



Invesco Asia Trust plc
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2015



Investment Objective

Invesco Asia Trust plc (the 'Company') is a UK investment trust listed on the London Stock Exchange. The Company was launched in July 1995. The objective of Invesco Asia Trust plc is to provide long-term capital growth by investing in a diversified portfolio of Asian and Australasian companies. The Company aims to achieve growth in its net asset value in excess of the MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (total return, in sterling terms).

With effect from 1 May 2015 the Company's benchmark has changed to the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index (total return, in sterling terms).

Investment Policy

The Company invests primarily in the equity securities of companies listed on the stockmarkets of Asia (ex Japan) including Australasia. It may also invest in unquoted securities up to 10% of the value of the Company's gross assets, and in warrants and options when it is considered the most economical means of achieving exposure to an asset.

The Company is actively managed and the Manager has broad discretion to invest the Company's assets to achieve its investment objective. The Manager seeks to ensure that the portfolio is appropriately diversified having regard to the nature and type of securities (such as performance and liquidity) and the geographic and sector composition of the portfolio.

Life of the Company

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the Board asks shareholders every three years to release them from the obligation to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting and to put forward proposals that the Company be wound up on a voluntary basis. The next time the Board will ask to be released from the obligation to wind up the Company will be at the Annual General Meeting in 2016.

Nature of the Company

The Company is a public listed Investment Company whose shares are traded on the London Stock Exchange. The business of the Company consists of investing the pooled funds of its shareholders, according to its specified investment objective and policy, with the aim of spreading investment risk and generating a return for shareholders. The Company uses borrowing for additional investment with the aim of enhancing returns to shareholders. This increases the potential risk to shareholders should the value of investments fall.

The Company has contracted with an external investment manager, Invesco Fund Managers Limited (the 'Manager'), to manage its investments and for the Company's general administration. Other administrative functions are contracted to external service providers. The Company has a Board of non-executive directors who oversee and monitor the activities of the Manager and other service providers on behalf of shareholders and ensure that the investment objective and policy is adhered to. The Company has no employees.

The Company's shares qualify to be considered as a mainstream investment product suitable for promotion to retail investors and are eligible for investment in an ISA.

Potential investors are reminded that the value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and investors may not receive back the full amount invested. Tax benefits may vary as a result of statutory changes and their value will depend on individual circumstances.

CONTENTS

STRATEGY

Overview:

- 02 Financial Information and Performance Statistics
- 04 Chairman's Statement

Strategic Report:

- 06 Business Review
- 12 Portfolio Manager's Report

Investments:

- 17 Investments in Order of Valuation
- 19 Classification of Investments by Country/Sector

GOVERNANCE

- 21 Directors
- 22 Directors' Report
- 27 The Company's Corporate Governance Framework
- 28 Corporate Governance Statement
- 33 Audit Committee Report
- 36 Directors' Remuneration Report
- 39 Directors' Responsibilities Statement

FINANCIAL

- 40 Independent Auditor's Report
- 44 Income Statement
- 44 Reconciliation of Movements in Shareholders' Funds
- 45 Balance Sheet
- 46 Cash Flow Statement
- 46 Reconciliation of Cash Flows to Net Debt
- 47 Notes to the Financial Statements

INFORMATION FOR SHAREHOLDERS

- 61 Notice of Annual General Meeting
- 65 Shareholder Information
- 66 Advisers and Principal External Service Providers
- 67 Glossary of Terms
- 69 Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive Disclosure

If you have any queries about Invesco Asia Trust plc or any of the other specialist funds managed by Invesco Perpetual please contact the Investor Services Team on:

☎ 0800 085 8677

🌐 www.invescoperpetual.co.uk/investmenttrusts

Front Cover: Sandstone, Clastic Sedimentary rock, resistant outcrops (China)

The Company is a member of

aic

The Association of Investment Companies

FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND PERFORMANCE STATISTICS

The benchmark index of the Company during the year was the MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (total return, in sterling terms). With effect from 1 May 2015 the Company's benchmark changed to the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index (total return, in sterling terms).

Terms marked † are defined in the Glossary of Terms on page 67.

Total Return Statistics ⁽¹⁾		
Change for the year	2015	2014
Net asset value [†] (NAV)	+28.3%	+0.9%
Share price	+29.4%	+2.0%
Benchmark index [†]	+22.7%	-6.8%

Capital Statistics			
At 30 April	2015	2014	CHANGE %
Net assets (£'000)	202,167	162,969	+24.1
Gearing [†] :			
– gross	0.3%	3.3%	
– net	0.3%	2.4%	
NAV [†] – basic	230.7p	183.4p	+25.8
Share price	208.0p	164.0p	+26.8
Benchmark index (1) [†]	334.1	280.9	+18.9
Discount [†] per ordinary share:			
– cum income	9.8%	10.6%	
– ex income	8.3%	8.8%	
Average discount over the year (ex income)	9.5%	9.8%	

Revenue Statistics			
Year Ended 30 April	2015	2014	CHANGE %
Income (£'000)	4,672	4,547	+2.7
Net revenue available for ordinary shares (£'000)	3,334	3,332	+0.1
Revenue return per ordinary share	3.77p	3.55p	+6.2
Dividend per share	3.65p	3.45p	+5.8
Ongoing charges ratio [†]	1.06%	1.05%	

(1) Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream.

Key Performance Indicators (as shown on page 7) are highlighted by this shade.

Ten Year Historical Record

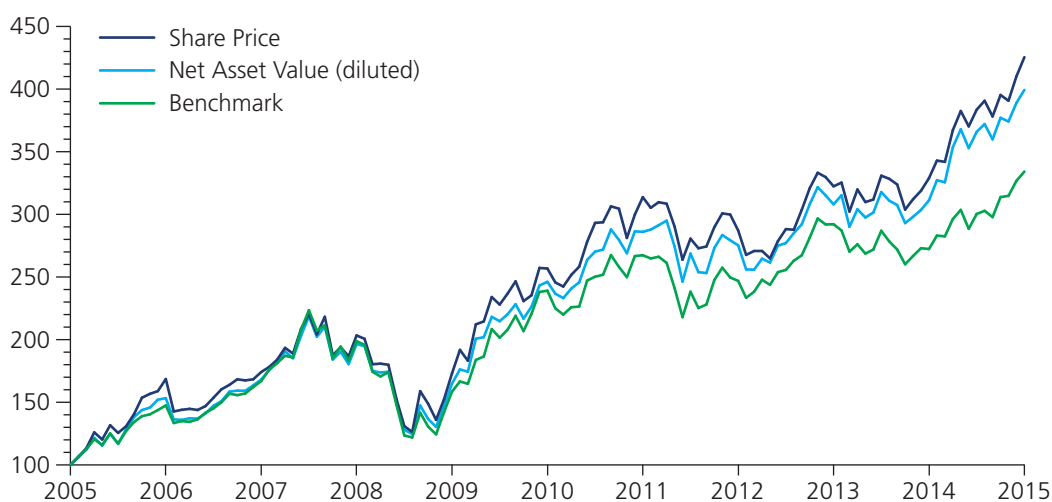
Year to 30 April	Income £'000	Net revenue available for ordinary shares £'000	Dividends on ordinary shares		Net assets £'000	Diluted net asset value per ordinary share ⁽¹⁾ p	Share price p
			Rate p	Cost £'000			
2006	2,593	1,307	1.20	1,272	107,209	101.2	96.0
2007	2,816	1,434	1.30	1,378	116,146	109.6	97.8
2008	3,247	1,762	1.50	1,408	118,862	126.7	112.8
2009	2,711	1,463	1.50	1,408	98,667	105.1	94.5
2010	3,066	2,184	2.30	2,111	150,934	154.9	138.3
2011	4,104	2,983	2.90	2,730	176,856	177.6	166.1
2012	4,738	3,593	3.20	2,981	164,741	168.6	149.4
2013	4,557	3,328	3.20	3,389	195,528	184.6	164.0
2014 ⁽²⁾	4,547	3,332	3.45	3,066	162,969	183.4	164.0
2015	4,672	3,334	3.65	3,199	202,167	230.7	208.0

(1) The Company had subscription shares in issue from 13 August 2009 until 31 August 2012. Where dilution arose as a result of the subscription shares, the diluted NAV per ordinary share is shown above.

(2) The 15% tender offer in August 2013 is reflected in the decrease in net assets in 2014 and significantly affected the income and net revenue available for ordinary shares figures.

Ten Year Total Return Performance

Rebased to 100 at 30 April 2005



Total Return in Sterling Terms to 30 April⁽¹⁾

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
Net Asset Value %	53.3	9.7	16.9	-16.1	49.3	16.2	-3.8	11.9	1.0	28.3	29.7	62.2	299.3
Share Price %	68.6	3.3	16.8	-14.9	48.4	22.2	-8.5	12.3	2.0	29.4	32.0	65.7	325.4
Benchmark %	47.5	13.2	19.1	-20.3	50.9	11.8	-7.7	18.3	-6.8	22.7	14.4	39.8	234.1

Annualised Total Returns to 30 April 2015⁽¹⁾

	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	3 YEARS	4 YEARS	5 YEARS	6 YEARS	7 YEARS	8 YEARS	9 YEARS	10 YEARS
Net Asset Value %	28.3	13.9	13.2	8.7	10.2	15.9	10.7	11.4	11.2	14.8
Share Price %	29.4	14.9	14.0	7.9	10.6	16.2	11.1	11.8	10.8	15.6
Benchmark %	22.7	7.0	10.6	5.7	6.9	13.2	7.7	9.1	9.5	12.8

(1) Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



Carol Ferguson

Performance

I am pleased to report that for the year ended 30 April 2015, Invesco Asia Trust delivered a strong performance with a net asset value per share total return of 28.3% compared with a return of 22.7% in the benchmark, MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (total return, in sterling terms). The Company's share price increased from 164p to 208p, while the average discount to net asset value at which the shares trade narrowed slightly from 9.8% to 9.5%.

Asian equities rose strongly over the last year. Factors such as monetary easing, optimism about economic reform and the low equity valuations of 12 months ago all played a part in this performance. Low inflation and slowing economic growth ensured that there was plenty of scope for the interest rate cuts seen in a number of countries, and investors expect these low rates to persist as economic data has remained weak. Positive momentum in equities can also be linked to optimism about governments' reform agendas with their potential to increase efficiency and growth, particularly in China and India. These factors together with the initially low earnings multiples of a year ago, explain the good performance we have seen over the period.

Dividend

The Board is recommending a final dividend of 3.65p per ordinary share (2014: 3.45p), an increase of 5.8%. The dividend, which is subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, will be payable on 12 August 2015 to shareholders on the register on 17 July 2015, and will be marked ex-dividend on 16 July 2015.

Borrowings

The Manager has the freedom to borrow within a working range set by the Board and subject to the overall limit of the Company's investment policy which permits borrowings up to 25% of net assets. The Board has currently set a working range of up to 15% of net assets. In practice, borrowings have typically been in the range of 5-10% of net assets, and as at 30 April 2015, gearing was at the relatively low level of just 0.3% of net assets.

Portfolio Manager and Benchmark

As reported in the Half-Yearly Financial Report, Ian Hargreaves was appointed principal portfolio manager with effect from 1 January 2015. Prior to this Ian co-managed the portfolio with Stuart Parks. Stuart, who is head of Invesco Perpetual's Asian Equities Team will continue to support Ian in managing the portfolio. The Board would like to express their thanks to Stuart for his excellent contribution to the investment performance of the Company.

As also reported at the half year, the benchmark against which performance will be measured is to be changed with effect from 1 May 2015. Until this financial year end the benchmark has been the MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex Japan Index, which includes Australia. The new benchmark, the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index, excludes Australia. This change brings us into line with most of our peers, while giving us a more representative benchmark for the Company which historically has had a large underweight position in Australia. The portfolio manager is still able to invest in Australia as and when attractive investment opportunities are identified.

Discount Control and Tender Offer

The Board considers it desirable that, in normal market conditions, the Company's shares should trade at a price which, on average, represents a discount of less than 10% to NAV excluding income. In order to meet this objective, the Company uses a combination of share buy backs and tender offers.

Share buy backs can assist in addressing any imbalance between the supply of and demand for the Company's shares and thereby reduce the scale and volatility of the discount. During the year to 30 April 2015 a total of 1,219,305 ordinary shares were bought back and cancelled, enhancing the

NAV by £243,000 (0.12%). Since the year end, a further 101,196 ordinary shares have been bought back and cancelled, enhancing the NAV by a further £21,000 (0.01%).

At the AGM in 2014 the Board proposed making a tender offer if the shares traded over the year to 30 April 2015 at an average discount of more than 10% to NAV excluding income. I can confirm that as the average discount over the year was 9.5% a tender offer has not been triggered. However, the Board has concluded that it would be in shareholders' interests to extend this arrangement to the financial year ending 30 April 2016.

As reported in my Chairman's Statement at the half year, shareholders approved the cancellation of the share premium account. The special reserve that arose as a result will be used to fund any future share back buys or tender offers.

Outlook

In the region generally, growth is expected to slow. Inflation should remain subdued and some of the region's imbalances have been reduced, allowing interest rates to continue to fall. As growth slows, the potential for reforms to improve the allocation of resources and increase economic efficiency assume greater importance and we have seen equity valuations driven higher on optimism surrounding reforms. In some markets this optimism may have run ahead of reality making re-ratings unsustainable unless supported by a commensurate improvement in earnings.

We have identified two potential risks for Asia. First, there has now been a long period of rising leverage, which so far has been helpful in driving growth. This could become a headwind in the medium term as marginal returns on incremental debt deteriorate. Second, a substantial increase in US interest rates would have a negative impact on liquidity conditions in Asia. However, with the likelihood that the US economy will grow at around 2-3% annually, it seems unlikely that US interest rates will rise significantly over the near term.

Against this backdrop, average valuations of 13.7 times 2015 expected earnings for the region look reasonable relative both to recent history and against other equity markets. As growth stabilises, liquidity is eased and reform programmes begin to have an impact we should expect to see many attractive opportunities for investment.

Annual General Meeting

The Company's AGM will be held at 12 noon on 6 August 2015 at 43-45 Portman Square, London W1H 6LY. The portfolio manager, Ian Hargreaves, will be making a presentation, highlighting the achievements of the past year and the prospects for the year to come. He will also be available to answer shareholders' questions and I hope as many of you as possible will attend. The Board has considered all the resolutions proposed in the Notice of AGM and believe all are in the interests of shareholders as a whole. We therefore recommend that you vote in favour of each resolution.

Carol Ferguson

Chairman

26 June 2015

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2015

BUSINESS REVIEW

Invesco Asia Trust plc is an investment company and its investment objective is set out below. The strategy the Board follows to achieve that objective is to set investment policy and risk guidelines, together with investment limits, and to monitor how they are applied. These are also set out below and have been approved by shareholders.

The business model the Company has adopted to achieve its investment objective has been to contract investment management and administration to appropriate external service providers, which are overseen by the Board. The principal service provider is, from 22 July 2014, Invesco Fund Managers Limited ('IFML' or the 'Manager'). Prior to 22 July 2014, Invesco Asset Management Limited had been the Manager.

The Manager provides company secretarial, marketing and general administration services including accounting and manages the portfolio in accordance with the Board's strategy. Ian Hargreaves is the portfolio manager responsible for the day-to-day management of the portfolio.

The Company also has contractual arrangements with third parties to act as registrar, corporate broker and, since 22 July 2014, depositary. The depositary is BNY Mellon Trust & Depositary (UK) Limited. The depositary has delegated safekeeping of the Company's investments to The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch), which was previously the Company's custodian and retains that function under delegated authority.

Investment Objective

The Company's objective is to provide long-term capital growth by investing in a diversified portfolio of Asian and Australasian companies. The Company aims to achieve growth in its net asset value (NAV) in excess of the Benchmark Index, the MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (total return, in sterling terms). With effect from 1 May 2015 the Company's benchmark is the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index (total return, in sterling terms).

Investment Policy

Invesco Asia Trust plc invests primarily in the equity securities of companies listed on the stockmarkets of Asia (ex Japan) including Australasia. It may also invest in unquoted securities up to 10% of the value of the Company's gross assets, and in warrants and options when it is considered the most economical means of achieving exposure to an asset.

The Company is actively managed and the Manager has broad discretion to invest the Company's assets to achieve its investment objective. The Manager seeks to ensure that the portfolio is appropriately diversified having regard to the nature and type of securities (such as performance and liquidity) and the geographic and sector composition of the portfolio.

Investment Limits

The Board has prescribed limits on the investment policy, including:

- exposure to any one company may not exceed 10% of total assets;
- exposure to group-related companies may not exceed 15% of total assets;
- the Company may not invest more than 10% of total assets in collective investment funds;
- the Company may not invest more than 10% in aggregate in unquoted investments;
- the Company may invest in warrants and options up to a maximum of 10% of total assets. Apart from these and currency hedges, other derivative instruments are not permitted; and
- the Company may use borrowings up to 25% of net assets.

With the exception of borrowings in foreign currency, the Company does not normally hedge its currency positions but may do so if considered appropriate.

All the above limits are applied at the time of acquisition, except gearing which is monitored on a daily basis.

Borrowing and Debt

The Company's borrowing policy is determined by the Board. The level of borrowing may be varied in accordance with the portfolio manager's assessment of risk and reward, subject to the overall limit of 25% of net assets and the availability of suitable finance.

Performance and Key Performance Indicators

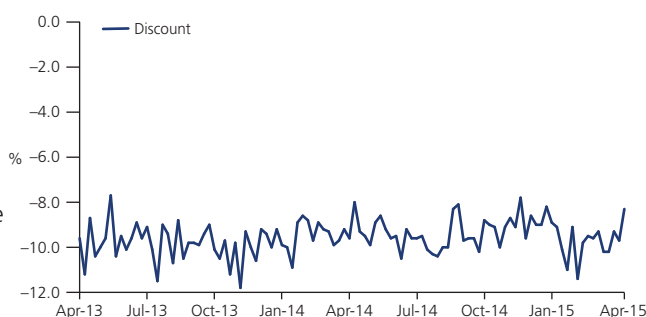
The Board reviews performance by reference to a number of Key Performance Indicators which include the following:

- the net asset value (NAV) and share price;
- peer group performance;
- discount;
- dividend; and
- ongoing charges ratio.

A chart showing the total return **NAV** and **share price** performance compared to the MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (in sterling terms) (the Company's 'benchmark index') can be found on page 3. As explained in the Half-Yearly Financial Report and in the Chairman's Statement on pages 4 and 5 the benchmark index will be the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index with effect from 1 May 2015.

Peer group performance is monitored in relation to eight other investment trust companies that in the opinion of the Board form the peer group of the Company, being trusts that invest for growth in the Asia excluding Japan sector, as these most closely match the Company's investment objective and capital structure. As at 30 April 2015, in NAV terms the Company was ranked 4 over one year, and ranked 3 and 3 over three and five years respectively (source: Thomson Reuters Datastream).

The **discount** of the shares is monitored on a daily basis. During the year the shares traded at a discount to NAV (ex income) in a range of 7.4% to 11.4% with an average discount of 9.5%. This is shown in the adjacent graph which plots the discount over the two years to 30 April 2015. At the year end the discount to the NAV (ex income) stood at 8.3%.



The Board considers it desirable that the Company's shares do not trade at a significant discount to NAV and believes that, in normal market conditions, the shares should trade at a price which on average represents a discount of less than 10% to NAV. To enable the Board to take action to deal with any material overhang of shares in the market it seeks authority from shareholders annually to buy back shares. Shares may be repurchased when, in the opinion of the Board, the discount is wider than desired and shares are available in the market. The Board considers that the repurchase of shares will enhance net asset value for remaining shareholders and may also assist in addressing the imbalance between the supply of and demand for the Company's shares and thereby reduce the scale and volatility of the discount at which the shares trade in relation to the underlying net asset value.

The ten year record for **dividends** can be found on page 3, and the **ongoing charges ratio** for the last two years on page 2.

Results and Dividends

For the year ended 30 April 2015 the net asset value total return was 28.3% compared to the return on the benchmark index of 22.7%. The Portfolio Manager's Report on pages 12 to 16 reviews the results.

Subject to approval at the AGM, the proposed final dividend for the year ended 30 April 2015 of 3.65p per share (2014: 3.45p) will be payable on 12 August 2015 to shareholders on the register on 17 July 2015. Shares will be marked ex-dividend on 16 July 2015.

STRATEGIC REPORT

BUSINESS REVIEW continued

Financial Position and Borrowing

The Company's balance sheet on page 45 shows the assets and liabilities at the year end. Details of the Company's borrowing facility are shown in note 11, with interest paid (finance costs) shown in note 5.

