are measured at amortised cost.

The Scheme holds financial assets and financial liabilities comprising listed equity securities and unlisted managed investment schemes which had previously been designated at fair value through profit or loss and derivatives were previously classified as held for trading under AASB 139 prior to 1 July 2018. On adoption of AASB 9 from 1 July 2018, these securities continued to be measured at fair value but are now mandatorily classified at fair value through profit or loss.

• Financial liabilities

Derivative contracts that have a negative fair value are presented as liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

For financial liabilities that are not classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, these are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost (distributions payable, due to brokers, management fees payable and other payables).

(ii) Recognition/derecognition

The Scheme recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes party to the contractual agreement (trade date) and recognises changes in fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities from this date.

Investments are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Scheme has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

At initial recognition, the Scheme measures financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. Transaction costs on financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Further details on how the fair value of financial instruments is determined are disclosed in Note 4.

(i) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under AASBs, e.g. for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions, such as gains and losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Net assets attributable to unitholders

Units are redeemable at the unitholders' option, however, applications and redemptions may be suspended by the Responsible Entity if it is in the best interests of the unitholders. The units are classified as financial liabilities as the Scheme is required to distribute its distributable income. The units can be put back to the Scheme at any time for cash based on the redemption price. The carrying value of redeemable units is measured at the redemption amount that is payable (based on the redemption unit price) at the end of the reporting period if unitholders exercised their right to put the units back to the Scheme.

Under AASB 132 Financial instruments: Presentation, puttable financial instruments are classified as equity where certain strict criteria are met. The units issued by the Scheme did not meet the criteria as they have contractual obligations to distribute and therefore have been classified as a liability.

(e) Specific instruments

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises current deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

(f) Interest income

Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost is recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method and includes interest from cash and cash equivalents.

(g) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised on the ex-dividend date with any related foreign withholding tax recorded as an expense.

Dividend and distribution income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income within dividend income and distribution income when the Scheme's right to receive payments is established.

(h) Expenses

All expenses, including management fees, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis.

(i) Foreign exchange gains and losses

Foreign exchange gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised together with other changes in the fair value. Included in the statement of comprehensive income line item, net changes in financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss are net foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary financial assets and financial liabilities.

(j) Income tax

Under current legislation, the Scheme is not subject to income tax provided the taxable income of the Scheme is fully distributed either by way of cash or reinvestment (i.e. unitholders are presently entitled to the income of the Scheme).

Financial instruments at fair value may include unrealised capital gains. Should such a gain be realised, that portion of the gain that is subject to capital gains tax will be distributed so that the Scheme is not subject to capital gains tax.

(k) Distributions

In accordance with the Scheme's Constitution, the Scheme distributes its distributable (taxable) income, and any other amounts determined by the Responsible Entity, to unitholders by cash or reinvestment. The distributions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as finance costs attributable to unitholders. Distributions paid are included in cash flows from financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Change in net assets attributable to unitholders

Income not distributed is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income as change in net assets attributable to unitholders.

(m) Foreign currency translation

i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Scheme's financial report are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (the "functional currency"). This is the Australian dollar, which reflects the currency of the economy in which the Scheme competes for funds and is regulated. The Australian dollar is also the Scheme's presentation currency.

ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Material foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translations at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit and loss.

The Scheme does not isolate that portion of gains or losses on securities and derivative financial instruments that are measured at fair value through profit or loss, and which is due to changes in foreign exchange rates from that which is due to changes in the market price of securities. Such fluctuations are included with the net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

(n) Balances due from/to brokers

These amounts represent payables for securities purchased and receivables for securities sold that have been contracted for but not yet delivered by the end of the reporting period. Trades are recorded on trade date, and normally settled within three business days. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Scheme will not be able to collect amounts in full.

(o) Receivables

Receivables may include amounts for accrued income and other receivables. Interest is accrued at the reporting date from the time of last payment in accordance with the policy set out in Note 2(f) and (g) above. Dividends are accrued when the right to receive payment is established. Amounts are generally received within 30 days of being recorded as receivables.

