



Aberdeen Asian Income Fund Limited

Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive
Pre-investment Disclosure Document
Article 23 AIFMD

8 November 2019

Aberdeen Asian Income Fund Limited

Aberdeen Standard Capital International Limited (a non-EEA alternative investment fund manager), as manager of Aberdeen Asian Income Fund Limited (a non-EEA AIF), is not generally subject to the EU Alternative Fund Managers Directive (Directive 2011/61/EU) other than in circumstances where the Company is being marketed into the European Union. In such circumstances AIFMD requires that, among other things, non-EU managers of non-EU alternative investment funds register the fund on the relevant National Private Placement Register and make available to investors certain information, as set out in Article 23 of the AIFMD, prior to such investors' investment in the Company. In addition, Article 23 requires that non-EEA alternative fund managers disclose certain information on a periodic basis. Accordingly, the Manager has notified the UK Financial Conduct Authority of its intention to market the Company (as a non-EEA alternative investment fund) in the UK. In addition, the Jersey Financial Services Commission has granted permission for the Company to be marketed within the EU in accordance with the Jersey Codes.

Defined terms used in this pre-investment disclosure document can be found in section 20 below.

1. Investment strategy, policy and objectives of the Company, types of assets the Company may invest in, Investment techniques and Investment restrictions

Information about the Company's investment policy and objective, the types of assets in which the Company may invest, the investment techniques and any investment restrictions are set out in the Annual Report which is available on the Company's website: www.asian-income.co.uk

While the Company is not a fund of funds, it may make investments through collective investment schemes and in Asian Pacific securities, such global deposit receipts, listed on other international stock markets and in investments listed on other international exchanges that derive significant revenues or profits from the Asian Pacific region.

Stocklending

- 1.1 The Company may from time to time employ investment techniques for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. In particular, the Company, or the Depositary acting in accordance with the instructions of the Manager, may enter into certain stocklending arrangements.
- 1.2 Any stocklending arrangements may only be entered into if:
 - (A) all the terms of the agreement under which securities are to be reacquired by the Depositary for the account of the Company are in a form which is acceptable to the Depositary and are in accordance with good market practice;
 - (B) the counterparty is on the Manager's list of approved counterparties. The Manager and the Depositary have agreed minimum requirements for a counterparty to be approved by agreeing a list of eligible counterparties and requiring that the counterparty have a minimum credit rating of BBB+ awarded by two of the three following ratings agencies: Standard and Poor, Fitch and/or Moody's;
 - (C) high quality and liquid collateral is obtained to secure the obligation of the counterparty under the terms referred to in 1.2 (A) and the collateral is: acceptable; adequate; and sufficiently immediate.
- 1.3 The stocklending agent is entitled to receive a fee from the Company (plus VAT thereon) for its services in relation to stocklending. The fee is calculated as a percentage of the gross income from stocklending. The current fee is 20% of the gross income generated by the stocklending activity. The remaining 80% of gross income generated is returned to the Company.
- 1.4 The maximum percentage of the Company's securities which will be used for stocklending purposes is 50% of the Company's net asset value. The expected percentage which will be used for stocklending purposes is less than 10% of the Company's net asset value. The maximum percentage of any individual stock which may be on loan at any time is 95% of that individual security held by the Company.
- 1.5 Collateral is acceptable if it has been determined by the Manager to be high quality and liquid and is of a kind set out under the terms of the securities lending authority agreement with the Depositary: including government debt of certain specified countries provided they have a minimum issuer rating of AA-, equity securities listed on specified indices and cash (US dollar or euros). The Manager does not consider maturity of collateral as a factor in assessing whether collateral is acceptable or not. Acceptable collateral is kept under review by the Manager and the Depositary to assess for risks such as liquidity and credit risks.

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- 1.6 Collateral is adequate only if it is:
- (A) transferred to the stocklending agent or its agent;
 - (B) received under a title transfer arrangement; and
 - (C) at all times equal in value to the market value of the securities transferred by the Depositary plus a premium.
- 1.7 The Depositary must ensure that the value of the collateral at all times meet the requirements of paragraph (C) above. This duty may be regarded as satisfied in respect of collateral, the validity of which is about to expire or has expired, where the Depositary takes reasonable care to determine that sufficient collateral will again be transferred at the latest by the close of business on the day of expiry.
- 1.8 Collateral is sufficiently immediate if:
- (A) it is transferred before or at the time of the transfer of the securities by the Depositary; or
 - (B) the Depositary takes reasonable care to determine at the time referred to in paragraph 1.8 (A) that it will be transferred at the latest by the close of business on the day of the transfer.
- 1.9 Collateral is valued and monitored on a daily basis to ensure compliance with the Manager's collateral requirements. The collateral received must be issued by an entity that is independent from the stocklending counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of that counterparty.
- 1.10 There is no re-use of collateral received in relation to the Company's stocklending activities.

