Invesco Asia Trust plc

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2011

Invesco Asia Trust plc

Annual Financial Report 2011

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)

Contents

The Company is a member of

aic

The Association of Investment Companies

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 Morgan Stanley Capital International All Countries Asia Pacific ex Japan Index, measured in sterling.

Investment Policy

The Company invests primarily in the equity securities of companies listed in the stockmarkets of China, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and 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.

Investment Process

In managing investments in Asia, the investment process focuses on valuation and the combination of top-down and bottom-up fundamental analysis. Bottom-up analysis is the key driver of stock selection where proprietary research, coupled with comprehensive external research, is structured to provide a detailed understanding of a company's key historical and future business drivers. Valuation models are selectively used to identify companies with undervalued medium to long-term growth prospects. 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 within the scope of the Company's guidelines.

Share Capital and Gearing

The Company's issued share capital consists of 94,136,605 ordinary shares of 10p each and 18,468,305 subscription shares of 1p each. During the year 299,180 subscription shares were converted into ordinary shares at an exercise price of 125p. Two more conversions are allowed in August 2011 and August 2012. The Company has the ability to gear by utilising a £15 million multi-currency credit facility.

Life of the Company

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the Board will ask 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 2013.

ISA Eligibility

The ordinary shares of the Company are qualifying investments under applicable ISA regulations.

Glossary of Terms

There is a glossary of terms on page 64 which defines some of the technical references used in the report.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND PERFORMANCE STATISTICS

The benchmark index of the Company is the MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (in sterling terms)

Performance Statistics

	AT 30 APRIL 2011	AT 30 APRIL 2010	% CHANGE
Total Returns(i):			
– Diluted NAV			**+17.2**
– Benchmark Index			**+11.8**
Net assets (£'000)	176,856	150,934	+17.2
Gross gearing†	4.1%	3.4%	
Net gearing†	3.9%	2.5%	
Net asset value† ('NAV') per ordinary share:			
– basic	187.7p	160.6p	+16.9
– diluted	177.6p	154.9p	+14.7
Benchmark Index(i) – capital return	303.5	279.5	+8.6
Mid-market price per ordinary share	166.1p	138.3p	+20.1
Subscription shares	41.1p	26.0p	+58.1
Discount† per ordinary share on diluted NAV			
– cum income	6.5%	10.7%	
– ex income	4.9%	9.6%	

(i) Source: Thomson Reuters.

Revenue

	YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2011	YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2010	% CHANGE
Gross income (£'000)	4,104	3,066	+33.9
Net revenue available for ordinary shares (£'000)	2,983	2,184	+36.6
Dividend per share	2.90p	2.25p	+28.9
Total expense ratio†	1.1%	1.1%	

Return per Ordinary Share

Diluted revenue return	3.1p	2.3p
Diluted capital return	25.5p	54.9p
Total return	28.6p	57.2p

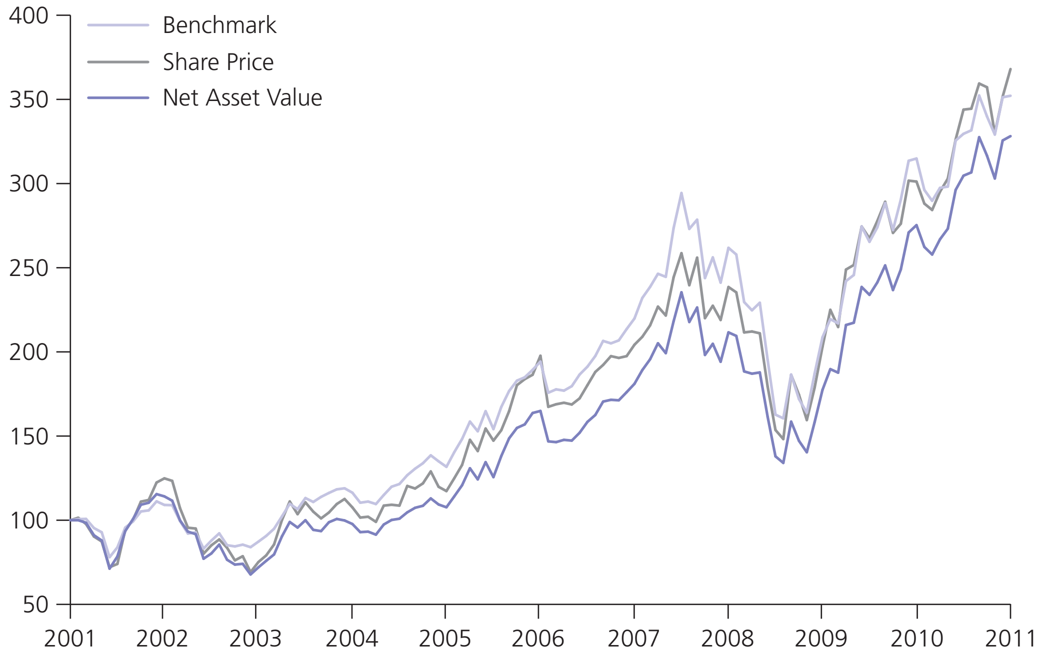
Terms marked † are defined in the Glossary of Terms on page 64.

Ten Year Historical Record

Year to 30 April	Income £'000	Net revenue available for ordinary shares £'000	Dividends on ordinary shares Rate p	Dividends on ordinary shares Cost £'000	Net assets £'000	Diluted net asset value per ordinary share p	Mid-market price per ordinary share p
2002	1,245	524	0.4	424	76,109	71.8	63.3
2003	1,335	573	0.4	424	47,686	45.0	37.8
2004	1,381	591	0.5	530	64,530	60.4	53.5
2005	2,033	993	0.9	954	70,848	66.9	57.8
2006	2,593	1,307	1.2	1,272	107,209	101.2	96.0
2007	2,816	1,434	1.3	1,378	116,146	109.6	97.8
2008	3,247	1,762	1.5	1,408	118,862	126.7	112.8
2009	2,711	1,463	1.5	1,408	98,667	105.1	94.5
2010	3,066	2,184	2.3	2,111	150,934	154.9	138.3
2011	**4,104**	**2,983**	**2.9**	**2,730**	**176,856**	**177.6**	**166.1**

Ten Year Total Return Performance

Rebased to 100 at 30 April 2001



Source: Thomson Reuters.

Investment Managers

The Board has appointed Ian Hargreaves as co-manager of the Company's portfolio alongside Stuart Parks. He has broad experience having worked at Invesco Perpetual for over 16 years, 10 of which were in Hong Kong and he has worked with Stuart on this Company's portfolio since 2005. The Board is very pleased to welcome Ian as co-manager of Invesco Asia Trust plc.

Performance and Prospects

Over the last twelve months, the global economic recovery has steadily progressed with many markets surpassing levels last seen before the recent global financial crisis. A number of macroeconomic headwinds and external events have threatened that recovery but Asian economies have continued to demonstrate strong economic growth while corporate earnings have continued to impress. Inflationary pressures are of concern and have clouded the near-term outlook but governments throughout the region have in general demonstrated a willingness to implement policy tightening measures to control the rate of inflation and the pace of economic growth. Asia also continues to benefit from increasing levels of domestic demand and relatively low levels of government debt that reflect the solid fundamentals underpinning the region's strong levels of economic growth. These factors have helped the Company deliver another year of good performance. Over the year under review, the diluted net asset value (total return) per ordinary share rose by 17.2%, compared to the benchmark, the MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex-Japan index (total return), which added 11.8%, in sterling terms. The Company's share price rose from 138.3p to 166.1p, while the discount to diluted net asset value (ex income) at which the shares trade narrowed to 4.9% from 9.6% at the start of the period.

Dividend

The Board is recommending a final dividend of 2.9p per ordinary share (2010: 2.25p), an increase of nearly 29%. The dividend, which is subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, will be payable on 12 August 2011 to shareholders on the register on 15 July 2011.

Discount Control

In the Company's 2010 Annual Financial Report, the Board stated that it had decided, in the interests of shareholders, to propose a tender offer at the end of the Company's 2010-2011 financial year (subject to receiving necessary shareholder approval) for up to 15% of the Company's issued share capital, at a 2% discount to NAV less the costs of the tender, if the Company's shares have traded over the year to 30 April 2011 at an average discount of more than 10% to NAV (fully diluted, ex income).

The Board confirms that a tender offer will not be proposed. This is because the Company's average discount in the year was 8.6%. However, the Board has concluded that it would be in shareholders' interests to extend the discount control arrangements to the financial year ending 30 April 2012.

On a continuing basis, 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 higher than desired and shares are available in the market. The Board is of the view that the principal purpose of share repurchases is to enhance net asset value for remaining shareholders although it 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.

Outlook

Asia's contribution to global economic growth is expected to become more important in the years ahead and we are very positive on the long-term economic outlook for the region. This reflects the robust fundamentals supporting growth in Asia, as well as the fact that developed markets, while continuing their recovery from the recent global financial crisis, are faced with a deleveraging cycle and the need for greater fiscal austerity. However, the recent underperformance of Asian markets relative to their developed market counterparts highlights the importance of Asia addressing its own risks which, at the present time, are inflation and the management of the Chinese economic cycle.

Inflationary pressures have been felt throughout the region due to rising food and energy prices but there are signs that inflation is peaking. We are also encouraged by the proactive approach China has taken to tackling inflation, as well attempting to manage its own economic cycle, by taking the necessary fiscal and monetary policy tightening measures.

Until inflation has peaked, and we believe we are close to that point, it is unlikely that Asian equity markets will significantly re-rate. However, Asian equities continue to offer good long-term investment opportunities based on current valuations, which are reasonable, with robust corporate earnings growth likely to be supportive of share prices in the near-term. Asia continues to be an attractive place to invest, with its companies delivering higher returns than in the past, while being well placed to benefit from the strong economic growth being generated by its dynamic and diverse economies.

Bryan Lenygon

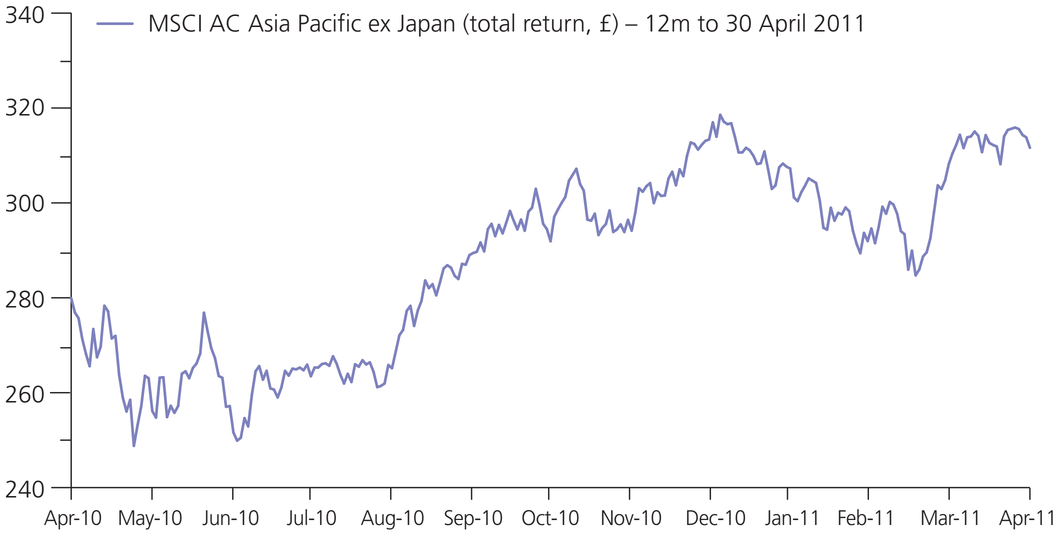
It was with great sadness that the Board announced in November that Bryan Lenygon passed away on 25 November 2010. Bryan, who had served as a director since the inception of the Company in 1995, made a very valuable contribution to the business, particularly in his role as Chairman of the Audit Committee, a position he held since 1995. He will be sorely missed by his family, colleagues and many friends.