These amounts are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Fund shall measure the loss allowance on receivables at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Scheme shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. Significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, probability that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments are all considered indicators that a loss allowance may be required. If the credit risk increases to the point that it is considered to be credit impaired, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance. A significant increase in credit risk is defined by management as any contractual payment which is more than 30 days past due. Any contractual payment which is more than 90 days past due is considered credit impaired.

Receivables also include amounts receivable as a result of the Scheme entering into foreign currency spot contracts. Foreign currency spot contracts are primarily used by the Scheme for the purposes of trading settlements where the Scheme agrees to receive or deliver a fixed quantity of foreign currency for an agreed upon price on the spot date.

(p) Payables

Payables include liabilities and accrued expenses owing by the Scheme which are unpaid as at the end of the reporting period.

The distribution amount payable to unitholders as at the end of each reporting period is recognised separately on the statement of financial position when unitholders are presently entitled to the distributable income as declared under the Scheme's Constitution.

Payables also include amounts payable as a result of the Scheme entering into foreign currency spot contracts. Foreign currency spot contracts are primarily used by the Scheme for the purposes of trading settlements where the Scheme agrees to receive or deliver a fixed quantity of foreign currency for an agreed upon price on the spot date.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Applications and redemptions

Applications received for units in the Scheme are recorded net of any entry fees payable prior to the issue of units in the Scheme. Redemptions from the Scheme are recorded gross of any exit fees payable after the cancellation of units redeemed.

(r) Goods and services tax (GST)

The GST incurred on the costs of various services provided to the Scheme by third parties such as investment management fees have been passed on to the Scheme. The Scheme qualifies for Reduced Input Tax Credits (RITC), hence investment management fees and other expenses have been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income net of the amount of GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Payable are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO is included in receivables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows relating to GST are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

(s) Use of estimates

The Scheme makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

For the majority of the Scheme's financial instruments, quoted market prices are readily available.

For certain other financial instruments, including amounts receivable/payable for securities sold and purchased, accounts payable and accrued expenses, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the immediate or short-term nature of these financial instruments. Further details on how the fair values of financial instruments are measured are disclosed in Note 4.

(t) Rounding of amounts

The Scheme is an entity of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar in accordance with that, ASIC Corporations Instrument, unless otherwise stated.

3 Financial risk management

The Scheme's activities expose it to a variety of risks: market risk (including price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk.

The Scheme's overall risk management program focuses on ensuring compliance with the Scheme's Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) and seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Scheme is exposed. Compliance with the Scheme's PDS requirements are monitored, and results are reported periodically to senior management and the Scheme's Compliance Committee.

The Scheme uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of price risk and currency risks.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that losses may result from adverse movements in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and other market metrics. The Scheme's level of market risk is predominantly defined by potential changes in the values of financial instruments in response to movements in the markets. A typical transaction may be exposed to a number of different market risks.

(i) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will change because of movements in market prices. The Scheme's investments are in listed Asian equities and unlisted managed investment schemes (other than Japan), with the result that the Scheme is exposed to direct price risk from market movements in international shares and changes in the Scheme's unit prices. Between 90% and 100% of the net assets attributable to unitholders are invested in listed Asian equities and unlisted managed investment schemes (other than Japan).

The Investment Manager mitigates price risk through diversification and a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits. Between 90% and 100% of the net assets attributable to unitholders are invested in listed Asian equities and unlisted managed investment schemes (other than Japan).

The table in note 3(b) summarises the impact of an increase / decrease of the MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Index on the Scheme's net assets attributable to unitholders at 30 June 2019. The analysis is based on the assumptions that the index increased / decreased by 15% (2018: 15%) with all other variables held constant and that the fair value of the Scheme's portfolio of equity securities and derivatives moved according to the historical correlation with the index. The impact mainly arises from the possible change in the fair value of listed equities.

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the change to the value of Australian dollar, relative to other currencies. Primarily the Scheme's investments are all in listed international shares denominated in local currencies. As a result, the Scheme is directly exposed to movements in foreign exchange rates as well as indirectly exposed to movements in the individual currencies of the underlying investments.

Currency hedging of the Schemes may vary between 0-50%.

The table below summarises the Scheme's main assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than the Australian dollar.