Outlook, including the Future of the Company

The main trends and factors likely to affect the future development, performance and position of the Company's business can be found in the Portfolio Manager's Report of this Strategic Report. Further details of the principal risks affecting the Company are set out in the next section: 'Principal Risks and Uncertainties'.

Investment Process

At the core of the Manager's philosophy is a belief in active investment management. Fundamental principles drive a genuinely unconstrained investment approach, which aims to deliver attractive total returns over the long term. The investment process emphasises pragmatism and flexibility, active management, a focus on valuation and the combination of top-down and bottom-up fundamental analysis. Bottom-up analysis forms the basis of the investment process. It is the key driver of stock selection and is expected to be the main contributor to alpha generation within the portfolio. Portfolio construction at sector level is largely determined by this bottom-up process but is also influenced by top-down macro economic views.

Research provides a detailed understanding of a company's key historical and future business drivers, such as demand for its products, pricing power, market share trends, cash flow and management strategy. This allows the Manager to form an opinion on a company's competitive position, its strategic advantages/disadvantages and the quality of its management. Each member of the portfolio management team travels to the region between three and four times per year and therefore the team has contact with several hundred companies during each year. The Manager will also use valuation models selectively in order to understand the assumptions that brokers/analysts have incorporated into their valuation conclusions and as a structure into which the Manager can input its own scenarios.

Risk management is an integral part of the investment management process. Core to the process is that risks taken are not incidental but are understood and taken with conviction. The Manager controls stock-specific risk effectively by ensuring that the portfolio is appropriately diversified.

Also, in-depth and constant fundamental analysis of the portfolio's holdings provide the Manager with a thorough understanding of the individual stock risk taken. The internal Performance & Risk Team, an independent team, ensures that the Manager adheres to the portfolio's investment objectives, guidelines and parameters. There is also a culture of challenge and debate within the portfolio management team regarding portfolio construction and risk.

Internal Control and Risk Management

The Directors have overall responsibility for the Company's system of internal controls and are responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of these controls. This includes safeguarding of the Company's assets.

The Audit Committee (the 'Committee'), on behalf of the Board, has established an ongoing process for identifying and assessing the risks to which the Company is exposed by reference to a risk control summary, which maps the risks, mitigating controls in place, and monitoring and reporting of relevant information to them. The risks reviewed in this process include, but are not limited to, business risk, other investment and borrowing risks, and operating risks; the latter risk covering third party provider risks, including cyber risk. The resultant ratings of the mitigated risks, in the form of a risk control matrix, enable the Directors to concentrate on those risks that are most significant and also forms the basis of the list of principal risks and uncertainties set out below.



The effectiveness of the Company's internal control and risk management system is reviewed by the Committee. The Committee has received satisfactory reports on the operations and systems of internal control of the Manager, custodian and registrar from the Manager's Compliance and Internal Audit Officers. Reports on the Manager encompassed all the areas the Manager is responsible for: investment management, company secretarial and general administration, including accounting. Subsequent to the appointment of the depositary during the year, the Committee also received a comprehensive, and satisfactory, report from the depositary at the year end Committee meeting. The Manager regularly reviews, against agreed service standards, the performance of all third party providers through formal and informal meetings, and by reference to third party independently audited control reports. The results of the Manager's reviews are reported to and reviewed by the Committee. These various reports did not identify any significant failings or weaknesses during the year and up to the date of this annual financial report. If any had been identified, the required remedial action would have been taken. In particular the Board formally reviews the performance of the Manager annually and informally at every Board meeting.

Reporting to the Board at each board meeting comprises, but is not limited to: financial reports, including any hedging and gearing; performance against the benchmark and the Company's peer group; the portfolio managers' review, including of the market, the portfolio, transactions and prospects; revenue forecasts; and investment monitoring against investment guidelines. The portfolio manager is permitted discretion within these guidelines, which are set by the Board. Compliance with the guidelines is monitored daily. Any proposed variation to these guidelines is referred to the Board.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The internal control and risk management system, which was explained above, identifies the key risks to the Company. These principal risks are considered to be:

Investment Objective

There can be no guarantee that the Company will meet its investment objective. The Board monitors the performance of the Company and has established clear guidelines to ensure that the investment policy is followed.

Market Risk

The Company's investments are traded on Asian and Australasian stockmarkets as well as the UK. The principal risk for investors in the Company is a significant fall and/or a prolonged period of decline in these markets. This could be triggered by unfavourable developments within the region or events outside it.

The value of investments held within the portfolio is influenced by many factors including the general health of the world economy, interest rates, inflation, government policies, industry conditions, political and diplomatic events, tax laws, environmental laws, and by changing investor demand. Such factors are outside the control of the Board and the Manager and may give rise to high levels of volatility in the prices of investments held by the Company.

Investment Risk

Investment risk includes market risk (currency, interest rate and other risk) and credit risk, including counterparty risk. An explanation of market risk and how this is addressed is given in note 16 to the financial statements.

A fuller discussion of the economic and market conditions facing the Company and the current and future performance of the portfolio of the Company are included in the Portfolio Manager's Report on pages 12 to 16. Moreover, past performance of the Company is not necessarily indicative of future performance.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The movement of exchange rates may have an unfavourable or favourable impact on returns as nearly all of the Company's assets are non-sterling denominated. With the exception of borrowings in foreign

STRATEGIC REPORT

BUSINESS REVIEW continued

currency, the Company does not normally hedge its currency positions but may do so should the portfolio manager or the Board feel this was appropriate. Contracts are limited to currencies and amounts commensurate with the asset exposure. The foreign currency exposure of the Company is reviewed at Board meetings.

Derivatives

The Company may enter into derivative transactions if approved by the Board for efficient portfolio management. Derivative instruments can be highly volatile and expose investors to a high risk of loss. There is a risk that the returns on the derivative do not exactly correlate to the returns on the underlying investment, obligation or market sector being hedged against. If there is imperfect correlation, the Company may be exposed to greater loss than if the derivative had not been entered into.

Ordinary Shares

The Company's share price and the dividend payable on the shares may go down as well as up and an investor may not get back the amount invested. The share price may not reflect the underlying NAV and therefore trade at a discount. The Board and the Manager maintain an active dialogue with the aim of ensuring that the market valuation of the Company's shares reflects the underlying NAV and there are in place share repurchase and issuance facilities, and a declared discount monitoring mechanism to help the management of this process.

Any tender offer would result in a decrease in the size of the Company which could potentially affect both the liquidity of the Company's shares as well as requiring the disposal of assets to fund the tender. A tender offer could also materially affect the ongoing charges ratio.

Borrowing

Whilst the use of borrowings by the Company should enhance the total return on the shares where the return on the Company's underlying portfolio is positive and exceeds the cost of borrowings, it will have the opposite effect where the underlying return is negative, further reducing the total return on the shares.

Reliance on Third Party Service Providers

The Company has no employees and the Directors have all been appointed on a non-executive basis. The Company is reliant upon the performance of third party service providers for its executive function. The Company's most significant contract is with the Manager, to whom responsibility both for the Company's portfolio and for the provision of company secretarial and administrative services are delegated. The Company has other contractual arrangements with third parties to act as auditor, registrar, custodian, depository and broker. Failure by any service provider to carry out its obligations to the Company in accordance with the terms of its appointment could have a materially detrimental impact on the operation of the Company and could affect the ability of the Company to successfully pursue its investment policy and expose the Company to reputational risk.

Details of how the Board monitors the services provided by the Manager and the other third party providers, and the key elements designed to provide effective internal control, are included in the internal control and risk management section on pages 8 and 9.

Regulatory

The Company is subject to various laws and regulations by virtue of its status as a public limited company, its status as an investment trust and its listing on the Official List of the UK Listing Authority. Failure to comply with relevant law and regulations could damage the Company and its ability to continue in business. The Manager reviews compliance with tax and other financial regulatory requirements on a daily basis, and regularly reports to the Board. In addition, the Board is guided by the Manager and its other external advisers on such matters.

The most significant regulatory change in the year was the implementation of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive. This required the appointment of a depository and a change in

the contractual arrangements with the Manager, which continues to bear the main compliance obligations.

The Manager is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and failure to comply with the relevant regulations could harm the Manager's reputation with a potential detrimental effect on the Company.

Board Diversity

The Company's policy on diversity is set out on page 29. The Board takes into account many factors, including the balance of skills, knowledge, diversity (including gender) and experience, amongst other factors when reviewing its composition and appointing new directors, but does not consider it appropriate to establish targets or quotas in this regard. The Board comprises four non-executive directors, three of whom are male. There are no set targets in respect of diversity, including gender. However, diversity forms part of both the Nominations Committee and main Board's deliberations when considering new appointments. The Company's success depends on suitably qualified candidates who are willing, and have the time, to be a director of the Company. Summary biographical details of the Directors are set out on page 21. The Company has no employees.

Social and Environmental Matters

As an investment company with no employees, property or activities outside investment, environmental policy has limited application. The Manager considers various factors when evaluating potential investments. While a company's policy towards the environment and social responsibility, including its regard for human rights, is considered as part of the overall assessment of risk and suitability for the portfolio, the Manager does not make its investment decisions on environmental and social grounds alone. The Company does not have a human rights policy, although the Manager invests in accordance with the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment.

STRATEGIC REPORT PORTFOLIO MANAGER'S REPORT

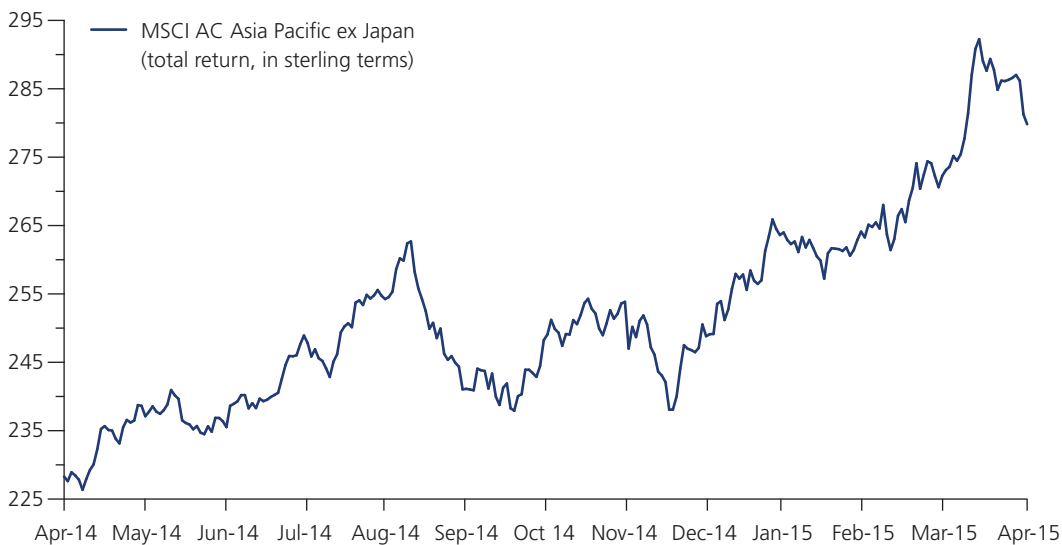


Ian Hargreaves

Market and Economic Review

Asian equity markets made strong gains over the review period in sterling terms. This performance can be attributed to a combination of low valuation levels 12 months ago, monetary policy easing facilitated by the lack of inflationary pressures and optimism concerning reform agendas. Within the region, there was some divergence in performance, with China and Hong Kong's equity markets achieving the highest returns, while the Malaysian and Australian markets lagged most over the period. This divergence in performance can be attributed to changing perceptions of economic growth and the impact of new reform agendas across the region.

A Positive Year for Asian Equity Markets



Source: Bloomberg LP, Total Returns (Net Dividends) in GBP, 30 April 2014 to 30 April 2015.

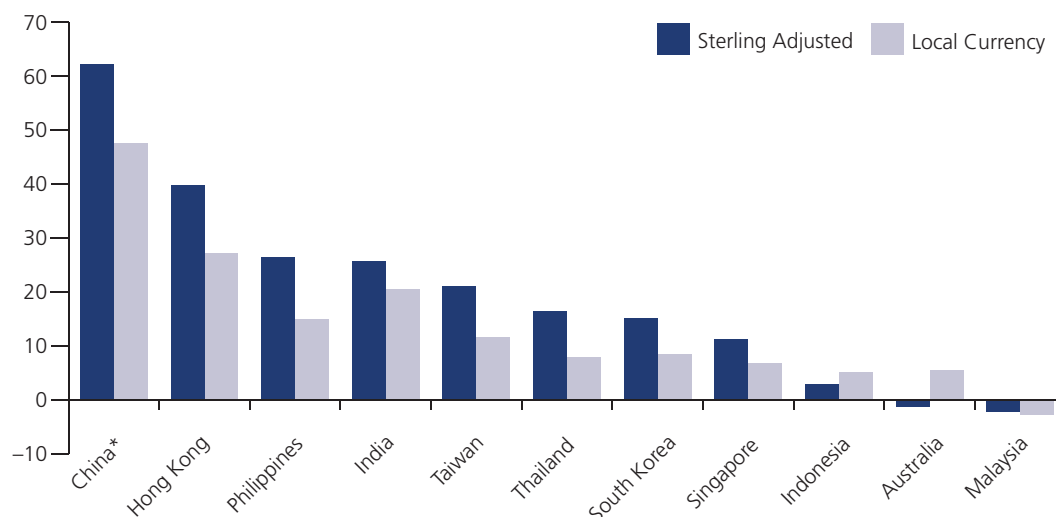
China's equity market rose strongly due to a combination of enthusiasm surrounding the introduction of monetary and fiscal stimulus measures aimed at supporting growth and the low valuation levels of Chinese equities 12 months ago. There has been a slowdown across a broad range of economic data reflecting a lower economic growth trend. In response to this slowdown, the central bank cut both interest rates and the banking sector's reserve requirement ratio in an effort to stimulate economic activity. Expectations that the People's Bank of China would continue to take policy action in a slowing economy, and that the reform agenda would be successful, have fuelled a rising market. Hong Kong's equity market has also benefited from this improved sentiment in China and new policies allowing Chinese domestic mutual funds to invest in Hong Kong.

Elsewhere in the region, market performance was helped by central banks in South Korea, India, Indonesia, Thailand and Australia taking advantage of lower inflation to cut interest rates in support of growth. While India's equity market made strong gains in 2014 on increased optimism surrounding the prospects for reform under a new government, interest rate cuts earlier this year were also supportive. The market has since corrected, as expectations appeared to have run ahead of reality. Also on the positive side, the Philippines equity market made strong gains buoyed by good corporate earnings results and a benign inflationary environment.

Conversely, South Korea's equity market lagged the broader market due to some disappointing earnings and concerns about debt levels, corporate governance and the weak yen. This is despite the fact that some share buyback announcements by large companies, such as Samsung Electronics and Hyundai Motor, were well received. Thai equities also lagged on the back of a weak outlook

for domestic consumption growth, high consumer debt and political concerns. Finally, commodity price weakness and lower consumption growth led to earnings downgrades in Indonesia, Australia and Malaysia. The slowdown in China's demand for resources has negatively impacted these resource-exporting countries, while the reform process in these countries has also been less effective than the market might have expected.

Stockmarket Performance (Total return) % – Twelve months to 30 April 2015



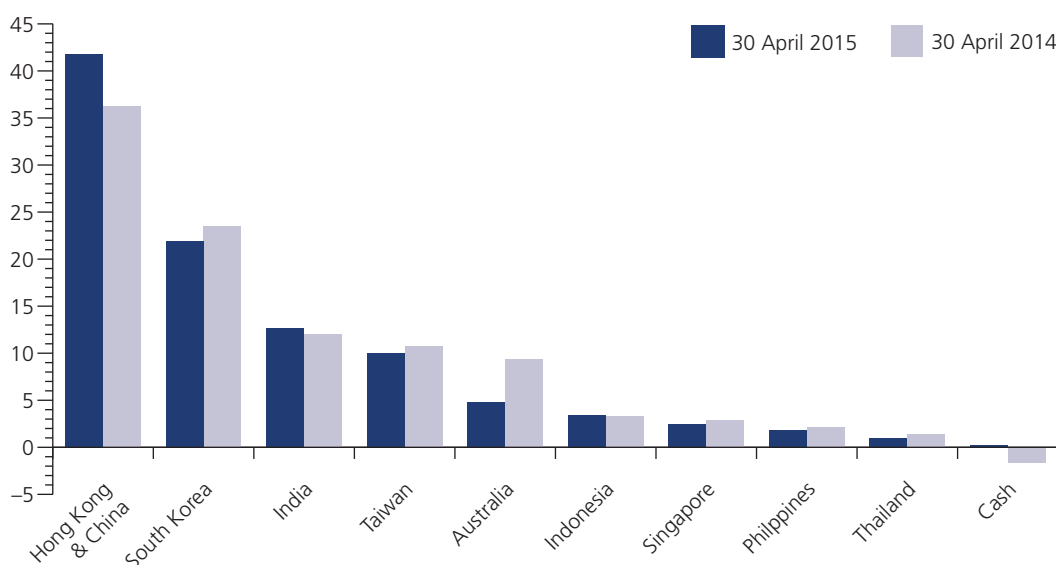
* Hang Seng China Enterprises Index.

Source: Thomson Financial Datastream.

Company Performance

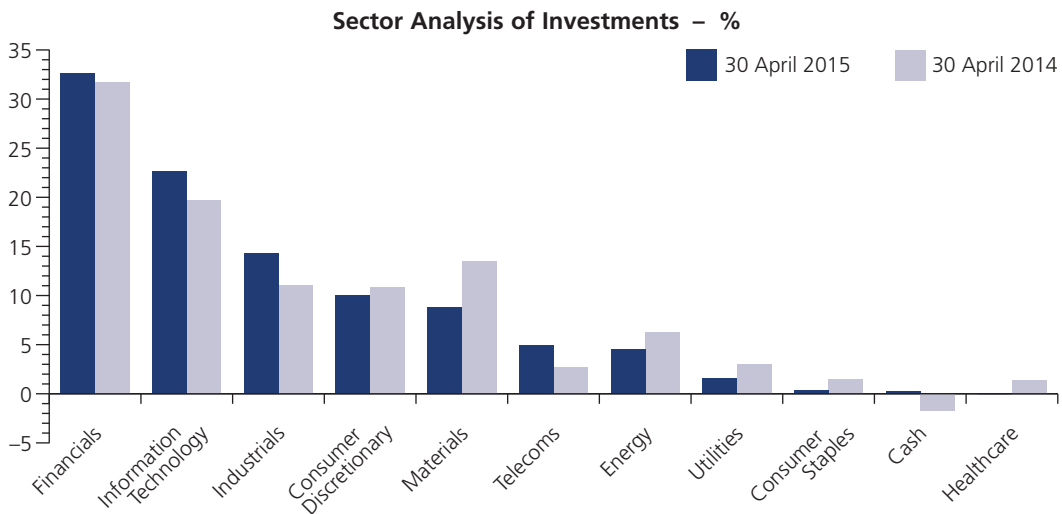
In the 12 months to the end of April 2015, the Company's net asset value increased by 28.3% (total return, in sterling terms), which was ahead of the benchmark MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex-Japan Index, which returned 22.7% (total return, in sterling terms).

Geographical Distribution of Investments – %



Source: Invesco.

STRATEGIC REPORT PORTFOLIO MANAGER'S REPORT continued



Source: Invesco.

The Company's outperformance was largely attributable to strong stock selection in the information technology and materials sectors. Chinese internet companies NetEase and Baidu were among the larger contributors thanks to a growing market appreciation of their ability to monetise mobile traffic. NetEase, in particular, enjoyed strong share price gains driven by stable revenues from PC games, with growing contributions from mobile games, e-commerce and online advertising. Among the materials stocks, the Indian agrochemical company, UPL, was a key positive contributor, as its share price was driven higher as investors recognised that the Company's diverse range of global products and stable margins were not reflected in its market valuation. Stock selection elsewhere in India has also been a significant contributor to relative returns. We saw good returns from holdings in banks and Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone, which benefited from its good revenue and earnings growth supported by its high quality port asset on the west coast of India.

Conversely, stock selection in financials detracted from relative performance, particularly our limited exposure to the Chinese banks and insurers, as these stocks outperformed over the period. Elsewhere, DGB Financial detracted after the South Korean bank unexpectedly announced a rights issue to shore up its capital base in anticipation of stronger loan growth, while Standard Chartered suffered on the back of continued negative earnings surprises and concerns about asset quality. Overall, our investments in South Korea had a negative impact, with holdings in POSCO, Hyundai Mobis, Shinhan Financial, and Shinsegae among the larger negative contributors. Generally, this can be attributed to a lack of confidence in a domestic consumption recovery and fears about the outlook for exports given the slowing growth rate of the Chinese economy. The current valuation levels appear to reflect the weak fundamentals, however, and there have been signs of a recovery coming through in South Korea's economy.

