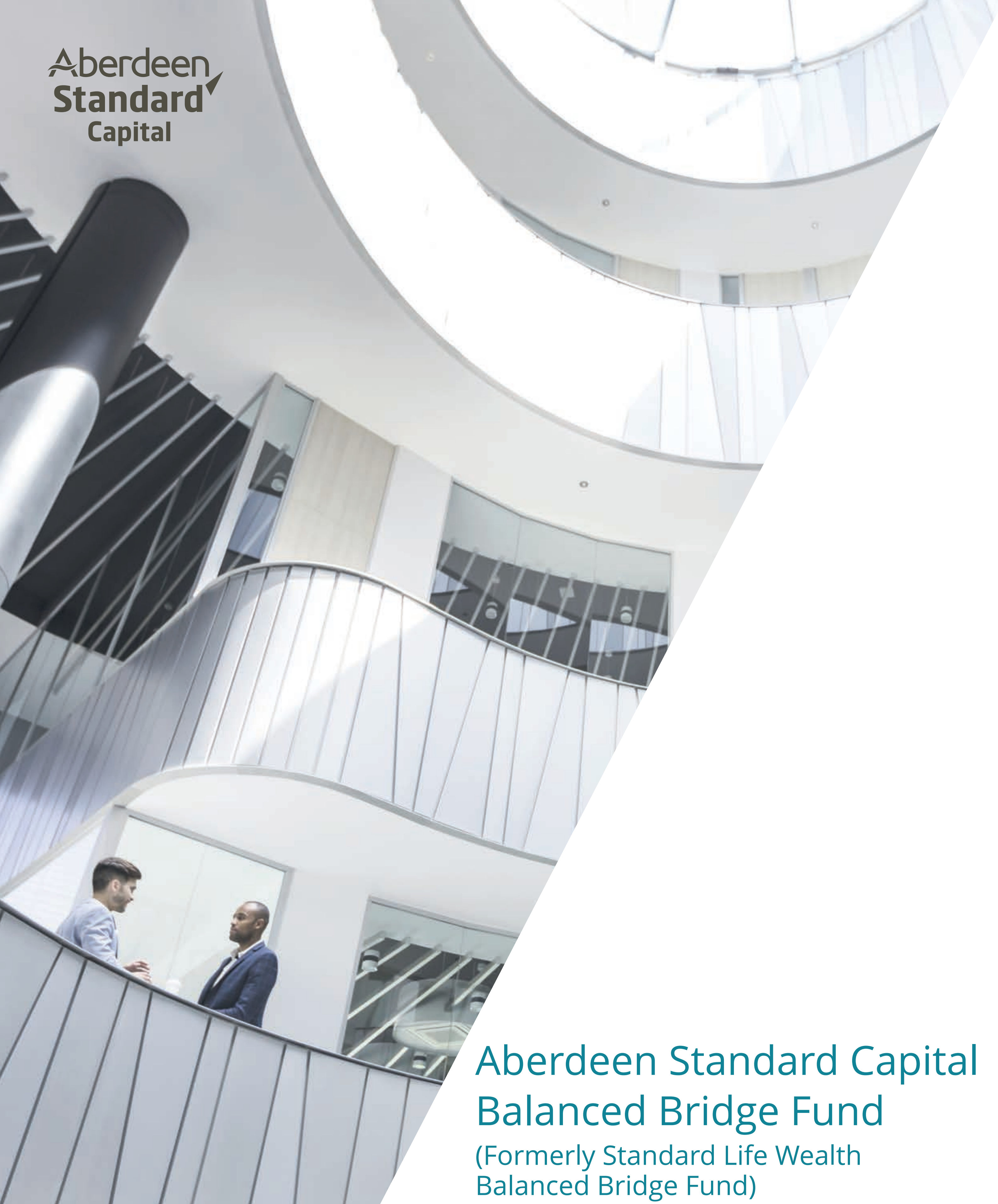
Aberdeen Standard Capital



Aberdeen Standard Capital Balanced Bridge Fund

(Formerly Standard Life Wealth Balanced Bridge Fund)

Annual Report & Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 July 2019

Contents

* Collectively, these items comprise the Manager’s Report for the purposes of the rules contained in the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook (‘the Sourcebook’).

Trust Profile and Information

Manager
Julie-Ann Ashcroft

Launch date
21 December 1998

Investment objective
The investment objective of Aberdeen Standard Capital Phoenix Fund ('the Trust') is to achieve long-term capital growth in excess of cash* returns from a balanced portfolio diversified across a range of assets.

*Cash being the London Inter Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR)

Investment policy
The Trust may invest in equities, fixed interest securities, collective investment schemes, warrants, derivative instruments, deposits and approved money market instruments.

Risk
The investments of the Trust are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Trust will actually be achieved and no warranty or representation is given to this effect. The investor must be able to accept significant losses, thus the Trust is suitable for investors who can afford to set aside the capital for at least 5 years.

Benchmark
30% FTSE World ex UK
30% FTSE All-share
15% Bank of America Merrill Lynch Sterling Non Gilts
15% FTA Government All Stocks
10% 1 month LIBOR*

*London Interbank Offered Rate

Reporting dates	
Interim	31 January
Annual	31 July

Distribution record dates	
Interim	31 October
Interim	31 January
Interim	30 April
Annual	31 July

Payment dates	
Two dealing days before	
Interim	31 December
Interim	31 March
Interim	30 June
Annual	30 September

Trust Profile and Information
Continued

Trust Information			
Manager	**Head Office and Registered Office**	**Registrar**	**Directors of the Manager**
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited	Bow Bells House 1 Bread Street London EC4M 9HH	Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited Bow Bells House 1 Bread Street London EC4M 9HH	Mr Jamie Matheson Mr Gary Marshall Ms Allison Donaldson Mr Aron Mitchell Ms Carolan Dobson
Investment Adviser	**Sub-Adviser**	**Independent Auditor**	
Standard Life Investments Limited 1 George Street Edinburgh EH2 2LL	Aberdeen Standard Capital Limited 1 George Street Edinburgh EH2 2LL	KPMG LLP St Vincent Plaza 319 St Vincent Street Glasgow G2 5AS	
Trustee	**Registered Office**	**Address for Correspondence**	
Citibank Europe plc UK Branch	1 North Wall Quay Dublin Ireland	UK Branch Office Citigroup Centre Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 5LB	

Keeping you informed
You can keep up to date with the performance of your investments by visiting our website aberdeenstandardcapital.com. Alternatively, if you would rather speak to us, please call 0345 113 6966 (+44 (0) 1268 445 488 if outwith the UK) between 8:30am and 5:30pm Monday to Friday.

Significant Events
- On 10 December 2018 the Manager of the Trust changed from Standard Life Investments (Mutual Funds) Limited to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited;
- Standard Life Wealth Limited was renamed Aberdeen Standard Capital Limited on 18 January 2019;
- On 7 August 2019 the Trust changed its name from the Standard Life Wealth Bridge Fund to the Aberdeen Standard Capital Bridge Fund. Additionally at this time the Investment Objective and Policy ('IOP') was updated to reflect regulatory changes and improve the clarity of the wording. Further details can be found at https://www.aberdeenstandard.com/en/uk/investor/fund-centre/investor-communications.

Developments and prospectus updates since 31 July 2018
- Performance and dilution figures were refreshed, as appropriate;
- The list of directors for Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited (ASFML) was updated;
- The list of Funds/Trusts managed by the Manager was updated;
- The Dealing Day definition was updated to recognise non-dealing days where a substantial portion of the Trust's assets are invested in exchange or market is closed.

Statement of Manager's Responsibilities

The Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook published by the FCA, ('the COLL Rules') require the Manager to prepare financial statements for each interim and annual accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust and of the net income and net gains or losses on the property of the Trust for the period.

In preparing the financial statements the Manager is responsible for:

- selecting suitable accounting policies and then applying them consistently;
- making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- following UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland;
- complying with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Management Association* in May 2014;
- keeping proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the financial statements as prepared comply with the above requirements;
- assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so;
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities.

The Manager is responsible for the management of the Trust in accordance with its Trust Deed, the Prospectus and the COLL Rules.

* The Investment Management Association changed to the Investment Association (IA) in January 2015.

Manager's Statement

The Manager is Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority for investment business.

Aberdeen Standard Capital Balanced Bridge Fund is an Authorised Unit Trust Scheme under section 243 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

The Trust is certified under the Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) directive allowing the Manager to market the Trust in member states of the European Union subject to relevant local laws.

Distributions are made from positive net revenue where gross revenue exceeds expenses and tax. The total return consists of investment and currency gains and losses in addition to net revenue. In situations where the Trust has a negative total return but a positive net revenue position, there will be a distribution.