David Hinde
Chairman

24 June 2011

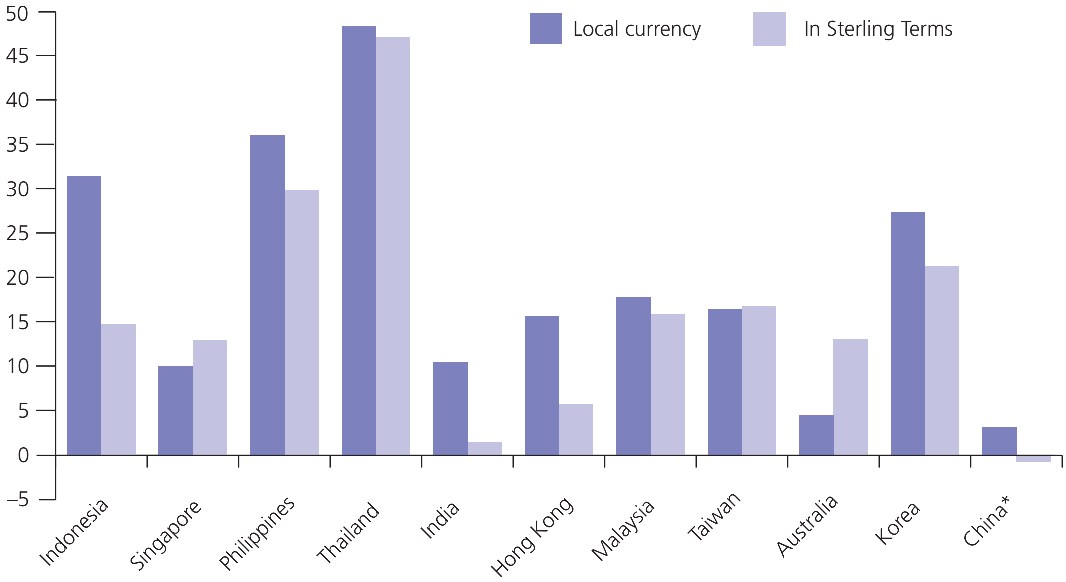
Investment Managers' Review

Asian Equity Markets Perform Strongly



Source: Bloomberg LP, 30 April 2010 to 30 April 2011.

Stockmarket Performance (Total Return) % – Twelve months to 30 April 2011



Source: Thomson Reuters

*China SE Shanghai Composite Index

Market & Economic Review

Asian equity markets have dealt with a number of extraordinary events over the past twelve months. Several natural disasters struck the region, including floods on the east coast of Australia, and the devastating earthquake and tsunami that hit the Tohoku region of Japan. The recent political tensions in the Middle East and North Africa, and subsequent rise in oil prices have also presented difficulties for the region as a net importer of oil. Notwithstanding these exogenous events, Asian equity markets have mostly generated positive returns over the year, supported by impressive economic growth and robust corporate earnings.

Economic growth in Asia remains strong, with China, Asia's dominant economy, recording stronger than expected growth of 9.8% year-on-year in the final quarter of 2010, and 9.7% in the first quarter of 2011. The last twelve months have seen the Chinese authorities implement a number of policy measures designed to cool the rate of expansion and dampen rising inflationary pressures. While CPI inflation has risen from 2.8% in April 2010 to 5.3% in April 2011, driven initially by rising food prices and then by rising energy prices, interest rates have risen from 5.31% to 6.31% over the same period. New restrictions have been introduced into the property market, while the country's leading banks have had their reserve requirement ratios raised from 16.5% to 20.5% over the period. China also announced that it will target a more sustainable growth rate of 7% over the period of its twelfth five-year plan which starts in 2011, marking a discernible shift in economic policy towards a more balanced approach that will focus on fostering domestic demand and the narrowing of social inequality. Economic data from elsewhere in the region has also impressed, with growth rates in Taiwan, Korea, Indonesia and Hong Kong all exceeding expectations. Central banks throughout the region have been cautiously raising interest rates, with inflationary pressures being monitored closely, especially in India where wholesale price inflation is at nearly 9%.

In corporate news, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing and Samsung Electronics announced results ahead of expectations, helped by the gradual ongoing economic recovery in developed markets. Chinese banks have also impressed recently, with earnings for the recent quarter in line with or better than expectations.

Company Performance

In the twelve months to the end of April 2011, the Company's net asset value increased by 17.2% (total return, £), which was ahead of the benchmark, the MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex-Japan index, which gained 11.8% (total return, £).

During the period the Company benefited from good stock selection in the materials sector, which more than compensated for our being underweight in the sector during a period of relative outperformance. The contribution of Iluka Resources was notable, with earnings continuing to grow, strengthened by robust commodity prices, especially for its core asset, zircon. Our holdings in industrial conglomerates contributed positively with strong earnings performances from SK Holdings and Hutchison Whampoa. Our overweight position in financials also benefitted the Company's operating performance, with holdings in the real estate and capital markets sectors contributing positively.

Our exposure to the chemicals sector weighed on overall performance, especially our holding in Yingde Gases and United Phosphorus as earnings disappointed. In the consumer discretionary sector Daphne International also detracted after a period of relative outperformance, while our holding in China Taiping Insurance disappointed over the period as Chinese insurers in general have been impacted negatively by intensifying competition and a more difficult regulatory environment.

Outlook for Asian Economies and Markets

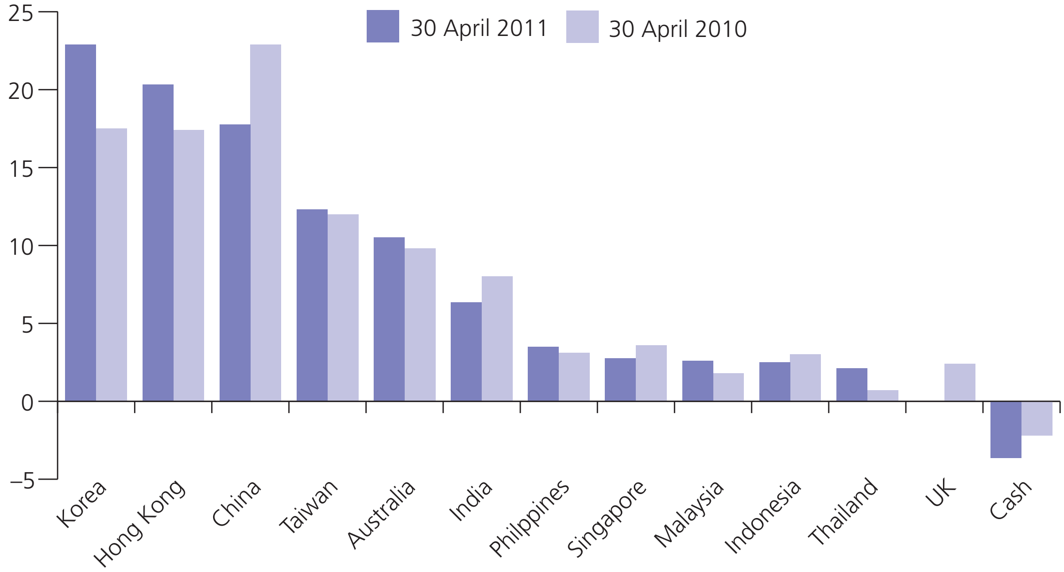
The outlook for Asian equity markets has been clouded in recent months by a number of negative factors. These include the end of the second round of quantitative easing in the US and ongoing sovereign debt concerns in Europe. Furthermore, inflationary pressures continue to be a focus for investors, with food and energy price increases threatening to impact economic growth throughout the region. Although economic growth remains healthy, markets may not renew their upward trend until investors believe central bank monetary tightening policies are sufficient, and that inflation is peaking. We believe we are close to that point.

Given the current inflationary environment, a significant re-rating of Asian markets on a price/earnings basis is unlikely. However, we believe that Asian equities offer good long term investment opportunities, based on current valuations. Earnings growth in the region is forecast to rise by 10%

to 15% in 2011. In our view, this is achievable and leads to a forecast average valuation for Asia ex Japan companies of 12.5 times 2011 earnings, which in our opinion is a reasonable level. With Asia's contribution to global economic growth expected to remain dominant in the years ahead, we are confident that many Asian businesses can turn that economic growth into earnings growth, and continue delivering higher returns than in the past, making the region an attractive investment destination in the medium to long term.

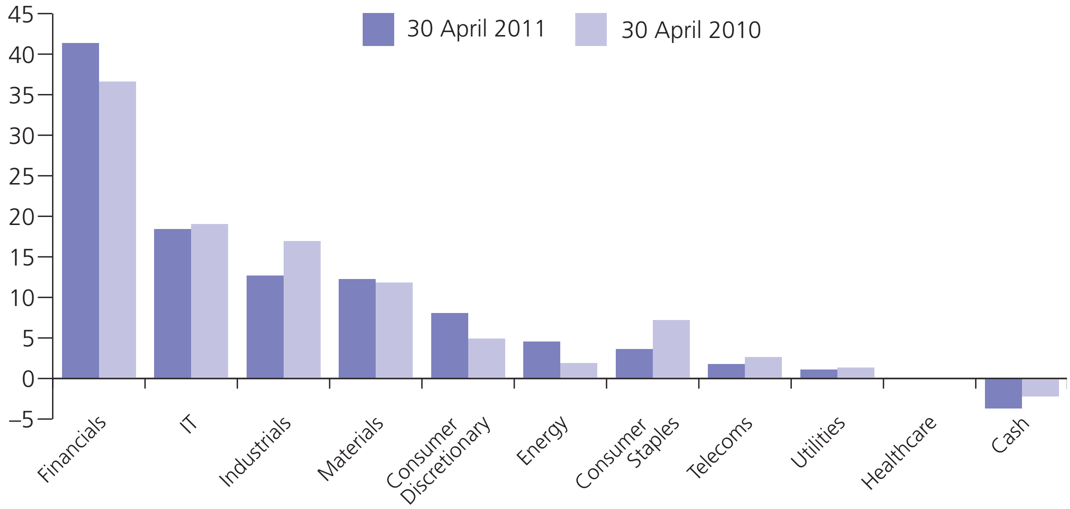
Company Strategy

Geographical Distribution of Investments – %



Source: Invesco

Sector Analysis of Investments – %



Source: Invesco

Strategy

The portfolio is positioned to capitalise upon the gradual shift in emphasis within Asian economies. This is seeing domestic consumption become increasingly important, helping to reduce the region's reliance on overseas demand. This process is moving ahead in China, where the shift to urbanisation brings a number of opportunities. These include greater demand for housing, and the real estate sector is represented in the portfolio. In our view, affordability levels in general remain reasonable, supported by high savings rates and rising incomes. Higher disposable incomes are also positive for consumer demand and while valuations in some consumer related areas look reasonably full, we are finding value in companies indirectly exposed to the consumer theme. We remain overweight in financials, and have recently added exposure to well managed banks that are undervalued. We also continue to hold high quality information technology companies that have come through the downturn with stronger, competitive advantages and lower cost bases, enhancing their profitability as the demand outlook remains strong in many areas of the sector. The portfolio also continues to have exposure to a number of smaller companies (with market cap of less than US$1 billion), which offer the opportunity to deliver superior returns being at an earlier stage in their growth cycle.

In country terms, we continue to favour China and Hong Kong, believing that companies there can take advantage of the favourable economic backdrop, while China has de-rated to such an extent that it is now the second cheapest market in the region, a discount we do not believe is sustainable. We also have significant exposure to select Korean companies which are valued at a discount relative to the region and have significant growth opportunities. We are underweight in Australia as we believe it is at a later stage in the credit cycle and has a lower growth profile compared to other economies in the region, while we are also concerned about the high valuation of the Australian dollar. We are also modestly underweight in India, where valuations in some areas are relatively full and we also have limited exposure to some of the smaller, more export dependent, regional economies.