Outlook for Asian Economies and Markets

Asia's economic growth appears to be bottoming, supported by easier monetary policy across the region. Growth, however, will likely remain at a lower level than that which has prevailed in the decade after 2000. This is chiefly because the credit cycle in Asia is more advanced and there is unlikely to be a significant pick up in Asia's exports growth, as there is little to suggest a strong rebound in global growth in the near term. This moderate outlook for growth appears adequately reflected in consensus revenue growth estimates and lower commodity prices and a slowdown in wage inflation should help to stabilise margins and support earnings. Consensus earnings growth forecasts for the Asia Pacific ex-Japan region are currently around 5.7% for 2015.

With the strong performance of Asian equity markets over the past year, market valuations have increased to 13.7 times consensus 2015 earnings. While still attractive relative to developed equity markets, this valuation level is towards the upper end of the range established in the last five years.

In this sense Asian markets have, to some degree, already priced in an improvement in earnings momentum. Chinese equity markets are a good example of this. Chinese policy-makers have needed to strike a difficult balancing act between the need to control runaway credit and investment cycles with the need to prevent growth from slowing too much for the sake of social stability. Twelve months ago, Chinese equities were trading on low valuations pricing in this challenging economic environment. Since then Chinese equities (both onshore and in Hong Kong) have re-rated significantly. This reflects solid progress in various areas of reform particularly in tackling corruption, state-owned company inefficiency, financial sector and capital account liberalisation. It also stems from a belief that the Chinese authorities will be more aggressive in supporting economic growth through fiscal and monetary policy. However, the government has yet to face head-on the excesses of the credit cycle and the economic losses that are likely to be associated with them. Thus, while we do not completely discount the government's chances of successfully reinventing the Chinese growth model, there is considerable uncertainty over the medium term path for economic growth. Real interest rates remain relatively high in China and it may well be that interest rate cuts fuel further increases in equity valuations. However, as valuations rise, we need to be mindful of a deteriorating medium term risk/reward outlook in Chinese equities.

As valuations in Chinese equity markets continue to expand, the relative attractiveness of the Indian equity market increases, in our view. The recent correction of India's equity market, caused by investors adjusting down their expectations about reform progress to more realistic levels, may still have further to run. Given where we are in the economic cycle, we expect some recovery in GDP growth from its current 4% level to a level closer to its historical long term rate of 5-6% over the next two years. This rebound should be achieved even with limited success on the reform front. In our view, accelerating growth combined with the current correction in the market will render attractive opportunities going forward.

Elsewhere, we believe that opportunities can be found in South Korea. The market now trades at a significant discount to its long term average valuation level, while at the same time there are recent signs of an improving economy. Housing transactions are starting to pick-up, which we expect will underpin future consumer confidence and spending. Increased spending is evident in the retail sales annual growth rate which rose more than expected to 1.6% in April 2015. Furthermore, the market's dividend payout ratio is beginning to rise which should provide further support.

Strategy

Hong Kong and China represent the largest exposure in the portfolio. In China, we favour companies that benefit from secular shifts in the economy. These include Chinese internet companies Netease, Baidu and 51Job. We also have exposure to several state-owned enterprises like China Mobile and Petrochina that we believe will be able deliver improved returns as a result of the government efficiency drive. In Hong Kong, our weighting is reflective of the stock specific opportunities that we see rather than a positive view on the Hong Kong economy. For example, the second biggest holding in the Trust is Hutchison Whampoa. Hutchison is a global business with a presence in the retail, telecom, ports and property sectors. Hutchison is striving to improve returns by streamlining its holding structure and spinning off its property assets. Although we are invested in some Hong-Kong listed banks, such as HSBC and Standard Chartered, we remain underweight Chinese Banks due to their low earnings visibility and our concerns about macro-economic conditions in China.

We also have an overweight position in India, where our holdings in banks and more economically sensitive areas of the market stand to benefit from an upturn in the investment cycle. For example, we have holdings in HDFC Bank, which is well placed to deliver strong earnings growth as it takes market share from the public sector banks in India, and ICICI Bank which is expected to benefit as the domestic economy improves the outlook for its asset quality.

In South Korea, we also have an overweight position given current valuations levels and signs of a recovering domestic economy. Our exposure is a mixture of both large exporters and domestically focussed companies. We maintain a position in Korea Electric Power Corp, which is benefiting from a significant change in fundamentals with fuel costs easing, and electricity tariffs supporting earnings

STRATEGIC REPORT

PORTFOLIO MANAGER'S REPORT continued

growth. Meanwhile, we continue to have exposure in the preference shares of Hyundai Motor, as we believe it is on an excessively low valuation given our view that its negative earnings revision cycle is coming to an end. Samsung Electronics is the largest holding in the fund. While margins in the handset business have come down recently due to intense competition, we believe that these are in the process of stabilising. Meanwhile Samsung is making great strides in some of its other businesses like semiconductors. On nine times 2015 forecast earnings and over 30% of its market capitalisation in cash, Samsung Electronics is an attractive investment.

Given the change in benchmark effective 1 May, we have recently sold a number of holdings in Australia, including Westpac Banking, ANZ Bank, Goodman Group and QBE Insurance. However, we have retained exposure in selected stocks where we believe valuations are particularly attractive, such as the recently introduced engineering services contractor, Transfield Services. We introduced a holding in Sobha, a small cap Indian real estate developer, as we believe its market valuation does not adequately reflect the earnings growth potential of its large mid-income projects due to be launched by the end of the year. We also continued to add in areas where we feel confident that earnings can exceed expectations. For example, China Life Insurance (Taiwan), as we think the fundamentals of the business are improving and yet it trades on a steep discount to its embedded value, and United Overseas Bank, as we believe the share price does not adequately reflect its solid loan growth and strong balance sheet.

Elsewhere, we completely sold out of our holding in CNOOC, where the outlook for earnings is less certain given the drop in the oil price. In turn, we introduced a new holding in EVA Precision Industrial Holdings, a Chinese manufacturer of high-quality moulds and components largely for the office automation, consumer electronics and automotive sectors. We believe this company's rating does not reflect its ability to deliver robust earnings growth supported by rapid sales growth and improved economies of scale.

Finally, we remain underweight Malaysian equities, as we believe that concerns about the economy are not reflected in current valuations. As the domestic employee pension funds have been purchasing in the local market, the equity market has not de-rated in line with deteriorating fundamentals.

Ian Hargreaves
Portfolio Manager

The Strategic Report was approved by the Board of Directors on 26 June 2015

Invesco Asset Management Limited

Company Secretary

The Portfolio Manager

Until 1 January 2015, Stuart Parks and Ian Hargreaves co-managed the portfolio. As reported in the Half-Yearly Financial Report, following a strategic review the Board decided that Ian Hargreaves should be recognised as the principal portfolio manager. Stuart Parks remains head of Invesco Perpetual's Asian Equities Team and, with the team, will continue to support Ian in managing the portfolio.

Ian Hargreaves manages pan-Asian portfolios and covers the entire Asian region in his remit. He started his investment career with Invesco Asia Pacific in Hong Kong in 1994 as an investment analyst where he was responsible for coverage of Indonesia, Korea and the Indian sub-continent, as well as managing several regional institutional client accounts. Ian returned to the UK to join Invesco Perpetual's Asian Equities team in 2005, working with Stuart on the portfolio as part of the investment team. He was appointed as joint portfolio manager in 2011 and became the sole portfolio manager on 1 January 2015.

INVESTMENTS IN ORDER OF VALUATION

AT 30 APRIL 2015

Ordinary shares unless stated otherwise

The industry group is based on MSCI and Standard & Poor's Global Industry Classification Standard.

COMPANY	INDUSTRY GROUP	COUNTRY	AT MARKET VALUE £'000	% OF PORT- FOLIO
Samsung Electronics	Technology Hardware	South Korea		
– Ordinary Shares	& Equipment		6,847	} 5.8
– Preference Shares			4,969	
Hutchison Whampoa†	Capital Goods	Hong Kong	10,093	5.0
NetEase – ADR	Software & Services	China	9,832	4.9
UPL	Materials	India	7,629	3.8
China Mobile ^R	Telecommunication Services	China	7,103	3.5
Baidu – ADR	Software & Services	China	6,833	3.4
AIA	Insurance	Hong Kong	5,754	2.8
Industrial & Commercial Bank Of China ^H	Banks	China	5,548	2.7
ICICI	Banks	India	5,514	2.7
China Life Insurance – Taiwan	Insurance	Taiwan	5,244	2.6
Top Ten Holdings			75,366	37.2
Hyundai Motor	Automobiles & Components	South Korea		
– Preference Shares			4,947	2.4
HSBC	Banks	Hong Kong	4,753	2.3
HDFC Bank	Banks	India	4,682	2.3
Shinhan Financial	Banks	South Korea	4,586	2.3
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Taiwan	4,493	2.2
Tata Consultancy	Software & Services	India	4,364	2.2
Samsonite International	Consumer Durables & Apparel	Hong Kong	4,357	2.2
Petrochina – ADR	Energy	China	4,233	2.1
Bank Negara Indonesia Persero	Banks	Indonesia	4,079	2.0
Hon Hai Precision Industry	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Taiwan	4,058	2.0
Top Twenty Holdings			119,918	59.2
United Overseas Bank	Banks	Singapore	3,963	2.0
E.Sun Financial	Banks	Taiwan	3,756	1.9
POSCO	Materials	South Korea	3,694	1.9
Filinvest Land	Real Estate	Philippines	3,548	1.8
51job	Commercial & Professional Services	China	3,419	1.7
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Utilities	South Korea	3,253	1.6
Korean Reinsurance	Insurance	South Korea	3,252	1.6
Qingling Motors ^H	Automobiles & Components	China	3,232	1.6
Hyundai Mobis	Automobiles & Components	South Korea	3,157	1.6
BHP Billiton	Materials	Australia	3,090	1.5
Top Thirty Holdings			154,282	76.4

† Hutchison Whampoa underwent a reconstruction subsequent to the year end and changed its name to CK Hutchison.

INVESTMENTS IN ORDER OF VALUATION continued

COMPANY	INDUSTRY GROUP	COUNTRY	AT MARKET VALUE £'000	% OF PORT- FOLIO
Shinsegae	Retailing	South Korea	3,076	1.5
DGB Financial	Banks	South Korea	3,062	1.5
Jardine Matheson – <i>Singapore Reg</i>	Capital Goods	Hong Kong	3,037	1.5
Cathay Pacific Airways	Transportation	Hong Kong	2,846	1.4
Telekomunikasi Indonesia	Telecommunication Services	Indonesia	2,827	1.4
HKR International	Real Estate	Hong Kong	2,804	1.4
Origin Energy	Energy	Australia	2,714	1.3
Yageo	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Taiwan	2,671	1.3
EVA Precision Industrial	Capital Goods	Hong Kong	2,427	1.2
Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone	Transportation	India	2,332	1.1
Top Forty Holdings			182,078	90.0
China Shenhua Energy ^H	Energy	China	2,211	1.1
Standard Chartered	Banks	Hong Kong	2,190	1.1
Transfield Services	Commercial & Professional Services	Australia	2,158	1.1
Kasikornbank	Banks	Thailand	2,065	1.0
Samsung SDI	Technology Hardware & Equipment	South Korea	1,976	1.0
Greatview Aseptic Packaging	Materials	Hong Kong	1,787	0.9
Newcrest Mining	Materials	Australia	1,662	0.9
Hyundai Home	Retailing	South Korea	1,592	0.8
Pacific Basin Shipping	Transportation	Hong Kong	1,476	0.7
Sobha	Real Estate	India	1,200	0.6
Top Fifty Holdings			200,395	99.2
Noble	Capital Goods	Singapore	1,095	0.5
Wumart Stores ^H	Food & Staples Retailing	China	686	0.3
Total Holdings of 52 (2014: 60)			202,176	100.0

ADR: American Depositary Receipts – are certificates that represent shares in the applicable stock and are issued by a US bank. They are denominated and pay dividends in US dollars.

H: H-Shares – shares issued by companies incorporated in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

R: Red Chip Holdings – holdings in companies incorporated outside the PRC, listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, and controlled by PRC entities by way of direct or indirect shareholding and/or representation on the board.

CLASSIFICATION OF INVESTMENTS BY COUNTRY/SECTOR

AT 30 APRIL

	2015		2014	
	AT VALUATION £'000	% OF PORTFOLIO	AT VALUATION £'000	% OF PORTFOLIO
Australia				
Consumer Staples	–	–	442	0.3
Energy	2,714	1.3	2,963	1.8
Financials	–	–	7,353	4.3
Industrials	2,158	1.1	–	–
Materials	4,752	2.4	4,539	2.8
	9,624	4.8	15,297	9.2
China				
Consumer Discretionary	3,232	1.6	2,048	1.2
Consumer Staples	686	0.3	643	0.4
Energy	6,444	3.2	7,320	4.4
Financials	5,548	2.7	2,626	1.6
Health Care	–	–	1,124	0.6
Industrials	3,419	1.7	–	–
Information Technology	16,665	8.3	8,855	5.3
Telecommunication Services	7,103	3.5	2,131	1.4
	43,097	21.3	24,747	14.9
Hong Kong				
Consumer Discretionary	4,357	2.2	3,894	2.3
Financials	15,501	7.6	12,960	7.9
Industrials	19,879	9.8	14,242	8.5
Materials	1,787	0.9	3,423	2.1
	41,524	20.5	34,519	20.8
India				
Financials	11,396	5.6	6,142	3.7
Health Care	–	–	1,205	0.6
Industrials	2,332	1.1	1,795	1.1
Information Technology	4,364	2.2	2,743	1.7
Materials	7,629	3.8	7,738	4.7
	25,721	12.7	19,623	11.8
Indonesia				
Financials	4,079	2.0	3,162	1.9
Telecommunication Services	2,827	1.4	2,313	1.4
	6,906	3.4	5,475	3.3
Philippines				
Consumer Staples	–	–	1,256	0.7
Financials	3,548	1.8	2,272	1.4
	3,548	1.8	3,528	2.1

CLASSIFICATION OF INVESTMENTS BY COUNTRY/SECTOR continued

	2015		2014	
	AT VALUATION £'000	% OF PORTFOLIO	AT VALUATION £'000	% OF PORTFOLIO
Singapore				
Financials	3,963	2.0	1,764	1.1
Industrials	1,095	0.5	2,984	1.8
	5,058	2.5	4,748	2.9
South Korea				
Consumer Discretionary	12,772	6.3	11,686	7.0
Financials	10,900	5.4	8,682	5.2
Information Technology	13,792	6.8	9,685	5.8
Materials	3,694	1.9	3,428	2.1
Utilities	3,253	1.6	4,911	3.0
	44,411	22.0	38,392	23.1
Taiwan				
Financials	9,000	4.5	4,538	2.8
Industrials	–	–	2,054	1.2
Information Technology	11,222	5.5	10,911	6.5
	20,222	10.0	17,503	10.5
Thailand				
Financials	2,065	1.0	2,326	1.4
Total	202,176	100.0	166,158	100.0

DIRECTORS

**Carol Ferguson
(Chairman)**

Appointed 10 March 2009 and Chairman on 8 August 2013

Carol is Chairman of BlackRock Greater Europe Investment Trust plc. She is a non-executive director of Standard Life Smaller Companies Investment

Trust plc, Monks Investment Trust plc and Vernalis plc. She is also a former chairman of the Association of Investment Companies. She is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland, a former member of Council of ICAS and a non-executive director of the Chartered Accountants Compensation Scheme Ltd (UK). Her investment and financial experience include positions at Ivory and Sime investment managers and Wood Mackenzie stockbrokers, where she was a partner and lead oil analyst and, subsequently, at The Times newspaper where she was a financial journalist.

She is also Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committees

**Tom Maier**

Appointed 10 March 2009

Tom was the chief investment officer of Carlton Capital Partners until January 2011. A graduate from the Imperial College of Science and Technology, he joined Baring Asset

Management (formerly Henderson Baring Management) in 1982. Over his 24-year career with the company, he managed a broad range of investment mandates from Hong Kong, Tokyo and London, specialising in global asset allocation. In 2001, he also became head of alternative investments, reporting to the chief investment officer, until his departure in 2006.

**Owen Jonathan**

Appointed 1 March 2013

Owen is currently senior advisor to the Global Executive Committee of Norton Rose Fulbright where he advises on global strategy and risk. Between 1983 and 1994 he was a Partner at its predecessor firm, Norton

Rose. From 1994 to 2000 he held the positions of Deputy Chief Executive and subsequently Chief Executive of the Hong Kong publicly listed South China Morning Post. From 1994 to 1997 he was also General Counsel to the Kuok Group, one of Asia's largest family-owned conglomerates. In 2000 he joined PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as General Counsel where he was a member of the firm's Executive Board for over ten years, retiring in December 2012.

**James Robinson**

Appointed 3 January 2007

James was chief investment officer, investment trusts and director of hedge funds at Henderson Global Investors prior to his retirement in 2005. A chartered accountant, he

has 33 years investment experience and is a director of Aberdeen New Thai Investment Trust plc, Fidelity European Values plc, JPMorgan Elect plc, Montanaro UK Smaller Companies Investment Trust plc and chairman of Polar Capital Global Healthcare Growth and Income Trust plc. He is also a council member and chairman of the Investment Committee of the British Heart Foundation.

He is Chairman of the Audit and Management Engagement Committees.

All Directors are members of the Audit, Management Engagement, Remuneration and Nomination Committees.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2015

Introduction

The Directors present their report for the year ended 30 April 2015.

Business and Status

The Company was incorporated and registered in England and Wales on 19 January 1995 as a public limited company, registered number 03011768. It is an investment company as defined by section 833 of the Companies Act 2006 and operates as an investment trust within the meaning of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 and the Investment Trust (Approved Company) (Tax) Regulations 2011. HM Revenue & Customs have approved the Company's status as an investment trust and, in the opinion of the Directors, the Company has conducted its affairs so as to enable it to maintain such approval.

Tender Offer

In the 2014 annual financial report, the Board proposed a tender offer (subject to necessary shareholder approval) for up to 15% of the Company's issued share capital, at a 2% discount to NAV after deduction of the costs of the tender, if the Company's shares traded over the year to 30 April 2015 at an average discount of more than 10% to NAV (fully diluted, ex income). As the average discount over the year to 30 April 2015 was 9.5%, no tender offer has been sought at the forthcoming AGM.

As explained in the Chairman's Statement, the Board has concluded that it would be in shareholders' interests to extend the discount control arrangement to the year ending 30 April 2016.

Life of the Company

The Company's Articles of Association require that every three years the Directors propose an ordinary resolution to release them from the obligation to wind up the Company, or they must put forward proposals to wind up the Company. As shareholders voted to release the Directors from the obligation to wind up the Company at the 2013 AGM, the next resolution in respect of this will be at the 2016 AGM.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors consider this is the appropriate basis as they have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being taken as 12 months after signing the balance sheet. In considering this, the Directors took into account the diversified portfolio of readily realisable securities which can be used to meet short-term funding commitments; the ability of the Company to meet all of its liabilities and ongoing expenses from its assets; and revenue forecasts for the forthcoming year.

The Manager

Investment Management Agreement (IMA)

Invesco Fund Managers Limited (IFML) acts as Manager and provides administration services to the Company under the IMA dated 22 July 2014. The agreement is terminable by either party giving not less than six months' written notice. Under the agreement a management fee is payable quarterly in arrears and is equal to 0.75% per annum of the value of the Company's total assets less current liabilities (including any short-term borrowings) under management at the end of the relevant quarter. The assets for this purpose exclude the value of any investments in other funds managed by the Manager. Details of fees payable for the year are included in note 3.

The previous Manager, Invesco Asset Management Limited, an associated company of IFML, continues to manage the Company's investments and acts as Company Secretary under delegated authority

from IFML. The Manager receives a separate fee for secretarial and administrative services, details of which are shown in note 4(iv).

The Manager's Responsibilities

The Directors have delegated to the Manager the responsibility for the day-to-day investment management activities of the Company, for seeking and evaluating investment opportunities and for analysing the accounts of the investee companies. The Manager has full discretion to manage the assets of the Company in accordance with the Company's stated objectives and policies as determined from time to time by the Board. Within the guidelines specified by the Board, the Manager has discretion to make purchases and sales, make and withdraw cash deposits, enter into underwriting commitments and exercise all rights over the investment portfolio. The Manager also advises on currency exposures and borrowings.