Names and addresses of the Manager, Trustee, Registrar, Investment Adviser and Independent Auditor are contained on page 2 of the Annual Report and Financial Statements. The investment objective of the Trust is disclosed within the Trust Profile and Information, and the investment activities are disclosed within the Investment Report. Copies of the most recent Prospectus are available online at aberdeenstandardcapital.com.

We hereby certify the Annual Report and Financial Statements on behalf of the Directors of Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited.

Aron Mitchell
Director
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited
25 October 2019

Gary Marshall
Director
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited
25 October 2019

Report of the Trustee

Statement of the Trustee's Responsibilities in Respect of the Scheme and Report of the Trustee to the Unitholders of the Aberdeen Standard Capital Balanced Bridge Fund for the Year ended 31 July 2019

The Trustee is responsible for the safekeeping of all the property of the Trust which is entrusted to it and ensuring proper registration of tangible moveable property, and for the collection of income that arises from all such scheme property.

It is the duty of the Trustee to take reasonable care to ensure that the Trust is managed and operates in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook ('the Sourcebook'), the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, and the Trust Deed and the Prospectus of the Trust, concerning: the pricing of and dealing in Trust Units; the application of income of the scheme; and the Trust investment portfolio and borrowing activities.

Having carried out procedures and enquiries considered duly necessary to discharge our responsibilities as Trustee of the scheme, based on information and explanations provided to us, we believe that, in all material respects, the Manager:

(i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the scheme's units and the application of the scheme's income in accordance with the Sourcebook, the Trust Deed and Prospectus;

(ii) has, observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the scheme; and

(iii) has, otherwise, ensured the proper operation of the Trust.

Citibank Europe plc, UK Branch
London
25 October 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders of Aberdeen Standard Capital Balanced Bridge Fund ('the Trust')

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Trust for the year ended 31 July 2019 which comprise the Statement of Total Return, the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders, the Balance Sheet, the Related Notes and Distribution Tables of the Trust and the accounting policies set out on pages 23 and 24.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*, of the financial position of the Trust as at 31 July 2019 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the property of the Trust for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Trust Deed, the Statement of Recommended Practice relating to Authorised Funds, and the COLL Rules.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ('ISAs (UK)') and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Trust in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard.

We have received all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit and we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

The impact of uncertainties due to the UK exiting the European Union on our audit

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors, and related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the Trust's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the Trust's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

Going concern

The Manager has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Trust or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the Trust's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ('the going concern period').

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the Manager's conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Trust's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the Trust's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Trust will continue in operation.

Other information

The Manager is responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the other information; and
- in our opinion the information given in the Manager's Report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders of Aberdeen Standard Capital Balanced Bridge Fund ('the Trust') Continued

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where under the COLL Rules we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records for the Trust have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records.

Manager's responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the Manager is responsible for: the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Trust's unitholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('the COLL Rules') issued by the Financial Conduct Authority under section 247 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Trust's unitholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Trust and the Trust's unitholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Grant Archer

Grant Archer
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
319 St Vincent Plaza
Glasgow
G2 5AS
25 October 2019

The Registrar of the Trust

The Manager is the Registrar of the Aberdeen Standard Capital Balanced Bridge Fund. The Manager has delegated certain aspects of the registrar's operational duties to DST Financial Services Europe Limited ('DST Limited').

The Registrar is responsible to the Trustee for the maintenance of a register of unitholders in the Trust. This register can be inspected free of charge at the offices of DST Limited at DST House, St Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex, SS15 5FS.

Investment Report
Manager: Julie-Ann Ashcroft

Environment
A strong corporate reporting season in the US carried positive investor sentiment during the few months of the period. Soothing words from the Federal Reserve regarding interest rates also pushed markets higher. However, volatility once again beset equity markets in the Autumn of 2018. Worries about rising interest rates, slowing global growth and escalating political risks combined to unnerve investors. In particular, many questioned the US Federal Reserve's December rate hike, given that global growth showed signs of faltering. UK and European markets were also weak because of Brexit uncertainty.

Global stock markets moved higher throughout the second half of the period. This was despite a pullback in May, when the US-China trade dispute escalated. Fears about global growth consequently resurfaced, prompting a sharp sell-off in global equities. However, central banks responded with supportive rhetoric and pledges of fresh stimulus to revive economic growth. In Europe, there was a growing expectation not only of an imminent interest rate cut but also the initiation of a new bond-buying programme by the European Central Bank. In the case of the US Federal Reserve, the market-implied probability of an interest rate cut at its end-July meeting moved to 100%. This created a more positive mood in the markets. Investor confidence received a further boost at the end of June when presidents Trump and Xi agreed a truce in their trade war at the G20 summit in Japan.

Central bank actions and rhetoric dominated bond markets over the year. Throughout much of the period, the same underlying themes continued to trouble the market. These included the US-China trade war, unease over Brexit, and a relatively volatile oil price compared to recent history. The main factors influencing global government bond markets were the economic growth outlook and uncertainty over US monetary policy.

Global government bond yields fell sharply (prices rose) towards the end of the review period. Concerns about global economic growth and trade saw central banks pivot towards a more 'dovish' stance, which means they are likely to cut interest rates and/or buy government bonds. Indeed, many government bond yields turned negative, including across parts of Europe. Corporate bond markets also rallied during the period, driven by the same expectations of increasing monetary support from leading global central banks.

Markets
Against this backdrop, over the twelve month period to 31 July 2019, UK equities were the weakest asset class in our investment universe, rising just +1.2% (FTSE All Share), arguably reflecting the continued economic uncertainty posed by Brexit. In contrast, global equities generated the strongest return in our universe, rising +11.5% (FTSE World ex UK) for the sterling investor. This last point is critical as sterling depreciated against most major currencies over the period as the prospect of a no-deal Brexit increasingly became a central scenario. Therefore, much of the return of global equities was derived from translating assets held in overseas currencies back into a weaker sterling.

As mentioned above, central bank rhetoric dominated bond markets and the UK was no exception. Following a period of monetary tightening the Bank of England took an increasingly dovish stance as political uncertainty dominated sentiment. This caused yields to fall again and therefore a bond prices (and returns) increased. The overall return from gilts over period was +7.4% (FTA Government All Stocks), and Investment-grade credit returned +8% (ICE BoAML £ Non Gilts).

Performance
The Aberdeen Standard Capital Balanced Bridge Fund ended the period +6.4%, which was in line with the benchmark return and 1.5% ahead of the ARC Steady Growth peer group estimate of +4.9%.

The main driver of relative performance was the positive stock selection of financials, healthcare, utilities and industrials.

The negative impact of Danske Bank and Swedbank (embroiled in Estonian money laundering scandal) was more than offset by the positive stock selection of real estate. This was largely driven by American Tower, which benefited from increased 5G roll out and the pivot back to a lower interest rate environment. Non-life insurance also added to relative performance through the positive stock selection of Zurich Insurance Group.

Unloved for much of the previous 2-3 years, the healthcare sector has faced major headwinds in the form of US pricing pressure, a fairly hefty patent cliff (Roche, AZN, GSK) and a shift in how diseases are being treated that reduces the potential of big blockbuster drugs to offset those that are currently losing exclusivity. The second and third quarter 2018 earnings seasons heralded a broad inflection point in acknowledging new drug revenue growth, pipeline potential and attractive valuations relative to consumer defensives for what averages out as broadly mid-single digit top line growth. As new drug revenues are starting to come through, guidance was revised up for a number of large pharma. Higher growth, small/mid cap companies (Abcam, Dechra) and Medtech (Medtronic) continued to execute well, adding to the active return. Specifically, the addition of Abcam following the late 2018 sell-off was particularly accretive.

Investment Report
Continued

Diversification away from UK utilities to include greater exposure to renewable energy generation contributed to the active return. We increased exposure to wind generation during the period with the addition of Orsted. In addition, it was positive to see Enel remain relatively strong through market volatility in December 2018 and May 2019. We will continue to reduce exposure to regulated UK utilities over the coming months.

Within industrials, the positive stock selection of Accenture and DS Smith added to the relative return as both continue to deliver on their business strategies. It is worth noting that DS Smith was bought following the significant sell off at the end of 2018.

Fixed income positions also added to the active return through the positive stock selection of long dated gilts and corporate debt in a falling yield environment.

Within listed alternatives, holdings displayed resilience in the volatile periods. Corporate activity (e.g. the acquisition of John Laing Infrastructure Fund) also highlighted value at the beginning of the period. Strong absolute performance highlights the diversification benefits relative to fixed income against a backdrop of what has been, until recently, a rising rate environment. Fundamentally, we allocate to this asset class to gain exposure to long term, inflation linked cash flows.