Stuart Parks **Ian Hargreaves**
Investment Managers

24 June 2011

INVESTMENTS IN ORDER OF VALUATION

AT 30 APRIL 2011

Ordinary shares unless stated otherwise

R: Red Chip Holdings
H: H-Shares

COMPANY	INDUSTRY GROUP†	COUNTRY	AT MARKET VALUE £'000	% OF PORT-FOLIO
Samsung Electronics	Semiconductors	South Korea	9,234	5.0
Jardine Matheson	Capital Goods	Hong Kong	8,018	4.4
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Semiconductors	Taiwan	6,136	3.3
HSBC	Banking	UK	5,572	3.0
Industrial & Commercial Bank of China[H]	Banking	China	5,248	2.9
Hutchison Whampoa	Capital Goods	Hong Kong	4,740	2.6
Shinhan Financial	Banking	South Korea	4,587	2.5
United Phosphorus	Materials	India	4,141	2.3
Daegu Bank	Banking	South Korea	4,030	2.2
Petrochina[H]	Energy	China	3,750	2.0
Top Ten Holdings			**55,456**	**30.2**
Hyundai Motor	Automobiles & Components	South Korea	3,692	2.0
China Construction Bank[H]	Banking	China	3,350	1.8
BHP Billiton	Materials	Australia	3,261	1.8
China Mobile[R]	Telecommunication Services	Hong Kong	3,094	1.7
Posco	Materials	South Korea	3,082	1.7
QBE Insurance	Insurance	Australia	2,905	1.6
China Life Insurance	Insurance	Taiwan	2,875	1.6
Newcrest Mining	Materials	Australia	2,828	1.5
Daphne International	Consumer Durables and Apparel	Hong Kong	2,790	1.5
Infosys	Software & Services	India	2,773	1.5
Top Twenty Holdings			**86,106**	**46.9**
Metro Bank & Trust	Banking	Philippines	2,705	1.5
Hyundai Mobis	Automobiles & Components	South Korea	2,688	1.5
Wharf	Real Estate	Hong Kong	2,681	1.5
HKR International	Real Estate	Hong Kong	2,636	1.4
Iluka Resources	Materials	Australia	2,615	1.4
LG Fashion	Consumer Durables and Apparel	South Korea	2,591	1.4
China Taiping Insurance[R]	Insurance	Hong Kong	2,574	1.4
BK Rakyat	Banking	Indonesia	2,559	1.4
Charm Communications	Media	Hong Kong	2,507	1.4
Lumax International	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Taiwan	2,496	1.4
Top Thirty Holdings			**112,158**	**61.2**
SK	Capital Goods	South Korea	2,479	1.4
KCC Corporation	Capital Goods	South Korea	2,466	1.4
Korean Reinsurance	Insurance	South Korea	2,457	1.3
Yageo	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Taiwan	2,426	1.3
Cheung Kong	Real Estate	Hong Kong	2,420	1.3
Petronas Chemicals	Materials	Malaysia	2,413	1.3
Filinvest Land	Real Estate	Philippines	2,382	1.3
Polaris Securities	Diversified Financials	Taiwan	2,340	1.3
Australia & New Zealand Bank	Banking	Australia	2,219	1.2
Hon Hai Precision	Technology Hardware Equipment	Taiwan	2,206	1.2
Top Forty Holdings			**135,966**	**74.2**

COMPANY	INDUSTRY GROUP†	COUNTRY	AT MARKET VALUE £'000	% OF PORT-FOLIO
Westpac Bank	Banking	Australia	2,183	1.2
China Shenhua Energy[H]	Energy	China	2,143	1.2
Standard Chartered	Banking	UK	2,097	1.1
Delta Electronics	Technology Hardware Equipment	Taiwan	2,061	1.1
Fosters	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	Australia	2,059	1.1
Cimb	Banking	Malaysia	2,049	1.1
West China Cement	Materials	Hong Kong	2,044	1.1
Bank of Baroda	Banking	India	2,041	1.1
Venture	Technology Hardware Equipment	Singapore	2,028	1.1
Shanda Interactive	Software & Services	Hong Kong	1,983	1.1
Top Fifty Holdings			**156,654**	**85.4**
Wumart Stores[H]	Food & Staples Retailing	China	1,942	1.1
Housing Development Finance	Banking	India	1,929	1.1
Perusahaan Gas	Utilities	Indonesia	1,900	1.0
Korea Investment	Diversified Financials	South Korea	1,887	1.0
Zhejiang Expressway[H]	Transportation	China	1,705	0.9
PTT Exploration & Production	Energy	Thailand	1,547	0.8
Beijing Enterprise[R]	Capital Goods	Hong Kong	1,500	0.8
KWG Property	Real Estate	Hong Kong	1,440	0.8
Noble	Capital Goods	Singapore	1,413	0.8
Shinsegae	Food & Staples Retailing	South Korea	1,375	0.8
Top Sixty Holdings			**173,292**	**94.5**
CPN Retail Growth	Real Estate	Thailand	1,234	0.7
Powertech Technology	Semiconductors	Taiwan	1,220	0.7
Shandong Chenming[H]	Materials	China	1,162	0.6
Metro Pacific Invesments	Diversified Financials	Philippines	1,095	0.6
E-House China	Real Estate	China	948	0.5
Kasikornbank	Banking	Thailand	938	0.5
Treasury China Trust	Real Estate	Singapore	825	0.5
SPG Land[R]	Real Estate	China	814	0.4
Petra Foods	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	Singapore	624	0.3
Dart Energy	Energy	Australia		
– Ords			479	0.2
– Placement			107	0.1
Top Seventy Holdings			**182,738**	**99.6**
Dabur India	Household & Personal Products	India	373	0.2
Yingde Gases	Materials	Hong Kong	257	0.1
Krisassets	Real Estate	Malaysia	159	0.1
Jain Irrigation	Capital Goods	India	37	–
TOTAL			**183,564**	**100.0**

† MSCI and Standard & Poor's Global Industry Classification Standard.

CLASSIFICATION OF INVESTMENTS BY COUNTRY/SECTOR

AT 30 APRIL

	2011 AT VALUATION £'000	2011 % OF PORTFOLIO	2010 AT VALUATION £'000	2010 % OF PORTFOLIO
Australia				
Energy	586	0.3	–	–
Consumer Staples	2,059	1.1	1,158	0.8
Materials	8,704	4.7	6,565	4.2
Industrials	–	–	2,473	1.6
Financials	7,306	4.0	4,561	3.0
	18,655	10.1	14,757	9.6
China				
Energy	5,893	3.2	2,847	1.9
Consumer Staples	1,942	1.1	2,137	1.4
Materials	1,162	0.6	–	–
Industrials	1,705	0.9	2,137	1.4
Consumer Discretionary	–	–	–	–
Financials	10,360	5.6	8,444	5.4
Information Technology	–	–	3,695	2.4
	21,062	11.4	19,260	12.5
Hong Kong				
Consumer Staples	–	–	2,045	1.3
Materials	2,301	1.3	1,543	1.0
Industrials	14,258	7.8	14,965	9.7
Consumer Discretionary	5,296	2.9	2,957	1.9
Financials	12,576	6.9	14,623	9.5
Information Technology	1,983	1.1	–	–
Telecommunication Services	3,094	1.7	2,822	1.8
	39,508	21.7	38,955	25.2
India				
Consumer Staples	373	0.2	360	0.2
Materials	4,141	2.3	3,386	2.3
Industrials	37	–	2,849	1.8
Financials	3,970	2.2	2,650	1.7
Information Technology	2,773	1.5	–	–
Telecommunication Services	–	–	2,847	1.8
	11,294	6.2	12,092	7.8
Indonesia				
Consumer Staples	–	–	1,741	1.1
Financials	2,559	1.4	831	0.6
Utilities	1,900	1.0	2,018	1.3
	4,459	2.4	4,590	3.0
Malaysia				
Materials	2,413	1.3	–	–
Industrials	–	–	111	0.1
Financials	2,208	1.2	2,666	1.7
	4,621	2.5	2,777	1.8

	2011 AT VALUATION £'000	2011 % OF PORTFOLIO	2010 AT VALUATION £'000	2010 % OF PORTFOLIO
Philippines				
Financials	6,182	3.4	4,572	3.0
	6,182	3.4	4,572	3.0
Singapore				
Consumer Staples	624	0.3	832	0.6
Industrials	1,413	0.8	–	–
Financials	–	–	1,249	0.8
Telecommunication Services	–	–	2,025	1.3
Information Technology	2,028	1.1	–	–
	4,065	2.2	4,106	2.7
South Korea				
Consumer Staples	1,375	0.7	1,573	1.0
Materials	3,082	1.7	2,319	1.5
Industrials	4,945	2.7	1,207	0.8
Consumer Discretionary	8,971	4.9	4,438	2.9
Financials	12,962	7.1	7,989	5.2
Information Technology	9,234	5.0	8,874	5.7
	40,569	22.1	26,400	17.1
Taiwan				
Industrials	–	–	2,311	1.5
Financials	5,214	2.8	3,861	2.5
Information Technology	16,546	9.0	10,866	7.1
Telecommunication Services	–	–	1,136	0.7
	21,760	11.8	18,174	11.8
Thailand				
Energy	1,548	0.8	–	–
Financials	2,172	1.2	995	0.6
	3,720	2.0	995	0.6
Other				
Consumer Staples	–	–	922	0.6
Materials	–	–	4,031	2.6
Financials	7,669	4.2	2,714	1.7
	7,669	4.2	7,667	4.9
Total	183,564	100.0	154,345	100.0

DIRECTORS

David Hinde (Chairman)
(Appointed 17 June 2003)
Qualified and practised as a solicitor for five years before moving into investment banking. Much of his career has been connected with the Far East; from 1977-1982 he worked in Hong Kong with Wardley Limited, part of the HSBC Group, and then returned to London for twelve years to run international corporate finance at Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, also part of the HSBC Group. From 1994-98 he was an executive director of Dah Sing Group the Hong Kong-based banking and financial services group, on whose board he remained as a non-executive director until May 2011. He is also chairman of Macau Property Opportunities Fund.

He is also Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committees.

Tom Maier
(Appointed 10 March 2009)
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 December 2006.

Carol Ferguson
(Appointed 10 March 2009)
Is a non-executive director of Standard Life Smaller Companies Investment Trust plc, Monks Investment Trust plc, Merrill Lynch Greater Europe Investment Trust plc and Vernalis plc. She is also a director and 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.

James Robinson
(Appointed 3 January 2007)
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 30 years investment experience and is a director of Aberdeen New Thai Investment Trust plc, Fidelity European Values plc and chairman of Polar Capital Global Healthcare Growth and Income Trust plc. He is a council member of the British Heart Foundation and a non-executive adviser to BOCM Pauls Limited.

He became Chairman of both the Audit and Management Engagement Committees on 10 December 2010.

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

Robin Baillie retired on 5 August 2010.

Bryan Lenygon died on 25 November 2010. Prior to this date he was Chairman of both the Audit and Management Engagement Committees.

ADVISERS AND PRINCIPAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

With the exception of the Savings Scheme and ISA Administrator and Corporate Broker, all of the following were in place throughout the year.