	30 June 2019				30 June 2018			
	Singapore Dollars	US Dollars	Hong Kong Dollars	Korean Won	Singapore Dollars	US Dollars	Hong Kong Dollars	Korean Won
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Cash and cash equivalents	-	91,069	-	-	-	86,470	-	328
Applications receivable	118,718	-	-	-	270,547	-	187,055	-
Receivables	10	141	305,992	129,854	-	82	405,869	143,128
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	29,745,533	81,812,472	80,137,549	27,095,693	41,497,390	96,555,760	88,811,795	34,518,879
Balances due to brokers	-	-	-	-	-	(332,766)	(1,204,212)	-
Payables	(107)	-	-	-	(260)	(166)	(2,090)	-
	<u>29,864,154</u>	<u>81,903,682</u>	<u>80,443,541</u>	<u>27,225,547</u>	<u>41,767,677</u>	<u>96,309,380</u>	<u>88,198,417</u>	<u>34,662,335</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in exposure from spot foreign currency contracts								
- buy foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	91,245	734,323	-
- sell foreign currency	(42,793)	-	-	-	(120,980)	-	-	-

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)

The Scheme also holds investments to the value of \$66,575,928 in other currencies (30 June 2018: \$78,364,234). These currencies are individually 10% of the net assets attributable to unitholders.

The table in Note 3(b) summarises the impact of an increase/decrease of movements in the foreign exchange rates by 10% on the Scheme's net assets attributable to unitholders and profit/(loss) from operating activities at 30 June 2019 (2018:10%).

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The majority of the Scheme's investments are in listed international shares denominated in currencies other than Australian dollars and are non-interest bearing. As such the Scheme is not exposed to significant levels of interest rate risk.

However, the Scheme does hold cash for liquidity and transactional purposes and this cash is held at floating interest rates. As a result, the Scheme does not have a material exposure to interest rate risks due to fluctuations in the levels of market interest rates.

(b) Summarised sensitivity analysis

The following table summarises the sensitivity of the Scheme's operating profit and net assets attributable to unitholders to currency risk and other price risk. The Scheme has little to no sensitivities to interest rate risk. The reasonably possible movements in the risk variables have been determined based on management's best estimate, having regard to a number of factors, including historical levels of changes in price and foreign exchange rates, historical correlation of the Scheme's investment with the relevant benchmark and market volatility. However, actual movements in the risk variables may be greater or less than anticipated due to a number of factors, including unusually large market shocks resulting from changes in the performance of the economies, markets and securities in which the Scheme invests. As a result, historic variations in risk variables are not a definitive indicator of future variations in the risk variables.

	Price risk	
	Impact on operating profit/Net assets attributable to unitholders	
	+15%	-15%
	(MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Index)	
	\$	\$
30 June 2019	42,742,822	(42,742,822)
30 June 2018	50,875,093	(50,875,093)

	Currency risk							
	Impact on operating profit/Net assets attributable to unitholders							
	+10%	-10%	+10%	-10%	+10%	-10%	+10%	-10%
	Singapore Dollars	Singapore Dollars	US Dollars	US Dollars	Hong Kong Dollars	Hong Kong Dollars	Korean Won	Korean Won
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
30 June 2019	(2,714,933)	3,318,239	(7,445,789)	9,100,409	(7,313,049)	8,938,171	(2,475,050)	3,025,061
30 June 2018	(3,797,022)	4,640,805	(8,755,398)	10,701,042	(8,010,198)	9,790,243	(3,151,121)	3,851,371

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the possibility of loss being incurred as the result of a borrower or counterparty failing to meet its financial obligations. In the event of a default, an investor generally incurs a loss equal to the amount owed by the debtor, less any recoveries resulting from foreclosure, liquidation of the collateral or restructuring of the obligation.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts when they fall due. The Scheme is exposed to counterparty credit risk on derivative financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents, and receivables for securities sold. None of these assets are impaired nor past due but not impaired. The exposure to credit risk for cash and cash equivalents and call deposits is low as all counterparties have a rating of AA (as determined by Standard & Poor's) or higher. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised based on 12-month expected credit losses as any such impairment would be wholly insignificant to the Scheme.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of the financial assets. There are no other significant credit risk exposures. Compliance with the relevant policies are monitored and reported to senior management and the external Compliance Committee on a regular basis.