Activity
Activity over the first half of the period was focused more on sales than purchases. This reflected our slightly more cautious outlook. We raised the Trust's cash level and reduced the economic sensitivity of our holdings overall. Within financials, we sold Danske Bank, following a disappointing period of performance related to historical issues in its Estonian operation; and Challenger, the Australian provider of annuities. Elsewhere, we reduced the overweight exposure to technology; trimming a number of our holdings as well as the outright sale of Facebook. Our lower conviction on this stock is based on concerns about governance and regulatory risk rather than its business strategy. We also reduced exposure to the US housing cycle through the sale of Fortune Brands. Finally, we sold Tritax Big Box after its management changed business strategy to include high-risk development. We made one significant addition to the Trust during this first half of the period: Johnson Matthey, a chemicals company and leader in sustainable technologies, which is benefiting the growth in electric transport.

We then took advantage of the late 2018 equity market falls to add back to the equity allocation early in 2019. We added the packaging firm, DS Smith, and Mastercard. DS Smith supplies all Amazon's packaging in the UK. It differentiates itself by being at the forefront of technology and utilising recycled material to add value as a supply-chain partner. It also benefits from changing consumer habits, which is driving structural growth in this market. Mastercard, meanwhile, is well positioned to profit from increased payment volumes, as transactions become increasingly electronic – another benefit of changing consumer habits. Sales included Apple. Although the company has appealing quality characteristics, its growth will be driven by cyclical refreshes to its products, as opposed to secular drivers, given the maturity of the smartphone market. Elsewhere, we took profits in the mining sector by reducing Rio Tinto following a strong rally of the iron ore price.

As the period progressed, the outlook deteriorated and our focus was to reduce the cyclicality in the portfolio and to further diversify equity risk. Over the past six-to-nine months, we have reduced exposure to banks and during the second half of the period, we reinvested some of the proceeds back into less cyclical financial services companies. For example, we added Visa to the Trust, complementing our holding in Mastercard. We believe Visa's profitability will be driven by its European business, where we think there is room for both pricing and margin improvements. Like Mastercard, Visa will benefit from increased payment volumes, as digital and card payments continue to win share from cash and cheques.

Similarly, we continued to shift the utilities exposure of the Trust towards beneficiaries of long-term structural growth. Namely, companies that we expect to outperform regulated utilities over the long term and that are less susceptible to political risk. In line with this, we added Orsted to the Trust. It is the largest offshore wind developer globally, with 30% of the total capacity in operation or under construction. Wind power generation is set to grow rapidly, as demand for sustainable energy sources becomes increasingly pronounced. Another area of focus during the period was the roll-out of 5G and the developing opportunities it presents. For now, the opportunity is in the fixed wireless broadband and mobile roll-out of 5G in the US. Verizon is set to benefit from this network upgrade cycle and we have added it to the Trust. The company is competitive, with strong national positioning that should temper capital expenditure, which is always a risk for telecoms. To fund its purchase, we sold the holding in Vodafone. The sustainability of its dividend was in question and we believed its marginal cost of debt to be too high for such a low-growth industry. It transpired, after we sold it, that Vodafone's management cut the dividend more than the market expected.

Investment Report
Continued

Outlook

We have downgraded our global growth forecasts amid subdued activity data and rising political and policy uncertainty. As a result, our projections no longer incorporate a re-acceleration in global growth. Instead, we expect global GDP growth to be flat, and below the post-financial crisis average, out to 2021. Moreover, even that outlook is dependent on several major central banks easing monetary policy this year and the US-China trade war not escalating further.

On the positive side, global financial conditions have remained relatively loose. The European industrial cycle appears to be bottoming. Meanwhile, advanced economy labour markets have remained resilient, supporting solid consumer demand. On the negative side, trade tensions have re-escalated. Political developments in the UK, Italy, Argentina, Turkey and Iran have also taken a less positive direction. There has been little evidence of spill-over from Chinese stimulus to the rest of the world so far. The fluid trade-policy environment is a particularly important – and difficult to forecast – driver of the outlook.

Rather than focus on short-term market noise, we continue to concentrate on long-term structural growth. Specific areas of focus are the beneficiaries of 5G roll-out, digitalisation of payments, decarbonisation of energy, electrification of transport and healthcare applications that are driving longevity. We seek to identify companies that will benefit from shifting trends, while avoiding those where change will be detrimental.

Risk and reward profile

Synthetic Risk & Reward Indicator

Lower risk Typically lower rewards						Higher risk Typically Higher rewards
1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7

This indicator reflects the volatility of the Trust's unit price over the last five years which in turn reflects the volatility of the underlying assets in which the Trust invests. Historical data may not be a reliable indication of the future. Where the unit class does not have a history of five years, an alternative unit class or a representative benchmark has been used to show how the Trust price may have behaved over the period.

The current rating (4), which is the same for all unit classes, is not guaranteed and may change if the volatility of the assets in which the Trust invests changes. The lowest rating does not mean risk free.

All investment involves risk. This Trust offers no guarantee against loss or that the Trust's objective will be attained.

For further information on the risks that may not be fully captured by the Risk & Reward Indicator, please refer to the current Key Investor Information Document (KIID).

Cautionary note

It should be remembered that past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of investments may go down as well as up and, therefore, investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

Comparative Tables

	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Income Units			
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	165.61	161.92	152.84
Return before operating charges*	11.24	10.20	15.72
Operating charges	(1.67)	(1.65)	(1.61)
Return after operating charges*	9.57	8.55	14.11
Distributions	(4.67)	(4.86)	(5.03)
Closing net asset value per unit	170.51	165.61	161.92
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.09	0.07	0.09
Performance			
Return after charges	5.78%	5.28%	9.23%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	30,635	31,432	34,752
Closing number of units	17,966,312	18,979,526	21,462,040
Operating charges	1.04%	1.02%	1.02%
Direct transaction costs	0.05%	0.04%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest unit price	173.3	167.2	165.9
Lowest unit price	149.5	154.8	148.5

The closing net asset value (£'000) divided by the closing number of units may not calculate to the closing net asset value per unit (p) due to rounding differences. The published closing net asset value per unit (p) is based on unrounded values and represents the actual price.

The return after charges figures are based on the accounting NAV, as the financial statements are produced at a valuation point that is different from the published daily NAV.

Operating charges are expenses associated with the maintenance and administration of the Trust on a day to day basis that are actually borne by the unit class.

Highest and Lowest prices are based on official published daily NAVs.

Comparative Tables
Continued

	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Z Units (Accumulation)			
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	71.21	67.03	60.82
Return before operating charges*	4.88	4.19	6.22
Operating charges	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Return after operating charges*	4.85	4.18	6.21
Distributions	(1.93)	(1.93)	(1.93)
Retained distributions on accumulation unit	1.93	1.93	1.93
Closing net asset value per unit	76.06	71.21	67.03
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.04	0.03	0.04
Performance			
Return after charges	6.81%	6.24%	10.21%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	153,634	121,701	36,895
Closing number of units	201,991,521	170,912,450	55,043,936
Operating charges	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%
Direct transaction costs	0.05%	0.04%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest unit price	76.89	71.46	68.10
Lowest unit price	64.91	65.17	59.65

The closing net asset value (£'000) divided by the closing number of units may not calculate to the closing net asset value per unit (p) due to rounding differences. The published closing net asset value per unit (p) is based on unrounded values and represents the actual price.

The return after charges figures are based on the accounting NAV, as the financial statements are produced at a valuation point that is different from the published daily NAV.

Operating charges are expenses associated with the maintenance and administration of the Trust on a day to day basis that are actually borne by the unit class.

Highest and Lowest prices are based on official published daily NAVs.

Comparative Tables
Continued

	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Z Units (Income)			
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	62.54	60.56	56.61
Return before operating charges*	4.16	3.72	5.73
Operating charges	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Return after operating charges*	4.14	3.71	5.72
Distributions	(1.67)	(1.73)	(1.77)
Closing net asset value per unit	65.01	62.54	60.56
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.03	0.03	0.04
Performance			
Return after charges	6.62%	6.13%	10.10%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	602,377	575,755	523,443
Closing number of units	926,555,210	920,668,812	864,356,900
Operating charges	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%
Direct transaction costs	0.05%	0.04%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest unit price	66.06	63.09	61.94
Lowest unit price	56.64	58.25	55.17

The closing net asset value (£'000) divided by the closing number of units may not calculate to the closing net asset value per unit (p) due to rounding differences. The published closing net asset value per unit (p) is based on unrounded values and represents the actual price.

The return after charges figures are based on the accounting NAV, as the financial statements are produced at a valuation point that is different from the published daily NAV.

Operating charges are expenses associated with the maintenance and administration of the Trust on a day to day basis that are actually borne by the unit class.

Highest and Lowest prices are based on official published daily NAVs.