Manager, Secretary and Registered Office

Invesco Asset Management Limited
30 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1AG
☎ 020 7065 4000
Company Secretarial contact: Kelly Nice

Company Number

Registered in England and Wales
Number 3011768

Invesco Perpetual Investor Services

Invesco Perpetual has an Investor Services Team, available to assist you from 8.30 am to 6 pm every working day. Please feel free to take advantage of their expertise.
☎ 0800 085 8677

Savings Scheme and ISA Administration

For both the Invesco Perpetual Investment Trust Savings Scheme and ISA

Invesco Perpetual
Perpetual Park
Perpetual Park Drive
Henley-on-Thames
Oxfordshire RG9 1HH
☎ 0800 085 8677

Custodian

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

Corporate Broker

Westhouse Securities Limited (appointed on 1 January 2011)
One Angel Court
London EC2R 7HJ

Registrars

Capita Registrars
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 extras). Lines are open Monday to Friday 8.30 am to 5.30 pm (excluding bank holidays).

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

Capita Registrars provide an on-line 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 up to 10p per minute plus network extras). Lines are open from 8 am to 4.30 pm, every working day.

Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP
30 Finsbury Square
London EC2P 2YU

Solicitors

Ashurst LLP
Broadwalk House
5 Appold Street
London EC2A 2HA

The shares of Invesco Asia Trust plc are quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Savings Plan and ISA

The Company's ordinary shares are eligible for investment via an ISA.

Invesco Asia Trust plc is also 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 Invesco Asia Trust plc.

Invesco Perpetual Investment Trust ISA

The Invesco Perpetual Investment Trust ISA allows investments up to £10,680 in shares of Invesco Asia Trust plc in each tax year. Investors can also choose to make lump sum investments from £500, or regular investments from as little as £20 per month.

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

Net Asset Value 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 below. It can also be found on the Manager's website.

Share Price Listings

The price of your shares can be found in the following places:

Financial Times	Investment Companies
The Times	Investment Companies
Daily Telegraph	Investment Trusts
Reuters	
ordinary shares	IAT.L
subscription shares	IATS.L
Bloomberg	
ordinary shares	IAT.LN
subscription shares	IATS.LN
Internet addresses	
Invesco Perpetual	www.invescoperpetual.co.uk/investmenttrusts
Trust Net	www.trustnet.com
Interactive Investor	www.iii.co.uk
The Association of Investment Companies	www.theaic.co.uk

Manager's Website

Information relating to the Company can be found on the Manager's website, which can be located at www.invescoperpetual.com/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

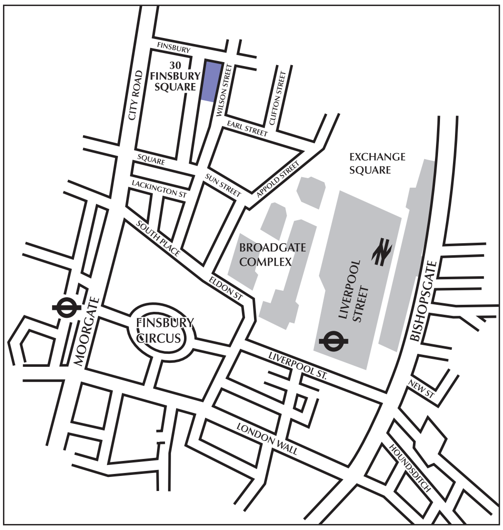
In addition, the Company publishes information according to the following calendar:

Announcements	
Half-yearly unaudited results	December
Interim Management Statement	February
Annual Financial results	June/July
Interim Management Statement	August
Ordinary Share Dividends	
Final payable	July/August
Annual General Meeting	July/August
Year-end	30 April

Location and Date of Annual General Meeting

To be held at 12 noon on 5 August 2011 at 30 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1AG

Following the AGM refreshments will be served.



Subscription Shares

Base cost for the calculation of taxation on capital gains

Trading in the subscription shares issued by the Company to qualifying shareholders commenced on 13 August 2009. Further to the details outlined in the prospectus, for the purposes of UK taxation the issue of subscription shares is treated as a reorganisation of the Company's share capital. Whereas such reorganisations do not trigger a chargeable disposal for the purposes of capital gains, they do require shareholders to reallocate the base costs of their ordinary shares between ordinary shares and subscription shares acquired under the bonus issue.

At the close of business on 13 August 2009, the market values of the Company's ordinary shares and subscription shares were as follows:

Ordinary Shares	115.875p
Subscription Shares	16.875p

Accordingly, an individual investor who, on 11 August 2009, held five ordinary shares (or a multiple thereof) would have received a bonus issue of one subscription share (or the relevant multiple thereof) and would apportion the base cost of such holding 97.17% to the five ordinary shares and 2.83% to the subscription shares.

If you require tax advice, you should contact a qualified tax professional.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2011

Introduction

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 April 2011. The Corporate Governance Statement on pages 31 to 37 forms part of this Report of the Directors.

Nature of the Company

The Company was incorporated and registered in England and Wales on 19 January 1995 and is a public limited company under the Companies Act 2006, registered number 3011768.

The Company is an investment company as defined by section 833 of the Companies Act 2006 and operates as an investment trust in accordance with sections 1158-1165 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 ('CTA'). HM Revenue & Customs have approved the Company's status as an investment trust, subject to there being no subsequent enquiry under Corporation Tax Self Assessment, in respect of the year ended 30 April 2010. In the opinion of the Directors, the Company has subsequently conducted its affairs so as to enable it to maintain such approval.

Investment Objective and Investment Policy

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 Morgan Stanley Capital International All Countries Asia Pacific ex Japan Index, measured in sterling.

Investment Policy and Risk

Invesco Asia Trust plc invests primarily in the equity securities of companies listed in the stockmarkets of China, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and 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, among which are the following:

- exposure to any one company (excluding investment trusts) may not exceed 10% of total assets;
- individual and combined exposure to group-related companies may not exceed 10% and 15% respectively 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; and
- the Company may invest in warrants and options up to a maximum of 10% of total assets. Other derivative instruments are not permitted.

The Company may hedge against exposure to changes in currency rates to the full extent of any such exposure.

All the above limits are applied at the time of acquisition.

Gearing

The Company's gearing policy is determined by the Board. The level of gearing may be varied from time to time in the light of prevailing circumstances, subject to a maximum of 25% of the Company's net assets at any time.

Company Business

A review of the Company's business is provided in the Chairman's Statement on pages 4 and 5 and in the Investment Managers' Report on pages 6 to 9.

The Board does not at present envisage any significant changes to the business of the Company. No important events affecting the Company have occurred since the end of its financial year.

Life of the Company

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the Board will ask shareholders every three years to release them from the obligation to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting ('EGM') and put forward proposals that the Company be wound up on a voluntary basis pursuant to Section 84(1) Insolvency Act 1986 (a 'Liquidation Resolution').

The last General Meeting at which shareholders approved the continuation of the Company was the AGM in 2010. The Board will ask to be released from the obligation to wind up the Company at the AGM in 2013.

Should shareholders decide at the AGM in 2013 that they do not wish the Company to continue, then an EGM will be convened in 2014 on or within 7 business days prior to the accounting reference date (30 April) and a Liquidation Resolution will be proposed.

Share Capital and Rights Attaching to the Company's Shares

Share Capital

The Company has the authority to issue new shares, to buy back shares into treasury and to buy back shares for cancellation. During the year the Company did not buy back any ordinary shares into treasury or for cancellation.

At the year end the Company's share capital consisted of 94,136,605 ordinary shares and 18,468,305 subscription shares.

On 13 September 2010, 299,180 ordinary shares of 10p each ranking *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares in issue, were allotted, following the conversion of 299,180 of the Company's subscription shares

Rights Attaching to the Ordinary Shares

Under the Company's Articles of Association, any share 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.

Unless the Board decide otherwise, no shareholder is entitled to attend or vote either personally or by proxy at a general meeting or to exercise any other right conferred by being a shareholder if he or any person with an interest in shares has been sent a notice under section 793 of the Companies Act 2006 (which confers upon public companies the power to require information with respect to interests in their voting shares) and he or any interested person fails to supply the Company with the information requested within 14 days after delivery of that notice. The Board may also decide that no dividend is payable in respect of those default shares and that no transfer of any default shares shall be registered. These restrictions end seven days after receipt by the Company of a notice of an approved transfer of the shares or all the information required by the relevant section 793 notice, whichever is the earlier.

Rights Attaching to the Subscription Shares

On 31 August (the 'subscription date') in 2011 and 2012, subscription shareholders have the right to convert all or any of their subscription shares into fully paid ordinary shares of 10p each on the basis of one ordinary share for every subscription share so converted at a price of 125p per share (being the unaudited net asset value per Share at the close of business on 10 August 2009 rounded up to the nearest five pence). Not later than 28 days before each subscription date, the Company will give notice in writing to subscription shareholders reminding them of their subscription rights and providing the appropriate information required for conversion.

The holders of the subscription shares are not entitled to any right of participation in the profits of the Company. On a return of capital on liquidation or otherwise the assets of the Company shall be applied, *pari passu* with any payment to the holders of the ordinary shares, in repaying to the holders of the subscription shares a sum equal to the nominal capital paid up or credited as paid up on the subscription shares held by them respectively. The holders of the subscription shares are not entitled to any further right of participation in the assets of the Company.

Subscription shareholders have the right to receive notices of general meetings and to attend, speak and vote at a general meeting only if a resolution is to be proposed abrogating, varying or modifying any of the rights or privileges of the subscription shares and then only on such resolution. Wherever the holders of the subscription shares are entitled to vote at a general meeting, every subscription shareholders has one vote on a show of hands and on a poll one vote for each subscription 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 the Transfers of Ordinary or Subscription Shares

The Directors may refuse to register any transfer of any ordinary or subscription share which is not a fully paid share, although such discretion may not be exercised in a way which the Financial Services Authority regards as preventing dealings in the ordinary or subscription classes from taking place on an open or proper basis. The Directors may likewise refuse to register any transfer of an ordinary or subscription share in favour of more than four persons jointly. As at 30 April 2011, the Company's issued share capital did not include any ordinary or subscription shares that were not fully paid.

The Company is not aware of any other restrictions on the transfer of ordinary or subscription 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.

Results

The results for the year are shown in the income statement on page 42.

Share Price and Net Asset Value

On 30 April 2011 the mid-market price and the diluted net asset value per 10p ordinary share were 166.1p (2010: 138.3p) and 177.6p (2010: 154.9p) respectively.

Key Performance Indicators

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

- Asset Performance
- Dividends
- Peer Group Performance
- Discount
- Total Expense Ratio

Asset Performance

In reviewing the performance of the assets in the Company's portfolio the Board reviews the NAV in relation to the benchmark index, the MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (in sterling terms), also comparing performance with that of other investment trust companies investing in this sector of the market.

On a capital return basis, the diluted NAV of the Company rose by 14.7% during the course of the year compared with a rise of 8.6% in the benchmark index. The total return on the diluted NAV was 17.2% compared to the index total return of 11.8% (source: Invesco and Thomson Reuters).

Dividends

Subject to approval at the AGM the proposed final dividend for the year ended 30 April 2011 of 2.9p (2010: 2.25p) per share will be payable on 12 August 2011 to shareholders on the register on 15 July 2011.

Peer Group Performance

There are currently some 300 investment trust companies in the UK, of which there are 14 investing in the Asia Pacific Excluding Japan sector. The Board monitors the performance of the Company in relation to both the sector as a whole and to those companies within it which most closely match its objectives and capital structure.

As at 30 April 2011, in NAV terms the Company was ranked number five in its sector over 1 year, number six in its sector over 3 years and number seven in its sector over 5 years (source: JPMorgan Cazenove).

Discount

The Board monitors the price of the shares in relation to their NAV and the premium/discount at which the Company's shares trade. During the year the shares traded at a discount to diluted NAV in a range of 2.5% to 11.1% and an average discount of 8.6%. At the year end the discount to the diluted NAV (ex income) stood at 4.9%.

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 higher than desired and shares are available in the market. The Board is of the view that the principal purpose of share repurchases is to enhance net asset value for remaining shareholders, although it 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 Board has also decided that it would be in the interests of shareholders as a whole to propose a tender offer at the end of the current financial year ending 30 April 2012 (subject to receiving necessary shareholder approval) for up to 15% of the Company's issued share capital, at a 2% discount to NAV less the costs of the tender, if the Company's shares have traded over the year to 30 April 2012 at an average discount of more than 10% to NAV (fully diluted, ex income).