In addition, the Manager provides full administration, company secretarial and accounting services to the Company, ensuring that the Company complies with all legal and regulatory requirements and officiating at Board meetings and shareholders' meetings. The Manager maintains complete and accurate records of the Company's investment transactions and portfolio and all monetary transactions, from which the Manager prepares half-yearly and annual financial reports on behalf of the Company.

Assessment of the Manager

The Management Engagement Committee considers the ongoing investment management, secretarial and administrative requirements of the Company. These are assessed with reference to key performance indicators, with emphasis on performance relative to that of the benchmark index and the Company's peer group. The quality and timeliness of reports to the Board is also taken into account and the overall conduct of the Company's affairs by the Manager is considered.

Based on its recent review, and taking into account the performance of the portfolio, the other services provided by the Manager, and the risk and governance environment in which the Company operates, the Board believes that the continuing appointment of IFML remains in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

Company Secretary

The Board has direct access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary, Invesco Asset Management Limited. The Secretary is responsible for ensuring that the Board and Committee procedures are followed and that all applicable regulations are observed. The Company Secretary is also responsible for ensuring the timely delivery of information and reports and that the statutory obligations of the Company are met.

Social and Environmental Policies

As an investment trust company with no employees, property or activities outside investment, environmental and social policies as well as community issues have limited application.

The Manager considers various factors when evaluating potential investments. Some are financial ratios and measures, such as free cash flow, earnings per share and price-to-book value. Others are more subjective indicators which rely on first-hand research; for example, quality of management, innovation and product strength. The Company's policy is that, subject to an overriding requirement to pursue the best financial interests of the Company, the Manager should take account of social, environmental and ethical factors in making and holding investments and in the use of voting powers conferred by such investments.

The Company is able to supply documents or information to shareholders in electronic form (e.g. by e-mail) or by means of a website. This delivers environmental benefits through the reduced use of paper and of the energy required for its production and distribution.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

continued

Directors

Disclosable Interests

The Directors' interests in the ordinary share capital of the Company are disclosed in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 38.

No Director was a party to, or had any interests in, any contract or arrangement with the Company at any time during the year or at the year end. The Company has entered into a Deed of Indemnity with each Director, as expanded upon below.

Directors' Indemnification and Insurance

The Company maintains Directors' and Officers' liability insurance which provides appropriate cover for any legal action brought against its Directors. In addition, deeds of indemnity have been executed on behalf of the Company for each of the Directors under the Company's Articles of Association.

Subject to the provisions of UK legislation, these deeds provide that the Directors may be indemnified out of the assets of the Company in respect of liabilities they may sustain or incur in connection with their appointment.

Conflicts of Interest

A Director must avoid a situation where he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the Company's interests.

The Articles of Association of the Company give the Directors authority to approve such situations and include other provisions to allow conflicts of interest to be resolved.

The Directors have declared any potential conflicts of interest to the Company. The Register of Potential Conflicts of Interests is kept in the registered office of the Company. It is reviewed regularly by the Board and Directors are obliged to advise the Company Secretary as soon as they become aware of any potential conflicts of interest. Directors who have potential conflicts of interest will not take part in any discussions which relate to any of their potential conflicts.

Capital Structure

Capital Structure, including Share Buy Backs

The Company has the authority to issue new shares and to buy back shares into treasury or for cancellation.

During the year the Company bought back and cancelled 1,219,305 ordinary shares under the authority granted by shareholders. These buy backs resulted in an enhancement to NAV of £243,000 (0.12%). At the year end the issued share capital consisted of 87,640,064 ordinary shares and 3,277,224 treasury shares and the remaining shareholder authority to buyback shares was 12,691,970 ordinary shares.

Subsequent to the year end a further 101,196 ordinary shares were bought back and cancelled.

Following shareholder approval at the 2014 AGM, the cancellation of the share premium account was approved by the High Court on 3 September 2014 and the balance credited to a new distributable special reserve. The special reserve will be used to fund share buy backs and any future tender offers.

Rights Attaching to the Ordinary Shares

Under the Company's Articles of Association, shares in the Company may be issued with such rights or restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine (or, in the absence of any such determination, as the Directors may determine).

At a general meeting of the Company every member has one vote on a show of hands and on a poll one vote for each ordinary share held. The notice of general meeting specifies deadlines for exercising

voting rights either by proxy or present in person in relation to resolutions to be passed at a general meeting.

Restrictions on Transfers

The Directors may refuse to register any transfer of any ordinary share which is not a fully paid share, although such discretion may not be exercised in a way which the Financial Conduct Authority regards as preventing dealings in the ordinary class from taking place on an open or proper basis. The Directors may likewise refuse to register any transfer of an ordinary share in favour of more than four persons jointly.

The Company is not aware of any other restrictions on the transfer of ordinary shares in the Company other than certain restrictions that may from time to time be imposed by laws and regulations (for example insider trading laws). The Company is not aware of any agreements between shareholders that may result in restrictions on the transfer of securities or voting rights.

Substantial Holdings in the Company

The Company had been notified of the following holdings of 3% and over of the Company's issued ordinary share capital carrying unrestricted voting rights:

FUND MANAGER/ REGISTERED HOLDER	31 MAY 2015		30 APRIL 2015		30 APRIL
	SHARES	%	SHARES	%	2014 %
City of London Investment Management	17,166,848	19.6	17,441,195	19.9	21.4
Lazard Asset Management	12,737,144	14.5	12,779,516	14.6	15.4
Derbyshire County Council Pension Fund	7,480,000	8.5	7,480,000	8.5	8.4
Wells Capital Management	6,084,578	6.9	5,982,078	6.8	3.7
Rathbones	3,639,353	4.2	3,639,353	4.2	4.2
BAE Systems Pensions	3,623,658	4.1	3,623,658	4.1	4.1
1607 Capital Partners	3,265,918	3.7	3,165,918	3.6	5.0
Aberdeen Asset Management	3,240,560	3.7	3,240,560	3.7	3.6

Disclosure Required by Listing Rule 9.8.4

The above rule requires listed companies to report certain information in a single identifiable section of their annual financial reports. The Company confirms that there were no relevant events for the year to 30 April 2015.

Corporate Governance

The Corporate Governance Statement on pages 28 to 32 forms part of this Directors' Report.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Company has no employees or premises and does not purchase electricity, heat, steam or cooling for its own use. Accordingly, the quantifiable amount of carbon dioxide equivalent produced by the Company annually is zero tonnes.

Special Business at the Annual General Meeting (AGM)

Shareholders will find on pages 61 to 64 the notice of the forthcoming AGM of the Company to be held on 6 August 2015. In addition to the ordinary business of the meeting, the following resolutions are proposed as special business and are summarised below.

Ordinary Resolution 6 is to renew the Directors' authority to allot shares. Your Directors are seeking authority to allot new ordinary shares up to an aggregate nominal value of £908,161 (10% of the Company's issued share capital at 26 June 2015). This will allow Directors to issue shares within the prescribed limits should opportunities to do so arise that they consider would be in shareholders' interests. This authority will expire at the AGM in 2016.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

continued

Special Resolution 7 is to renew the authority to disapply pre-emption rights. Your Directors are asking for authority to issue new ordinary shares for cash up to an aggregate nominal value of £454,080 (5% of the Company's issued share capital as at 26 June 2015), disapplying pre-emption rights. This will allow shares to be issued to new shareholders without them first having to be offered to existing shareholders, thus broadening the shareholder base of the Company. This authority will not be exercised at a price below NAV so the interests of existing shareholders are not diluted and will expire at the AGM in 2016.

Special Resolution 8 is to renew the authority for the Company to purchase its own ordinary shares. Your Directors are seeking authority to purchase up to 13,613,332 ordinary shares (14.99% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital as at 26 June 2015), subject to the restrictions referred to in the notice of the AGM. This authority will expire at the AGM in 2016. Your Directors are proposing that ordinary shares bought back by the Company either be cancelled or, alternatively, be held as treasury shares with a view to their resale, if appropriate, or later cancellation. Any resale of treasury shares will only take place on terms that are in the best interest of shareholders.

Special Resolution 9 is to permit the Company to hold general meetings (other than annual general meetings) on 14 days notice, which is the minimum notice period permitted by the Companies Act 2006. The EU Shareholder Rights Directive increases the minimum notice period to 21 days unless two conditions are met. The first condition is that the Company offers facilities for shareholders to vote by electronic means. The second condition is that there is an annual resolution of shareholders approving the reduction in the minimum notice period from 21 days to 14 days, hence this resolution being proposed. It is intended that the flexibility will be used only where the Board believes it is in the interests of shareholders as a whole.

By order of the Board

Invesco Asset Management Limited

Company Secretary

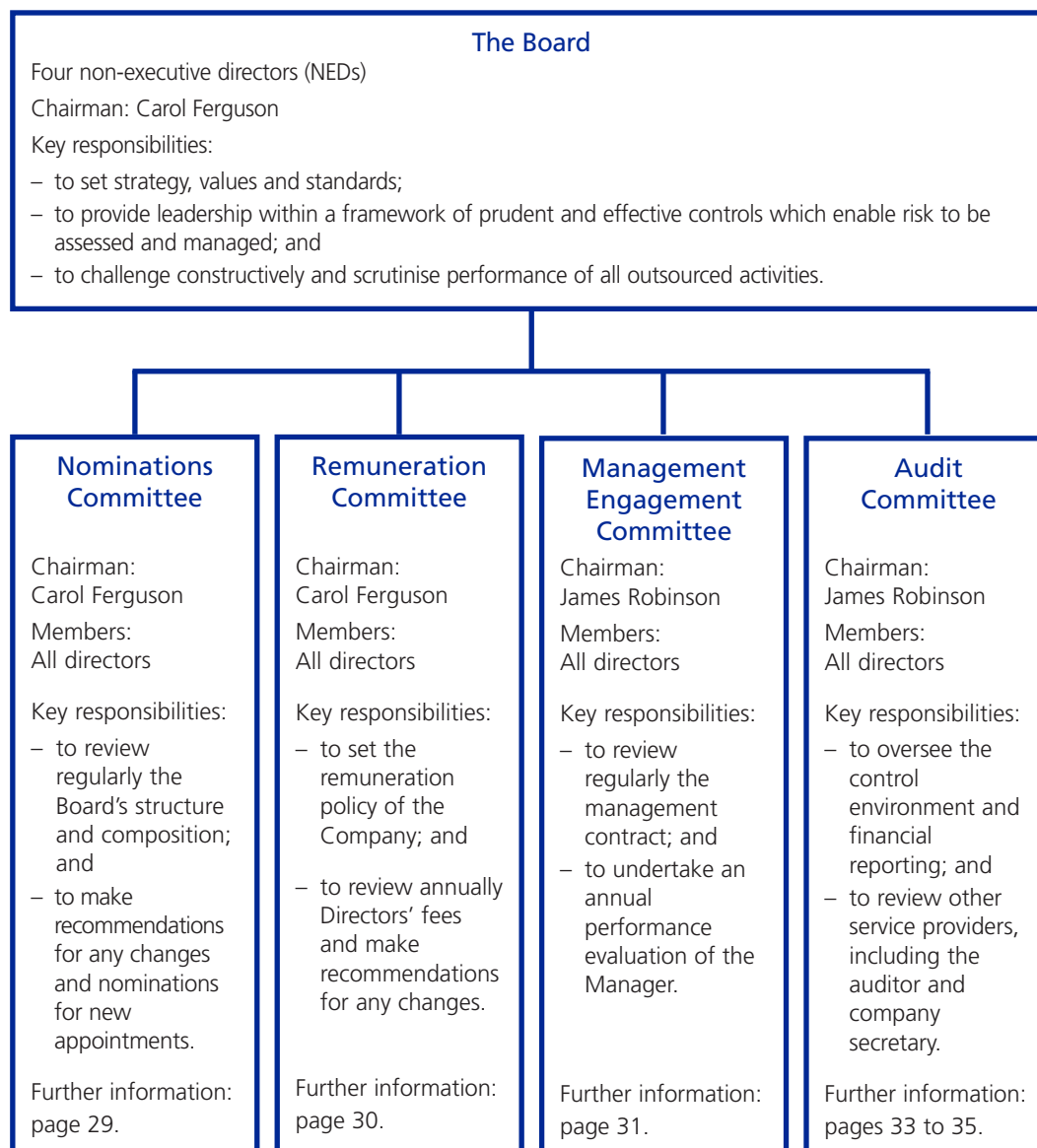
26 June 2015

THE COMPANY'S GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

AT 30 APRIL 2015

The Board and Committees

Responsibility for good governance lies with the Board. The governance framework of the Company reflects the fact that as an Investment Company it has no employees and outsources investment management to the Manager and administration to the Manager and other external service providers.



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

This Corporate Governance Statement forms part of the Directors' Report.

Corporate Governance Principles

The Board is committed to maintaining the highest standards of Corporate Governance and is accountable to shareholders for the governance of the Company's affairs.

The Board of Invesco Asia Trust plc has considered the principles and recommendations of the 2013 AIC Code of Corporate Governance (AIC Code) by reference to the AIC Corporate Governance Guide for Investment Companies (AIC Guide). The AIC Code, as explained by the AIC Guide, addresses all the principles set out in the latest UK Corporate Governance Code (UK Code), as well as setting out additional principles and recommendations on issues that are of specific relevance to Invesco Asia Trust plc.

The AIC Code is available from the Association of Investment Companies website (www.theaic.co.uk). The UK Code is available from the Financial Reporting Council website (www.frc.org.uk).

The Board considers that reporting against the principles and recommendations of the AIC Code, and by reference to the AIC Guide (which incorporates the UK Code), will provide better information to shareholders.

The Company has complied with the recommendations of the AIC Code and the relevant provisions of the UK Code, except as set out below.

The UK Code includes provisions relating to:

- the role of the chief executive;
- executive directors' remuneration; and
- the need for an internal audit function.

For the reasons set out in the AIC Guide, and as explained in the UK Code, the Board considers these provisions are not relevant to the position of Invesco Asia Trust plc, being an externally managed investment company. In particular, all of the Company's day-to-day management and administrative functions are outsourced to third parties, whilst the Manager has its own internal audit function. The Company has therefore not reported further in respect of these provisions.

The terms of reference for the Board and its committees are reviewed and updated periodically to bring them in line with latest best practice and to ensure compliance with the AIC Code. The Company's corporate governance procedures are considered regularly by the Board and amended as necessary.

The Board

The Board currently consists of four non-executive Directors, all of whom the Board regards as independent. The Directors have a range of business, financial and asset management skills and experience relevant to the direction and control of the Company. Brief biographical details of members of the Board are shown on page 21.

Chairman

The Chairman of the Board is Carol Ferguson. She has been a member of the Board since 2009.

Senior Independent Director

The Board does not consider it necessary to identify a senior independent director. All the Directors are available to shareholders if they have concerns which contact through the normal channels of Chairman, Manager or Company Secretary has failed to resolve or for which such contact is inappropriate.

Board Function

The Board meets on a regular basis five times each year and additional meetings are arranged as necessary. Regular contact is maintained between the Manager, the Chairman and the other Directors

between formal meetings. Board meetings follow a formal agenda, which includes a review of the investment portfolio with a report from the Manager on the current investment position and outlook, strategic direction, performance against stock market indices and the Company's peer group, asset allocation, gearing policy, cash management, revenue forecasts for the financial year, marketing and shareholder relations, corporate governance, regulatory changes and industry and other issues. To enable the Directors to fulfil their roles, Directors have timely access to all relevant management, financial and regulatory information.

Committees

The membership and key responsibilities of the individual nomination, remuneration, management engagement and audit committees are set out in the Company's Corporate Governance Framework on page 27. All the committees have written terms of reference which are reviewed regularly and clearly define their responsibilities and duties. They will be available for inspection at the AGM and can be inspected at the registered office of the Company as well as on the Company's section of the Manager's website.

Nominations Committee

The Nominations Committee is responsible for identifying and nominating to the Board suitable candidates taking into consideration any identified requirements and the following: the ability of any new director to devote sufficient time to the Company to carry out his or her own duties effectively; and with due regard for the benefits of diversity (including gender). The Board has not set any measurable objectives in this respect.

During the year the Committee reviewed the performance evaluation of the Chairman, Board and Committees. Succession planning was also reviewed taking into consideration the skills and tenure of the Directors. The Committee resolved that no changes to the composition of the Board were required.

Appointment, Re-election and Tenure of Directors

The Articles of Association require that each Director shall retire and be subject to election at the first AGM after appointment and re-election at least every three years thereafter. No Director serves a term of more than three years before re-election.

The normal tenure of office will be for three terms of three years, except that the Board may determine otherwise if it is considered that the director remains independent and their continued membership of the Board is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. In this case, a Director serving longer than nine years will seek re-election annually.

Tom Maier was elected at the Company's AGM in 2012 and will therefore stand for re-election at the forthcoming AGM. James Robinson was re-elected and Owen Jonathan elected at the Company's AGM in 2013 and both will therefore stand for re-election in 2016. Carol Ferguson was re-elected at the Company's 2014 AGM and under the Articles will not stand for re-election until 2017.

On being appointed to the Board, Directors are fully briefed as to their responsibilities and are regularly provided throughout their terms in office with all necessary information on industry and regulatory matters. The Manager and the Board have formulated a programme of induction training for newly appointed Directors. They have also put arrangements in place to address ongoing training requirements of Directors, including briefings from key members of the Manager's staff which ensure that Directors can keep up to date with new legislation and changing risks.

Board, Committees and Directors' Performance Appraisal

The Directors recognise the importance of the AIC Code's recommendations in respect of evaluating the performance of the Board as a whole, of the respective Committees and of individual Directors. Performance of the Board, Committees and Directors has been assessed during the year in terms of:

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

continued

- attendance at Board and Committee meetings;
- the independence of individual Directors;
- the ability of Directors to make effective contributions to the Board and Committees through the range and diversity of skills experience and knowledge each Director brings to their roles; and
- the Board's ability to challenge the Manager's recommendations, suggest areas of debate and set the future strategy of the Company.

The Board used the findings and feedback from their previous evaluation as the basis for a review and update of performance during the year and have concluded that the Board and Committees of the Board are collectively scoring satisfactorily in all areas. The Directors are confident in their ability to continue to make effective contributions and to demonstrate commitment to their respective roles.

Attendance at Board and Committee Meetings

All Directors attended all Board and Committee meetings during the year, as demonstrated by the table below.

Meeting:	BOARD	AUDIT COMMITTEE	MANAGEMENT ENGAGEMENT COMMITTEE	REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	NOMINATION COMMITTEE	STRATEGY
Number of Meetings Held:	5	3	1	1	2	1
Meetings Attended:						
Carol Ferguson	5	3	1	1	2	1
Owen Jonathan	5	3	1	1	2	1
Tom Maier	5	3	1	1	2	1
James Robinson	5	3	1	1	2	1

Apart from the meetings detailed above, there were a number of meetings held by a Committee of the Board to deal with other items, as and when required.

Remuneration Committee

The Directors' Remuneration Policy was reviewed by the Committee and is set out in full in the Directors' Remuneration Report. The Committee also reviewed the Directors' annual fee rates during the year, taking into account the work undertaken by Directors as well as peer group and industry comparatives. As part of its review, the Committee considered the appointment of an external consultant but was satisfied that this was not required due to the quality of the information provided to the Committee by the Manager.

Board Responsibilities

Directors have a duty to promote the success of the Company taking into consideration the likely consequences of any decision in the long-term; the need to foster the Company's business relationships with its Manager and advisers; the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment; the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and the need to act fairly as between shareholders of the Company. The Directors are equally responsible for promoting the success of the Company by directing and supervising its affairs within a framework of effective controls which enable risk to be assessed and managed. In addition, the Directors are responsible for ensuring that their policies and operations are in the best interests of all of the Company's shareholders and that the interests of creditors and suppliers to the Company are properly considered.

The Board is committed to the prevention of corruption in the conduct of the Company's affairs and taking account of the nature of the Company's business and operations, has put in place procedures that the Board considers adequate to prevent persons associated with it from engaging in bribery for and on behalf of the Company.

A formal schedule of matters reserved for decision by the Board and detailing the responsibilities of the Board has been established. The main responsibilities include: setting the Company's objectives, policies and standards; ensuring that the Company's obligations to shareholders and others are understood and complied with; approving accounting policies and dividend policy; managing the capital structure; setting long-term objectives and strategy; assessing risk; reviewing investment performance; approving loans and borrowing; and controlling risks. The schedule of matters reserved for decision by the Board will be available for inspection at the AGM and is otherwise available at the registered office of the Company and on the Company's section of the Manager's website.