2. Key risks

Risk Management

There are a number of risks which, if realised, could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its financial condition, performance and prospects. The Board has undertaken a robust review of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. Those principal risks are disclosed in the table below together with a description of the mitigating actions taken by the Board. The principal risks associated with an investment in the Company's Shares are published monthly on the Company's factsheet or they can be found in the pre-investment disclosure document published by the Manager, both of which are available on the Company's website. The Board reviews the risks and uncertainties faced by the Company in the form of a risk matrix and heat map at its Audit Committee meetings and a summary of the principal risks are set out below. In addition to these risks, the outcome and potential impact of the UK Government's discussions with the European Union are still unclear at the time of writing, and this remains an increased economic risk for the Company. In particular currency volatility may adversely affect the translation rates of future earnings from the portfolio. In all other respects, the Company's principal risks and uncertainties have not changed materially since the date of this Annual Report and are not expected to change materially for the current financial year.

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Description

Investment strategy and objectives – the setting of an unattractive strategic proposition to the market and the failure to adapt to changes in investor demand may lead to poor performance, the Company becoming unattractive to investors, a decreased demand for shares and a widening discount.

Investment portfolio, investment management – investing outside of the investment restrictions and guidelines set by the Board could result in poor performance and an inability to meet the Company's objectives.

Financial obligations - the ability of the Company to meet its financial obligations, or increasing the level of gearing, could result in the Company becoming over-gearred or unable to take advantage of potential opportunities and result in a loss of value to the Company's Ordinary Shares.

Financial and regulatory – the financial risks associated with the portfolio could result in losses to the Company. In addition, failure to comply with relevant regulation (including Jersey Company Law, the Financial Services and Markets Act, The Packaged Retail and Insurance-based Investment Products (PRIIPS) Regulation, the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive, Accounting Standards and the FCA's Listing Rules, Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules and Prospectus Rules) may have an impact on the Company.

Operational – the Company is dependent on third parties for the provision of all systems and services (in particular, those of the Standard Life Aberdeen Group) and any control failures and gaps in these systems and services could result in a loss or damage to the Company.

Income and dividend risk - there is a risk that the portfolio could fail to generate sufficient income to meet the level of the annual dividend, thereby drawing upon, rather than replenishing, its revenue and/or capital reserves.

Mitigating Action

The Board keeps the investment objective and policy as well as the level of discount and/or premium at which the Company's Ordinary Shares trade under review. In particular there are periodic strategy discussions where the Board reviews the Investment Manager's investment processes, analyses the work of Aberdeen Standard Investments' promotional and investor relations teams and receives reports on the market from the Broker. In particular, the Board is updated at each Board meeting on the make up of and any movements in the shareholder register. Details of the Company's discount control mechanism are disclosed in the latest Annual Report on page 35.

The Board sets, and monitors, its investment restrictions and guidelines, and receives regular reports which include performance reporting on the implementation of the investment policy, the investment process and application of the Board guidelines. The Investment Manager is represented at all Board meetings.

The Board sets a gearing limit and receives regular updates on the actual gearing levels the Company has reached from the Investment Manager together with the assets and liabilities of the Company and reviews these at each Board meeting.

The financial risks associated with the Company include market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk, all of which are mitigated in conjunction with the Investment Manager. Further details of the steps taken to mitigate the financial risks associated with the portfolio are set out in note 17 to the financial statements. The Board relies upon the Standard Life Aberdeen Group to ensure the Company's compliance with applicable law and regulations and from time to time employs external advisers to advise on specific concerns.

The Board monitors operational risk and as such receives internal controls and risk management reports from the Investment Manager at each Board meeting. It also receives assurances from all its significant service providers, as well as back to back assurance from the Investment Manager at least annually. Further details of the internal controls which are in place are set out in the latest Annual Report on pages 32 and 33.

The Board monitors this risk through the review of income forecasts, provided by the Investment Manager, at each Board meeting.

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Stocklending and Collateral Risks

When the Company engages in stocklending it will be exposed to counterparty credit risk in that the borrower may default on a loan, become insolvent, or otherwise be unable to meet, or refuse to honour, its obligations to return loaned or equivalent securities. In this event, the Company could experience delays in recovering the loaned securities, may not be able to recover the loaned securities, and/or may incur a capital loss which might result in a reduction in the net asset value of the Company. A company's exposure to its counterparty will be mitigated by the fact that the counterparty will be requested to post collateral, in the form acceptable to the Depositary, as set out above, and will forfeit its collateral if it defaults on the transaction. If a counterparty defaults and fails to return equivalent securities to those loaned, the Company may suffer a loss equal to the shortfall between the value of the realised collateral and the market value of the replacement securities.

Such collateral shortfall may arise as a result of inaccurate pricing of the collateral, unfavourable market movements in the value of the collateral, or a lack of liquidity in the market on which the collateral is traded. If the relevant transaction with a counterparty is not fully collateralised, then the Company's credit exposure to the counterparty in such circumstances will be higher than if the transaction had been fully collateralised. Subject to certain conditions and the terms of the stocklending agreement, the stocklending agent has indemnified the Company from and against loss arising from the non-return of securities which have been loaned to a borrower.