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 July 2019

Holding	Investment	Market value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Bonds (20.42%)		**130,069**	**16.53**
Euro Denominated Bonds (0.61%)		**9,278**	**1.18**
Corporate Bonds (0.61%)		**9,278**	**1.18**
less than 5 years to maturity			
1,679,000	Lincoln Financing 3.625% 2024	1,570	0.20
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
3,000,000	ABN Amro 2.875% 2028	2,969	0.38
1,653,000	eircom 3.5% 2026	1,562	0.20
1,624,000	LeasePlan 7.375% Fixed to Floating 2024	1,575	0.20
1,700,000	Unitymedia 4% 2025	1,602	0.20
Sterling Denominated Bonds (18.52%)		**109,226**	**13.88**
Corporate Bonds (10.40%)		**69,490**	**8.83**
less than 5 years to maturity			
689,000	Close Brothers 2.75% 2023	719	0.09
1,040,000	Coventry Building Society 1.875% 2023	1,068	0.14
1,500,000	GKN 6.75% 2019	1,517	0.19
2,500,000	National Grid Gas 4.1875% Index-Linked 2022	5,092	0.65
1,037,000	UBS 1.25% 2020	1,041	0.13
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
1,050,000	Bank of America 7% 2028	1,498	0.19
1,446,000	Credit Suisse 2.75% 2025	1,515	0.19
3,699,000	Fidelity National Information Services 2.602% 2025	3,892	0.50
3,235,000	FirstGroup 6.875% 2024	3,847	0.49
2,000,000	HSBC 5.75% 2027	2,453	0.31
2,865,000	John Lewis 6.125% 2025	3,263	0.42
1,160,000	Lloyds Banking Group 2.25% 2024	1,177	0.15
2,290,000	Nationwide Building Society 3.25% 2028	2,537	0.32
970,000	RI Finance Bonds No 3 6.125% 2028	1,111	0.14
636,000	Tesco 3.322% 2025	1,340	0.17
1,850,000	Virgin Media 6% 2025	2,060	0.26
990,000	Yorkshire Building Society 3.375% 2028	958	0.12
between 10 and 15 years to maturity			
2,000,000	Arqiva 4.882% 2032	2,070	0.26
1,747,000	AT&T 4.375% 2029	2,071	0.26
3,500,000	Barclays 3.25% 2033	3,433	0.44
1,598,000	GlaxoSmithKline 5.25% 2033	2,270	0.29

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 July 2019
Continued

Holding	Investment	Market value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Corporate Bonds (continued)			
between 15 and 25 years to maturity			
976,000	AT&T 4.25% 2043	1,136	0.15
1,210,000	Aviva 6.125% 2036	1,417	0.18
1,127,000	Orsted 5.75% 2040	1,765	0.23
4,900,000	Tesco 5.744% 2040	6,198	0.79
greater than 25 years to maturity			
1,510,000	Legal & General 5.375% 2045	1,685	0.21
2,722,000	Prudential 5% 2055	2,940	0.37
Perpetual			
1,398,000	Credit Agricole 7.5% Perpetual	1,595	0.20
2,100,000	EDF 6% Perpetual	2,291	0.29
1,356,000	Pennon 2.875% Perpetual	1,362	0.17
4,123,000	SSE 3.875% fixed to floating Perpetual	4,169	0.53
Government Bonds (8.12%)		**39,736**	**5.05**
between 15 and 25 years to maturity			
11,296,899	UK (Govt of) 3.25% 2044	15,889	2.02
greater than 25 years to maturity			
22,903,000	UK (Govt of) 1.5% 2047	23,847	3.03
US Dollar Denominated Bonds (1.29%)		**11,565**	**1.47**
Corporate Bonds (0.80%)		**7,448**	**0.95**
less than 5 years to maturity			
2,274,000	Charter Communications 4.464% 2022	1,943	0.25
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
2,476,000	Activision Blizzard 3.4% 2026	2,083	0.27
1,839,000	Symantec 5% 2025	1,531	0.19
greater than 25 years to maturity			
2,221,000	Vodafone 6.25% 2078	1,891	0.24
Government Bonds (0.49%)		**4,117**	**0.52**
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
4,710,000	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) 4% 2025	4,117	0.52

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 July 2019
Continued

Holding	Investment	Market value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Equities (70.25%)		**532,580**	**67.70**
European Equities (19.95%)		**147,612**	**18.76**
Belgium (1.00%)		**9,528**	**1.21**
115,079	Anheuser-Busch InBev	9,528	1.21
Denmark (1.00%)		**9,173**	**1.17**
121,966	Orsted	9,173	1.17
France (1.50%)		**10,463**	**1.33**
244,636	TOTAL	10,463	1.33
Germany (1.60%)		**–**	**–**
Ireland (3.86%)		**33,155**	**4.21**
90,486	Accenture	14,228	1.81
316,088	CRH	8,642	1.10
123,606	Medtronic	10,285	1.30
Italy (1.15%)		**11,579**	**1.47**
2,056,491	Enel	11,579	1.47
Netherlands (2.09%)		**18,570**	**2.36**
52,246	ASML	9,635	1.22
3,807,093	Koninklijke KPN	8,935	1.14
Spain (0.94%)		**–**	**–**
Sweden (1.27%)		**–**	**–**
Switzerland (5.54%)		**55,144**	**7.01**
121,196	BB Biotech	6,524	0.83
161,981	Nestle	14,121	1.79
135,574	Novartis	10,226	1.30
44,009	Roche	9,681	1.23
51,051	Zurich	14,592	1.86

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 July 2019
Continued

Holding	Investment	Market value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Japanese Equities (0.80%)		**–**	**–**
Latin American Equities (0.00%)		**5,436**	**0.69**
Chile (0.00%)		**5,436**	**0.69**
578,943	Antofagasta	5,436	0.69
North American Equities (15.62%)		**132,155**	**16.80**
United States (15.62%)		**132,155**	**16.80**
136,037	Activision Blizzard	5,415	0.69
12,914	Alphabet 'A'	12,843	1.63
10,361	Amazon.com	15,793	2.01
76,302	American Tower	13,184	1.68
102,738	Eli Lilly	9,141	1.16
105,729	Estee Lauder	15,897	2.02
119,583	First Republic Bank	9,700	1.23
45,320	Mastercard	10,067	1.28
133,741	Microsoft	14,880	1.89
204,623	Schlumberger	6,676	0.85
168,766	Verizon Communications	7,608	0.97
75,349	Visa	10,951	1.39
Pacific Basin Equities (4.14%)		**20,383**	**2.59**
Australia (2.34%)		**8,848**	**1.12**
897,686	Treasury Wine Estates	8,848	1.12
China (0.52%)		**–**	**–**
Taiwan (1.28%)		**11,535**	**1.47**
331,406	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	11,535	1.47
UK Equities (29.74%)		**226,994**	**28.86**
Basic Materials (2.49%)		**20,511**	**2.61**
254,889	Johnson Matthey	8,192	1.04
262,236	Rio Tinto	12,319	1.57
Consumer Goods (3.56%)		**20,701**	**2.63**
331,059	Fever Tree Drinks	7,730	0.98
358,152	Persimmon	7,192	0.91
90,704	Reckitt Benckiser	5,779	0.74

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 July 2019
Continued

	Holding	Investment	Market value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Consumer Services (1.37%)			**9,973**	**1.27**
	510,627	RELX	9,973	1.27
Financials (11.92%)			**83,745**	**10.65**
	1,956,296	3i Infrastructure	5,566	0.71
	484,639	Aberforth Smaller Companies	5,758	0.73
	2,910,975	Apax Global Alpha	4,541	0.58
	690,643	Beazley	3,978	0.51
	3,055,451	Bluefield Solar Income	4,026	0.51
	3,601,233	Fair Oaks Income	2,353	0.30
	3,835,115	Greencoat UK Wind	5,315	0.68
	1,945,077	HSBC	12,771	1.62
	4,087,078	International Public Partnerships	6,547	0.83
	5,431,800	Primary Health Properties	7,137	0.91
	825,016	Prudential	14,005	1.78
	3,570,015	Renewables Infrastructure Group	4,527	0.58
	1,700,000	Sequoia Economic Infrastructure Income	1,924	0.24
	513,753	Unite	5,297	0.67
Health Care (2.67%)			**37,989**	**4.83**
	459,135	Abcam	6,001	0.76
	157,969	AstraZeneca	11,152	1.42
	362,657	Dechra Pharmaceuticals	10,677	1.36
	596,749	GlaxoSmithKline	10,159	1.29
Industrials (0.32%)			**9,521**	**1.21**
	2,670,036	Smith (DS)	9,521	1.21
Oil & Gas (4.19%)			**32,815**	**4.17**
	2,319,356	BP	12,654	1.61
	774,816	Royal Dutch Shell 'B'	20,161	2.56
Technology (0.67%)			**–**	**–**
Telecommunications (1.13%)			**–**	**–**