To enable the Directors of the Board to fulfil their roles, Directors have timely access to all relevant management, financial and regulatory information.

There is an agreed procedure for Directors, in the furtherance of their duties, to take legal advice at the Company's expense up to an initial cost of £10,000, having first consulted the Chairman.

Internal Control and Risk Management

The Directors acknowledge that they are responsible for the Company's systems of internal financial and non-financial controls which have been in place throughout the year and up to the date of this report. The control systems are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss and to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives.

Details of the Company's internal control and risk management are set out on pages 8 and 9. The Directors consider that the Company's internal control and risk management systems enable the Company to comply with the FRC's guidance on such issued in September 2014.

Accountability and Audit

The Directors' responsibilities for the Company's accounting records and financial statements are set out on pages 44 to 60. The Independent Auditor's Report appears on pages 40 to 43.

Audit Committee

The composition and activities of the Audit Committee are set out in the Chairman of the Audit Committee's Report on pages 33 to 35, and are included in this report by reference.

Management Engagement Committee

The Board is considered small for the purposes of the AIC Code and all the Directors are members. The Committee meets annually to review the investment management agreement with the Company's Manager and to review the services provided by the Manager.

During the year the Committee reviewed the performance of the portfolio manager against the Company's benchmark and peer group as well as the administration services provided by the Manager. In addition, investment management fees were reviewed against those in the peer group and other comparative products. The Committee recommended the continuing appointment of the Manager and the basis of the Committee's assessment is set out in detail on page 23.

Stewardship

The Board considers that the Company has a responsibility as a shareholder towards ensuring that high standards of Corporate Governance are maintained in the companies in which it invests. The Company's stewardship functions have been delegated to the Manager, who exercises the Company's voting rights and the Manager has adopted a clear and considered policy towards its responsibility as a shareholder on behalf of the Company. As part of this policy, the Manager takes steps to satisfy itself about the extent to which the companies in which it invests look after shareholder value and comply with local recommendations and practices, such as the UK Corporate Governance Code. A copy of the Manager's Policy on Corporate Governance and Stewardship can be found at www.invescoperpetual.co.uk.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

continued

Relations with Shareholders

Shareholder relations are given high priority by both the Board and the Manager. The prime medium by which the Company communicates with shareholders is through the half-yearly and annual financial reports which aim to provide shareholders with a full understanding of the Company's activities and results. This information is supplemented by the daily calculation of the net asset value of the Company's ordinary shares, which is published via the Stock Exchange, in pre-investor advice and in a daily and monthly factsheet. A presentation is made by the Manager following the business of the AGM each year. Shareholders have the opportunity to address questions to the Chairman and the Chairmen of the Committees of the Board at the AGM. All shareholders are encouraged to attend the AGM.

There is regular dialogue between the Manager and some major shareholders to discuss aspects of investment performance, governance and strategy and to listen to shareholder views in order to help to develop a balanced understanding of their issues and concerns. In addition, the Company retains the services of Edison Investment Research, a marketing and research specialist that broadens the awareness of the Company's activities across a spectrum of regionally-based discretionary wealth managers. General presentations to both institutional shareholders and analysts follow the publication of the annual financial results. All meetings between the portfolio managers and institutional and other shareholders are reported to the Board. It is the intention of the Board that the annual financial report be issued to shareholders so as to provide 20 working days' notice of the AGM. Shareholders wishing to lodge questions in advance of the AGM are invited to do so, either on the reverse of the proxy card or in writing to the Company Secretary at the address given on the AGM notice. At other times the Company responds to letters from shareholders on a range of issues.

Shareholders can also visit the Company's section of the Manager's website in order to access copies of annual and half-yearly financial reports, pre-investor information, shareholder circulars, factsheets and Stock Exchange Announcements. Shareholders can also access various Company reviews and information such as an overview of Asian equities and the Company's share price. Finally, shareholders are able to access copies of the schedule of matters reserved for the Board, terms of reference of the Board committees and, following any shareholders' general meetings, proxy voting results.

By order of the Board

Invesco Asset Management Limited

Company Secretary

26 June 2015

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2015

The Audit Committee comprise all the Directors under the Chairmanship of James Robinson. Committee members consider that, collectively, they are appropriately experienced to fulfil the role required. The Committee has written terms of reference which clearly define its responsibilities and duties and are in compliance with the AIC Code. The terms of reference set out the Audit Committee's role and authority and will be available for inspection at the AGM and can be inspected at the registered office of the Company as well as viewed on the Company's section of the Manager's website.

Audit Committee Responsibilities and Activities

The committee met three times during the year and the main duties undertaken included:

- a review of the Company's risk control summary matrix and consideration of the completeness of the identified risks, the probability of their occurrence and the residual effect on the Company after taking account of controls. These controls included controls established by the Board as well as operational controls exercised by the Manager and the Company's other external service providers;
- consideration of the Manager's internal control systems and risk management systems and their effectiveness;
- consideration of the scope of work undertaken by the Manager's internal audit and compliance departments, together with reviews of the Company's procedure for detecting fraud and the Manager's whistleblowing arrangements;
- consideration of the annual and half-yearly financial reports ensuring compliance with relevant statutory and listing requirements; appropriateness of accounting policies applied; any financial judgements and key assumptions; and disclosures made therein in relation to internal controls and risk management, and going concern;
- to consider and advise the Board on whether the annual report as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the necessary information for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy; and
- management of the relationship with the external auditor. This included: the scope, nature and planning of the audit; discussion of matters for audit focus; evaluation of the results identified in the auditor's reports; consideration of the scope, effectiveness, independence and objectivity of their audit; recommendation to the Board in respect of the auditor's reappointment and for the terms of their audit engagement.

Representatives of the auditor attended the Committee meeting at which the draft annual financial report was reviewed and were given the opportunity to speak to Committee members without the presence of representatives of the Manager. The Committee met with representatives of the Manager and received reports on the quality and effectiveness of the accounting records and management information maintained on behalf of the Company and the systems of internal controls in place. Representatives of the Manager's Compliance and Internal Audit Departments provided reports and attended two Committee meetings, one meeting being prior to approval and signature of the annual financial report. The Committee has direct access to the depositary which provided its first report to the Committee at the meeting to discuss the annual financial report.

Accounting Matters and Significant Issues

The table below describes the significant issues considered by the Audit Committee in relation to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2015, and how these were addressed.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUE	HOW ADDRESSED
Accuracy of the portfolio valuation	Actively traded listed investments are valued using stock exchange prices provided by third party pricing vendors. On a monthly basis the depositary independently checks the valuation of the portfolio and would notify the Committee of any significant issues. No such issues arose in the period since the depositary's appointment.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

continued

SIGNIFICANT ISSUE	HOW ADDRESSED
Proof of existence and misappropriation of the Company's investments or cash	During the year holdings are reconciled by the Manager to the custodian records on a daily basis. The depositary also undertakes their own independent monthly reconciliations. The Committee reviewed the Manager's and custodian's annual internal control reports; these are both reported on by an independent external accountant. The depositary also undertakes their own independent monthly reconciliations. At the financial year end the portfolio positions are checked as part of the independent auditor's work on the financial statements.
The use of the going concern basis of accounting	The Company has a tender offer mechanism in place that could potentially impact its viability in the long term if there were to be repeated tenders. The Board currently has a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue in the long term, and therefore the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.
Income recognition	Revenue projections are monitored during the year to ensure income is complete and correctly accounted for, with emphasis on any special dividends and their inclusion in revenue or capital.

These matters were discussed with the Manager and the auditor prior to the year end audit plan, and were satisfactorily addressed through consideration of reports provided by, and discussed with, the Manager and the auditor at the conclusion of the audit process. There were no significant matters arising from the audit that needed to be brought to the Board's attention.

Consequently, and following a thorough review process of the draft 2015 annual financial report, the Audit Committee advised the Board that the report taken as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy.

The Chairman of the Audit Committee will be present at the AGM to answer any questions relating to the annual financial report.

Review of the External Auditor, including Non-Audit Services and Re-appointment

The provision of non-audit services is considered by the Committee on a case-by-case basis, and consideration is given as to whether the skills and experience of the auditor make them a suitable supplier of such services and to ensure that there is no resultant threat to the objectivity and independence of the audit. Details of non-audit fees are shown in note 4, and fees paid in the year have not, in the Committee's view, impaired the auditor's independence and objectivity. Non-audit services up to £5,000 do not require approval in advance of the Audit Committee; amounts in excess of this require the approval of the Audit Committee.

Grant Thornton (GT) UK LLP (including in its predecessor form of Robson Rhodes) has been the auditor of the Company since 2007 and the required five year audit partner rotation falls due for the year ended 30 April 2016. The Committee has reviewed the new regulations requiring the mandatory rotation of the auditor and, following the satisfactory outcome of the Committee's regular review of auditor effectiveness, performance and independence, the Committee has recommended the re-appointment of GT for the 2016 audit. The Committee has also concluded that it will undertake a tender process in the first half of 2016 for the 2017 audit.

Audit Information

The Directors confirm that, so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and each Director has taken steps that he or she ought to have taken as a Director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish

that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Internal Controls and Risk Management

Details of the Company's internal control and risk management, and the work undertaken by the Audit Committee with respect to them, are set out on pages 8 to 9.

Post Balance Sheet Event

Following the year end it was announced that the FCA had fined certain BNY Mellon group companies, including the entity acting as custodian of the Company's assets. The Company incurred no loss as a consequence of the related failings and has been assured by the custodian that remedial action has been taken. The Manager and the depositary are working to satisfy themselves, and the Committee, that the remedial action taken was appropriate and is sufficient.

Internal Audit

Due to the nature of the Company, being an externally managed investment company with no executive employees, and in view of the Manager having an internal audit function, the Company does not have its own internal audit function.

Committee Evaluation

The Committee's activities formed part of the review of Board effectiveness performed in the year. Details of this process can be found under 'Board, Committees and Directors' Performance Appraisal' on pages 29 and 30.

James Robinson

Chairman of the Audit Committee

26 June 2015

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2015

This report has been prepared under the requirements of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Group (Accounts and Reports) (Amendments) Regulations 2013 and in accordance with the Listing Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority. Ordinary resolutions for the approval of the Directors' Remuneration Policy (binding) and the Chairman's Annual Statement on Directors' Remuneration (advisory) will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Company's auditor is required to audit certain of the disclosures provided in this report. Where disclosures have been audited, they are indicated as such in this report. The independent auditor's opinion is included on pages 40 to 43.

Remuneration Committee

All Directors are members of the Remuneration Committee under the Chairmanship of Carol Ferguson. Details of the Remuneration Committee, including responsibilities and terms of reference, are contained within the Corporate Governance section on page 30.

Directors' Remuneration Policy

The Directors' Remuneration Policy was approved by shareholders at the AGM on 7 August 2014 and became effective on that date.

Fees for directors are determined by the Board within the limits stated in the Company's Articles of Association (Articles). The Articles limit the aggregate fees payable to £150,000 per annum. Any change to this limit would require shareholder approval by special resolution.

The remuneration policy states that the remuneration of directors should be fair and reasonable in relation to the duties, responsibilities and time commitment of directors; be sufficient to retain and motivate appointees, as well as ensure that candidates of a high calibre are recruited to the Board but not be more than necessary for the purpose; and be comparable to that of other similar investment trusts. Furthermore the remuneration of directors will also take into consideration any committee memberships and chairmanship duties, as well as taking into account the views, where raised and appropriate, of shareholders.

In addition to fees, directors are entitled to be reimbursed for any reasonable expenses properly incurred by them in the performance of their duties. Directors are not eligible for bonuses, pension benefits, share options or other incentives or benefits. Directors are not entitled to exit payments or any compensation for loss of office. Directors do not have contracts of employment. Directors' terms and conditions of appointment are set out in letters of appointment, copies of which are available for inspection at the registered office of the Company.

Notwithstanding the above, the Company's Articles also provide that additional discretionary payments can be made for services which, in the opinion of the Directors, are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director.

The level of directors' remuneration is reviewed annually, although such review will not automatically result in any changes.

This remuneration policy will apply to any new directors, who will be paid the appropriate fee based on the directors' fees level in place at the date of appointment.

The Board may amend the level of remuneration paid to directors within the parameters of the Directors' Remuneration Policy.

This Directors' Remuneration Policy is the same in all material respects as that currently followed by the Board and summarised in the last Directors' Remuneration Report. This policy is intended to take effect immediately upon its approval by shareholders.

The Company has no employees and consequently has no policy on the remuneration of employees.

Chairman's Annual Statement on Directors' Remuneration

Fee rates paid to Directors with effect from 1 May 2014 are as shown in the table below, together with fee rates applicable prior to this change.

ANNUAL FEE RATES:	FEES FROM 1 MAY 2014	FEES FROM 1 NOVEMBER 2010
Chairman	30,000	26,000
Audit Committee Chairman	25,000	22,000
Other Directors	22,000	20,000

Directors' fees were revised with effect from 1 May 2014 following a review by the Remuneration Committee. A similar review was conducted during the year and the Committee concluded that the current level of remuneration was appropriate. No external consultant was used (as explained on page 30).

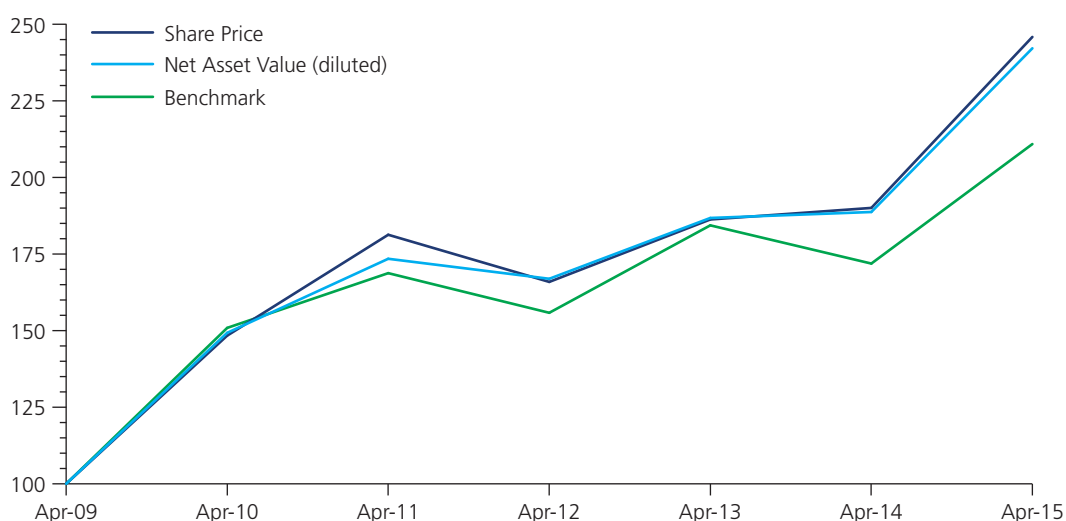
Fees paid to Directors for the year are shown in the "Directors' Emoluments for the Year" section below. No additional discretionary payments were made in the year, or in the previous year.

Report on Remuneration for the Year Ended 30 April 2015

The Company's Performance

The graph below plots, in annual increments, the net asset value total return and share price total return to ordinary shareholders compared to the total return of the MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (in sterling terms) over the six years to 30 April 2015. This index is the benchmark adopted by the Company for comparison purposes.

Figures have been rebased to 100 at 30 April 2009.



Directors' Emoluments for the Year (Audited)

The Directors who served during the year received the following total emoluments, all of which were in the form of fees:

	2015 £	2014 £
Carol Ferguson (Chairman of the Board)	30,000	24,073*
James Robinson (Chairman of the Audit Committee)	25,000	22,000
Tom Maier	22,000	20,000
Owen Jonathan	22,000	20,000
David Hinde (Retired 8 August 2013)	—	7,040
Total	99,000	93,113

* Carol Ferguson was appointed Chairman of the Board from 8 August 2013. Accordingly, the fee received by her in the previous year is an amalgamation of the Chairman's fee and other Directors' fee rates.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

continued

Directors' Shareholdings and Share Interests (Audited)

The beneficial interests of the Directors in the ordinary share capital of the Company are set out below:

	30 APRIL 2015	30 APRIL 2014
Carol Ferguson	60,000	60,000
James Robinson	12,000	12,000
Owen Jonathan	25,833	10,000
Tom Maier	8,080	8,080

Save as aforesaid, no Director had any interests, beneficial or otherwise, in the ordinary shares of the Company during the year. No changes to these holdings have been notified since the year end. No connected person interests have been notified.

Directors hold shares in the Company at their discretion. Share ownership is encouraged, but no guidelines have been set.

Relative Importance of Spend on Pay

The Company has no employees. The following table compares the remuneration paid to the non-executive Directors with aggregate distributions to shareholders in respect of the year to 30 April 2015 and the prior year (excluding the tender offer):

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000	CHANGE £'000
Total Directors' emoluments	99	93	+6
Total shareholder distributions	3,199	3,066	+133
Total costs of shares bought back	2,385	1,858	+527

Voting at Last Annual General Meeting

At the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 7 August 2014, resolutions approving the Directors' Remuneration Policy and the Chairman's Annual Statement and Report on Remuneration were passed. The votes cast (including votes cast at the Chairman's discretion) were as follows:

	VOTES FOR	VOTES AGAINST	WITHHELD
Directors' Remuneration Policy	99.98%	0.02%	70,807
Annual Statement and Report	99.98%	0.02%	54,057

Approval

This Directors' Remuneration Report was approved by the Board of Directors on 26 June 2015.

Carol Ferguson

Chairman

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT in respect of the preparation of the annual financial report

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual financial report in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the Directors have elected to prepare financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Under company law, the Directors must not approve the accounts unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 (CA 2006). They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Under applicable law and regulations, the Directors are also responsible for preparing a Strategic Report, a Directors' Report, a Directors' Remuneration Report and a Corporate Governance Statement that comply with that law and those regulations.

In so far as each of the Directors is aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditor is unaware; and
- the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Auditor is aware of that information.

This information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with provision s418 of CA 2006.

The Directors of the Company each confirm to the best of their knowledge that:

- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and net return of the Company; and
- this annual financial report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.

The Directors consider that this annual financial report, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy.

Carol Ferguson

Chairman

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

26 June 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Members of Invesco Asia Trust plc

Our opinion on the financial statements is unmodified

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 April 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Who we are reporting to

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members 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 Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

What we have audited

Invesco Asia Trust plc's financial statements comprise the Income Statement, the Reconciliation of Movements in Shareholders' Funds, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Reconciliation of Cash Flows to Net Debt and the related notes.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Our assessment of risk

In arriving at our opinions set out in this report, we highlight the following risks that are, in our judgement, likely to be most important to users' understanding of our audit.

Investments

The risk: The Company's objective is to provide long-term capital growth by investing in a diversified portfolio of Asian and Australasian companies. Accordingly, the investment portfolio is a significant, material item in the financial statements. We therefore identified the recognition and measurement of the investment portfolio as a risk that requires particular audit attention.

Our response: Our audit work included, but was not restricted to, the following:

- For the purposes of our risk assessment, we obtained an understanding, through reading controls reports on the description, design and operating effectiveness of controls at the administrator, of the processes in place to value investments and record all investment transactions, and at the custodian, to confirm the controls over safekeeping of assets.
- We confirmed the existence and completeness of investments through checking the holdings listed in the portfolio at year end to an independent confirmation we received directly from the Company's custodian.
- We independently priced all the listed equity portfolio by obtaining the bid prices from independent market sources.
- To test that investments are actively traded for fair value determination and liquidity test, we extracted a report of trading volumes around year end from an independent market source for the equity investments held.

The Company's accounting policy on the valuation of investments is included in note 1(c) and disclosures about investments held at the year end are included in note 9. The Audit Committee identified the accuracy of the portfolio valuation and proof of existence and misappropriation of the Company's investments or cash as significant issues in its report on page 33, where the Committee also described how it addressed these issues.

Investment income

The risk: Investment income is the Company's major source of revenue and a significant balance in the Income Statement. Accordingly, we identified the recognition of income from investment as a risk that requires particular audit attention.

Our response: Our audit work included, but was not restricted to, the following:

- We assessed whether the Company's accounting policy for revenue recognition is in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts' (the 'SORP') issued by the AIC in January 2009.
- We obtained an understanding of the Company's process for recognising revenue in accordance with the Company's stated accounting policy. We tested that income transactions were recognised in accordance with the policy by selecting a sample of quoted investments and agreeing the relevant investment income receivable for those quoted equities. Also, for the selected investments, we obtained the respective dividend rate entitlements from independent sources and checked against the amounts recorded in the Company's accounting records maintained by the administrator. In addition, we agreed the receipt of the dividend income to bank statements.
- We performed, on a sample basis, a search for special dividends on the equity investments held during the year to check whether dividend income attributable to those investments has been properly recognised. We checked the categorisation of special dividends as either revenue or capital receipts.