The Company will be subject to the risk of the inability of any counterparty to perform with respect to transactions, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes. Cash or other assets may be passed to counterparties as margin or collateral. Subject to applicable regulations, at any one time, the Company may be exposed to the creditworthiness of its counterparties in respect of all or part of such margin or collateral. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty, the Company may not be able to recover cash or assets of equivalent value in full. In particular, stocklending transactions may, in the event of a default by a counterparty, result in the securities lent being recovered late or only in part. This may result in losses for shareholders.

Other risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, will be identified, managed and mitigated in accordance with the Manager's risk management policy. Operational risk around collateral management for stocklending is greatly reduced since it is managed by the Depositary, a market leading custodian which has tried and tested processes in place.

The Manager reduces custody risk by establishing a process whereby securities are taken as collateral and cash is only accepted where it is held for the benefit of the Company by a tri-party collateral agent. Generally, the Manager will not accept cash as collateral. Securities are held in ring-fenced accounts of a collateral custodian, so the Company is not exposed to custodian risk.

The legal risks are reduced by the Manager by having in place separate contractual arrangements with the Depositary governing the separate appointments of stocklending agent and depositary.

An explanation of other risks relating to the Company's investment activities, specifically market price, interest rate, liquidity and credit risk, and a note of how these risks are managed, is contained in note 17 to the financial statements in the latest Annual Report.

3. Risk management systems

Each of the Manager and Investment Manager are fully integrated members of the Standard Life Aberdeen PLC group of companies which provides a variety of services and support to the Manager and Investment Manager in the conduct of their business activities. Risk oversight is conducted through the operation of the Group's risk management processes and systems. Further details of the Group's risk management programme and systems are set out in the Appendix to this document.

4. Leverage

Types of leverage

Although leverage is often used as another term for gearing, under the AIFMD regulations leverage is expressed as a ratio of the exposure of debt, non-sterling currency, equity or currency hedging and derivatives exposure against the net asset value. It defines two types of leverage, the gross method and the commitment method. These are essentially the same other than the commitment method allows derivative

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instruments to be netted off to reflect 'netting' or 'hedging arrangements'. Non-sterling cash is deemed to carry a currency exposure so is considered to be leverage. In accordance with the AIFMD the Company is obliged to disclose the maximum expected leverage levels under both methods and this is disclosed above. In order to comply with the AIFMD the maximum leverage levels have been set in accordance with the maximum gearing allowable by the Company's Articles of Association. However, the day-to-day management of gearing and leverage levels will be conducted within the tighter limits set by the Company's investment policy.

Leverage may be applied to the portfolio by utilising financial gearing (such as bank borrowings and overdrafts) and synthetic gearing (through derivatives and/or other non-fully funded instruments or techniques for efficient portfolio management purposes such as stock-lending). Typically, leverage will arise through the use of index futures, forward foreign exchange contracts or contracts for difference, where cash is paid to the counterparty as a margin against the current mark-to-market value of the derivative contract; as a result, depending on the type of instrument, a relatively small movement in the price of a contract may result in a profit or a loss which is high in proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as initial margin and may even result in further loss exceeding any margin deposited. The use of leverage therefore creates additional risks and may significantly increase the market and counterparty risk of the Company through non-fully funded exposure to underlying markets or securities. Leverage is considered in terms of the Company's overall 'exposure' to financial or synthetic gearing and includes any method by which the exposure of the Company is increased whether through borrowing of cash or securities, or leverage embedded in derivative positions or by any other means. Aberdeen Standard Capital International Limited is required, in accordance with the AIFMD, to calculate and monitor the level of leverage of the Company, expressed as the ratio between the total exposure of the Company and its net asset value with exposure values being calculated by both the gross method and commitment method.

Exposure values under the gross method basis are calculated as the absolute value of all positions in the portfolio; this includes all eligible assets and liabilities, relevant borrowings, derivatives (converted into their equivalent underlying positions) and all other positions, even those held purely for risk reduction purposes, such as forward foreign exchange contracts held for currency hedging.

The gross method of exposure of the Company requires the calculation to:

- Include the sum of all non-derivative assets (if applicable) held at market value, plus the absolute value of all such liabilities
- Exclude cash and cash equivalents which are highly liquid investments held in the base currency of the Company, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and provide a return no greater than the rate of a three month high quality bond
- Include derivative instruments which are converted into the equivalent position in their underlying assets
- Exclude cash borrowings that remain in cash or cash equivalents and where the amounts payable are known
- Include exposures resulting from the reinvestment of cash borrowings, expressed as the higher of the market value of the investment realised or the total amount of cash borrowed
- Include positions within repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending or borrowing or other similar arrangements as applicable

Exposure values under the commitment method basis are calculated on a similar basis but may take into account the effect of netting off instruments to reflect eligible netting and hedging arrangements on eligible assets and different treatment of certain cash and cash equivalent items in line with regulatory requirements.