Total Expense Ratio ('TER')

The expenses of managing the Company are carefully monitored by the Board at every meeting. It is the intention of the Board to seek to minimise the TER which provides a guide to the effect on performance of all annual operating costs. The TER for the year was 1.1% (2010: 1.1%) based on management fees and other expenses of £1,749,000 (2010: £1,483,000), including those charged to capital.

Main Trends and Factors Likely to Affect the Future Development, Performance and Position of the Company's Business

Details of the main trends and factors likely to affect the future development, performance and position of the Company's business can be found in the Investment Managers' Report on pages 6 to 9. Further details as to the risks affecting the Company are set out below under 'Principal Risks and Uncertainties'.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The principal risk factors relating to the Company can be divided into the following areas:

Investment Objective

The Company's investment objective is described on page 18. There is no guarantee that the Company's investment objective will be achieved or will provide the returns sought by the Company.

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 is structured to provide 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 investment management team travels to the region between three and four times per year. In total the team has contact with around 700 companies a 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 portfolios are always 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 between managers regarding portfolio construction and risk.

Portfolio performance is substantially dependent on the performance of Asian and Australasian equities. Stocks are influenced by the general health of the economies in the Far Eastern region. The Board recognises that market conditions will affect portfolio performance. For a fuller discussion of the economic and market conditions facing the Company and the prospects for future performance, please see the Chairman's Statement on pages 4 and 5 and the Investment Managers' Report on pages 6 to 9.

Market Movement and Portfolio Performance

The Company's investments are traded on the Far Eastern, Indian and Australasian stockmarkets. The principal risk for investors in the Company is of a significant fall and/or a prolonged period of decline in the markets. This could be triggered by unfavourable developments within the region or events outside it. Additionally, performance can be geared by bank borrowings which may accentuate any decline in performance. Other significant risks include consistent underperformance by the Manager, or the market rating of the Company failing to reflect good performance.

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. The Manager strives to maximise the return from the investments held, but these investments are influenced by market conditions and the Board acknowledges the external influences on portfolio performance.

While the Board obviously cannot influence market movements, it is vigilant in monitoring and taking steps to mitigate the effects of falls in markets when they occur. As has been indicated, the Manager's performance is carefully monitored by the Board, and the continuation of the Manager's mandate is revisited annually. The Board has established guidelines to ensure that the investment policy that it has approved is pursued by the Manager. The Board and the Manager maintain an active dialogue with the aim of ensuring that the market rating of the Company's shares reflects the underlying net asset value, and buy-back facilities are in place to assist in the management of this process.

The past performance of the Company, and all of the investments in the portfolio, are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

Foreign Exchange Risks

The Company will account for its activities and report its results in sterling, while investments will be made and realised in other currencies. The NAV of the Company will be reported in sterling. It is not generally the Company's policy to engage in currency hedging. Accordingly, the movement of exchange rates between sterling and the other currencies in which the Company's investments are denominated or its borrowings are drawn down may have a material effect, unfavourable or favourable, on the returns otherwise experienced on the investments made by the Company.

The Ordinary Shares

The market value of, and the income derived from, the Company's ordinary shares can fluctuate and may go down as well as up. The market value may not always reflect the NAV per ordinary share. The market price of an ordinary share may therefore trade at a discount to its NAV. As at 30 April 2011, an ordinary share of the Company traded at a discount to the diluted NAV (ex income) of 4.9%.

The market value of the ordinary shares will be affected by a number of factors, including the dividend yield from time to time of the ordinary shares, prevailing interest rates and supply and demand for those ordinary shares, along with wider economic factors and changes in the law, including tax law and political factors. The market value of an ordinary share may therefore vary considerably from its underlying value. There can be no guarantee that any appreciation in the value of the Company's investments will occur and investors may not get back the full value of their investment.

Although the ordinary shares are listed on the Official List and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's main market for listed securities, it is possible that there may not be a liquid market in the ordinary shares and shareholders may have difficulties in selling them.

The Chairman's Statement explains that proposals for a tender offer will be put to shareholders at the next AGM if the Company's shares have traded over the previous financial year at an average discount of more than 10% to the fully diluted, ex income NAV. A tender offer would result in a decrease in the size of the Company which could potentially affect both the liquidity of the Company shares as well as requiring the disposal of assets to fund the tender. As the average discount for the year ended 30 April 2011 was 8.6%, no tender offer will be proposed at the 2011 AGM.

Derivatives

The Company may enter into derivative transactions 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 an imperfect correlation, the Company may be exposed to greater loss than if the derivative had not been entered into.

Gearing

Performance may be geared by way of an unsecured £15 million multi-currency credit facility with its Custodian, the Bank of New York Mellon. In current market conditions, there is no guarantee that the Company's loan facility would be renewable at maturity or on terms acceptable to the Company. If it were not possible to renew this facility or replace it with another lender, the amounts owing by the Company would need to be funded by the sale of securities.

Gearing levels may change from time to time in accordance with the investment managers' assessment of risk and reward. As a consequence of gearing, any reduction in the value of the Company's investments would lead to a correspondingly greater reduction in its net asset value (which is likely to affect the Company's share price adversely). Any reduction in the number of shares in issue (for example as a result of buy-backs) will, in the absence of a corresponding reduction in borrowings, result in an increase in the Company's gearing.

Regulatory and Tax Related

The Company is subject to various laws and regulations by virtue of its status as an investment trust and its listing on the London Stock Exchange. A breach of s1158-1165 CTA could lead to the Company being subject to capital gains tax on the profits arising from the sale of its investments. A serious breach of other regulatory rules might lead to suspension from the Stock Exchange or to a qualified Audit Report. Other control failures, either by the Manager or any other of the Company's service providers, might result in operational or reputational problems, erroneous disclosures or loss of assets through fraud, as well as breaches of regulations.

The Manager reviews the level of compliance with s1158-1165 CTA and other financial regulatory requirements on a regular basis. All transactions, income and expenditure are reported to the Board. The Board regularly considers all perceived risks and the measures in place to control them. The Board ensures that satisfactory assurances are received from service providers. The Manager's Compliance and Internal Audit Officers produce regular reports for review by the Company's Audit Committee. Risks and risk management policies are also detailed in note 18 to the financial statements on page 54.

Reliance on Third Party Providers

The Company's most significant contract is with the Manager, to whom responsibility both for the management of the Company's portfolio and for the provision of company secretarial and administrative services are delegated. The Company also has contractual arrangements with third parties to act as Custodian and Registrars.

Failure by any service provider to carry out its obligations in accordance with the terms of its appointment could have a materially detrimental impact on the effective operation of the Company and on the ability of the Company to pursue its investment policy successfully. Such failure could also expose the Company to reputational risk. In particular, the Manager may be exposed to the risk that litigation, misconduct, operational failures, negative publicity and press speculation, whether valid or not, will harm its reputation. Any damage to the reputation of the Manager could result in potential counterparties and third parties being unwilling to deal with the Manager and by extension the Company. That could also have an adverse impact on the ability of the Company to pursue its investment policy successfully.

The Board seeks to manage these risks in a number of ways. In particular the Board reviews the performance of the Manager formally at every board meeting and otherwise as appropriate. The day to-day management of the portfolio is the responsibility of the portfolio managers to whom the Board has given discretion to operate within set guidelines. Any proposed variation outside those guidelines is referred to the Board and the guidelines themselves are reviewed at every board meeting. The risk that the portfolio managers might be incapacitated or otherwise unavailable is mitigated by the fact that they work within and are supported by the wider Invesco Perpetual Asia team. The Board has power to replace the Manager and reviews the management contract formally once a year.

The Manager reviews the performance of all other third party providers regularly through formal and informal meetings, the results of which are reported to and reviewed by the Board. The contractual arrangements which govern relationships with third party providers, including the Registrars and the Custodian, and with the Corporate Broker are also reviewed by the Board in relation to agreed service standards on a regular basis and, more formally, on an annual basis.

Resources

The Company is an investment trust which outsources its management, company secretarial and administrative functions. As a result, the Company has no employees. However, through the contractual arrangements in place, a full range of services is available to it. The most significant contract is with the Manager, Invesco Asset Management Limited ('IAML'), to whom responsibility for the management of the portfolio is delegated. The Board reviews the performance of the Manager at every Board Meeting and otherwise as appropriate.

The day-to-day responsibility for the management of the portfolio rests with the investment managers led by Stuart Parks and Ian Hargreaves.

The Board has adopted guidelines within which the Manager is permitted wide discretion; any proposed variations outside these parameters are referred to the Board. The Board has the power to replace the Manager and reviews the management contract formally every year. The outcome of this review is commented on in page 28.

Other contractual arrangements govern relationships with the Company Secretary and Administrator, Auditor, Broker, Registrar and Custodian. These contracts are also reviewed by the Board on a regular basis and, more formally, on an annual basis.

Relationships

Through the annual and half-yearly financial reports, interim management statements, monthly factsheets, the publication of a daily NAV, the Company's website, the AGM and other methods the Board endeavours to ensure that shareholders understand the Company's investment objectives and policies and that the Board, both independently and through the Manager, reviews its objectives and policies in the light of feedback from shareholders. The Board monitors and reviews shareholder communications on a regular basis.

Advisers and Principal Service Providers

The Company's main supplier of services is the Manager who provides both Investment Management Services and Company Secretarial and Administrative support.

The Company has the following additional advisers and principal service providers:

- Westhouse Securities Limited as Corporate Broker,
- Grant Thornton UK LLP as Auditor,
- Capita Registrars as Registrars,
- The Bank of New York Mellon as Custodian, and
- Ashurst LLP as Solicitors

The Company's Corporate Broker was transferred from Arbuthnot Securities Limited to Westhouse Securities Limited on 1 January 2011.

Further details of the advisers and principal service providers can be found on page 15.

Financial Position

Assets and Liabilities

At 30 April 2011 the Company's total net assets were valued at £176.9 million (2010: £150.9 million). These comprised a portfolio of equity investments, net current liabilities and cash. The Company has a 364 day multi-currency committed revolving credit facility of £15 million and at the year end £6.65 million was drawn down. In addition, the Company has a bank overdraft facility of 10% of assets held by the Custodian of which £651,000 was drawn down at the year end. This facility is used to facilitate settlement of short-term timing differences.

Gearing Policy

The gearing policy is determined by the Board which has established a gearing limit of a maximum of 25% of net assets. The Board and the Manager regularly review gearing and will continue to monitor the level closely.

Due to the readily realisable nature of the Company's assets, cash flow does not have the same significance as for an industrial or commercial company. The Company's principal cash flows arise from the purchase and sales of investments and the income from investments against which must be set the costs of borrowing as well as management and administration expenses.

Social and Environmental Policies

As an investment trust company with no employees, property or activities outside investment management, 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.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

continued

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.

At the AGM in 2008, the Directors received approval from a majority of shareholders to send or supply documents or information to shareholders in electronic form (for example by e-mail) or by means of a website. This should deliver significant environmental benefits through reduced use of paper and of the energy required for its production and distribution.