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 July 2019
Continued

Holding	Investment	Market value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Utilities (1.42%)		**11,739**	**1.49**
714,267	National Grid	6,030	0.77
283,481	Severn Trent	5,709	0.72
Collective Investment Schemes (9.39%)		**83,371**	**10.60**
59,714	Aberdeen Standard Liquidity Fund (Lux) - Sterling Fund+	59,713	7.59
5,134,347	BBGI SICAV	7,984	1.02
1,584,831	Neuberger Berman Emerging Markets Debt Local Currency	15,674	1.99
Derivatives (-0.04%)		**(508)**	**(0.06)**
Forward Currency Contracts (-0.04%)		**(508)**	**(0.06)**
	Buy GBP 1,570,428 Sell EUR 1,747,938 13/09/2019	(21)	–
	Buy GBP 3,084,617 Sell EUR 3,449,448 13/09/2019	(56)	(0.01)
	Buy GBP 4,480,029 Sell EUR 5,012,188 13/09/2019	(84)	(0.01)
	Buy GBP 1,894,125 Sell USD 2,411,367 13/09/2019	(71)	(0.01)
	Buy GBP 9,336,694 Sell USD 11,794,635 13/09/2019	(276)	(0.03)
Total investment assets and liabilities		745,512	94.77
Net other assets		41,134	5.23
Total Net Assets		**786,646**	**100.00**

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges and are approved securities, regulated collective investment schemes or approved derivatives within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.

The percentage figures in brackets show the comparative holding as at 31 July 2018.

+Managed by subsidiaries of Standard Life Aberdeen plc.

Financial Statements

Statement of Total Return
for the year ended 31 July 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000
Income:					
Net capital gains	3		30,833		22,752
Revenue	5	22,489		21,219	
Expenses	6	(412)		(446)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(2)		(2)	
Net revenue before taxation		22,075		20,771	
Taxation	7	(2,282)		(2,186)	
Net revenue after taxation			19,793		18,585
Total return before distributions			**50,626**		**41,337**
Distributions	8		(20,079)		(18,906)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			**30,547**		**22,431**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders
for the year ended 31 July 2019

	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders		728,888		595,090
Amounts receivable on the issue of units	79,381		143,473	
Amounts payable on the cancellation of units	(55,948)		(35,242)	
		23,433		108,231
Dilution adjustment		83		446
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities (see above)		30,547		22,431
Retained distribution on accumulation units		3,689		2,690
Unclaimed distributions		6		–
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders		**786,646**		**728,888**

Financial Statements
Continued

Balance Sheet
as at 31 July 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Assets:					
Fixed assets:					
Investment assets			746,020		729,281
Current assets:					
Debtors	9	2,945		7,076	
Cash and bank balances		42,141		224	
			45,086		7,300
Total assets			791,106		736,581
Liabilities:					
Investment liabilities			(508)		(277)
Creditors	10	(716)		(4,226)	
Distribution payable		(3,236)		(3,190)	
			(3,952)		(7,416)
Total liabilities			(4,460)		(7,693)
Net assets attributable to unitholders			**786,646**		**728,888**

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Management Association (IMA)* in May 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of investments, and in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook.

(b) Valuation of investments

The listed investments of the Trust have been valued at bid price at the close of business on the reporting date. Collective Investment Schemes are valued at the close of business on the reporting date at either the most recent single price, or if separate buying and selling prices are quoted bid/cancellation price net of any charges that are applicable. Unquoted investments are valued based on the Manager's opinion of fair value, the intention of which is to estimate market value.

(c) Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the exchange rates ruling at the close of business on the reporting date. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the time of the transaction.

(d) Revenue

I. Dividend revenue is recognised when the securities are first quoted on an ex-dividend basis.

II. Interest from fixed interest securities and short term deposits is recognised on a daily accruals basis.

III. Where stocks are received in lieu of cash dividends the value of that dividend is recognised in the revenue of the Trust. Where enhanced scrip dividends are received the value of the enhancement is not recognised as revenue within the Trust but is recognised in capital. Any ordinary element of scrip dividends received is treated as revenue and will form part of the distribution.

IV. Revenue from debt securities is accounted for on an effective yield basis in accordance with policy 2(c).

V. Special dividends are treated as either revenue or capital depending on the nature of each individual case.

VI. Bank interest is recognised on an accruals basis.

VII. Equalisation from Collective Investments Scheme distributions is treated as a return of capital within the Trust.

(e) Expenses

Expenses are charged to the income property of the Trust, with the exception of the Manager's periodic fee and costs associated with the purchases and sales of investments which have been charged to the capital property. All expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

(f) Taxation

I. Tax is calculated using the marginal basis i.e. the tax effect of income and expenditure is allocated between capital and revenue on the same basis as the particular item to which it relates. The charge for taxation is based on taxable income less expenses multiplied by 20%.

II. Deferred tax is provided for on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences. Deferred tax assets are only recognised where it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

* The Investment Management Association changed to the Investment Association (IA) in January 2015

Notes to the Financial Statements
Continued

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Taxation (continued)

III. Withholding tax on accrued overseas dividends is netted off against accrued revenue in the debtors note. The tax charge relating to the movement in withholding tax on accrued overseas dividends is disclosed as current tax.

(g) Derivatives

The Trust may enter into permitted transactions such as derivative contracts or forward foreign currency transactions. Where the transactions are used to protect or enhance revenue, the revenue and expenses are included within net revenue in the Statement of Total Return. Where the transactions are undertaken to protect or enhance investments, the gains/losses are treated as capital and included within gains/losses on investments in the Statement of Total Return.

(h) Dilution

In certain circumstances the Manager may apply a dilution adjustment on subscriptions and redemptions of units. If applied, the dilution adjustment is paid to the Trust. See Prospectus for further details.

2 Distribution Policies

(a) Basis of distribution

I. All of the net revenue available for distribution at the end of the year will be distributed to unitholders.

II. Where the Manager has discretion about the extent to which revenue and expenses are recognised within the distributable income property of the Trust, the approach adopted, at all times, will be governed by the aim of maximising the total return to unitholders through limiting avoidable taxation costs.

III. Marginal relief is applied at a unit class level in line with the prospectus objectives. Classes highlighted in the prospectus with an income profile would protect the yield from underlying investments for distribution purposes. This is disclosed in aggregate for each Trust in the distribution note, further details are contained in the prospectus.

(b) Equalisation

In order that each unitholder in the same unit class shall receive the same rate of distribution per unit the buying price of each unit contains an amount called equalisation. This is equivalent to the net of distributable income less expenses accrued in the Trust at the time of purchase. As part of the distribution payment the average amount of this equalisation is returned to Group 2 unitholders. The equalisation element of the distribution to Group 2 unitholders is treated as a repayment of capital and is therefore not liable to income tax. This amount should, however, be deducted from the cost of the units for capital gains tax purposes.

(c) Effective yield

I. The Trust applies the concept of effective yield in daily pricing and for the periodic distribution of revenue, in accordance with the SORP.

II. Effective yield is an income calculation that takes into account amortisation of any discount or premium on the purchase price over the remaining life of the security.

III. Applying effective yield to the income calculation may result in either higher or lower revenue that would be recognised on a coupon basis. Where the Trust holds more bonds purchased at a discount to their par value, revenue is likely to be higher. Where the Trust holds more bonds purchased at a premium, revenue is likely to be lower. This will affect the distribution of the Trust.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Continued

3 Net Capital Gains

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Non-derivative securities	31,966	23,269
Forward currency contracts	(1,044)	(444)
Other losses	(82)	(64)
Handling charges taken from the capital account	(7)	(9)
Net capital gains	30,833	22,752

4 Equity Purchases, Sales and Transaction Costs

There are no transaction costs associated with the purchases or sales of bonds, collective investment schemes and derivatives during the year, or in the prior year.

Collective investments operate within the terms of the offer document or prospectus. Typically we do not invest into Trusts that require an initial charge to be made. The underlying price contains an estimation of cost known as a dilution levy which is applied from time to time.

	Purchases		Sales	
Trades in the year	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Bonds	13,043	51,987	39,293	18,375
Equities	265,533	122,649	207,352	57,170
Collective investment schemes*	35,353	139,093	82,022	125,705
Trades in the year before transaction costs	313,929	313,729	328,667	201,250
Commissions				
Equities	57	90	(89)	(43)
Total commissions	57	90	(89)	(43)
Taxes				
Equities	252	158	(1)	(1)
Total taxes	252	158	(1)	(1)
Total transaction costs	309	248	(90)	(44)
Total net trades in the year after transaction costs	314,238	313,977	328,577	201,206

Notes to the Financial Statements
Continued

4 Equity Purchases, Sales and Transaction Costs (continued)

	Purchases		Sales	
	2019 %	2018 %	2019 %	2018 %
Total transaction costs expressed as a percentage of asset type cost				
Commissions				
Bonds	–	–	–	–
Equities	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.06
Collective investment schemes	–	–	–	–
Taxes				
Bonds	–		–	–
Equities	0.09	0.09	–	–
Collective investment schemes	–	–	–	–

	2019 %	2018 %
Total transaction costs expressed as a percentage of net asset value		
Commissions	0.02	0.02
Taxes	0.03	0.02

* Prior year comparatives were presented in Note 11 Related Party Transactions in the prior year accounts.