Leverage limits

The calculation of leverage assumes that a leverage ratio of 1.00:1 equates to zero leverage. A ratio of less than 1.00:1 would mean that the portfolio included uninvested cash whilst a ratio above 1.00:1 would mean that the portfolio had leverage to the ratio amount above 1.00:1.

The current maximum levels of leverage on the fund under AIFMD are:

Maximum Gross Exposure	2.60:1
Maximum Commitment Exposure	2.30:1

Where the Company invests in derivatives, it may be required to post assets as collateral. To the extent that the Company posts collateral to its counterparties, the counterparties have a security interest in the collateral and may, in certain circumstances, have the right to re-use that collateral.

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5. Modification of Investment policy

In accordance with the FCA listing rules, any material change to the Company's investment policy will require the FCA's prior approval as well as the approval of shareholders. In considering what is a material change the Company must have regard to the cumulative effect of any changes since the shareholders last had the opportunity to vote.

6. Contractual relationship between the Company and Investors, applicable law and the enforcement of judgements

The Company is incorporated with limited liability in Jersey as a closed-ended investment company under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 (as amended) and its shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange. In addition the Company constitutes and is regulated as a collective investment fund under the Collective Investment Funds (Jersey) Law 1988. Investors who acquire shares in the Company will do so subject to the Articles. The Articles are one of the Company's constitutional documents and contain the rights and restrictions attaching to the Company's shares. The Articles may only be amended by way of a special resolution. A shareholder's liability to the Company will be limited to the value of the shares held by such shareholder.

As the Company is incorporated in Jersey, it may not be possible for an investor located outside that jurisdiction to effect service of process upon the Company within the local jurisdiction in which that investor resides. All or a substantial portion of the assets of the Company may be located outside of the local jurisdiction in which an investor resides and, as a result, it may not be possible to satisfy a judgment against the Company in such local jurisdiction or to enforce a judgment obtained in the local jurisdiction's courts against the Company.

A number of legal instruments provide for the recognition and enforcement in Jersey of judgments given in other states. Where no particular legal instrument applies, a judgment creditor may nevertheless have rights to seek to enforce a judgement under Jersey law.

Details on how to invest in Aberdeen Asian Income Fund Limited are set out in the Annual Report.

7. Information on the Manager and Service providers

Manager

The Company is managed by Aberdeen Standard Capital International Limited, which is a registered private company that is incorporated in Jersey. The Manager is a subsidiary of Standard Life Aberdeen PLC, a company incorporated in Scotland.

The Manager is registered with the JFSC in accordance with the FSL for the conduct of fund services business. Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Manager is required to provide investment management services, secretarial services, registered office facilities and general administrative services to the Company.

The Manager has delegated the investment management of the Company to Aberdeen Standard Investments (Asia) Limited. Further details of the delegation arrangements are set out below.

Auditor

With effect from 15 May 2019 KPMG Channel Islands Limited has been appointed as the Company's auditor responsible for auditing the annual financial statements in accordance with auditing standards and, as appropriate, regulations, and for providing its report to the Company's shareholders in the annual report and financial statements.

Registrar and Transfer agent

The registrar and transfer agent of the Company is Link Market Services Trustees Limited and is responsible for keeping the register of shareholders, which may be inspected at the Registrar's office at PO Box 532, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 5UW, during normal business hours.

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Stockbroker

Stifel Nicolaus Europe Limited has been appointed as the Company's stockbroker to provide the Company with corporate broking and associated financial advisory services.

Custodian

BNP Paribas Securities Services, Jersey Branch has been appointed as the Company's custodian to provide custodian services to the Company, including settlement and safekeeping of the Company's securities.

Investors' rights against service providers will vary depending on a range of factors. Investors may be afforded certain rights against service providers by the general law of the jurisdiction in which they are based.

8. Protection from professional liability risks

The Manager has effective internal operational risk management policies and procedures in order to appropriately identify measure, manage and monitor operational risks, including professional liability risks, to which it is or could reasonably be exposed. These policies and procedures are subject to regular review and the operational risk management activities are performed independently as part of the risk management policy.

The management of operational risk, through the risk and control self-assessment process, is aimed at identifying risks in existing processes and improving existing controls to reduce their likelihood of failure and the impact of losses. All risks and events are facilitated via the internal risk management system, which provides a platform to facilitate the convergence of governance, risk and compliance.

The Manager is required to cover professional liability risks, such as the risk of loss of documents evidencing title of assets to the Company, and complies with such requirement by maintaining an amount of its own funds in accordance with AIFMD.