(d) Liquidity risk

The Scheme is exposed to daily cash redemptions of redeemable units. Therefore, it primarily holds equity securities that can be traded in an active market and can be readily disposed. It invests only a limited proportion of its assets in investments not actively traded on major international stock exchanges. To support this activity, the Scheme may, from time to time, invest in exchange traded derivative contracts.

As a result, the Scheme is normally able to quickly liquidate its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or to respond to specific events such as a deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer.

The relevant policies are to hold up to 10% of the net assets attributable to unitholders in cash. Compliance with the relevant policies is monitored and reported to senior management and the Compliance Committee on a regular basis.

The table below analyses the Scheme's financial liabilities into relevant maturity buckets based on the remaining period to the earliest possible contractual maturity date at the end of the reporting period. The amounts in the table are contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 month	1-6 months	6-12 months	Over 12 months
	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 30 June 2019				
Distributions payable	34,595,178	-	-	-
Redemptions payable	770,941	-	-	-
Payables	356,059	-	-	-
Financial liabilities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Net assets attributable to unitholders	257,039,512	-	-	-
Total liabilities	292,761,690	-	-	-
At 30 June 2018				
Distributions payable	39,163,953	-	-	-
Redemptions payable	673,365	-	-	-
Balances due to brokers	1,536,977	-	-	-
Payables	333,313	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	6,434	-	-	-
Net assets attributable to unitholders	305,410,465	-	-	-
Total liabilities	347,124,507	-	-	-

(e) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Responsible Entity's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Scheme's operations.

The objective of the Responsible Entity of the Scheme is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to its reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

4 Fair value measurement

The Scheme measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis

- Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (see Note 6 and Note 7);
- Derivative financial instruments (see Note).

The Scheme has no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in the current reporting period.

AASB 13 requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value hierarchy;

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

(i) Fair value in an active market (level 1)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. For the majority of its investments, the Scheme relies on information provided by independent pricing services for the valuation of its investments.

The quoted market price used for financial assets and liabilities is the last traded price. Where the last traded price does not fall within the bid-ask spread, an assessment is performed by management to determine the appropriate valuation price to use that is most representative of fair value.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

(ii) Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market (level 2 and level 3)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of a substantially similar other instrument, discounted cash flow techniques, option pricing models or any other valuation technique that provides a reliable estimate of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market rate at the end of the reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions.

For other pricing models, inputs are based on market data at the reporting date. Fair values for unquoted equity investments are estimated, if possible, using applicable price/earnings ratios for similar listed companies adjusted to reflect the specific circumstances of the issuer.

The fair value of derivatives that are not exchange traded is estimated at the amount that the Scheme would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the reporting date taking into account current market conditions (volatility and appropriate yield curve) and the current creditworthiness of the counterparties. The fair value of a forward contract is determined as a net present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at appropriate market rates as at the valuation date.

Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions. The output of a model is always an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions the Scheme holds. Valuations are therefore adjusted, where appropriate, to allow for additional factors including liquidity risk and counterparty risk.

4 Fair value measurement (continued)

Recognised fair value measurements

The following table presents the Scheme's financial assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018:

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
At 30 June 2019				
Financial assets				
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss at inception:				
Listed equity securities	220,534,295	-	-	220,534,295
Unlisted managed investment schemes	-	64,417,854	-	64,417,854
Total	220,534,295	64,417,854	-	284,952,149
	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
At 30 June 2018				
Financial assets				
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception:				
Listed equity securities	264,234,395	-	-	264,234,395
Unlisted managed investment schemes	-	74,932,893	-	74,932,893
Financial assets held for trading:				
Derivatives	-	49	-	49
Total	264,234,395	74,932,942	-	339,167,337
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities held for trading:				
Derivatives	-	6,434	-	6,434
Total	-	6,434	-	6,434

(i) Transfers between levels

The Scheme's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

There have been no transfers between levels for the year ended 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018. There were no changes made to any of the valuation techniques applied as of 30 June 2019.

(ii) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The Scheme did not hold any financial instruments with fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs during the year ended 30 June 2019 or year ended 30 June 2018.