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (i.e. the spread between bid and offer prices expressed as a percentage of the offer price) was 0.18% (2018: 0.68%), this is representative of the average spread on the assets held during the year.

5 Revenue

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
UK dividends	8,624	8,651
UK REIT dividends	381	362
Overseas REIT dividends	208	–
Overseas dividends	7,856	7,248
Taxable distributions on offshore funds	960	356
Interest distributions	–	8
Interest on debt securities	4,267	4,312
Bank interest	193	282
Total revenue	22,489	21,219

Notes to the Financial Statements
Continued

6 Expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Payable to the Manager, associates of the Manager and agents of either of them:		
Manager's periodic charge	298	335
Registration fees	1	1
	299	336
Payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee, and agents of either of them:		
Trustee fees	69	66
Safe custody fee	34	32
	103	98
Other:		
Professional fees	–	2
Audit fee	10	10
	10	12
Total expenses	412	446

7 Taxation

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(a) Analysis of charge in year		
Corporation tax	1,119	982
Double taxation relief	(31)	(17)
Overseas taxes	1,194	1,221
Total current tax	2,282	2,186

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is less than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for authorised Unit Trusts (20%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Net revenue before taxation	22,075	20,771
Corporation tax at 20% (2018: 20%)	4,415	4,154
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to taxation	(3,296)	(3,157)
Overseas taxes	1,194	1,221
Double taxation relief	(31)	(17)
UK Indexation relief	–	(15)
Total tax charge for year (note 7a)	2,282	2,186

Authorised Unit Trusts are exempt from tax on capital gains in the UK. Therefore, any capital gain is not included in the above reconciliation.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Continued

8 Distributions (including the movement between net revenue and distributions)

The distributions take account of income received on the issue of units and income deducted on the cancellation of units and comprise:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
First interim distribution	4,555	3,910
Second interim distribution	3,234	3,089
Third interim distribution	8,383	8,489
Final distribution	4,015	3,821
	20,187	19,309
Add: Income deducted on cancellation of units	203	123
Deduct: Income received on issue of units	(311)	(526)
Net distribution for the year	20,079	18,906

Details of the distribution per unit are set out in this Trust's distribution tables.

Movement between net revenue and distributions	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Net revenue after taxation	19,793	18,585
Capitalised fees	298	335
Tax relief on capitalised fees	(12)	(15)
Undistributed revenue brought forward	–	1
Total distributions	20,079	18,906

9 Debtors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts receivable from the Manager for the issue of units	447	1,791
Sales awaiting settlement	–	2,276
Accrued revenue	2,142	2,607
Foreign withholding tax recoverable	356	402
Total debtors	2,945	7,076

10 Creditors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts payable to the Manager for cancellation of units	111	123
Purchases awaiting settlement	–	3,505
Accrued expenses payable to the Manager	26	27
Accrued expenses payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee	4	13
Other accrued expenses	16	9
Corporation tax payable	559	549
Total creditors	716	4,226

Notes to the Financial Statements
Continued

11 Related Party Transactions

Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, as Manager, is a related party and acts as principal in respect of all transactions of units in the Trust.

The aggregate monies received through issue and paid on cancellation of units are disclosed in the statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders.

Any amounts due from or due to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 9 and 10.

Amounts payable to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, in respect of the Manager's periodic charge and registration services, are disclosed in note 6 and any amounts due at the year end in note 10.

12 Units in issue reconciliation

	Opening units 2018	Creations during the year	Cancellations during the year	Conversions during the year	Closing units 2019
Income Units	18,979,526	958,214	(1,971,428)	569,630	17,966,312
Z Units (Accumulation)	170,912,450	55,449,001	(24,369,930)	(498,590)	201,991,521
Z Units (Income)	920,668,812	64,210,667	(58,324,269)	(926,259)	926,555,210

13 Fair Value Hierarchy

Fair value of investment assets	2019 £'000 Level 1	2019 £'000 Level 2	2019 £'000 Level 3	2018 £'000 Level 1	2018 £'000 Level 2	2018 £'000 Level 3
Bonds	39,736	90,333	–	59,187	89,605	–
Equities	532,580	–	–	512,058	–	–
Collective Investment Schemes	–	83,371	–	–	68,429	–
Derivatives	–	–	–	–	2	–
Total investment assets	572,316	173,704	–	571,245	158,036	–
Derivatives	–	(508)	–	–	(277)	–
Total investment liabilities	–	(508)	–	–	(277)	–

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FRS 102 are described below:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for the identical unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Notes to the Financial Statements
Continued

14 Risk Management Policies & Numerical Disclosures

In accordance with the investment objectives, the Trust may hold certain financial instruments. These comprise:

– securities held in accordance with the investment objective and policies;

– cash and short-term debtors and creditors arising directly from operations; and

– derivatives.

The main risks arising from the Trust's financial instruments are market price, foreign currency, interest rate, credit and liquidity risk.

The policies for managing these risks are summarised below and have been applied consistently throughout the year, and prior year.

(a) Market price risk

Each Trust's investment portfolio is exposed to market price fluctuation which are monitored by the Manager in pursuance of the investment objectives and policies. Adherence to investment guidelines and to investment and borrowing powers mitigate the risk of excessive exposure to any particular type of security or issuer.

An increase or decrease in market values will therefore have a direct effect on the value of the investment assets in the portfolio and therefore a proportionate effect on the value of the Trust.

Value at Risk (VaR) is a measure of the maximum potential loss to the Trust due to market risk. More particularly, VaR measures the maximum potential loss at a given confidence level (probability) over a specific time period under normal market conditions.

2019	Minimum	Maximum	Average
VaR 99% 1 Month	5.19%	5.76%	5.59%

2018	Minimum	Maximum	Average
VaR 99% 1 Month	5.49%	5.93%	5.75%

At the year end date, there was a 1% chance of the portfolio value falling (or rising) more than 5.19%, £40,841,000 (: 5.85%, £42,646,000) in one month period.

This calculation is generally determined by the use of an industry recognised medium term risk model, typically based on 3-5 year history. The method assumes normal market conditions and that the portfolio remains unchanged.

(b) Foreign currency risk

A proportion of the net assets of the Trust are denominated in currencies other than Sterling, therefore the balance sheet and total returns can be affected by currency movements. In certain circumstances, the Manager may seek to manage exposure to currency movements by using forward currency contracts.

The Trust does not hedge or otherwise seek to avoid currency movement risk on accrued revenue.

Income received in foreign currencies is converted into Sterling at the exchange rates ruling when the income is received.

Currency exposure

An increase or decrease in a particular foreign currency exchange rate will have a proportionate affect on the value of the Trust.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Continued

14 Risk Management Policies & Numerical Disclosures (continued)

The net foreign currency exposure comprises:

	Net foreign currency assets	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Australian Dollar	8,848	17,069
Danish Krone	9,259	7,347
Euro	50,606	59,618
Japanese Yen	–	5,847
Swedish Krona	–	9,264
Swiss Franc	55,337	40,662
US Dollar	170,841	150,273

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest receivable on bank deposits or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The Manager continuously reviews interest rates and inflation expectations. The assessment of this may result in a change in investment strategy.

In addition, changes to prevailing rates or changes in expectations of future rates may result in an increase or decrease in the value of the securities held. In general, if interest rates rise, the income potential of the Trust also rises but the value of fixed rate securities will decline (along with certain expenses calculated by reference to the assets of the Trust). A decline in interest rates will, in general, have the opposite effect.

The interest rate risk profile of the Trust's financial assets and liabilities is:

	Floating rate financial assets £'000	Fixed rate financial assets £'000	Financial assets not carrying interest £'000	Total £'000
2019				
Currency				
UK Sterling	135,800	90,748	265,207	491,755
Australian Dollar	–	–	8,848	8,848
Danish Krone	–	–	9,259	9,259
Euro	4,544	4,734	41,328	50,606
Swiss Franc	193	–	55,144	55,337
US Dollar	1,904	9,674	159,263	170,841
2018				
Currency				
UK Sterling	78,720	118,551	241,537	438,808
Australian Dollar	–	–	17,069	17,069
Danish Krone	–	–	7,347	7,347
Euro	2,845	1,588	55,185	59,618
Japanese Yen	–	–	5,847	5,847
Swedish Krona	–	–	9,264	9,264
Swiss Franc	180	–	40,482	40,662
US Dollar	–	9,442	140,831	150,273

Notes to the Financial Statements
Continued

14 Risk Management Policies & Numerical Disclosures (continued)

(d) Financial Derivatives Instrument Risk

At the year end the Trust held derivatives for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. These types of transaction can introduce market exposure greater than the market value of the instrument. These transactions exchange benefits with a third party at a future date creating both counterparty and concentration risk. The Investment Adviser's policies for managing these risks are outlined in the Trust's prospectus.