9. Delegation arrangements and management of conflicts

Delegation arrangements

From time to time, the Manager may delegate certain management functions to its affiliated subsidiaries, including Aberdeen Standard Investments (Asia) Limited, or to third parties. The Manager has delegated:

- Investment management to the Investment Manager, Aberdeen Standard Investments (Asia) Limited
- Administration of the Company to Aberdeen Asset Managers Limited which in turn has sub-delegated this function to BNP Paribas Fund Services UK Limited

Investment management

The Manager has delegated investment management to the Investment Manager, which is authorised to undertake fund management and provide investment advice by The Monetary Authority of Singapore. The Investment Manager is part of the Standard Life Aberdeen PLC group of companies of which the Manager is also part.

Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager is required to provide such investment management services to the Company as the Manager may from time to time require in connection with the investment of the monies and assets of the Company, management of the portfolio and will be responsible for advising on the purchase and sale of investments.

Administration

The Manager has delegated the administration of the Company to Aberdeen Asset Managers Limited which in turn has sub-delegated this function to BNP Paribas Fund Services UK Limited. The Administrator will assist the Manager in calculating the Company's Net Asset Value, as well as providing fund accounting services in respect of the Company.

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Conflicts of interests

The Manager and the Investment Manager are committed to treating clients and shareholders fairly and have implemented procedures and processes to ensure that this is the case. In particular, the Manager and the Investment Manager have approved and adopted the Conflicts of Interests Policy of the Aberdeen Standard Investments group.

The objective of the Conflicts of Interests Policy is to ensure the fair treatment of clients and shareholders in cases of conflicts of interests or potential conflicts of interests which may arise in the course of providing management, advisory or administrative services to the Company.

To achieve this objective, the Conflicts of Interests Policy seeks to ensure that the Company and its service providers and the Manager and its delegates have adequate organisational and structural measures in place:

- To identify circumstances which constitute or may give rise to a conflict of interests entailing a material risk of damage to the interests of the Company or its shareholders
- To provide procedures, mechanisms and systems to manage or resolve any such conflicts of interests; where such conflict cannot otherwise be avoided, ensuring that the Company, the Manager and the Investment Manager always act in the best interests of shareholders
- To maintain a proper record of any such conflict or potential conflict and to ensure proper reporting to affected shareholders

The following circumstances have been identified as constituting, or potentially giving rise to, conflicts of interests:

- Directors of the Manager are senior executives of, and employed by, Standard Life Aberdeen plc
- The Manager and the Investment Manager are affiliated entities of the Standard Life Aberdeen Group. The key terms of the Investment Management Agreement are similar to those which might be agreed between independent third parties
- The Investment Manager has discretion to enter into foreign exchange hedging transactions and borrowings on behalf of the Company. The Investment Manager may appoint an affiliate of any existing service provider or any other third party to act as a counterparty in the execution of foreign exchange transactions in connection with the currency hedging activities of the Company and/or to implement the currency hedging strategy
- Standard Life Aberdeen and its affiliates may hold or trade in securities and instruments of the same type as the securities and instruments held or traded in by the Company; they may also utilise the same or similar strategies as those adopted by the Investment Manager on behalf of the Company. In addition, the Company may make investments in other funds managed or advised by Standard Life Aberdeen or its affiliates

In order to ensure that actual and potential conflicts of interests are appropriately identified, managed and monitored, Aberdeen Standard has established a formal committee which operates under documented terms of reference and which meets regularly to maintain oversight of the Conflicts of Interests Policy and the management of live conflicts situations. Standard Life Aberdeen maintains a documented matrix of known or inherent conflicts of interests, as well as a documented register of live actual or potential conflicts of interests arising in the carrying on of its business operations.

10. Valuation procedures

The Company's accounting policies, including its policy in relation to the valuation of investments, are set out in the 'Notes to the Financial Statements' in the Annual Report.

The Company has delegated a number of its duties to the Manager including the proper valuation of the Company's assets, the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Company and the publication of such Net Asset Values. Accordingly, the Manager has approved and adopted Aberdeen Standard's Valuation Policy. The Manager considers that the Valuation Policy contains appropriate and consistent procedures to ensure that a proper and independent valuation of the assets of the Company can be performed.

The Administrator has been engaged by Aberdeen Asset Managers Limited to assist the Manager in calculating the Net Asset Value of the Company. In practice, this means that the Administrator sources prices for the assets of the Company and calculates a proposed Net Asset Value. These calculations are presented to the Manager, which discusses any particular pricing issues with the Administrator and may ultimately decide whether any prices require adjustment before the Net Asset Value of the Company is adopted. This may be the case where the price of an asset is hard to value and the Administrator has used fair value pricing, or where the price of an asset has increased or fallen by a significant proportion since its previous valuation.