(iii) Valuation processes

Portfolio reviews are undertaken regularly by management to identify securities that potentially may not be actively traded or have stale security pricing. This process identifies securities which possibly could be regarded as being level 3 securities. Further analysis, should it be required, is undertaken to determine the accounting significance of the identification. For certain security types, in selecting the most appropriate valuation model, management performs back testing and considers actual market transactions. Changes in allocation to/ or from level 3 are analysed at the end of each reporting period.

The investments in other unit trusts are recorded at the redemption value per unit as reported by the investment managers of such funds. Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions.

(iv) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying value less impairment provision of other receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short term nature.

5 Net gain/(loss) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains/(losses) recognised in relation to financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss:

	Year ended	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>26,294,450</u>	<u>24,188,483</u>
Total net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>26,294,450</u>	<u>24,188,483</u>
Financial liabilities		
Net gains/(losses) on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,823)</u>
Total net gains/(losses) on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,823)</u>
Total net changes in financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	<u>26,294,450</u>	<u>24,182,660</u>

6 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	As at	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	\$	\$
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivatives	-	49
Listed equity securities	220,534,295	264,234,395
Unlisted managed investment schemes	<u>64,417,854</u>	<u>74,932,893</u>
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>284,952,149</u>	<u>339,167,337</u>

7 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	As at	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	\$	\$
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivatives	<u>-</u>	<u>6,434</u>
Total financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>6,434</u>

8 Net assets attributable to unitholders

As stipulated within the Scheme's Constitution, each unit represents a right to an individual share in the Scheme and does not extend to a right to the underlying assets of the Scheme. There are no separate classes of units and each unit has the same rights attaching to it as all other units of the Scheme. The Scheme classifies the net assets attributable to unitholders as financial liability as the puttable financial instruments do not satisfy all the criteria set out under AASB 132 (refer to note 2(c)).

Movements in the number of units and net assets attributable to unitholders during the year were as follows:

	30 June 2019 No.	30 June 2018 No.	Year ended 30 June 2019 \$	30 June 2018 \$
Opening balance	147,197,235	165,633,158	305,410,465	366,692,470
Applications	14,963,384	14,061,155	31,524,978	32,938,238
Redemptions	(35,158,772)	(35,090,098)	(73,565,947)	(82,361,510)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	2,770,527	2,593,020	5,490,919	5,383,628
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders	-	-	(11,820,903)	(17,242,361)
Closing balance	129,772,374	147,197,235	257,039,512	305,410,465

Capital risk management

The Scheme considers its net assets attributable to unitholders as capital, notwithstanding net assets attributable to unitholders are classified as a liability. The amount of net assets attributable to unitholders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Scheme is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders.

Daily applications and redemptions are reviewed relative to the liquidity of the Scheme's underlying assets on a daily basis by the Responsible Entity. Under the terms of the Scheme's Constitution, the Responsible Entity has the discretion to reject an application for units and to defer or adjust a redemption of units if the exercise of such discretion is in the best interests of unitholders.

9 Distributions to unitholders

The distributions paid/payable for the year were as follows:

	30 June 2019 \$	30 June 2019 Cents per unit	30 June 2018 \$	30 June 2018 Cents per unit
Distributions paid (June)	5,490,919	31.56	5,383,629	30.81
Distributions payable (June)	34,595,178	31.56	39,163,953	30.81
Total distributions	40,086,097		44,547,582	

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	30 June 2019 \$	As at 30 June 2018 \$
Cash at bank	6,096,535	6,027,487
Foreign currency deposits	102,561	106,390
	6,199,096	6,133,877

11 Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities

	Year ended	
	30 June	30 June
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
(a) Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) from operating activities	28,265,194	27,305,221
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments	106,809,480	130,524,937
Payments for purchase of financial instruments	(27,164,593)	(62,360,570)
Net changes in financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(26,294,450)	(24,182,660)
Distribution income reinvested	(366,990)	(282,196)
Net foreign exchange (gain)/loss	22,644	(35,184)
Net change in receivables	246,082	(264,925)
Net change in payables	22,746	(511,963)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	81,540,113	70,192,660
(b) Non-cash financing and operating activities		
During the year, the following distribution payments were satisfied by the issue of units under the distribution reinvestment plan	5,490,919	5,383,628
During the year, the following purchases were satisfied by participation in dividend reinvestment plans	366,990	282,196
	5,857,909	5,665,824

12 Remuneration of the auditor

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Scheme:

	Year ended	
	30 June	30 June
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
(a) Audit services		
KPMG		
Audit of financial report and compliance plan	16,575	16,575
Total remuneration for audit services	16,575	16,575
(b) Non-audit services		
KPMG		
Tax compliance services	-	5,900
Total remuneration for non-audit services	-	5,900
Total remuneration for auditor	16,575	22,475

Auditor's remuneration for the Scheme is paid by the Responsible Entity, and has not been recharged to the Scheme.