The Company's accounting policy on the recognition of income is shown in note 1(d) and the components of that income are included in note 2. The Audit Committee also identified income recognition as a significant issue in its report on page 34 where the Committee also described how it addressed this risk.

Our application of materiality and an overview of the scope of our audit

Materiality

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We determined materiality for the audit of the financial statements as a whole to be £2,022,000, which is 1% of net assets value. This benchmark is considered the most appropriate because net assets are fundamental to the performance and financial position of the business. We use a different level of materiality, performance materiality, to drive the extent of our testing and this was set at 75% of financial statement materiality.

For the revenue column of the Income Statement we determined that misstatements of a lesser amount than materiality for the financial statements as a whole was appropriate. We established materiality for the revenue column of the Income Statement of £234,000.

We also determine a lower level of specific materiality for other areas such as Directors' remuneration and related party transactions.

We determined the threshold at which we will communicate misstatements to the audit committee to be £101,000. In addition we will communicate misstatements below that threshold that, in our view, warrant reporting on qualitative grounds.

Overview of the scope of our audit

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK and Ireland). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit' section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those Ethical Standards.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

continued

Our audit approach was based on a thorough understanding of the Company's business and is risk-based. The day-to-day management of the Company's investment portfolio, the custody of its investments and the maintenance of the Company's accounting records is outsourced to third-party service providers. Accordingly, our audit work was focused on obtaining an understanding of, and evaluating, relevant internal controls at both the Company and third-party service providers. This included obtaining and reading the internal controls reports on the description, design and operating effectiveness of internal controls at relevant third-party service providers. We then identified the controls that would impact upon the financial statements to ensure that no exceptions or deficiencies were noted in these areas. We undertook substantive testing on significant transactions, balances and disclosures, the extent of which was based on various factors such as our overall assessment of the control environment, the design effectiveness of controls over individual systems and the management of specific risks.

Other reporting required by regulations

Our opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006 is unmodified

In our opinion:

- the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006; and
- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following:

Under the ISAs (UK and Ireland), we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, information in the annual report is:

- materially inconsistent with the information in the audited financial statements; or
- apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, our knowledge of the Company acquired in the course of performing our audit; or
- otherwise misleading.

In particular, we are required to report to you if:

- we have identified any inconsistencies between our knowledge acquired during the audit and the Directors' statement that they consider the annual report is fair, balanced and understandable; or
- the annual report does not appropriately disclose those matters that were communicated to the audit committee which we consider should have been disclosed.

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Under the Listing Rules, we are required to review:

- the Directors' statement, set out on page 22, in relation to going concern; and
- the part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the Company's compliance with the ten provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code specified for our review.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

What an audit of financial statements involves:

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

What the Directors are responsible for:

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 39, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

What we are responsible for:

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Marcus Swales *Senior Statutory Auditor*
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants,
London

26 June 2015

Electronic Publication

The annual financial report is published on www.invescoeternal.co.uk/invescoasia which is a website maintained by the Company's Manager. The work carried out by the Auditor does not involve consideration of the maintenance and integrity of this website and, accordingly, the Auditor accepts no responsibility for any changes that have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website. Visitors to the website need to be aware that legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL

NOTES	2015			2014			
	REVENUE RETURN £'000	CAPITAL RETURN £'000	TOTAL RETURN £'000	REVENUE RETURN £'000	CAPITAL RETURN £'000	TOTAL RETURN £'000	
Gains/(losses) on investments	9	–	42,432	42,432	–	(2,281)	(2,281)
(Losses)/gains on foreign currency revaluation		–	(568)	(568)	–	41	41
Income	2	4,672	573	5,245	4,547	–	4,547
Investment management fee	3	(355)	(1,066)	(1,421)	(311)	(933)	(1,244)
Other expenses	4	(597)	(4)	(601)	(539)	(6)	(545)
Return before finance costs and taxation		3,720	41,367	45,087	3,697	(3,179)	518
Finance costs	5	(18)	(54)	(72)	(21)	(64)	(85)
Return on ordinary activities before tax		3,702	41,313	45,015	3,676	(3,243)	433
Tax on ordinary activities	6	(368)	–	(368)	(344)	–	(344)
Net return on ordinary activities after tax for the financial year		3,334	41,313	44,647	3,332	(3,243)	89
Return per ordinary share:							
Basic	7	3.77p	46.64p	50.41p	3.55p	(3.46p)	0.09p

The total return column of this statement represents the Company's profit and loss account prepared in accordance with UK Accounting Standards. The supplementary revenue and capital columns are prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice issued by the Association of Investment Companies. All items in the above statement derive from continuing operations and the Company has no other gains or losses, therefore no statement of total recognised gains and losses is presented. No operations were acquired or discontinued in the year.

RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL

	SHARE CAPITAL £'000	SHARE PREMIUM £'000	CAPITAL REDEMPTION RESERVE £'000	SPECIAL RESERVE £'000	CAPITAL RESERVE £'000	REVENUE RESERVE £'000	TOTAL £'000
At 30 April 2013	10,919	95,911	2,205	2,449	78,369	5,675	195,528
Final dividend – note 8	–	–	–	–	–	(3,389)	(3,389)
Net return for the year	–	–	–	–	(3,243)	3,332	89
Tender offer	(1,589)	–	1,589	(2,449)	(24,952)	–	(27,401)
Shares bought back and cancelled	(116)	–	116	–	(1,858)	–	(1,858)
At 30 April 2014	9,214	95,911	3,910	–	48,316	5,618	162,969
Final dividend – note 8	–	–	–	–	–	(3,064)	(3,064)
Net return for the year	–	–	–	–	41,313	3,334	44,647
Transfer to special reserve – note 13	–	(95,911)	–	95,911	–	–	–
Shares bought back and cancelled	(122)	–	122	(2,108)	(277)	–	(2,385)
At 30 April 2015	9,092	–	4,032	93,803	89,352	5,888	202,167

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

BALANCE SHEET

AT 30 APRIL

	NOTES	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments designated at fair value	9	202,176	166,158
Current assets			
Debtors	10	7,271	1,390
Cash at bank		140	1,348
		7,411	2,738
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(7,420)	(5,927)
Net current liabilities		(9)	(3,189)
Total net assets		202,167	162,969
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	12	9,092	9,214
Share premium	13	–	95,911
Other reserves:			
Capital redemption reserve	13	4,032	3,910
Special reserve	13	93,803	–
Capital reserve	13	89,352	48,316
Revenue reserve	13	5,888	5,618
Total Shareholders' funds		202,167	162,969
Net asset value per ordinary share			
Basic	14	230.7p	183.4p

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 June 2015.

Carol Ferguson

Chairman

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL

	NOTES	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Cash inflow from operating activities	15(a)	2,672	2,545
Servicing of finance	15(b)	(71)	(85)
Taxation		–	–
Capital expenditure and financial investment	15(b)	6,880	36,159
Dividends paid	8	(3,064)	(3,389)
<hr/>			
Net cash inflow before management of liquid resources and financing		6,417	35,230
Financing	15(b)	(7,733)	(34,817)
<hr/>			
(Decrease)/increase in cash in the year		(1,316)	413

RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS TO NET DEBT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL

	NOTES	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
(Decrease)/increase in cash in the year		(1,316)	413
Cash outflow from movement in debt		5,355	5,558
<hr/>			
Change in net funds resulting from cash flows		4,039	5,971
Exchange differences		(568)	41
<hr/>			
Movement in net funds in the year		3,471	6,012
Net debt at beginning of year		(3,983)	(9,995)
<hr/>			
Net debt at end of year	15(c)	(512)	(3,983)

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2015

1. Accounting Policies

Accounting policies describe the Company's approach to recognising and measuring transactions during the year and the position of the Company at the year end.

A summary of the principal accounting policies, all of which have been consistently applied throughout this and the preceding year is set out below:

(a) Basis of Preparation

Accounting Standards Applied

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the measurement at fair value of investments, and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards and with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) 'Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts' issued by the Association of Investment Companies in January 2009.

(b) Foreign currency

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and the currency in which the Company's share capital and expenses, as well as its assets and liabilities, are denominated.

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Transactions in foreign currency, whether of a revenue or capital nature, are translated to sterling at the rates of exchange ruling on the dates of such transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated to sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any gains or losses, whether realised or unrealised, are taken to the capital reserve or to the revenue account, depending on whether the gain or loss is of a capital or revenue nature. All gains and losses are recognised in the income statement.

(c) Financial instruments

(i) *Recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities*

The Company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company offsets financial assets and financial liabilities in the financial statements if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and interests and intends to settle on a net basis.

(ii) *Derecognition of financial assets*

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in the transferred financial asset that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as an asset.

(iii) *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when its obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

(iv) *Trade date accounting*

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

(v) *Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities**Financial assets*

The Company's investments are designated at fair value through profit or loss as the investments are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with documented investment strategy, and this is also the basis on which information about the investments is provided internally to the Board. Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, which is taken to be their cost, with transaction costs expensed in the income statement, and are subsequently valued at fair value.

Fair value for investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets, is determined by reference to stock exchange quoted bid prices at the balance sheet date. For investments that are not actively traded and where active stock exchange quoted bid prices are not available, fair value is determined by reference to a variety of valuation techniques including broker quotes and price modelling.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(d) **Income**

All dividends are taken into account on the date investments are marked ex-dividend, and UK dividends are shown net of any associated tax credit. Where the Company elects to receive dividends in the form of additional shares rather than cash, the equivalent of the cash dividend is recognised as income in the revenue account and any excess in value of the shares received over the amount of the cash dividend is recognised in capital. Interest income and expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. Other income from investments is accounted for on an accruals basis. Deposit interest receivable is accounted for on an accruals basis.

(e) **Expenses and finance costs**

Expenses are recognised on an accruals basis and finance costs are recognised using the effective interest method in the income statement.

The investment management fee and finance costs are allocated 75% to capital and 25% to revenue. This is in accordance with the Board's expected long-term split of returns, in the form of capital gains and income respectively, from the portfolio.

Investment transaction costs are recognised in capital in the income statement. All other expenses are allocated to revenue in the income statement.

(f) **Dividends**

Dividends are not recognised in the accounts unless there is an obligation to pay at the balance sheet date. Proposed final dividends are recognised in the period in which they are either approved by or paid to shareholders.

(g) **Taxation**

The liability to corporation tax is based on net revenue for the period. The tax charge is allocated between the revenue and capital account on the marginal basis whereby revenue expenses are matched first against taxable income in the revenue account.

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements. Deferred taxation assets are recognised where, in the opinion of the Directors, it is more likely than not that these amounts will be realised in future periods.

A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of surplus management expenses as the Company is unlikely to have sufficient future taxable revenue to offset against these.

2. Income

This note shows the income generated from the portfolio (investment assets) of the Company and income received from any other source.

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Income from investments		
Overseas dividends	3,975	3,753
Scrip dividends	287	306
UK dividends	293	381
Special dividends – overseas	117	107
Total dividend income	4,672	4,547

Special dividends of £573,000 (2014: nil) have been recognised in capital.

3. Investment Management Fee

This note shows the investment management fee due to the Manager which is calculated and paid quarterly.

	2015			2014		
	REVENUE £'000	CAPITAL £'000	TOTAL £'000	REVENUE £'000	CAPITAL £'000	TOTAL £'000
Investment management fee	355	1,066	1,421	311	933	1,244

Details of the investment management and secretarial agreement are given on page 22 in the Directors' Report. At 30 April 2015, £370,000 was due for payment in respect of the management fee (2014: £298,000).

4. Other Expenses

The other expenses of the Company are presented below; those paid to the Directors and the auditor are separately identified.

	2015			2014		
	REVENUE £'000	CAPITAL £'000	TOTAL £'000	REVENUE £'000	CAPITAL £'000	TOTAL £'000
Directors' fees (i)	99	–	99	93	–	93
Auditor's fees (ii):						
– for audit of the financial statements	24	–	24	24	–	24
– for other services relating to taxation (iii)	10	–	10	12	–	12
Other expenses (iv)	464	4	468	410	6	416
	597	4	601	539	6	545

- (i) Directors' fees authorised by the Articles of Association are £150,000 per annum. The Directors' Remuneration Report provides further information on Directors' fees for the year. Included within other expenses is £9,000 (2014: £7,000) of employer's national insurance payable on Directors' fees. As at 30 April 2015, the amounts outstanding on Director's fees and employer's national insurance was £9,000 (2014: £8,000).
- (ii) Auditor's fees are shown net of VAT.
- (iii) Auditor's fees for other services include £6,000 (2014: £6,000) for tax compliance and £4,000 (2014: £4,000) for fees in respect of recovery of Taiwanese withholding tax. In addition £2,000 was due as Taiwan tax guarantor in 2014; for 2015 this aspect of tax services has been moved to a non-auditor entity.
- (iv) Other expenses include a separate fee paid to the Manager for secretarial and administrative services which is subject to annual adjustment in line with the UK Retail Price Index. During the year the Company paid £86,000 (2014: £84,000) for these services. Custodian transaction charges of £4,000 (2014: £6,000) have been charged to capital.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

5. Finance Costs

Finance costs arise on any borrowing the Company has which for this Company is a £20 million revolving credit facility (see more in note 11).

	2015			2014		
	REVENUE £'000	CAPITAL £'000	TOTAL £'000	REVENUE £'000	CAPITAL £'000	TOTAL £'000
Overdraft interest	–	1	1	1	2	3
Interest on term loan	18	53	71	20	62	82
	18	54	72	21	64	85

6. Tax on Ordinary Activities

As an investment trust the Company pays no tax on capital gains. The Company suffers no tax on income arising on UK and certain overseas dividends. The Company's tax charge arises solely from irrecoverable tax on overseas (generally non-EU) dividends. This note also clarifies the basis for the Company having no deferred tax liability.

(a) Analysis of charge for the year

	2015			2014		
	REVENUE £'000	CAPITAL £'000	TOTAL £'000	REVENUE £'000	CAPITAL £'000	TOTAL £'000
Overseas tax	368	–	368	344	–	344

The overseas tax charge consists of irrecoverable withholding tax.

(b) Reconciliation of the tax charge for the year

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Total return on ordinary activities before taxation	45,015	433
Theoretical tax at UK Corporation tax rate of 20.92% (2014: 22.84%)	9,417	99
Effects of:		
Non-taxable (gains)/losses on investments	(8,877)	521
Non-taxable losses/(gains) on foreign currency revaluation	119	(9)
Non-taxable overseas dividends	(838)	(872)
Non-taxable overseas dividends received in capital	(120)	–
Non-taxable UK dividends	(61)	(87)
Non-taxable scrip dividends	(60)	(70)
Effect of overseas tax	368	344
Expenses not allowed	1	1
Expenses in excess of taxable income	419	417
Total tax charge for the year	368	344

Given the Company's status as an investment trust, and the intention to continue meeting the conditions required to obtain the necessary approval in the foreseeable future, the Company has not provided any UK corporation tax on any realised or unrealised capital gains or losses arising on investments.

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Company has excess management expenses and loan relationship deficits of £10,287,000 (2014: £8,250,000) that are available to offset future taxable revenue. A deferred tax asset of £2,057,000 (2014: £1,650,000), measured at the standard corporation tax rate of 20% (2014: 20%), has not been recognised in respect of these expenses since they are recoverable only to the extent that the Company has sufficient future taxable revenue which they may be set against. This is considered unlikely.

7. Return per Ordinary Share

Return per share is the amount of gain generated for the financial year divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue.

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Return per ordinary share is based on the following:		
Revenue return	3,334	3,332
Capital return	41,313	(3,243)
Total return	44,647	89

	2015	2014
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year:		
– basic	88,575,609	93,873,305

8. Dividends on Ordinary Shares

Dividends represent a return of income less expenses to shareholders. The Company pays one dividend a year.

Dividends paid:

	2015		2014	
	PENCE	£'000	PENCE	£'000
Final dividend in respect of previous year	3.45	3,066	3.20	3,389
Unclaimed dividends in respect of prior years	–	(2)	–	–
	3.45	3,064	3.20	3,389

Dividends proposed:

	2015		2014	
	PENCE	£'000	PENCE	£'000
Final dividend proposed	3.65	3,199	3.45	3,066

9. Investments Designated at Fair Value

The portfolio comprises investments which are listed and traded on regulated stock exchanges.

Gains and losses in the year are either:

- **realised, usually arising when investments are sold; or**
- **unrealised, being the difference from cost on those investments still held at the year end.**

All investments are listed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

9. Investments Designated at Fair Value (continued)

(a) Analysis of investments gains

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Opening valuation	166,158	205,883
Movements in the year:		
Purchases at cost	61,291	68,308
Sales – proceeds	(67,705)	(105,752)
– gains on sales	13,773	19,859
Investment holding gains/(losses)	28,659	(22,140)
Closing valuation	202,176	166,158
Closing book cost	154,241	146,882
Closing unrealised investment holding gains	47,935	19,276
Closing valuation	202,176	166,158

(b) Gains/(losses) on investments

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Gains on sales	13,773	19,859
Movement in unrealised investment holding gains	28,659	(22,140)
Gains/(losses) on investments	42,432	(2,281)

(c) Registration of investments

The investments of the Company are registered in the name of the Company or in the name of nominees and held to the order of the Company.

(d) Transaction costs

The total transaction costs of £302,000 (2014: £477,000) included in gains and losses on investments relate to £97,000 (2014: £171,000) on purchases and £205,000 (2014: £306,000) on sales.

10. Debtors

Debtors are amounts which are due to the Company, such as monies due from brokers for investments sold and income which has been earned (accrued) but not yet received.

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Amounts due from brokers	6,704	841
Tax recoverable	133	128
VAT recoverable	16	22
Prepayments and accrued income	418	399
	7,271	1,390

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Creditors are amounts which must be paid by the Company and they are all due within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

The bank loan facility provides a specific amount of capital, up to £20 million, over a specified period of time (364 days). Unlike a term loan, the revolving nature of the facility allows the Company to drawdown, repay and re-draw loans.

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Bank loan	652	5,331
Amounts due to brokers	6,180	138
Accruals	588	458
	7,420	5,927

The Company has an unsecured 364 day multi-currency revolving credit facility based on the lower of 25% of net asset value and £20 million, renewable on 7 August 2015. The facility covenant requires total assets to not fall below £80 million. The interest rate on amounts borrowed is LIBOR +0.85%. The Company also has an overdraft facility that is available for settlement purposes and is limited to 10% of net assets; this was unused at the year end (2014: nil).

At the year end £0.7 million was drawn down in US dollars at an interest rate of 1.0% (2014: £5.3 million equivalent of US dollars at 0.97%).

12. Share Capital

Share capital represents the total number of shares in issue. Any dividends declared will be paid on the shares in issue on the record date.

(a) Allotted, called-up and fully paid

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Ordinary shares of 10p each	8,764	8,886
Treasury shares of 10p each	328	328
	9,092	9,214

(b) Share movements

	2015		2014	
	ORDINARY NUMBER	TREASURY NUMBER	ORDINARY NUMBER	TREASURY NUMBER
Number at start of year	88,859,369	3,277,224	105,911,686	3,277,224
Shares bought back and cancelled	(1,219,305)	–	(1,165,648)	–
Tender offer	–	–	(15,886,669)	–
	87,640,064	3,277,224	88,859,369	3,277,224

The average price of the shares bought back was 194.21p (2014: 158.39p). Since the year end a further 101,196 ordinary shares have been bought back and cancelled at an average price of 202.20p per share.

In 2014 a tender offer of 15% of shares in issue at 170.3877p was undertaken by the Company. The gross cost of the tender was £27,401,000.

(c) Winding-up provisions

The Directors are obliged to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) to consider a special resolution to wind up the Company every third year from the date of the AGM at which the Directors were released from such obligation. At the AGM in 2013 the Directors were released from their obligation to convene an EGM and a resolution to release the Directors from their obligation to convene an EGM will be put to shareholders at the AGM in 2016.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

13. Reserves

This note explains the different reserves attributable to shareholders. The aggregate of the reserves and share capital (see previous note) make up total shareholders' funds.

The capital redemption reserve maintains the equity share capital arising from the buy-back and cancellation of shares; it, and the share premium account are non-distributable.

At the Company's 2014 AGM, shareholders voted to allow the cancellation of the Company's share premium account and for the amount arising on cancellation to be credited to a new distributable special reserve. Accordingly a court order to cancel the share premium account and transfer its balance of £95,911,000 to the new reserve was granted on 3 September 2014.