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11. Liquidity risk management and redemption rights

The Manager has a Liquidity Policy in place. For closed ended funds such as the Company, given their very nature, the Liquidity Policy focuses, primarily, upon the potential issues with regard to the mis-pricing of illiquid securities. Aberdeen's market risk department is responsible for providing asset level liquidity evaluation reports on a periodic (eg monthly) basis to the Manager, the Investment Manager and other Aberdeen Standard entities. This market risk department uses various risk assessment methods and sophisticated portfolio modelling, via a tool called APT (Advanced Portfolio Technologies), to measure the risk profile of assets held by portfolios and the risk of there being portfolio illiquidity related to the assets. This measurement enables the provision of management information to the Manager and the Investment Manager to enable those risks to be monitored. The portfolio modelling and measurement looks at the following risks: (i) asset liquidity risk (where a number of methods are used to measure liquidity, depending upon the nature of the asset – eg traded volumes reported on an exchange as a percentage of the total outstanding of the specific asset or with reference to the depth of the market using the bid-ask spread as an indicator); and (ii) contingency arrangements or liquidity buffers.

There are no redemption rights attaching to shares in the Company.

12. Fees, charges and expenses

The Manager charges an annual fee of 0.85% of the Net Asset Value of the Company valued monthly. The Company also incurs annual fees, charges and expenses in connection with administration, directors' fees, promotional activities, auditors' fees, lawyers' fees and depositary charges. The Company's Ongoing Charges (including the management fee) for the latest financial year amounted to 1.11%.

13. Fair treatment/preferential treatment of Investors

The Manager has adopted a policy regarding treating customers fairly, the operation of which is overseen by a formal committee comprised of senior managers from Aberdeen Standard's various business units and from its risk division. The role of the Conduct Risk Committee, which meets regularly and operates under documented terms of reference, is to ensure that among other matters the Conduct Risk Policy is implemented and maintained and to consider any actual or potential Conduct Risk Policy issues arising in connection with Aberdeen Standard carrying on its business operations. General awareness training on the Conduct Risk Policy and what it means to Aberdeen Standard and its customers is delivered to all Aberdeen Standard staff.

No investor in the Company obtains preferential treatment or the right to obtain preferential treatment.

14. Availability of the AIF's latest annual report

The Company's latest annual report is available on the Company's website: www.asian-income.co.uk

15. Procedure and conditions for the Issue and Sale of Shares

The issue of new shares by the Company either by way of a fresh issue of shares or by way of the sale of shares from treasury, is subject to the requisite shareholder authorities being in place and all FCA listing rule requirements having been met. Shares in the Company can also be bought in the open market through a stockbroker. They can also be purchased through the Aberdeen Standard Investment Trust savings schemes and qualify fully for inclusion within tax-efficient ISA wrappers. For further information about how shares in the Company may be purchased, investors are directed to the section headed 'Investor Information' in the Annual Report.

16. Latest NAV of the AIF

The Company's NAV is published by way of an announcement on a regulatory information service. For internet users, additional data on the Company, including the latest published NAV, the closing price of ordinary shares for the previous day of trading on the London Stock Exchange, performance information and a monthly factsheet, is available on the Company's website: www.asian-income.co.uk

17. AIF's historical performance

The Company's historical performance is available on the Company's website: www.asian-income.co.uk and in the Company's previous annual report and financial statements which are also available on the Company's website: www.asian-income.co.uk

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18. Prime brokerage

The Company has not appointed a prime broker.

19. Periodic disclosures

The Manager will, at least as often as the annual report and financial statements are made available to shareholders, make available information required to be periodically disclosed under Article 23 of AIFMD to Shareholders.

The information described above will be provided to shareholders within the Annual Report each year. Any material changes that occur to its periodic disclosures will be notified to shareholders by way of a regulatory information services announcement.

20. Defined terms

The following defined terms are used in this pre-investment disclosure document and in the Appendix:

Administrator	BNP Paribas Fund Services UK Limited
AIFMD	European Union Directive 2011/61/EU, together with its implementing measures
Annual Report	The Company's Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018
Articles	The Company's articles of association, as amended from time to time
Auditor	Ernst & Young LLP
Company or AIF	Aberdeen Asian Income Fund Limited
Conduct Risk Committee	Aberdeen Standard's formal committee for overseeing, among other matters, the Conduct Risk Policy
Conduct Risk Policy	Aberdeen Standard's documented policy regarding treating customers fairly
Conflicts of Interests Policy	Aberdeen Standard's documented conflicts of interest policy
FCA	Financial Conduct Authority
FSL	Financial Services (Jersey) Law 1998 (as amended)
Group or Standard Life Aberdeen Group	Standard Life Aberdeen group of companies
Investment Manager	Aberdeen Standard Investments (Asia) Limited
Investment Management Agreement	Investment management agreement between the Company, the Manager and the Investment Manager dated 21 March 2017
Jersey Codes	The Codes of Practice for Alternative Investment Funds and AIF Service Businesses published by the JFSC
JFSC	Jersey Financial Services Commission
Liquidity Policy	Aberdeen Standard's documented policy regarding liquidity risk management
Management Agreement	management agreement between the Company and the Manager dated 21 March 2017
Manager	Aberdeen Standard Capital International Limited
Net Asset Value or NAV	the net asset value of the Company
Ongoing Charges	Ratio of expense as a percentage of average daily shareholders' funds calculated as per the Association of Investment Companies industry standard method
Registrar	Link Market Services Trustees Limited
Standard Life Aberdeen	Standard Life Aberdeen PLC
Stockbroker	Stifel Nicolaus Europe Limited
Valuation Policy	Aberdeen's documented valuation policy regarding the production and oversight of net assets values of collective funds in the Europe, Middle East and Africa region
Other important information:	