13 Receivables

	As at	
	30 June	30 June
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Dividends receivable	812,386	1,110,174
Interest receivable	4,544	5,403
GST receivable	102,800	102,042
Receivable on spot foreign currency contracts	51,807	-
	971,537	1,217,619

14 Payables

	As at	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	\$	\$
Management fees payable	303,927	330,796
Transaction costs payable	317	2,517
Payable on spot foreign currency contracts	51,815	-
	<u>356,059</u>	<u>333,313</u>

15 Related party transactions

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is Aberdeen Standard Investments Australia Limited (ABN 59 002 123 364). The ultimate owner of Aberdeen Standard Investments Australia Limited is Standard Life Aberdeen PLC in the United Kingdom and the scheme continues to be managed by a wholly Australian subsidiary of Standard Life Aberdeen PLC.

The directors of Aberdeen Standard Investments Australia Limited during the year and up to the date of this report are as follows:

Hugh Young
Brett Jollie
Robert Penaloza (resigned 3 June 2019)
Gil Orski
Stuart James
Nicholas George Bishop (resigned 28 February 2019)

(a) Other key management personnel

There were no other persons with responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Scheme, directly or indirectly during the financial year.

Key management personnel unitholdings

At 30 June 2019, no key management personnel held units in the Scheme (2018: Nil).

Key management personnel compensation

The Scheme does not employ personnel in its own right. However, it is required to have an incorporated Responsible Entity to manage the activities of the Scheme and this is considered the Key Management Personnel (the "KMP"). The directors of the Responsible Entity are KMP of that company and have been disclosed in Note 15(a).

The Responsible Entity is entitled to a management fee which is calculated as a proportion of net assets attributable to unitholders.

No compensation is paid to directors or directly by the Scheme to any KMP of the Responsible Entity.

Key management personnel loan disclosures

The Scheme has not made, guaranteed or secured, directly or indirectly, any loans to the key management personnel or their personally related entities at any time during the reporting period.

Other transactions within the Scheme

From time to time directors of the Responsible Entity, or their related entities, may invest in or withdraw from the Scheme. These investments or withdrawals are on the same terms and conditions as those entered into by other Scheme investors.

Apart from those details disclosed in this note, no directors have entered into a material contract with the Scheme since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving directors' interests existing at year end.

15 Related party transactions (continued)

Responsible Entity's/ Investment manager's fees and other transactions

Under the terms of the Scheme's Constitution and the current Product Disclosure Statement for the Scheme, the Responsible Entity is entitled to receive management fees monthly of up to 1.18% per annum (2018: 1.18%) in total of the aggregate portfolio value of the Scheme.

All related party transactions are conducted on normal commercial terms and conditions. The transactions during the year and amounts payable at year end between the Scheme and the Responsible Entity were as follows:

	Parent Entity	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	\$	\$
Management fee for the year incurred by the Scheme	3,416,609	4,322,385
Management fee for the year payable by the Scheme	303,927	330,796

Related party unitholdings

Parties related to the Scheme (including the Responsible Entity, its related parties and other schemes managed by the Responsible Entity), held units in the Scheme as follows:

30 June 2019	Number of units held opening (Units)	Number of units held closing (Units)	Interest held %	Number of units acquired (Units)	Number of units disposed (Units)	Distributions paid/ payable by the Scheme \$
Aberdeen Multi Asset Real Return Fund	901,583	1,313,997	1.01	689,212	(276,798)	357,765
30 June 2018	Number of units held opening (Units)	Number of units held closing (Units)	Interest held %	Number of units acquired (Units)	Number of units disposed (Units)	Distributions paid/ payable by the Scheme \$
Aberdeen Multi Asset Real Return Fund	785,092	901,583	0.61	116,491	-	241,860