Capital investment gains and losses, both unrealised and realised, are shown in note 9(a) and form part of the capital reserve. The revenue reserve shows the net revenue retained after payment of any dividends. The capital and revenue reserves are distributable by way of dividend.

14. Net Asset Value

The Company's total net assets (total assets less total liabilities) are often termed shareholders' funds and are converted into net asset value per ordinary share by dividing by the number of shares in issue.

The net asset value attributable to each share in accordance with the Company's Articles are set out below.

	2015	2014
Basic:		
Ordinary shareholders' funds	£202,167,000	£162,969,000
Number of ordinary shares in issue, excluding treasury shares	87,640,064	88,859,369
Net asset value per ordinary share	230.7p	183.4p

15. Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement shows the cash flows of the Company from its operating, investing and financing activities. The main cash flows arise from the purchase and sale of investments.

(a) Reconciliation of total return to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Total return before finance costs and taxation	45,087	518
Adjustment for (gains)/losses on investments	(42,432)	2,281
Adjustment for losses/(gains) on currency revaluation	568	(41)
Scrip dividends received as income	(287)	(306)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(18)	471
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	122	(34)
Overseas tax deducted from overseas dividends	(368)	(344)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	2,672	2,545

(b) Analysis of cash flows for headings netted in the cash flow statement

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Servicing of finance		
Interest paid on bank loan and overdraft	(71)	(85)
Net cash outflow from servicing of finance	(71)	(85)
	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Capital expenditure and financial investment		
Purchase of investments	(55,249)	(69,058)
Sale of investments	61,842	104,911
Scrip dividends received as income	287	306
Net cash inflow from capital expenditure and financial investment	6,880	36,159
	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Financing		
Decrease in bank debt	(5,355)	(5,558)
Shares bought back and cancelled	(2,378)	(1,858)
Tender offer, including costs	–	(27,401)
Net cash outflow from financing	(7,733)	(34,817)

(c) Analysis of net debt

	30 APRIL 2014 £'000	CASH FLOW £'000	EXCHANGE MOVEMENT £'000	30 APRIL 2015 £'000
Net cash:				
Net cash at bank	1,348	(1,316)	108	140
Debt due within one year	(5,331)	5,355	(676)	(652)
Net debt	(3,983)	4,039	(568)	(512)

16. Financial Instruments

Financial instruments comprise the Company's investment portfolio, derivative financial instruments (if the Company had any), as well as any cash, borrowings, debtors and creditors. This note sets out the risks arising from the Company's financial instruments in terms of the Company's exposure and sensitivity, and any mitigation that the Manager or Board can take.

Risk Management Policies and Procedures

The Company's portfolio is managed in accordance with its investment objective, which is set out in the Strategic Report on page 6. The Strategic Report then proceeds to set out the Manager's investment process and the Company's internal control and risk management systems as well as the Company's principal risks and uncertainties. Risk management is an integral part of the investment management process and this note expands on certain of those risks in relation to the Company's financial instruments, including market risk.

The accounting policies in note 1 include criteria for the recognition and the basis of measurement applied for financial instruments. Note 1 also includes the basis on which income and expenses arising from financial assets and liabilities are recognised and measured. The Directors have delegated to the Manager the responsibility for the day-to-day investment activities of the Company as more fully described in the Strategic Report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

16. Financial Instruments (continued)

As an investment trust the Company invests in equities and other investments for the long-term so as to meet its investment objective and policies. In pursuing its investment objective, the Company is exposed to a variety of risks that could result in either a reduction in the Company's net assets or a reduction of the profits available for dividends. The risks applicable to the Company and the policies the Company used to manage these are summarised below and have remained substantially unchanged for the two years under review.

16.1 Market Risk

Market risk arises from changes in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument because of movements in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk (16.1.1), interest rate risk (16.1.2) and other price risk (16.1.3).

The Company's Manager assesses the Company's exposure when making each investment decision, and monitors the overall level of market risk on the whole of the investment portfolio on an ongoing basis. The Board meets at least quarterly to assess risk and review investment performance, as disclosed in the Board Responsibilities on page 31. Borrowing is used to enhance returns, however, this will also increase the Company's exposure to market risk and volatility.

16.1.1 Currency Risk

As nearly all of the Company's assets, liabilities and income are denominated in currencies other than sterling, movements in exchange rates will affect the sterling value of those items.

Management of the Currency Risk

The Manager monitors the Company's exposure to foreign currencies on a daily basis and reports to the Board on a regular basis. With the exception of borrowings in foreign currency, the Company does not normally hedge its currency positions but may do so should the portfolio manager or the Board feel this was appropriate. Contracts are limited to currencies and amounts commensurate with the asset exposure.

Income denominated in foreign currencies is converted to sterling on receipt. The Company does not use financial instruments to mitigate the currency exposure in the period between the time that income is included in the financial statements and its receipt.

Currency Exposure

The fair values of the Company's monetary items that have currency exposure at 30 April are shown below. Where the Company's equity investments (which are not monetary items) are priced in a foreign currency they have been included separately in the analysis so as to show the overall level of exposure.

CURRENCY	YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2015			INVESTMENTS		TOTAL NET FOREIGN CURRENCY £'000
	DEBTORS (DUE FROM BROKERS AND DIVIDENDS) £'000	CASH AT BANK AND LOANS £'000	CREDITORS (DUE TO BROKERS AND ACCRUALS) £'000	FOREIGN CURRENCY EXPOSURE ON NET MONETARY ITEMS £'000	AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS THAT ARE EQUITIES £'000	
Australian dollar	6,704	–	(394)	6,310	9,624	15,934
Hong Kong dollar	63	–	(1,648)	(1,585)	57,266	55,681
Indian rupee	–	–	(1,202)	(1,202)	25,721	24,519
Indonesian rupiah	82	–	–	82	6,906	6,988
Philippine peso	–	–	(207)	(207)	3,548	3,341
Singapore dollar	89	–	–	89	5,058	5,147
South Korean won	–	13	(1,624)	(1,611)	44,411	42,800
Taiwan dollar	133	9	(712)	(570)	20,222	19,652
Thai baht	31	–	–	31	2,065	2,096
US dollar	129	(627)	(393)	(891)	27,355	26,464
	7,231	(605)	(6,180)	446	202,176	202,622

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2014

CURRENCY	DEBTORS	CASH AT	CREDITORS	FOREIGN	INVESTMENTS	TOTAL NET
	(DUE FROM		(DUE TO	CURRENCY	AT FAIR	
	BROKERS	BANK AND	BROKERS	EXPOSURE	VALUE	FOREIGN
	AND	LOANS	AND	ON NET	THROUGH	CURRENCY
	DIVIDENDS)		ACCRUALS)	MONETARY	PROFIT OR	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	ITEMS	LOSS THAT	FOREIGN
				£'000	ARE EQUITIES	CURRENCY
					£'000	£'000
Australian dollar	–	4	–	4	15,297	15,301
Hong Kong dollar	44	–	(112)	(68)	41,959	41,891
Indian rupee	841	44	(26)	859	19,623	20,482
Indonesian rupiah	160	–	–	160	5,475	5,635
Philippine peso	8	–	–	8	3,528	3,536
Singapore dollar	45	–	–	45	4,748	4,793
South Korean won	–	–	–	–	38,392	38,392
Taiwan dollar	128	239	–	367	17,503	17,870
Thai baht	–	32	–	32	2,326	2,358
US dollar	107	(4,383)	(1)	(4,277)	17,307	13,030
	1,333	(4,064)	(139)	(2,870)	166,158	163,288

The above amounts are not representative of the exposure to risk during the year, because the levels of foreign currency exposure change significantly throughout the year.

Currency Sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the returns after taxation for the year with respect to the Company's financial assets and liabilities and the exchange rates for sterling against each currency shown.

It assumes the following changes in exchange rates:

	2015	2014
	%	%
£/Australian dollar	+/- 3.3	+/- 5.5
£/Hong Kong dollar	+/- 4.8	+/- 3.4
£/Indian rupee	+/- 3.3	+/- 6.2
£/Indonesian rupiah	+/- 1.8	+/- 10.4
£/Philippine peso	+/- 4.1	+/- 5.4
£/Singapore dollar	+/- 1.7	+/- 3.5
£/South Korean won	+/- 2.3	+/- 1.6
£/Taiwan dollar	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.9
£/Thai baht	+/- 4.3	+/- 5.9
£/US dollar	+/- 4.8	+/- 3.4

These percentages have been determined based on the market volatility in exchange rates in the previous year. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's foreign currency financial instruments held at each balance sheet date and takes account of forward foreign exchange contracts that offset the effects of changes in currency exchange rates. The effect of the strengthening or weakening of sterling against foreign currencies is calculated by reference to the volatility of exchange rates during the year using the standard deviation of currency fluctuations against the mean.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

16. Financial Instruments (continued)

If sterling had strengthened by these amounts against the currencies shown, this would have had the following effect:

	2015			2014		
	REVENUE RETURN £'000	CAPITAL RETURN £'000	TOTAL LOSS AFTER TAX £'000	REVENUE RETURN £'000	CAPITAL RETURN £'000	TOTAL LOSS AFTER TAX £'000
Australian dollar	(227)	(526)	(753)	(27)	(842)	(869)
Hong Kong dollar	7	(2,673)	(2,666)	(44)	(1,424)	(1,468)
Indian rupee	30	(809)	(779)	(68)	(1,270)	(1,338)
Indonesian rupiah	(3)	(126)	(129)	(16)	(586)	(602)
Philippine peso	6	(137)	(131)	(3)	(191)	(194)
Singapore dollar	(2)	(87)	(89)	(12)	(168)	(180)
South Korean won	25	(984)	(959)	(7)	(614)	(621)
Taiwan dollar	2	(590)	(588)	(27)	(697)	(724)
Thai baht	(2)	(90)	(92)	(2)	(139)	(141)
US dollar	(3)	(1,269)	(1,272)	(15)	(442)	(457)
	(167)	(7,291)	(7,458)	(221)	(6,373)	(6,594)

If sterling had weakened by these amounts against the currencies shown, the effect would have been the converse.

In the opinion of the Directors, the above sensitivity analyses are not representative of the year as a whole, since the level of exposure changes frequently as part of the currency risk management process of the Company.

16.1.2 Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through income receivable on cash deposits and interest payable on variable rate borrowings. When the Company has cash balances, they are held in variable rate bank accounts yielding rates of interest dependent on the base rate of the custodian, Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch).

The Company has a credit facility (the 'facility') for which details and year end drawn down amounts are shown in note 11. The Company uses the facility when required at levels approved and monitored by the Board. At the maximum possible gearing of £20 million, the effect of a 1% increase/decrease in the interest rate would result in a decrease/increase to the Company's income of £200,000.

The Company also has an uncommitted bank overdraft facility of 10% of assets held by the custodian which it uses for settlement purposes. At the year end there were no amounts drawn down (2014: £nil) on this. Interest on the bank overdraft is payable at the custodian's variable rate.

The Company's portfolio is not directly exposed to interest rate risk.

16.1.3 Other Price Risk

Other price risks (i.e. changes in market prices other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk) may affect the value of the equity investments, but it is the business of the Manager to manage the portfolio to achieve the best possible return.

The Directors manage the market price risks inherent in the investment portfolio by meeting regularly to monitor on a formal basis the Manager's compliance with the Company's stated objectives and policies and to review investment performance.

The Company's portfolio is the result of the Manager's investment process and as a result is not wholly correlated with the Company's benchmark or the markets in which the Company invests. The value of the portfolio will not move in line with the markets but will move as a result of the performance of the shares within the portfolio.

If the value of the portfolio rose or fell by 10% at the balance sheet date, the profit after tax for the year would increase or decrease by £20.2 million (2014: £16.6 million) respectively.

16.2 Liquidity Risk

This is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities i.e. when realising assets or raising finance to meet financial commitments. A lack of liquidity in the portfolio may make it difficult for the Company to realise assets at or near their purported value in the event of a forced sale.

This is minimised as the majority of the Company's investments comprise a diversified portfolio of readily realisable securities which can be sold to meet funding commitments as necessary, and the loan and overdraft facilities provide for additional funding flexibility. The financial liabilities of the Company at the balance sheet date are shown in note 11.

16.3 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the failure of the counterparty to a transaction to discharge its obligation under that transaction could result in a loss to the Company. This risk also includes transactions in derivatives.

Counterparty risk is minimised by using only approved counterparties. The Company's ability to operate in the short-term may be adversely affected if the Company's custodian suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties. The Board reviews the custodian's annual controls report and the Manager's management of the relationship with the custodian. Cash balances are limited to a maximum of £2.5 million with any one depository, with only approved depositories being used.

17. Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

'Fair value' in accounting terms is the amount at which an asset can be bought or sold in a transaction between willing parties, i.e. a market-based, independent measure of value. This note sets out the fair value hierarchy comprising three 'levels' and the aggregate amount of the portfolio in each level.

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities are either carried in the balance sheet at their fair value (investments), or the balance sheet amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

FRS 29 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' sets out three fair value levels. The investments held by the Company at the year end are shown on pages 17 and 18. All investments, for both this and the previous year, were deemed to be Level 1 because fair values for all were based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. No investments were held in either Levels 2 or 3.

Categorisation into a level is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of each relevant asset/liability. The valuation techniques used by the Company are explained in the accounting policy note.

18. Capital Management

This note is designed to set out the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital. This capital being funded by monies invested in the Company by shareholders (both initial investment and retained amount) and any borrowings by the Company.

The Company's total capital employed at 30 April 2015 was £202,819,000 (2014: £168,300,000) comprising borrowings of £652,000 (2014: £5,331,000) and equity share capital and other reserves of £202,167,000 (2014: £162,969,000).

The Company's total capital employed is managed to achieve the Company's investment objective and investment policy as set out on page 6, including that borrowings may be used to provide gearing up to the lower of £20 million or 25% of net asset value. Net gearing was 0.3% (2014: 2.4%) at the balance sheet date. The Company's policies and processes for managing capital were unchanged throughout the year and the preceding year.

The main risks to the Company's investments are shown in the Directors' Report under the 'Principal Risks and Uncertainties' section on pages 9 to 11. These also explain that the Company is able to gear and that gearing will amplify the effect on equity of changes in the value of the portfolio.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

18. Capital Management (continued)

The Board can also manage the capital structure directly since it has taken the powers, which it is seeking to renew, to issue and buy-back shares and it also determines dividend payments. In addition, the Board has a policy of proposing a tender offer if conditions, as described in the Chairman's Statement, are met.

The Company is subject to externally imposed capital requirements with respect to the obligation and ability to pay dividends by section 1159 Corporation Tax Act 2010 and by the Companies Act 2006, respectively, and with respect to the availability of the credit facility, by the terms imposed by the lender, details of which are given in note 11. The Board regularly monitors, and the Company has complied with, these externally imposed capital requirements.

19. Contingencies, Guarantees and Financial Commitments

Any liabilities the Company is committed to honour, but which are dependent on future circumstances or events occurring, would be disclosed in this note if any existed.

There were no contingencies, guarantees or financial commitments of the Company at the year end (2014: £nil).

20. Related Party Transactions and Transactions with the Manager

A related party is a company or individual who has direct or indirect control or who has significant influence over the Company. Under accounting standards, the Manager is not a related party.

Under UK GAAP, the Company has identified the Directors as related parties. The Directors' remuneration and interests have been disclosed on pages 36 to 38 with additional disclosures in note 4. No other related parties have been identified.

Up to 22 July 2014, the Manager was Invesco Asset Management Limited at which date Invesco Fund Managers Limited was appointed. Details of the Manager's services and fees are disclosed in the Directors' Report on page 22, and in note 3.

21. Post Balance Sheet Events

Any significant events that occurred after the balance sheet date but before the signing of the balance sheet will be shown here.

There are no significant post balance sheet events requiring disclosure.

THIS NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING IS IMPORTANT AND REQUIRES YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. If you are in any doubt as to what action to take, you should consult your stockbroker, solicitor, accountant or other appropriate independent professional adviser authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. If you have sold or otherwise transferred all your shares in Invesco Asia Trust plc, please forward this document and the accompanying Form of Proxy to the person through whom the sale or transfer was effected, for transmission to the purchaser or transferee.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that the Annual General Meeting of Invesco Asia Trust plc will be held at 43-45 Portman Square, London W1H 6LY, on 6 August 2015 at 12 noon for the following purposes:

Ordinary Business

1. To receive and consider the Annual Financial Report for the year ended 30 April 2015.
2. To declare a final dividend as recommended.
3. To approve the Chairman's Annual Statement on Directors' Remuneration.
4. To re-elect Thomas Maier as a Director of the Company.
5. To reappoint Grant Thornton UK LLP as auditor and authorise the Audit Committee to determine their remuneration.

Special Business

To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolution which will be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution:

6. THAT:
in substitution for any existing authority under section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act') but without prejudice to the exercise of any such authority prior to the date of this resolution the Directors of the Company be generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with section 551 of the Act as amended from time to time prior to the date of the passing of this resolution, to exercise all powers of the Company to allot shares and grant rights to subscribe for, or convert any securities into, shares up to an aggregate nominal amount (within the meaning of sections 551(3) and (6) of the Act) of £908,161, this being 10% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital as at 26 June 2015, such authority to expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or the date fifteen months after the passing of this resolution, whichever is the earlier unless the authority is renewed or revoked at any other general meeting prior to such time, but so that this authority shall allow the Company to make offers or agreements before the expiry of this authority which would or might require shares to be allotted, or rights to be granted, after such expiry as if the authority conferred by this resolution had not expired.

To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolutions which will be proposed as Special Resolutions:

7. THAT:
subject to the passing of resolution number 6 set out in the notice of this meeting (the 'Section 551 Resolution') and in substitution for any existing authority under sections 570 and 573 of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act') but without prejudice to the exercise of any such authority prior to the date of this resolution, the Directors be and are hereby empowered, in accordance with sections 570 and 573 of the Act as amended from time to time prior to the date of the passing of this resolution to allot equity securities (within the meaning of section 560(1), (2) and (3) of the Act) for cash, either pursuant to the authority given by the Section 551 Resolution or (if such allotment constitutes the sale of relevant shares which, immediately before the sale, were held by the Company as treasury shares) otherwise, as if section 561 of the Act did not apply to any such allotment, provided that this power shall be limited:
 - (a) to the allotment of equity securities in connection with a rights issue in favour of all holders of a class of equity securities where the equity securities attributable respectively to the interests of all holders of securities of such class are either proportionate (as nearly

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

continued

as may be) to the respective numbers of relevant equity securities held by them or are otherwise allotted in accordance with the rights attaching to such equity securities (subject in either case to such exclusions or other arrangements as the Directors may deem necessary or expedient in relation to fractional entitlements or legal, regulatory or practical problems under the laws of, or the requirements of, any regulatory body or any stock exchange in any territory or otherwise); and

- (b) to the allotment (otherwise than pursuant to a rights issue) of equity securities up to an aggregate nominal amount of £454,080, this being 5% of the Company's issued share capital as at 26 June 2015

and this power shall expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or the date 15 months after the passing of this resolution, whichever is the earlier unless the authority is renewed or revoked at any other general meeting prior to such time, but so that this power shall allow the Company to make offers or agreements before the expiry of this power which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry as if the power conferred by this Resolution had not expired; and so that words and expressions defined in or for the purposes of Part 17 of the Act shall bear the same meanings in this resolution.

8. THAT:

The Company be generally and subject as hereinafter appears unconditionally authorised in accordance with Section 701 of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act') to make market purchases (within the meaning of Section 693(4) of the Act) of its issued Ordinary Shares of 10p each in the capital of the Company ('Shares').

PROVIDED ALWAYS THAT:

- (i) the maximum number of Shares hereby authorised to be purchased shall be 13,613,332 or 14.99% of shares in issue as at 26 June 2015;
- (ii) the minimum price which may be paid for a Share shall be 10p;
- (iii) the maximum price which may be paid for a Share shall be an amount equal to 105% of the average of the middle market quotations for a Share taken from and calculated by reference to the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the five business days immediately preceding the day on which the Share is purchased;
- (iv) any purchase of Shares will be made in the market for cash at prices below the prevailing net asset value per Share (as determined by the Directors);
- (v) the authority hereby conferred shall expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company, or the date fifteen months after the passing of this resolution, whichever is the earlier, unless the authority is renewed or revoked at any other general meeting prior to such time;
- (vi) the Company may make a contract to purchase Shares under the authority hereby conferred prior to the expiry of such authority which will be executed wholly or partly after the expiration of such authority and may make a purchase of Shares pursuant to any such contract; and
- (vii) any shares so purchased shall be cancelled or, if the Directors so determine and subject to the provisions of Sections 724 to 731 of the Act and any applicable regulations of the United Kingdom Listing Authority, be held (or otherwise dealt with in accordance with Section 727 or 729 of the Act) as Treasury Shares.