At the balance sheet date the Trust had the following exposures:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Market Exposure		
Forward Currency Contracts	20,874	15,728
Total Market Exposure	20,874	15,728

The total market exposure is the sum of the notional derivative contracts on a gross basis with no offsetting.

Counterparty Exposure

Derivative instruments involve an agreement to exchange a benefit at a future date. This introduces counterparty risk where an agreement is bilateral (between two parties) and concentration risk where a clearing broker operates on an exchange. Where the counterparty or clearing broker is not solvent the market exposure obtained would be lost.

At 31 July 2019 the underlying exposure for each category of derivatives was as follows:

	Forward currency exchange contracts £'000	Total by counterparty £'000
Counterparty		
Lloyds Bank	(56)	(56)
StateStreet	(92)	(92)
UBS	(360)	(360)
Total exposure	(508)	(508)

At 31 July 2018 the underlying exposure for each category of derivatives was as follows:

	Forward currency exchange contracts £'000	Total by counterparty £'000
Counterparty		
Goldman Sachs	(67)	(67)
Royal Bank of Canada	(4)	(4)
UBS	(204)	(204)
Total exposure	(275)	(275)

(e) Liquidity risk

The Trust's assets comprise mainly readily realisable securities. The main liabilities of the Trust are the redemption of any units that investors wish to sell and the settlement of stock purchases. The Manager reviews the cash and liability position continuously, and should an increase in liquidity be required, the Manager will sell securities.

Distribution Tables

for the three months ended 31 October 2018

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 August 2018

Group 2 - units purchased between 1 August 2018 and 31 October 2018

	Net Income 2018 pence per unit	Equalisation 2018 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2017 pence per unit
Income Units				
Group 1	1.0736	–	1.0736**	1.0625
Group 2	0.3137	0.7599	1.0736**	1.0625
Z Units (Accumulation)				
Group 1	0.4347	–	0.4347*	0.4163
Group 2	0.1561	0.2786	0.4347*	0.4163
Z Units (Income)				
Group 1	0.3817	–	0.3817**	0.3761
Group 2	0.1157	0.2660	0.3817**	0.3761

* Distribution accumulated on 31 October 2018

** Distribution paid on 28 December 2018

for the three months ended 31 January 2019

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 November 2018

Group 2 - units purchased between 1 November 2018 and 31 January 2019

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
Income Units				
Group 1	0.7628	–	0.7628**	0.8197
Group 2	0.5605	0.2023	0.7628**	0.8197
Z Units (Accumulation)				
Group 1	0.3060	–	0.3060*	0.3150
Group 2	0.1768	0.1292	0.3060*	0.3150
Z Units (Income)				
Group 1	0.2669	–	0.2669**	0.2840
Group 2	0.1171	0.1498	0.2669**	0.2840

* Distribution accumulated on 31 January 2019

** Distribution paid on 29 March 2019

Distribution Tables
Continued

for the three months ended 30 April 2019

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 February 2019

Group 2 - units purchased between 1 February 2019 and 30 April 2019

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
Income Units				
Group 1	1.9016	–	1.9016**	2.0373
Group 2	0.9144	0.9872	1.9016**	2.0373
Z Units (Accumulation)				
Group 1	0.7994	–	0.7994*	0.8294
Group 2	0.4404	0.3590	0.7994*	0.8294
Z Units (Income)				
Group 1	0.6945	–	0.6945**	0.7413
Group 2	0.2424	0.4521	0.6945**	0.7413

* Distribution accumulated on 30 April 2019

** Distribution paid on 30 June 2019

for the three months ended 31 July 2019

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 May 2019

Group 2 - units purchased between 1 May 2019 and 31 July 2019

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
Income Units				
Group 1	0.9354	–	0.9354**	0.9394
Group 2	0.3129	0.6225	0.9354**	0.9394
Z Units (Accumulation)				
Group 1	0.3856	–	0.3856*	0.3694
Group 2	0.1802	0.2054	0.3856*	0.3694
Z Units (Income)				
Group 1	0.3311	–	0.3311**	0.3271
Group 2	0.1397	0.1914	0.3311**	0.3271

* Distribution accumulated on 31 July 2019

** Distribution paid on 30 September 2019

Distribution Tables
Continued

Equalisation

This applies only to units purchased during the distribution period (group 2 units). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 units and is refunded to the holders of these units as a return of capital. Being capital it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of units for capital gains tax purposes.

Treatment by Corporate Unitholders

Corporate unitholders should account for the current year's dividends shown in the distribution tables as follows:

	1st Interim Dividend	2nd Interim Dividend	3rd Interim Dividend	Final Dividend
Treat as a UK corporate dividend	75.96%	69.79%	85.65%	73.16%
Treat as an annual payment net of Income tax at 20%	24.04%	30.21%	14.35%	26.84%

Remuneration (unaudited)

Remuneration Policy

The Standard Life Aberdeen plc Remuneration Policy applies with effect from 1 January 2018. The purpose of the Standard Life Aberdeen plc Remuneration Policy (the 'Policy') is to document clearly the remuneration policies, practices and procedures of Standard Life Aberdeen. It has been approved by the Standard Life Aberdeen plc Remuneration Committee and is subject to the Remuneration Committee's annual review. The Policy applies to employees of the Standard Life Aberdeen group of companies ('SLA').

The Management Company, Standard Life Investments Mutual Funds Limited is authorised and regulated in the United Kingdom by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Life Aberdeen plc.

The Remuneration Committee of Standard Life Aberdeen plc adopted a UCITS V Remuneration Policy to ensure that the requirements of the Undertakings for Collective Investment Transferrable Securities V Directive (UCITS V) are fully adhered to by the group. This policy applies to SLI Mutual Funds Limited and the UCITS Funds it manages. This policy is available on request.

Remuneration Principles

SLA applies Group wide principles for remuneration policies, procedures and practices ensuring that remuneration design and the basis for awards will be clear, transparent and fair, in line with business strategy, objectives, culture, values and long term interests of SLA. Remuneration policies, procedures and practices should be consistent with and promote good conduct which includes sound and effective risk management and not encourage risk taking that exceeds the level of tolerated risk of SLA. Total variable remuneration will be funded through pre-agreed distribution metrics. Where SLA's financial performance is subdued or negative, total variable remuneration should generally be contracted, taking into account both current remuneration and reductions in pay-outs of amounts previously granted and having regard for SLA's long term economic viability.

In addition to applying the SLA wide principles above, Aberdeen Standard Investments ('ASI') applies a number of additional principles including the following, when determining remuneration for employees:

(a) Remuneration should be competitive and reflect both financial, non-financial and personal performance;

(b) Our remuneration design will align the interests of employees, unitholders and importantly our clients/customers;

(c) Our remuneration structure will reward delivery of results over appropriate time horizons and will include deferred variable compensation at an appropriate level for the employee's role;

(d) We will provide an appropriate level of fixed remuneration to balance risk and reward.

Governance and Regulatory Compliance

The Remuneration Committee is made up of independent non-executive directors and makes recommendations to the Board of Standard Life Aberdeen plc (the 'Board') to assist it with its remuneration related duties. The Chief People Officer of Standard Life Aberdeen is responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Policy in consultation with the Remuneration Committee as well as other members of the Executive Committee ('Executive Body') (as defined by the Board), if appropriate.

Financial and non-financial criteria

Variable remuneration is based on a rounded assessment of Group, Divisional and individual performance. When assessing individual performance, financial as well as non-financial criteria are taken into account. Individual performance is based on the individual's appraisal, which includes an employee's compliance with controls and applicable company standards including the Group's Code of Ethics, including Treating Customers Fairly and Conduct Risk.

Conflicts of interest

The Conflicts of Interest Policy is designed to avoid conflicts of interest between SLA and its clients. This Policy prohibits any employee from being involved in decisions on their own remuneration. Furthermore, all employees are required to adhere to SLA's Global Code of Conduct, which encompasses conflicts of interest.

The Policy should, at all times, adhere to local legislation, regulations or other provisions. In circumstances or in jurisdictions where there is any conflict between the Policy and local legislation, regulations or other provisions, then the latter will prevail.