Substantial Holdings in the Company

At 31 May 2011, the Company had been notified of the following holdings of 3% and over of the Company's issued share capital carrying unrestricted voting rights:

	Holding	*%*
City of London Investment Management	26,587,459	28.2
Derbyshire County Council Pension Fund	8,800,000	9.5
Lazard Asset Management	8,068,300	8.6
Rathbones	4,234,770	4.5
BAE Systems Pensions	4,198,000	4.5
Legal & General Investment Management	3,281,255	3.5

Special Business at the Annual General Meeting ('AGM')

Shareholders will find on page 60 the notice of the forthcoming AGM of the Company to be held on 5 August 2011. In addition to the ordinary business of the meeting, five resolutions are proposed as special business. These will be proposed as one Ordinary Resolutions and four Special Resolutions as follows:

Authority to Allot Shares

By law, Directors are not permitted to allot new shares (or to grant rights over shares) unless authorised to do so by shareholders. In addition, Directors require specific authority from shareholders before allotting new shares (or granting rights over shares) for cash without first offering them to existing shareholders in proportion to their holdings. Resolution 5 is an Ordinary Resolution which seeks to give Directors authority to allot up to £941,366 or 10% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital. This will allow the Directors to issue ordinary shares within the prescribed limits should any favourable opportunities arise to the advantage of shareholders. The powers authorised will not be exercised at a price below net asset value of the relevant shares so that interests of existing shareholders are not diluted.

Resolution 6 is a Special Resolution which seeks authority to issue new ordinary shares pursuant to a rights issue or otherwise than in connection with a rights issue of up to an aggregate nominal amount of £470,683, or 5% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital, disapplying pre-emption rights. This will allow ordinary shares to be issued to new shareholders without having to be offered to existing shareholders first, thus broadening the shareholder base of the Company. These authorities will expire at the AGM in 2012.

The Resolutions provide the Directors with a degree of flexibility to increase the size of the Company by the issue of new shares, should any favourable opportunities arise to the advantage of shareholders. The Directors would not use the authority to dilute the interests of existing shareholders by issuing shares at a price which is less than the NAV attributable to the shares.

Authority to Buy Back Ordinary Shares

The Directors were granted authority at last year's AGM to buy back ordinary shares for cancellation or holding in treasury. However, no ordinary shares were bought back during the year.

The Directors are seeking to renew this authority and Special Resolution 7, a resolution to purchase in the market, for cancellation or holding in treasury, up to 14,111,077 ordinary shares (being 14.99% of the issued ordinary share capital as at 24 June 2011) will be proposed at the AGM. This authority, if approved, will expire at the Company's next AGM, unless renewed. The Directors intend that the authority to purchase the Company's shares will only be exercised when such a purchase would be in the best interests of shareholders generally.

Purchases of ordinary shares will only be made through the market for cash at prices below the prevailing NAV per ordinary share. Under the Listing Rules of the Financial Services Authority, the maximum price which can be paid is 5% above the average of the middle market values of the ordinary shares for the five business days before the purchase is made. The minimum price which may be paid is 10p per share, this being the nominal value of a share. In making purchases, the Company will deal only with member firms of the London Stock Exchange.

The Company will finance the purchase of ordinary shares by using cash or by cash generated by selling securities in the Company's portfolio.

As companies may also hold shares repurchased as treasury shares with a view to a possible resale at a future date as an alternative to simply having to cancel them, the Directors might consider holding repurchased share as treasury shares with a view to possible resale. The disapplication of pre-emption rights has been extended to Treasury Shares with a view to possible resale and to apply to the resale of treasury shares (if any) in the same way as to the allotment of new securities.

Authority to Buy Back Subscription Shares

The Directors were granted authority at the General Meeting on 5 August 2010 to buy back subscription shares for cancellation. However, no subscription shares were bought back during the year.

The Directors are seeking to renew this authority and Special Resolution 8, a resolution to purchase in the market for cancellation up to 2,768,399 subscription shares (being 14.99% of the issued subscription share capital as at 24 June 2011) will be proposed at the AGM. This authority, if approved, will expire at the Company's next AGM, unless renewed. The Directors intend that the authority to purchase the Company's subscription shares will only be exercised when, in their view, such a purchase would be in the best interests of shareholders generally.

Calling General Meetings at 14 days' Notice

The EU Shareholder Rights Directive amended the Companies Act 2006 so that the notice period for a general meeting is 21 days (previously 14 days). However, companies are able to propose a special resolution each year permitting them, if passed, to continue to call general meetings (other than AGMs) on a 14 day notice period if they allow voting by electronic means.

With Special Resolution 9 the Board again seeks shareholders' authority to call any general meetings other than AGMs on a 14 day notice period, should that be necessary. If approved, this authority will need to be renewed at every AGM of the Company.

Investment Management Agreement

Invesco Asset Management Limited acts as Manager to the Company under an investment management agreement dated 2 June 1995, subsequently revised on 14 July 1997 and 28 January 2004. The agreement is terminable by either party by giving not less than six months' written notice.

The 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 (excluding 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.

The Manager also provides secretarial and administrative services for which it receives a fee. Details of this are included in note 4 on page 48.

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.

The Manager also 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 interim management statements, half-yearly and annual financial reports on behalf of the Company.

Assessment of the Manager

The Management Engagement Committee comprises the entire Board of Directors. The Committee meets at least annually, specifically to consider the ongoing investment management, secretarial and administrative requirements of the Company. The ongoing requirements of the Company and services received are assessed with reference to key performance indicators as set out on pages 20 and 21.

Performance is reviewed by reference to the MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex Japan Index and to peer group performance. 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 of activities, 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 Invesco Asset Management Limited remains in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

Directors

Directors are elected by ordinary resolution at a general meeting of ordinary shareholders. The Directors have the power to appoint a Director during the year, but any person so appointed must stand for election by shareholders at the next AGM.

Subject to its Articles of Association and relevant statutory law and to such direction as may be given by the Company in general meeting by special resolution, the business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may exercise all powers of the Company which are not required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting.

The present members of the Board, all of whom served throughout the year, are listed on page 14, together with their biographies. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, at every AGM there shall retire from office any Director who shall have been a Director at each of the preceding two AGMs and who was not elected or re-elected by the Company in general meeting since. A retiring Director is eligible for re-election.

In accordance with the Board's tenure policy set out in the Corporate Governance Statement on page 33, long serving Directors will retire at every AGM and offer themselves for re-election.

Carol Ferguson and Tom Maier having been elected, and David Hinde having been re-elected at the AGM in 2009, will not need to retire and seek re-election before the AGM in 2012.

James Robinson was re-elected at the Company's AGM in 2010 and therefore will not need to retire and seek re-election before the AGM in 2013.

The following table sets out the number of Directors' meetings (including committee meetings) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each Director:

	BOARD MEETINGS		AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETINGS		MANAGEMENT ENGAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS	
	HELD	ATTENDED	HELD	ATTENDED	HELD	ATTENDED
David Hinde, Chairman	5	5	2	2	1	1
Robin Baillie*	2	2	1	1	1	1
Bryan Lenygon**	3	3	1	1	1	1
James Robinson	5	5	2	2	1	1
Carol Ferguson	5	5	2	2	1	1
Tom Maier	5	5	2	2	1	1

* Retired 5 August 2010.
** Died 25 November 2010.

Apart from the Board, Audit and Management Engagement Committee meetings detailed above, there were a number of meetings held by a Committee of the Board to deal with *ad hoc* items.

In the opinion of the Board, all Directors are independent of the Company's Manager.

Directors' Interests

The beneficial interests of the Directors in the share capital of the Company at 30 April are set out below:

	2011 NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES	2010 NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES	2011 NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTION SHARES	2010 NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTION SHARES
David Hinde	10,000	10,000	2,000	2,000
Carol Ferguson	10,000	10,000	2,000	2,000
Tom Maier	7,400	7,400	680	680
James Robinson	10,000	10,000	2,000	2,000

Save as aforesaid, no Director had any interest, beneficial or otherwise, in the shares of the Company at any time during the year.

Related Party Transactions

During the year David Hinde, the Chairman of the Company, was a non-executive director of Dah Sing Banking Group, and the Company held shares in that company equivalent to 1.1% of the value of the portfolio at 30 April 2010. The Board has delegated authority for investment selection to the Manager and the Manager had selected this investment independently in accordance with the investment objective of the Company. The holding was sold during the year. The Board as a whole reviews the investment portfolio on a regular basis and is satisfied that the investment was selected in an objective manner and that no conflict of interest arose.

Disclosable Interests

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 Deeds of Indemnity with Directors under which Directors are indemnified by the Company for, *inter alia*, costs incurred in defending claims made by third parties.

Conflicts of Interest

The Companies Act 2006 sets out directors' general duties which largely codify the existing law but with some changes. 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 dealt with in a similar way to the current position.

The Directors have advised the Company of any potential conflicts of interest. The Register of Potential Conflicts of Interests is kept in the Registered Office of the Company. It is reviewed regularly by the Board and the Directors will 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.

Deeds of Indemnity

Under the terms of Deeds of Indemnity a Director may be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all costs, charges, expenses, losses and liabilities which he may sustain or incur in or about the discharge of his duties or the exercise of his powers or discretions as a Director of the Company. This includes any liability incurred by the Director in disputing, defending, investigating or providing evidence in connection with any actual or threatened or alleged claims, demands, investigations or proceedings whether civil or criminal, and any settlement in respect thereof. Directors will continue to be indemnified under the terms of the indemnities notwithstanding that they may have ceased to be Directors of the Company.

However, Directors will not be entitled to be indemnified for any liability to the Company, for fines payable to regulatory authorities, for defending any criminal proceedings in which they are convicted or in defending any civil proceedings brought by the Company. In the event that judgment is given against a Director in relation to any claim, the Director will repay to the Company any amount received from the Company under his indemnity. The indemnity does not apply to the extent that a liability is recoverable from any insurers, if it is prohibited by the Companies Act 2006 or otherwise prohibited by law, if it relates to tax payable on remuneration or other benefits received, or if a liability arises from an act or omission of the Director which is shown to have been in bad faith or arising from gross negligence.

Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance

The Company maintains a Directors' and Officers' liability insurance policy.

Report of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is responsible to the Board for reviewing each aspect of the financial reporting process, the Manager's systems of internal control, the management of financial risks, the audit process, relationships with the external auditors, the Company's processes for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations, its code of business conduct and for making recommendations to the Board.

The Company's internal financial controls and risk management systems have been reviewed with the Manager against the risk parameters approved by the Board. The Committee has also received a satisfactory report on the Manager's internal operations from the Manager's Compliance and Internal Audit Officers.

The audit focus and timetable was drawn up and agreed with the Auditor in advance of the Company's financial year-end and the results of the audit work were reported on by the Auditor in their audit review for the Committee. The audit review was considered by the Committee and discussed with the Auditor and the Manager prior to approval and signature of these financial statements.

The Committee reviewed the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2011 with the Manager and the Auditor at the conclusion of the audit process. There were no matters arising from the audit that needed to be brought to the Board's attention.

The Committee has recommended approval by the Board of an audit fee of £22,000, exclusive of expenses and VAT. The Committee has considered and is satisfied with the objectivity and the independence of the Auditor.

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

Audit Information

Auditor

The Audit Committee has considered the independence of the Auditor and the objectivity of the audit process and is satisfied that Grant Thornton UK LLP has fulfiled its obligations to shareholders and as independent Auditor to the Company.

A resolution proposing the re-appointment of Grant Thornton UK LLP as the Company's Auditor and authorising the Directors to determine their remuneration will be put to the forthcoming AGM.

Individual Savings Account ('ISA')

The ordinary shares of the Company are qualifying investments under applicable ISA regulations.

Creditor Payment Policy

It is the Company's policy to obtain the best terms for all business, including purchases of investments, and to abide by those agreed terms. It is the Company's policy to settle all investment transactions according to settlement periods established for the relevant markets. The Company had no trade creditors at 30 April 2011 (2010: nil).

Donations

The Company made no charitable or political donations during the year.

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. 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, and the ability of the Company to meet all of its liabilities and ongoing expenses.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

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.

On 3 February 2006, the Financial Reporting Council ('FRC') first confirmed that AIC member companies who report against the AIC Code and who follow the AIC Guide would meet their obligations in relation to the Combined Code on Corporate Governance and paragraph 9.8.6 of the Listing Rules (relating to additional items to be included in the annual financial report). On 20 February 2009 the FRC provided the AIC with an updated endorsement to cover the 2009 edition of the AIC Code. This statement describes how the principles of the AIC Code and Guide have been complied with in the affairs of the Company. Any reference to the 'AIC Code' in this statement includes references to the AIC Guide.