9. THAT:

The period of notice required for general meetings of the Company (other than Annual General Meetings) shall be not less than 14 clear days.

Dated this 26th June 2015

By order of the Board

Invesco Asset Management Limited
Company Secretary

Notes:

1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and, on a poll, to vote in his stead. Where more than one proxy is appointed, each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. In order to be valid an appointment of proxy must be returned by one of the following methods:
 - via Capita Registrar's website www.capitashareportal.com; or
 - In hard copy form by post, by courier or by hand to the Company's registrars, Capita Asset Services, PXS 1, The Registry, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4ZF; or
 - In the case of CREST members, by utilising the CREST electronic proxy appointment service in accordance with the procedures set out below

and in each case to be received by the Company not less than 48 hours before the time of the meeting.
2. CREST members who wish to appoint a proxy or proxies by utilising the CREST electronic proxy appointment service may do so by utilising the procedures described in the CREST Manual. CREST Personal Members or other CREST sponsored members, and those CREST members who have appointed a voting service provider(s), should refer to their CREST sponsor or voting service providers(s) who will be able to take the appropriate action on their behalf. In order for a proxy appointment made by means of CREST to be valid, the appropriate CREST message (a 'CREST Proxy Instruction') must be properly authenticated in accordance with CRESTCo's specifications and must contain the information required for such instructions, as described in the CREST Manual. The message, regardless of whether it relates to the appointment of a proxy or to an amendment to the instruction given to a previously appointed proxy, must, in order to be valid, be transmitted so as to be received by the issuer's agent (ID RA10) by the latest time(s) for receipt of proxy appointments specified in this document. For this purpose, the time of receipt will be taken to be the time (as determined by the time stamp applied to the message by the CREST Applications Host) from which the issuer's agent is able to retrieve the message by enquiry to CREST in the manner prescribed by CREST. The Company may treat as invalid a CREST Proxy Instruction in the circumstances set out in Regulation 35(5)(a) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001. CREST members and, where applicable, their CREST sponsors or voting service providers should note that CRESTCo does not make available special procedures in CREST for any particular messages. Normal system timings and limitations will therefore apply in relation to the input of CREST Proxy Instructions. It is the responsibility of the CREST member concerned to take or, if the CREST member is a CREST Personal member or sponsored member or has appointed a voting service provider(s), to procure that his CREST sponsor or voting service provider(s) take(s), such action as shall be necessary to ensure that a message is transmitted by means of the CREST system by any particular time. In this connection, CREST members and, where applicable, their CREST sponsors or voting service providers are referred, in particular, to those sections of the CREST Manual concerning practical limitations of the CREST system and timings.
3. A form of appointment of proxy is enclosed. Appointment of a proxy (whether by completion of a form of appointment of proxy, or other instrument appointing a proxy or any CREST proxy instruction) does not prevent a member from attending and voting at this meeting.

To be effective, the form of appointment of proxy, duly completed and executed, together with any power of attorney or other authority under which it is signed (or notarially certified copy thereof) must be lodged at the office of the Company's registrars, Capita Asset Services, PXS 1, The Registry, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4ZF, by not later than 12 noon on 4 August 2015.
4. A person entered on the Register of Members on 4 August 2015 ('a member') is entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting pursuant to Regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001. Any changes to the Register of Members after such time and date shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend and/or vote at the Meeting. If the Meeting is adjourned, entitlement to attend and vote at the adjourned meeting, and the number of votes which may be cast thereat, will be determined by reference to the Company's register of member 48 hours before the time fixed for the adjourned meeting.
5. The Register of Directors' interests, Schedule of Matters Reserved for the Board, and the terms of reference of the Audit Committee, the Management Engagement Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee will be available for inspection at the AGM.
6. A copy of the Company's Articles of Association is available for inspection at the registered office of the Company during normal business hours until the close of the AGM and will also be available at the AGM for at least 15 minutes prior to and during the meeting.
7. Any person to whom this notice is sent who is a person nominated under Section 146 of the Companies Act 2006 to enjoy information rights (a '**Nominated Person**') may have a right, under an agreement between him/her and the member by whom he/she was nominated, to be appointed (or to have someone else appointed) as a proxy for the meeting. If a Nominated Person has no such proxy appointment right or does not wish to exercise it, he/she may have a right, under such an agreement, to give instructions to the member as to the exercise of voting rights.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

continued

- The statement of the above rights of the members in relation to the appointment of proxies does not apply to Nominated Persons. Those rights can only be exercised by shareholders of the Company.
8. Any corporation which is a member can appoint one or more corporate representatives who may exercise on its behalf all of its powers as a member provided that they do not do so in relation to the same shares.
 9. Any member attending the AGM has the right to ask questions under section 319A of the Companies Act 2006. The Company must cause to be answered any such question relating to the business being dealt with at the AGM but no such answer need be given if: (a) to do so would interfere unduly with the preparation for the AGM or involve the disclosure of confidential information; (b) the answer has already been given on a website in the form of an answer to a question; or (c) it is undesirable in the interests of the Company or the good order of the AGM that the question be answered.
 10. You may not use any electronic address (within the meaning of Section 333(4) of the Companies Act 2006) provided in this Notice (or in any related documents including the proxy form) to communicate with the Company for any purposes other than those expressly stated.
 11. As at 26 June 2015 (being the last practicable day prior to the publication of this Notice) the Company's issued share capital consisted of 87,538,868 ordinary 10p shares each carrying one vote and a further 3,277,224 ordinary 10p shares held in treasury which do not carry votes.
 12. A copy of this notice (contained within the 2015 annual financial report), and other information required by Section 311A of the Companies Act 2006, can be found at www.invescoperpetual.co.uk/invescoasia.
 13. Shareholders should note that it is possible that, pursuant to requests made by members of the company under Section 527 of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act'), the Company may be required to publish on a website a statement setting out any matter relating to: (i) the audit of the Company's accounts (including the auditor's report and the conduct of the audit) that are to be laid before the AGM; or (ii) any circumstance connected with an auditor of the Company ceasing to hold office since the previous meeting at which annual financial reports were laid in accordance with Section 437 of the Act (in each case) that the members propose to raise at the relevant AGM. The Company may not require the members requesting any such website publication to pay its expenses in complying with Sections 527 or 528 of the Act. Where the Company is required to place a statement on a website under Section 527 of the Act, it must forward the statement to the Company's auditor not later than the time when it makes the statement available on the website. The business which may be dealt with at the AGM includes any statement that the Company has been required under Section 527 of the Act to publish on a website.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Background

Invesco Asia Trust plc (the 'Company') began trading on 11 July 1995, and is a successor company to the Drayton Far East Investment Trust plc.

The shares of the Company are quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Savings Plan and ISA

The Company is a member of the Invesco Perpetual Investment Trust Savings Scheme and the Invesco Perpetual Investment Trust ISA.

Invesco Perpetual Investment Trust Savings Scheme

The Invesco Perpetual Investment Trust Savings Scheme allows investors to make monthly purchases from as little as £20 per month or through lump sum investments of £500 or above in the shares of the Company.

Invesco Perpetual Investment Trust ISA

The Invesco Perpetual Investment Trust ISA allows investments up to the current ISA limit. For the tax year 2015/16 this has been increased to £15,240. Investors can also choose to make lump sum investments from £500, or regular investments from £20 per month.

For further details of these Invesco Perpetual investment schemes contact the Invesco Perpetual Investor Services Team free on ☎ 0800 085 8677.

Share Price Listings

The price of your shares can be found in the Financial Times, The Times and the Daily Telegraph. In addition, share price information can be found using the IAT ticker code for the ordinary shares.

Net Asset Value (NAV) Publication

The NAV of the Company's ordinary shares is calculated by the Manager on a daily basis and is notified to the Stock Exchange on the next business day. It is published daily in the newspapers detailed above. It can also be found on the Company's section of the Manager's website, www.invescoperpetual.co.uk/invescoasia.

Manager's Website

The Manager's website can be located at www.invescoperpetual.co.uk/investmenttrusts.

The contents of websites referred to in this document, or accessible from links within those websites, are not incorporated into, nor do they form part of this financial report.

Financial Calendar

In addition, the Company publishes information according to the following calendar:

Announcements

Half-yearly unaudited results	December
Annual financial results	June/July

Ordinary Share Dividend

Payable	August
---------	--------

Annual General Meeting

August

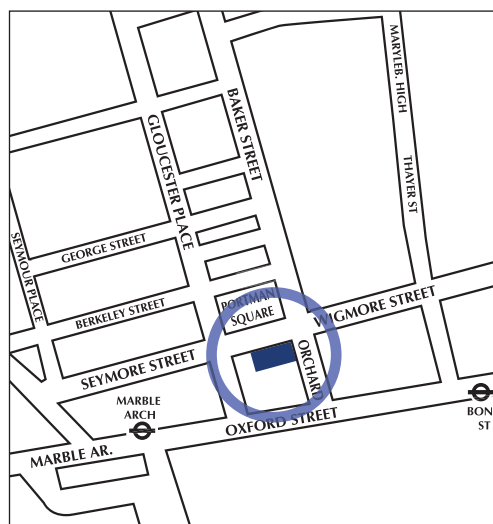
Year end

30 April

Location and Date of Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The AGM will be held at 12 noon on 6 August 2015 in Invesco Perpetual's offices on the first floor of 43-45 Portman Square, London W1H 6LY

Following the AGM light refreshments will be served.



ADVISERS AND PRINCIPAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

All of the following were in place throughout the year

Manager and Alternative Investment Fund Manager

Invesco Fund Managers Limited

Company Secretary

Invesco Asset Management Limited
Company secretarial contact: Kelly Nice

Correspondence Address:

6th Floor
125 London Wall
London EC2Y 5AS
☎ 020 3753 1000

Registered Office

Perpetual Park
Perpetual Park Drive
Henley-on-Thames
Oxfordshire RG9 1HH

Company Number

Registered in England and Wales
Number 3011768

Invesco Perpetual Investor Services

Invesco Perpetual has an Investor Services Team, available from 8.30am to 6pm, Monday to Friday (excluding bank holidays). Current valuations, statements and literature can be ordered, however, no investment advice can be given.

☎ 0800 085 8677
www.invescoperpetual.co.uk/investmenttrusts

Savings Scheme and ISA Administration

For queries relating to both the Invesco Perpetual Investment Trust Savings Scheme and ISA, please contact:

Invesco Perpetual
P.O. Box 11150
Chelmsford CM99 2DL
☎ 0800 085 8677

Registrars

Capita Asset Services
The Registry
34 Beckenham Road
Beckenham
Kent BR3 4TU

If you hold your shares directly and not through a savings scheme or ISA and have queries relating to your shareholding, you should contact the Registrars on ☎ 0871 664 0300.

Calls cost 10p per minute plus network charges.
From outside the UK: +44 20 8639 3399.

Lines are open 9am to 5.30pm, Monday to Friday (excluding bank holidays).

Shareholders can also access their holding details via Capita's website: www.capitaregistrars.com or www.capitashareportal.com.

The registrars provide an online and telephone share dealing service to existing shareholders who are not seeking advice on buying or selling. This service is available at www.capitadeal.com or ☎ 0871 664 0454.

Calls cost 10p per minute plus network charges.
From outside the UK: +44 20 3367 2699.

Lines are open from 8am to 4.30pm, Monday to Friday (excluding bank holidays).

Independent Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP
30 Finsbury Square
London EC2P 2YU

Depositary

BNY Mellon Trust & Depositary (UK) Limited
BNY Mellon Centre
160 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4LA

Banker and Custodian

The Bank of New York Mellon
160 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4LA

Corporate Broker

Westhouse Securities Limited
Heron Tower
110 Bishopsgate
London EC2N 4AY

The Association of Investment Companies

The Company is a member of the Association of Investment Companies.

Contact details are as follows:

☎ 020 7282 5555.

Email: enquires@theaic.co.uk

Website: www.theaic.co.uk

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Benchmark (or Benchmark Index)

The benchmark used throughout these accounts is the MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (total return, in sterling terms) against which the performance of the Company is measured. With effect from 1 May 2015, the Company's benchmark was changed to the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index (total return, in sterling terms). The new benchmark index does not include New Zealand and Australia.

Discount

The amount by which the mid-market price per share of an investment trust is lower than the net asset value per share. The discount is normally expressed as a percentage of the net asset value per share.

Gearing

The gearing percentage reflects the amount of borrowings that a company has invested. This figure indicates the extra amount by which shareholders' funds would move if a company's investments were to rise or fall. A positive percentage indicates the extent to which shareholders' funds are geared; a nil gearing percentage, or 'nil', shows a company is ungeared. A negative percentage indicates that the company is not fully invested.

There are several methods of calculating gearing and the following have been used in this report:

Gross Gearing

This reflects the amount of gross borrowings in use by a company and takes no account of any cash balances. It is based on gross borrowings as a percentage of shareholders' funds.

Net Gearing

This reflects the amount of net borrowings invested, ie borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. It is based on net borrowings as a percentage of shareholders' funds.

Leverage

Leverage, for the purposes of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (AIFMD), is not synonymous with gearing as defined above. In addition to borrowings, it encompasses anything that increases the Company's exposure, including foreign currency and exposure gained through derivatives. Leverage expresses the Company's exposure as a ratio of the Company's net asset value. Two methods of calculating such exposure are set out in the AIFMD, gross and commitment. Under the gross method, exposure represents the aggregate of all the Company's exposures other than cash balances held in base currency and without any offsetting. The commitment method takes into account hedging and other netting arrangements designed to limit risk, offsetting them against the underlying exposure. Leverage of 100% indicates that a company has no exposure in excess of the NAV.

Market Capitalisation

Is calculated by multiplying the stockmarket price of an ordinary share by the number of ordinary shares in issue.

Net Asset Value (NAV)

Basic Net Asset Value

The NAV per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the ordinary net assets by the number of ordinary shares in issue.

Diluted Net Asset Value

From 31 August 2012 the Company had no subscription shares in issue, and accordingly no dilution to the NAV arises. Whilst the subscription shares were in issue, the diluted NAV was the NAV per share that would arise if the subscription shares were converted, calculated by dividing the net assets by the number of shares that would be in issue if all the subscriptions shares were converted to ordinary shares. If the diluted NAV per ordinary share was greater than the basic NAV per ordinary share then there was no dilutive effect.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

continued

Net Cash

This reflects the Company's net exposure to cash and cash equivalents expressed as a percentage of shareholders' funds after any offset against its gearing.

Ongoing Charges Ratio

This is calculated in accordance with guidance issued by the AIC as follows: the annualised ongoing charges, including those charged to capital but excluding interest, incurred by the Company, expressed as a percentage of the average undiluted net asset value (at market value) reported in the period.

Shareholders' Funds

Also called equity shareholders' funds. The amount due to the ordinary shareholders.

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT FUND MANAGERS DIRECTIVE DISCLOSURE

Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM) and the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (the 'AIFMD', the Directive)

Invesco Fund Managers Limited (IFML) was authorised as an AIFM, and appointed by the Company as such, with effect from 22 July 2014. IFML is an associated company of Invesco Asset Management Limited (IAML), the previous Manager, and IAML continues to manage the Company's investments under delegated authority from IFML. In accordance with the Directive, the Company qualifies as an Alternative Investment Fund (AIF).

Amongst other things, the AIFMD requires certain information to be provided to prospective investors. This information can be found in the Company's section of the Manager's website (www.invescoassetmanagement.co.uk/invescoasia) in a downloadable document entitled 'AIFMD Investor Information'. There have been two material changes to this information since its publication in July 2014, being the change in portfolio manager arrangements and the change of the Company's benchmark index. Any information requiring immediate disclosure pursuant to the Directive will be disclosed to the London Stock Exchange.

In addition, the Directive requires information in relation to the remuneration of the Company's AIFM, IFML, and the Company's leverage (both 'gross' and 'commitment' – see Glossary on page 67) and to be made available to investors.

Accordingly:

- the AIFM remuneration policy is available from the Company's company secretary, on request (see contact details on page 66) and the numerical remuneration disclosures in respect of the AIFM's first relevant reporting period (year ended 31 December 2015) will be made available in 2016; and
- the leverage calculated for the Company at the year end was 100.2% on both the gross and the commitment basis. The limits the AIFM has set for the Company are 250% and 200%, respectively.



The Manager of Invesco Asia Trust plc is Invesco Fund Managers Limited.

Invesco Fund Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Limited and is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Invesco is one of the largest independent global investment management firms, with funds under management in excess of \$812 billion.*

We aim to provide the highest returns available from markets, through active management, but in a controlled manner, conscious of the risks involved and within our clients' objectives.

* Funds under management as at 31 May 2015

SPECIALIST FUNDS MANAGED BY INVESCO PERPETUAL

Investing for Income, Income Growth and Capital Growth (from equities, fixed interest securities or property)

City Merchants High Yield Trust Limited

A Jersey-incorporated closed-ended Company that aims to generate a high level of income from a variety of fixed income instruments. The Company may use bank borrowings.

Invesco Income Growth Trust plc

Aims to produce income and capital growth superior to that of the UK stock market and a stream of dividends paid quarterly that, over time, grows at above the rate of inflation. The Company may use bank borrowings.

Invesco Perpetual Enhanced Income Limited

A Jersey-incorporated closed-ended Company that aims to provide a high level of income, paid gross to UK investors, whilst seeking to maximise total return through investing, primarily in a diversified portfolio of high-yielding corporate and government bonds. The Company seeks to balance the attraction of high-yield securities with the need for protection of capital and to manage volatility. The Company uses repo financing to enhance returns.

Invesco Perpetual Select Trust plc – Managed Liquidity Portfolio

Aims to generate income from a variety of fixed income instruments combined with a high degree of security. Income will reduce during periods of very low interest rates.

Invesco Perpetual Select Trust plc – UK Equity Portfolio

Aims to generate long-term capital and income growth with real growth in dividends from investment, primarily in the UK equity market. The portfolio may use bank borrowings.

Keystone Investment Trust plc

Aims to provide shareholders with long-term growth of capital mainly from UK investments. The Company has two debenture stocks in issue.

Perpetual Income and Growth Investment Trust plc

Aims to provide shareholders with capital growth and real growth in dividends over the medium to longer term from a portfolio of securities listed mainly in the UK equity and fixed interest markets. The Company has secured loan notes in issue and, in addition, may use bank borrowings.

The Edinburgh Investment Trust plc

Invests primarily in UK securities with the long-term objective of achieving:

1. an increase of the Net Asset Value per share by more than the growth in the FTSE All Share Index; and
2. growth in dividends per share by more than the rate of UK inflation.

The Company has a debenture stock in issue and, in addition, may use bank borrowings.

Investing in Smaller Companies

Invesco Perpetual UK Smaller Companies Investment Trust plc

Aims to achieve long-term total returns for the Company's shareholders primarily by investment in a broad cross-section

of small to medium sized UK-quoted companies. The Company may use bank borrowings.

Investing Internationally

Invesco Asia Trust plc

Aims to provide long-term capital growth by investing in a diversified portfolio of Asian and Australasian securities. The Company aims to achieve growth in its net asset value in excess of the MSCI AC Asia Ex Japan Index, total return, in sterling terms. The Company may use bank borrowings.

Invesco Perpetual Select Trust plc – Global Equity Income Portfolio

Aims to provide an attractive and growing level of income return and capital appreciation over the long term, predominantly through investment in a diversified portfolio of equities worldwide. The portfolio may use bank borrowings.

Investing for Total Returns

Invesco Perpetual Select Trust plc – Balanced Risk Portfolio

Aims to provide shareholders with an attractive total return in differing economic and inflationary environments and with low correlation to equity and bond market indices by gaining exposure to three asset classes: debt securities, equities and commodities.

The portfolio is constructed so as to balance risk, is long-only, using mainly transparently-priced exchange-traded futures contracts and other derivative instruments to gain such exposure and to provide leverage.

Investing in Multiple Asset Classes

Invesco Perpetual Select Trust plc

- UK Equity Portfolio
- Global Equity Income Portfolio
- Managed Liquidity Portfolio
- Balanced Risk Portfolio

A choice of four investment policies and objectives, each intended to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns from segregated portfolios, with the ability to switch between them, four times a year, free from capital gains tax liability. Dividends are paid quarterly, apart from Balanced Risk which will not normally pay dividends.

Please contact our Investor Services Team on 0800 085 8677 if you would like more information about the investment trusts or other specialist funds listed above. Further details are also available on the following website: www.invescoperpetual.co.uk/investmenttrusts.