Investments

The Scheme held investments in the following schemes which are also managed by the Responsible Entity or its related parties:

	Fair value of investment \$		Interest held %		Distributions received or receivable during year \$	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018	30 June 2019	30 June 2018	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
Aberdeen Global India Equity Fund	41,118,435	48,813,642	2.76	3.92	-	-
Aberdeen Global China A Share Equity Fund	23,299,419	26,119,251	1.86	2.32	-	-
Total	64,417,854	74,932,893	4.62	6.24	-	-

16 Structured entities

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.

17 Structured entities (continued)

Involvement with unconsolidated structured entities

The Scheme has concluded that unlisted investment funds in which it invests, but that it does not consolidate, meet the definition of structured entities because:

- the voting rights in the funds are not dominant rights in deciding who controls them as they relate to administrative tasks only;
- each fund's activities are restricted by its prospectus; and
- the funds have narrow and well-defined objectives to provide investment opportunities to investors.

The table below describes the types of underlying investments of the Scheme by investment strategy.

Investment Strategy	Fair Value as at 30 June 2019	Fair Value as at 30 June 2018
Aberdeen Global India Equity Fund	41,118,435	48,813,642
Aberdeen Global China A Share Equity Fund	<u>23,299,419</u>	<u>26,119,251</u>
Total	<u>64,417,854</u>	<u>74,932,893</u>

The above investments are disclosed under financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

The above table lists the fair value of each investment strategy as at 30 June 2019. The maximum exposure or loss is limited to the fair value of the investment strategy as at 30 June 2019. The fair value of the exposure will change on a daily basis throughout the period and in subsequent periods and will cease once the investments are disposed.

The investments of the Scheme are managed in accordance with the investment mandates with the respective underlying investment managers. The investment decisions of the Scheme are based on the analysis conducted by the investment manager. The return of the Scheme is exposed to the variability of the performance of the underlying investment strategies. The underlying investment managers receive a management fee for undertaking the management of these investments.

17 Events occurring after the reporting period

As the investments are measured at their 30 June 2019 fair values in the financial report, any volatility in values subsequent to the balance date is not reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income or the Statement of Financial Position. However, the current value of investments has been reflected in the current unit price.

No significant events have occurred since the end of the reporting period which would impact on the financial position of the Scheme disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019 or on the results and cash flows of the Scheme for the year ended on that date.

18 Contingent assets and liabilities and commitments

There are no outstanding contingent assets and liabilities or commitments as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018.

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of Aberdeen Standard Investments Australia Limited, the Responsible Entity of Aberdeen Standard Asian Opportunities Fund (the "Scheme"):

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 6 to 27, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance, for the six month period ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Scheme will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The directors draw attention to Note 2(a) to the financial statements, which includes a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors of Aberdeen Standard Investments Australia Limited.



Brett Jollie
Director

Sydney
19 September 2019



Independent Auditor's Report

To the unitholders of the Aberdeen Standard Asian Opportunities Fund

Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Report** of the Aberdeen Standard Asian Opportunities Fund (the Scheme).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Scheme is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The **Financial Report** comprises the:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019;
- Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- Statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- Notes including a summary of significant accounting policies; and
- Directors' Declaration made by the Directors' of Aberdeen Standard Investments Australia Limited (the Responsible Entity).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Scheme and the Responsible Entity in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.



Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in the issuer of the Scheme's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. This includes the Directors' Report. The Directors of the Responsible Entity are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of Aberdeen Standard Investments Australia Limited (the Responsible Entity) are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Act 2001*;
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Scheme or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Financial Report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_files/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

KPMG

Karen Hopkins

Partner

Sydney

19 September 2019

Directory

Responsible Entity

Aberdeen Standard Investments Australia Limited
ABN 59 002 123 364

Registered Office and Principal Place of Business

Level 10
255 George Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Telephone: 1800 636 888

Custodian

BNP Paribas Securities Services
60 Castlereagh Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Telephone: 9216 8633

Auditor

KPMG
Tower Three
International Towers Sydney
300 Barangaroo Avenue
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Responsible entity and registered address

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