The Board of Invesco Asia Trust plc has considered the principles and recommendations of the AIC Code by reference to the AIC Guide. The AIC Code, as explained by the AIC Guide, addresses all the principles set out in Section 1 of the Combined Code, as well as setting out additional principles and recommendations on issues that are of specific relevance to Invesco Asia Trust plc.

The Board considers that reporting against the principles and recommendations of the AIC Code, and by reference to the AIC Guide (which incorporates the Combined Code), will provide better information to shareholders. The Company has complied with the recommendations of the AIC Code and the relevant provisions of Section 1 of the Combined Code, except as set out below:

The Combined Code includes provisions relating to the role of the chief executive and a senior independent director, executive directors' remuneration and the need for an internal audit function. For the reasons set out in the AIC Guide, and in the preamble to the Combined Code, the Board considers these provisions are not relevant to the position of Invesco Asia Trust plc, being an externally-managed investment company. The Company has therefore not reported further in respect of these provisions.

The terms of reference for the Board and the Audit Committee 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.

In October 2010, a new edition of the AIC Code was published, which addresses the governance issues relevant to investment companies and enables boards to satisfy any requirements they may have under the new UK Corporate Governance Code. Both the new UK Corporate Governance Code and the new 2010 AIC Code apply to companies whose finance year starts on or after 29 June 2010.

Directors

Independence

The Board currently consists of four non-executive Directors, all of whom the Board regards as independent of the Company's Manager.

Chairman

The Chairman is David Hinde, a non-executive Director. Since all Directors are non-executive and day-to-day management responsibilities are sub-contracted to the Manager, the Company does not have a Chief Executive Officer. The Chairman will respond to shareholders' questions at the AGM.

Senior Independent Director

The Directors are equally responsible under the law for the proper conduct of the Company's affairs. The Board does not therefore consider it necessary to identify a senior independent director as recommended by the Code. All the Directors are therefore available to shareholders if they have concerns which contact through the normal channels of Chairman or Manager have failed to resolve, or for which such contact is inappropriate.

Board Balance

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 14.

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.

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 Manager's website *www.invescoperpetual.co.uk/investmenttrusts*.

The Board also seeks to ensure that shareholders are provided with sufficient information in order to understand the risk/reward balance to which they are exposed by holding their shares, through the portfolio details given in the annual and half-yearly reports, interim management statements, factsheets and daily net asset value disclosures.

Supply of Information

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

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.

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.

The Manager's Responsibilities

The Manager is responsible for the day-to-day investment management decisions and for provision of company secretarial and accounting services. A statement of the Manager's responsibilities is shown on page 27 in the Report of the Directors.

The Board has reviewed and accepted the Manager's 'whistleblowing' policy under which staff of Invesco Asset Management Limited can, in confidence, raise concerns about possible improprieties or irregularities in matters affecting the Company.

Appointment, Re-election and Tenure of Directors

All non-executive Directors are members of the Nomination Committee under the Chairmanship of David Hinde. The main responsibilities of the Nomination Committee are to review the size, structure and skills of the Board and to make recommendations with regard to any changes considered necessary or new appointments. The Nomination Committee has written terms of reference which are reviewed regularly and clearly define its 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 website.

No Director has a contract of employment with the Company. Directors' terms and conditions of appointment are set out in letters of appointment which are available for inspection on the Manager's website (*www.invescoperpetual.co.uk/investmenttrusts*), at the Registered Office of the Company and will be available at the AGM. 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. David Hinde, Carol Ferguson and Tom Maier were elected at the Company's AGM in 2009 and will therefore stand for re-election in 2012. James Robinson was re-elected at the Company's AGM in 2010 and will therefore stand for re-election in 2013.

A Director's normal tenure of office will be for three terms of three years, except that the Board may determine otherwise if it is considered that he remains independent and his 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.

The Articles of Association provide that the Directors may, by notice in writing, remove any Director from the Board without notice or compensation.

The Chairman confirms that the performance of all Directors is and continues to be effective and demonstrates commitment to the role.

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 informally during the year in terms of:

- attendance at Board and Committee meetings, for which there has been a very good record throughout the year;
- 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 and experience 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 an informal 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.

Directors' Remuneration

Details of the Company's policy on remuneration and of payments to Directors are given in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 39 and 40.

The 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.

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.

Accountability and Audit

The Directors' responsibilities for the Company's accounting records and financial statements are set out on page 38. The Independent Auditor's Report appears on page 41.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises 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 which ensure best practice and compliance with the AIC Code. The terms of reference, which set out the Audit Committee's role and authority, will be available for inspection at the AGM and can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company as well as on the Manager's website at *www.invescoperpetual.co.uk/investmenttrusts*.

The Audit Committee is responsible to the Board for reviewing each aspect of the financial reporting process, systems of internal control and the management of financial risks, the audit process, relationships with external auditors, the Company's processes for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations, its code of business conduct and for making recommendations to the Board. It is responsible for the appointment, re-appointment and removal of auditors as laid out in the terms of reference of the Audit Committee.

The Committee meets at least twice each year to review internal financial and non-financial controls, to approve the contents of the draft half-yearly and annual reports to shareholders and to review accounting policies. In addition, the Committee reviews the Auditor's independence, objectivity and effectiveness, the quality of the services of the service providers to the Company and, together with the Manager, reviews the Company's compliance with financial reporting and regulatory requirements as well as risk management processes. Representatives of the Manager's Internal Audit and Compliance Departments are present at each meeting of the Committee. Representatives of Grant Thornton UK LLP, the Company's Auditor, attend the Committee meeting at which the draft annual report and financial statements are reviewed and are given the opportunity, should they so wish, to speak to committee members without the presence of representatives of the Manager.

Internal Financial and Non-Financial Controls

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 effectiveness of the Company's operations has been reviewed, and the control systems codified to facilitate regular monitoring and management of risks and to facilitate regular review by the Audit Committee.

The Company's internal controls and risk management systems have been reviewed with the Manager against risk parameters approved by the Board. The Audit Committee has also received a satisfactory report on the Manager's internal operations from the Manager's Compliance and Internal Audit Officers. The Audit Committee is pleased to report that, as a result of this year's review, no weaknesses were found in the financial reporting process.

The Board reviews, at least annually, the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal controls, including financial, operational and compliance and risk management systems. The Company's system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate risk of failure to achieve business objectives. This system can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. The Board confirms that the necessary actions are taken to remedy any significant failings or weaknesses identified from their review. No significant failings or weaknesses have occurred throughout the year ended 30 April 2011 and up to the date of this annual financial report.

As stated above, the Board meets regularly, at least five times a year, and reviews financial reports and performance against revenue forecasts, stock market indices and the Company's peer group. In addition, the Manager and Custodian maintain their own systems of internal controls and the Board and Audit Committee receive regular reports from the Manager's Internal Audit and Compliance Departments. Formal reports are also produced on the internal controls and procedures in place for secretarial and administrative, custodial, investment management and accounting activities and are reviewed annually by the Board. The programme of reviews is set up by the Manager and the reports are not necessarily directed to the affairs of any one client of the Manager.

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. The Directors consider that these procedures enable the Company to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Internal Control: Revised Guidance for Directors on the Combined Code.

Internal Audit Function

As the Company employs a Manager to undertake its investment management and administration function, which are subject to the Manager's internal Compliance and Internal Audit reviews, the Audit Committee does not consider it necessary for the Company to establish its own internal audit function.

Auditor's Non-audit Services

The Company's Auditor also provides taxation and other advisory services to the Company. The cost of providing these services is stated in note 4 to the financial statements. In the opinion of the Audit Committee, the auditor's role in providing taxation and other advisory services to the Company does not compromise their objectivity or independence in carrying out their audit function. The scope of non-audit services is reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved prior to the Auditor's engagement.

The Management Engagement Committee

The Board is considered small for the purposes of the AIC Code and all Directors are members of the Management Engagement Committee. The Chairman of the Committee is James Robinson. The Management Engagement Committee has written terms of reference which clearly define its responsibilities and duties. They will be available for inspection at the AGM and can be inspected on the Manager's website at *www.invescoperpetual.co.uk/investmenttrusts* and at the Registered Office of the Company. The Committee meets annually to review the investment management agreement with the Company's Manager and to review the services provided by the Manager.

A statement of Invesco Asset Management Limited's responsibilities as Manager and Administrator of the Company and the assessment of the Investment Manager by the Management Engagement Committee can be found on pages 27 and 28.

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 reports and accounts 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, and in a monthly factsheet and Interim Management Statement. 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 individual 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. General presentations to both institutional shareholders and analysts follow the publication of the annual results. All meetings between the Fund 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 twenty 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 page 15. At other times the Company responds to letters from shareholders on a range of issues.

Shareholders can also visit the Manager's investment trust website: *www.invescoperpetual.co.uk/investmenttrusts* in order to access copies of annual and half-yearly financial reports, shareholder circulars, interim management statements, Company factsheets and Stock Exchange Announcements. Shareholders can also access various Company reviews and information such as an overview of UK equities and the Company's share price. Finally, shareholders are able to access copies of the Schedule of Matters Reserved for the Board and the Terms of Reference of the Committees of the Board and, following any shareholders' general meetings, proxy voting results.

Stewardship

The Board has delegated stewardship to the Manager, Invesco Asset Management Limited. 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 shareholders' value and comply with local recommendations and practices, such as the UK Corporate Governance Code.

The Manager has a responsibility to optimise returns to shareholders of the Company. As a core part of the investment process, the investment manager endeavours to establish a dialogue with management to promote company decision making that is in the best interests of shareholders, and is in accordance with good corporate governance principles. The Manager believes that, being a major shareholder in a company is more than simply expecting to benefit in its future earnings streams, but is also about helping to provide the capital it needs to grow, it is about being actively involved in its strategy and it is about helping to ensure that shareholder interests are always at the forefront of management's thoughts.

The Manager considers that shareholder activism is fundamental to good corporate governance. Although this does not entail intervening in daily management decisions, it does involve supporting general standards for corporate activity and, where necessary, taking the initiative to ensure those standards are met, with a view to protecting and enhancing value for the Company's shareholders. Engagement is proportionate and reflects the size of holdings, length of holding period and liquidity of the underlying company shares.

One important means of putting shareholder responsibility into practice is via the exercising of voting rights. In deciding whether to vote shares, the Manager will take into account such factors as the likely impact of voting on management activity, and where expressed, the preference of the Board of the Company. As a result of these two factors, the Manager will tend to vote on all shares held within the Company's portfolio. Voting rights will be exercised on an informed and independent basis, and will not simply be passed back to the company concerned for discretionary voting by the chairman.

A copy of the Manager's Policy on Corporate Governance and Stewardship can be found at *www.invescoperpetual.co.uk*

By order of the Board

Invesco Asset Management Limited
Secretary
30 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1AG

24 June 2011

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY 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 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 Auditors are 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 Auditors are 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 profit 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.

David Hinde
Chairman

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

24 June 2011

Electronic Publication

The annual financial report is published on *www.invescoperpetual.co.uk/investmenttrusts* 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.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2011

The Board presents this Remuneration Report which has been prepared under the requirements of Schedule 8 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and in accordance with the Listing Rules of the Financial Services Authority. An Ordinary Resolution for the approval of this report will be put to shareholders at the AGM.

The Company's Auditor is required to audit certain of the disclosures provided in this Report. Where disclosures have been audited, they are so indicated in this Report. The independent Auditor's opinion is included in its Report on page 41.