Remuneration Framework

Employee remuneration is composed principally of fixed and variable elements of reward as follows:

(a) Fixed reward (fixed remuneration: salary (and cash allowances, if appropriate); and Benefits (including pension).

(b) Variable reward (bonus, a proportion of which may be subject to retention or deferral depending on role and regulatory requirements) and senior employees may also be awarded a long-term incentive award).

Appropriate ratios of fixed: variable remuneration will be set to as to ensure that:

(a) Fixed and variable components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced and

(b) The fixed component is a sufficiently high proportion of total remuneration to allow Standard Life Aberdeen to operate a fully flexible policy on variable remuneration components, including paying no variable remuneration component.

Fixed Remuneration	Base salary provides a core reward for undertaking the role, where appropriate, and depending on the role, geographical or business market variances or other indicators, additional fixed cash allowances may make up a portion of fixed remuneration.
Benefits	Benefits are made up of: core benefits, which are provided to all employees; and extra voluntary benefits that may be chosen by certain employees and which may require contribution through salary sacrifice or other arrangements. Extra voluntary benefits are designed to support the health and wellbeing of employees through enabling individual selection based on lifestyle choices. Standard Life Aberdeen will ensure that the core and voluntary employee benefits policies are in line with relevant market practice, its views on managing its business risk objectives, culture and values and long-term interests and local requirements.
Pension	Standard Life Aberdeen's pension policies (which consist of defined contribution plans and legacy defined benefit plans) are in line with legislative requirements, governance structures and market practice, and reflect Standard Life Aberdeen's long-term views on risk and financial volatility, its business objectives, culture and values and long-term interests and local requirements. In certain circumstances, SLA may offer a cash allowance in lieu of any pension arrangement.
Annual Performance Bonus Awards	Employees who have been employed during a performance year (1 January to 31 December) may be eligible to be considered for an annual bonus in respect of that year. Eligibility criteria for an annual bonus are set out in the rules of the relevant bonus plan and/or contract of employment, as appropriate. The bonus plan in place is designed to reward performance in line with the business strategy, objectives, culture and values, long term interests and risk appetite of SLA. All Executive Directors are awarded bonuses under a SLA bonus plan as detailed in the Directors' Remuneration Report.
Other variable Pay Plans	Selected employees may participate in other variable pay plans, for example, performance fee share arrangements, where it is appropriate for their role or business unit. These plans operate under the overarching remuneration principles that apply across the group and, where appropriate, are also subject to specific principles governing incentives and are compliant with the requirements of any applicable regulatory standards.

Clawback/Malus

A clawback/malus principle applies to the variable pay plan. This enables the Remuneration Committee to seek to recoup the deferred amount of any unvested variable pay, in the exceptional event of misstatement or misleading representation of performance; a significant failure of risk management and control; or serious misconduct by an individual.

Guaranteed Variable Remuneration
Guaranteed variable remuneration is exceptional, occurs only in the context of hiring new staff and is limited to the first year of service.

UCITS V Identified Staff
Staff considered UCITS V Identified Staff are those categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the decision making profiles of the Management Company or the UCITS Funds that the Management Company manages.

UCITS V identified staff will include; Senior Management; Decision makers, Staff engaged in control functions; and any employees receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior management and decision makers, and whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profiles of the Company or the Funds that the Company manages.

Control Functions
SLA adheres to the principles and guidelines of regulations that apply to SLA in defining control functions. control functions include, but are not necessarily limited to, Risk, Compliance, Internal Audit and Actuarial functions or roles.

SLA will ensure that, as appropriate, senior employees engaged in a control function:

(a) Are independent from the Business Units they oversee;

(b) Have appropriate authority, and

(c) Their remuneration is directly overseen by the Remuneration Committee.

This is achieved by the main control functions being outside the business, and a material proportion of their annual incentives being subject to a scorecard based on the performance of the control function. Performance against the scorecard is reviewed by the relevant independent governing committee (either Risk & Capital Committee, or Audit Committee). SLA's People Function reviews the remuneration of employees in control functions and benchmarks with the external market to ensure that it is market competitive and adequately reflects employees' skills and experience.

Personal Hedging
UCITS V Identified Staff are not permitted to undermine the risk alignment effects of the UCITS V Remuneration Code. Personal hedging strategies; or remuneration-related insurance; or liability-related insurance is not permissible on remuneration.

Employee Remuneration Disclosure
The table below provides an overview of the following:

- Aggregate total remuneration paid by SLI Mutual Funds Limited to its entire staff; and
- Aggregate total remuneration paid by SLI Mutual Funds Limited to its 'Identified Staff'.

The 'Identified Staff' of SLI Mutual Funds Limited are those employees who could have a material impact on the risk profile of SLI Mutual Funds Limited or the UCITS Funds it manages (including Aberdeen Standard Capital Balanced Bridge Fund).

This broadly includes senior management, decision makers and control functions. For the purposes of this disclosure, 'Identified Staff' includes employees of entities to which activities have been delegated.

Amounts shown reflect payments made during the financial reporting period in question. The reporting period runs from **1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018** inclusive.

Aberdeen Standard Capital Balanced Bridge Fund Reporting period: 01/01/18 to 31/12/18	Headcount	Total Remuneration £'000	UCITS proportion £'000[4]
SLI Mutual Funds Ltd staff[1]	320	42,109	773
of which			
Fixed remuneration		33,499	615
Variable remuneration		8,610	158
Carried Interest		NIL	
SLI Mutual Funds Ltd 'Identified Staff'[2]	125	7,925	145
of which			
Senior Management[3]	16	1,756	32
Other 'Identified Staff'	109	6,169	113

1 As there are a number of individuals indirectly and directly employed by SLI Mutual Funds Limited this figure represents an apportioned amount of SLA's total remuneration fixed and variable pay, apportioned to the relevant UCITS Fund on an AUM basis, plus any carried interest paid by the UCITS Fund. The Headcount figure provided reflects the number of beneficiaries calculated on a Full Time Equivalent basis.

2 The Identified Staff disclosure represents total compensation of those staff of the Management Company who are fully or partly involved in the activities of the Management Company, apportioned to the estimated time relevant to the Management Company, based on their time in role during the reporting period and the Management Company's proportion of SLA's total AUM. Across the 'Identified Staff', the average percentage of AUM allocation per individual based on work undertaken for SLI Mutual Funds Limited as a Management Company was 10.04%.

3 Senior management are defined in this table as Management Company Directors and members of the Standard Life Aberdeen plc Board, together with its Executive Committee, Investment Management Committee and Group Product Committee.

4 This figure represents an apportioned amount of the total remuneration of the 'Identified staff' attributable to the UCITS Fund allocated on an AUM basis.

Aberdeen Standard Capital Balanced Bridge Fund moved management company from Standard Life Investments Mutual Funds Limited to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited on 10 December 2018. It has been agreed that the disclosure for 2018 will remain allocated to SLI Mutual Funds Limited.

The above document is strictly for information purposes only and should not be considered as an offer, investment recommendation or solicitation, to deal in any of the investments or funds mentioned herein and does not constitute investment research. Aberdeen Standard Capital does not warrant the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of the information and materials contained in this document and expressly disclaims liability for errors or omissions in such information and materials. Any research or analysis used in the preparation of this document has been procured by Aberdeen for its own use and may have been acted on for its own purpose. The results thus obtained are made available only coincidentally and the information is not guaranteed as to its accuracy. Some of the information in this document may contain projections or other forward looking statements regarding future events or future financial performance of countries, markets or companies. These statements are only predictions and actual events or results may differ materially. The reader must make their own assessment of the relevance, accuracy and adequacy of the information contained in this document and make such independent investigations, as they may consider necessary or appropriate for the purpose of such assessment. Any opinion or estimate contained in this document is made on a general basis and is not to be relied on by the reader as advice. Neither Aberdeen Standard Capital nor any of its employees, associated group companies or agents have given any consideration to nor have they or any of them made any investigation of the investment objectives, financial situation or particular need of the reader, any specific person or group of persons. Accordingly, no warranty whatsoever is given and no liability whatsoever is accepted for any loss arising whether directly or indirectly as a result of the reader, any person or group of persons acting on any information, opinion or estimate contained in this document. Aberdeen Standard Capital reserves the right to make changes and corrections to any information in this document at any time, without notice.

Issued by Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited (the manager of the Trust). Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom.

Important Information

Unless otherwise indicated, this document refers only to the investment products, teams, processes and opinions of Aberdeen Asset Management/Standard Life Investments as at the date of publication.

Aberdeen Standard Capital Limited, registered in Scotland (SC317950) at 1 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 2LL.
Aberdeen Standard Capital is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.
www.aberdeenstandardcapital.com

INVMF001 | 1019 | 255801

Aberdeen Standard Capital