Issued by Aberdeen Standard Capital International Limited which is regulated by the Jersey Financial Services Commission. Registered Office: 1st Floor, Sir Walter Raleigh House, 48-50 Esplanade, St Helier, Jersey JE2 3QB. Registered in Jersey No. 38918. An investment company should be considered only as part of a balanced portfolio. Under no circumstances should this information be considered as an offer or solicitation to deal in investments.



Appendix to Pre-investment Disclosure Document

Aberdeen Standard Capital International Limited: Risk Management

Appendix to Pre-investment Disclosure Document

Risk management systems

Aberdeen Standard Capital International Limited is a fully integrated member of the Standard Life Aberdeen PLC group of companies (referred to as 'the Group'). The Group is an international investment management group, managing assets for both institutional and retail clients from offices around the world.

The Group is committed to building and continuously improving a sound and effective system of internal control and a risk management framework that is embedded within its operations, this is the Group's first line of defence.

The Group's Risk Division, as the second line of defence, exists to support management in the identification and mitigation of risks and provides independent monitoring of the business. The Division includes Compliance, Business Risk, Market Risk, Risk Management and Legal. The Risk Division achieves its objective through embedding the Risk Management Framework throughout the Group using its operational risk management system ('SHIELD').

The Group's Internal Audit Department is independent of the Risk Division and is responsible for providing an independent assessment of the Group's control environment, it is the Group's third line of defence.

The Group's corporate governance structure is supported by several committees which assist the board of directors of Standard Life Aberdeen PLC, its subsidiaries and the Company to fulfil their roles and responsibilities. The Group's Risk Division is represented on all committees, with the exception of those committees that give investment recommendations. The specific goals and guidelines on the functioning of each committee is described in the committees' terms of reference.

Risk management programme

The risk management programme can be summarised broadly in five steps, see the chart below.

The first two steps of the programme allow the risk teams to identify, assess and understand the inherent risks of the Company and whether the internal controls mitigating those risks are sufficient and effective. The weight of these two steps in the risk management cycle will be inversely proportional to the available market data to value the assets and their liquidity. Those steps

Risk management



allow the risk management team to understand the specific risks of the structure and assets and focus and adapt their level of analyse to the most significant risks.

The results of the independent risk assessment are escalated to the relevant committees and boards which are responsible for overseeing how the business implements the necessary mitigating actions.

Description of the process of identifying, assessing and managing risks

- **Market risk:** is monitored through factor modelling to calculate both absolute and relative ex ante quantities such as tracking error ('TE') and Value at Risk ('VaR'). The VaR is computed on a NAV basis as the maximum loss that the portfolio should incur over 20 days, 99% of the time under normal market conditions. The Company's portfolio risks are decomposed into intuitive components to pinpoint areas of unexpected market risk. The techniques are applied to all relevant asset classes. The market risk is further monitored through the computation of the level of leverage by both the gross and net approach. The leverage is calculated by converting each financial derivative instrument into the equivalent position in the underlying assets of those derivatives, on a NAV basis. The market risk linked to the concentration risk is mitigated through investment restrictions set according to the basic principle of diversification
- **Liquidity risk:** The Group has a Liquidity Risk Management Policy in place applicable to the Funds and set out in accordance with its overall Risk Management Process, relative to the size, scope and complexity of the Funds. Liquidity Risk is monitored on both the asset and liability sides. To measure and monitor asset liquidity risk the Group employs a number of methods specific to the underlying assets. In all cases, the approach is to reference the actual holdings of the sub-fund against a true measure of the market at both an aggregate and a position level. A Group Pricing Committee is responsible for the review and monitoring of asset pricing, in addition to the approval of pricing methodologies and asset-level fair value price adjustments and the Group Investor Protection Committee which looks at fund-level fair value approaches. The Group has implemented a Group Pricing Policy which details the operational responsibilities for pricing assets. On the liability side, investor transactions and, beyond this, investor behaviour are the main driver of liquidity within each sub-fund. In this context, the articles and prospectuses contain certain key provisions or limits which provide protection to the Funds and ultimately investors, in situations

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where liquidity might become a concern. In addition, the Fund receives and analyses periodic reports in respect of the shareholder concentration within each sub-fund. Any shareholder concentrations and transactional behaviour are identified at sub-fund level and any particular concerns noted are escalated to the relevant Group Committee and respective Boards, if material

- **Credit and counterparty risk:** Transactions involving derivatives are only entered into with counterparties having an appropriate and agreed internal credit rating, as supplied by the Group's Credit Risk Department. The credit risk linked to counterparty risk is managed through processes outlined in the Group's Credit Risk Management Policy. This Policy details the creation and maintenance of credit opinions on trading legal entities and related consolidated banking groups containing counterparty entities to client OTC derivatives contracts, cash contracts and cash deposits. The Group has a Derivative and Credit Oversight Committee responsible to approve the addition of new counterparties and enforce the removal of counterparties based on the Credit Risk Monitor Report which provides an independent point of reference on Counterparty risk
- **Legal risk:** All key contractual arrangements entered into by the Company are reviewed by the Legal Department and, where required, by external legal counsel. If these contracts refer to delegation arrangements, where applicable, there is an operating memorandum defining information flows between the parties, frequency of services and deadlines, a clear attribution of rights and responsibilities of each party, and when applicable the key performance indicators to measure performance. Any litigation issues are also handled by the Legal Department, who would provide updates to the Risk Management Department of any existing litigation, status of the litigation and the extent of any impact to the Company.

Each OTC derivatives are framed within the legal provisions of the ISDA Master agreement which defines the rights and obligations of parties engaging in derivatives trading. The ISDA master agreements are negotiated and signed between each umbrella/sub-fund and the counterparty. The Credit Support Annex ('CSA') is a legally binding document which is annexed to the ISDA agreement and details the Minimum Transfer Amount ('MTA') or collateral required by Aberdeen Asset Managers Limited when engaging in OTC derivatives trading with counterparties

- **Tax risk:** The Group uses external tax consultants to advise on tax structuring, transactions and tax reporting
- **Operational risk:** The Operational Risk Management Framework ensures that the operational risks taken and their contribution to the overall risk profile are accurately measured on the basis of sound and reliable data and that the risk measurement arrangements, processes and techniques are adequately documented. The identification, measurement, management and monitoring of operational risk within the Group is achieved through the use of the Group's Operational Risk Management Framework System, SHIELD. This system provides the following key Risk Management Modules:

- **Event Management:** This module serves as a historical loss database, in which any operational failures, loss and damage experience ('Events') will be recorded. The records include professional liability damages. The process for recording, investigation and mitigation of Events aims to ensure that they are not repeated
- **Issues and Actions Plan:** The issues and actions module provides a standardised mechanism for identifying, prioritising, classifying, escalating and reporting internal audit findings and other on-going/unresolved matters impacting the Group from a risk or regulatory perspective ('Issues')
- **Risk and Control Self Assessment ('RCSA'):** The RCSA process is to ensure key risks and key controls are identified and managed effectively in order to satisfy, at a Group level, Internal Capital Adequacy ('ICAAP') requirements. The RCSA also provides a systematic and holistic means of identifying risk and control gaps that could impact business or process objectives which are agreed by senior management to complete
- **Business Continuity Plan ('BCP'):** In place and designed for invocation where there has been significant disruption to normal business functions at any Aberdeen Standard Group office that is likely to last longer than 24 hours

Measuring risk

Where appropriate the Group applies the following measurements for each Fund:

- **Leverage:** Has the effect of gearing a Fund's expected performance by allowing a Fund to gain greater exposure to underlying investment opportunities (gains and losses). The higher the leverage the greater the risk (potential loss)
- **Volatility, Value-at-Risk ('VaR') and Conditional VaR ('CVaR'):** Volatility indicates how a Fund is expected to perform. The higher the volatility the higher the risk. VaR measures with a degree of probability the minimum the Fund could expect to lose in any one given day. Assuming a normal (Gaussian) distribution, this is a function of the volatility. The higher the volatility, the higher the VaR, the greater the risk. CVaR determines the expected loss, given that the VaR has been reached
- **Tracking error ('TE'):** Measures the expected magnitude of divergence of returns between the Fund and benchmark over a given time
- **'Systematic' and 'stock specific' risk:** systematic risk represents the proportion of a Fund's risk that is attributable to market exposure; and specific risk represents the risk that is intrinsic to individual stocks (i.e. particular to a given stock's attributes)
- **Stress test and scenario analysis:** This captures how much the current portfolio will make or lose if certain conditions occur

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- **Concentration risk:** by grouping the portfolio through various different exposures: country, sector, issuer, asset etc, to identify where concentration risk exists

For some of the risk measurements above, the Directors of the Company and the Risk Management team will determine and set specific risk limits.

Escalation and reporting

The Group recognises timely and adequate reporting measures as well as escalation channels to be key components of the control process and management of risk.

The Risk Management Department provides regular updates to the Board/senior management on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Risk Management Process indicating, where applicable, actual or anticipated deficiencies and the remedial measures.

Risks identified in relation to the Company are reported to the Board of the Company, to the Board of the Manager and to the relevant Group Committee.

In addition, all issues and events impacting any Aberdeen Standard entity or the Company are logged in SHIELD, by the relevant area within the prescribed time limits.