Remuneration

The Board is considered small for the purposes of the 2008 Financial Reporting Council Combined Code (the 'Code') and all Directors are members of the Remuneration Committee. During the year under review, the following Directors served on the Remuneration Committee: David Hinde, Bryan Lenygon, Robin Baillie, James Robinson, Carol Ferguson and Tom Maier.

The Remuneration Committee is responsible, under the Chairmanship of David Hinde, for reviewing the remuneration of the Company's non-executive Directors on a regular basis in a fair and thorough manner. The Directors seek advice from, *inter alia*, the Company Secretary, Invesco Asset Management Limited, when considering the level of Directors' fees. The Remuneration Committee has written terms of reference which clearly define its responsibilities and duties. They will be available for inspection at the AGM and can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company.

During the year, the Board reviewed Directors' emoluments and increased them as follows with effect from 1 November 2010.

Chairman	from £22,000 to £26,000 pa;
Chairman of the Audit Committee	from £19,000 to £22,000 pa; and
Directors	from £17,000 to 20,000 pa.

The last remuneration increase was on 1 August 2007.

Policy on Directors' Remuneration

The Board's policy is that the remuneration of non-executive Directors should be fair and reasonable in relation to the duties and responsibilities involved and to that of other comparable investment trusts.

Furthermore, Directors are rewarded for their individual contributions to the success of the Company, also taking into consideration any committee memberships.

It is intended that this policy will continue for the year ending 30 April 2012 and subsequent years.

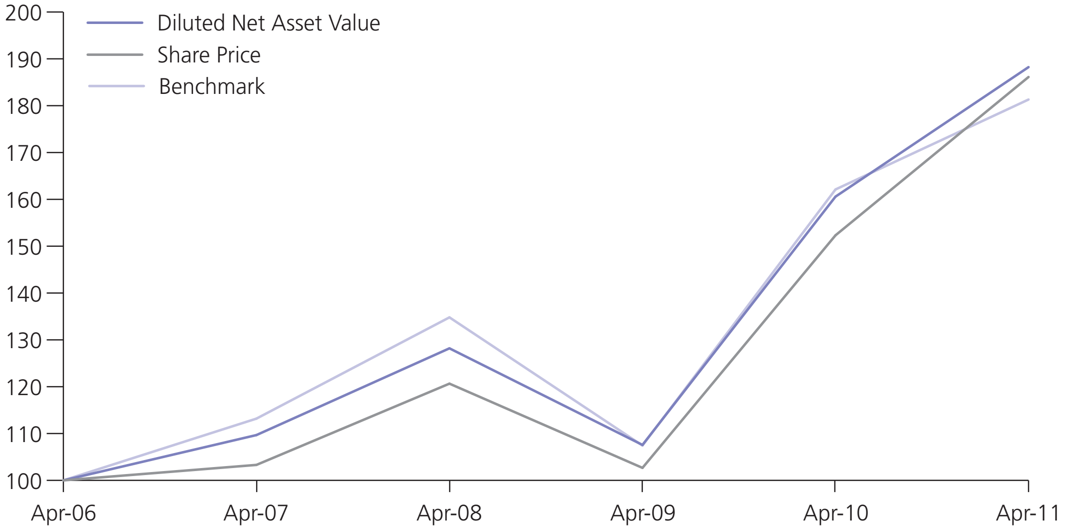
Fees for the Directors are determined by the Board within the limits stated in the Company's Articles of Association. The maximum aggregate Directors' emoluments authorised by the Company's Articles of Association is currently £150,000 per annum. The Directors are not eligible for bonuses, pension benefits, share options or other incentives or benefits.

Directors' Service Contracts

All Directors have letters of appointment which are available for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company and on the Company's website. Under the Articles of Association of the Company, the terms of the Directors' appointments provide that a Director shall retire and be subject to re-election at the first annual general meeting after appointment and at least every three years thereafter. The terms also provide that a Director may be removed from office without notice and that no compensation will be due on leaving office.

The Company's Performance

The graph which follows plots the NAV and share price total return compared to the total return of the MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (adjusted for sterling) over the five years to 30 April 2011. This benchmark index is adopted by the Company for performance measurement purposes, as it is considered by the Board to be the most appropriate index. Figures have been rebased to 100 at 30 April 2006.



Directors' Emoluments for the Year (Audited)

The Directors who served during the year received the following emoluments in the form of fees:

	2011 £	2010 £
David Hinde (Chairman of the Board)	24,000	22,000
Bryan Lenygon (Chairman of the Audit Committee until 25 November 2010)	11,333	19,000
Robin Baillie (Retired on 5 August 2010)	4,510	17,000
Carol Ferguson	18,500	17,000
Tom Maier	18,500	17,000
James Robinson (Chairman of the Audit Committee from 10 December 2010)	21,019	17,000
Total	97,862	109,000

Bryan Lenygon died on 25 November 2010.

Approval

The Directors' Remuneration Report was approved by the Board of Directors on 24 June 2011.

David Hinde
Chairman

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
to the Shareholders of Invesco Asia Trust plc

We have audited the financial statements of Invesco Asia Trust plc for the year ended 30 April 2011 which comprise the income statement, the reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement, reconciliation of cash flow to movement in net debt and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, 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.

Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Auditors
As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibility Statement set out on page 38, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. 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 (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the Audit of the Financial Statements
A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's website at *www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/private.cfm*

Opinion on Financial Statements
In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 April 2011 and of its net return for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on Other Matters Prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
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 Report of the Directors 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 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 31, in relation to going concern;
- the parts of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the Company's compliance with the nine provisions of the June 2008 Combined Code specified for our review; and
- certain elements of the report to the shareholders by the Board on directors' remuneration.

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

24 June 2011

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL

	NOTES	2011 REVENUE RETURN £'000	2011 CAPITAL RETURN £'000	2011 TOTAL RETURN £'000	2010 REVENUE RETURN £'000	2010 CAPITAL RETURN £'000	2010 TOTAL RETURN £'000
Gains on investments	9	–	25,303	25,303	–	52,680	52,680
Gains/(losses) on foreign currency revaluation		–	368	368	–	(195)	(195)
Income	2	4,104	–	4,104	3,066	–	3,066
Investment management fee	3	(303)	(909)	(1,212)	(251)	(754)	(1,005)
Other expenses	4	(526)	(11)	(537)	(466)	(12)	(478)
Return before finance costs and taxation		3,275	24,751	28,026	2,349	51,719	54,068
Finance costs	5	(25)	(75)	(100)	(17)	(51)	(68)
Return on ordinary activities before tax		3,250	24,676	27,926	2,332	51,668	54,000
Tax on ordinary activities	6	(267)	–	(267)	(148)	64	(84)
Net return on ordinary activities after tax for the financial year		2,983	24,676	27,659	2,184	51,732	53,916
Return per ordinary share:							
Basic	7	3.2p	26.2p	29.4p	2.4p	55.1p	57.5p
Diluted	7	3.1p	25.5p	28.5p	2.3p	54.9p	57.2p

The total return column of this statement represents the Company's profit and loss account prepared in accordance with the accounting polices detailed in note 1 to the financial statements. 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.

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

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 2009	9,383	74,588	1,863	11,798	(1,775)	2,810	98,667
Final dividend – note 8	–	–	–	–	–	(1,408)	(1,408)
Net return for the year	–	–	–	–	51,732	2,184	53,916
Capitalise share premium for payment in full of subscription shares	188	(188)	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of subscription share issue	–	(241)	–	–	–	–	(241)
At 30 April 2010	9,571	74,159	1,863	11,798	49,957	3,586	150,934
Final dividend – note 8	–	–	–	–	–	(2,111)	(2,111)
Net return for the year	–	–	–	–	24,676	2,983	27,659
Exercise of subscription shares into ordinary shares	(3)	3	–	–	–	–	–
Issue of ordinary shares on conversion of subscription shares	30	344	–	–	–	–	374
At 30 April 2011	9,598	74,506	1,863	11,798	74,633	4,458	176,856

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

BALANCE SHEET
AT 30 APRIL

	NOTES	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments designated at fair value	9	183,564	154,345
Current assets			
Debtors	10	837	752
Cash at bank		370	1,246
		1,207	1,998
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(7,915)	(5,409)
Net current liabilities		(6,708)	(3,411)
Total net assets		176,856	150,934
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	12	9,598	9,571
Share premium	13	74,506	74,159
Other reserves:			
Capital redemption reserve	13	1,863	1,863
Special reserve	13	11,798	11,798
Capital reserve	13	74,633	49,957
Revenue reserve	13	4,458	3,586
Total Shareholders' funds		176,856	150,934
Net asset value per ordinary share			
Basic	14	187.7p	160.6p
Diluted	14	177.6p	154.9p

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 June 2011.

David Hinde
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	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Cash inflow from operating activities	15(a)	1,466	1,203
Servicing of finance	15(b)	(103)	(70)
Taxation		5	(336)
Capital expenditure and financial investment	15(b)	(3,176)	(3,275)
Dividends paid	8	(2,111)	(1,408)
Net cash outflow before management of liquid resources and financing		(3,919)	(3,886)
Financing	15(b)	2,073	4,759
(Decrease)/increase in cash in the year		(1,846)	873

RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOW TO MOVEMENT IN NET DEBT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL

	NOTES	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
(Decrease)/increase in cash in the year		(1,846)	873
Cash inflow from movement in debt		(1,699)	(5,000)
Change in net debt resulting from cash flows		(3,545)	(4,127)
Exchange differences		368	(195)
Movement in net debt in the year		(3,177)	(4,322)
Net (debt)/funds at beginning of year		(3,754)	568
Net debt at end of year	15(c)	(6,931)	(3,754)

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2011

1. Accounting Policies

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 will offset financial assets and financial liabilities 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.

(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. 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 on an accruals basis. Deposit interest and underwriting commissions receivable are 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.

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 excluding dividends. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

2. Income

	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Income from investments		
Overseas dividends	3,462	2,839
Scrip dividends	564	207
UK dividends	75	19
Total dividend income	4,101	3,065
Other income		
Interest	3	1
Total income	4,104	3,066

3. Investment management fee

	2011			2010		
	REVENUE £'000	CAPITAL £'000	TOTAL £'000	REVENUE £'000	CAPITAL £'000	TOTAL £'000
Investment management fee	303	909	1,212	251	754	1,005
	303	909	1,212	251	754	1,005

Details of the investment management and secretarial agreement are given on page 27 in the Report of the Directors. At 30 April 2011, £324,000 was due for payment in respect of the management fee (2010: £295,000).

4. Other expenses

	2011			2010		
	REVENUE £'000	CAPITAL £'000	TOTAL £'000	REVENUE £'000	CAPITAL £'000	TOTAL £'000
Directors' fees (i)	98	–	98	109	–	109
Auditor's remuneration (ii):						
– for audit of the financial statements	22	–	22	21	–	21
– for other services relating to taxation	12	–	12	15	–	15
Other expenses (iii)	394	11	405	321	12	333
	526	11	537	466	12	478

(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.

(ii) Auditor's remuneration is shown net of VAT.

(iii) 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 £75,000 (2010: £71,000) for these services. Custodian transaction charges of £11,000 (2010: £12,000) have been charged to capital.

5. Finance costs

	2011 REVENUE £'000	2011 CAPITAL £'000	2011 TOTAL £'000	2010 REVENUE £'000	2010 CAPITAL £'000	2010 TOTAL £'000
Overdraft interest	1	2	3	2	7	9
Interest on term loan repayable within 1 year, not by instalment	24	73	97	15	44	59
	25	75	100	17	51	68

6. Tax on ordinary activities

(a) Analysis of charge for the year

	2011 REVENUE £'000	2011 CAPITAL £'000	2011 TOTAL £'000	2010 REVENUE £'000	2010 CAPITAL £'000	2010 TOTAL £'000
United Kingdom tax:						
Corporation tax at 27.8% (2010: 28%)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tax relief attributable to management fee and interest, allocated to capital	–	–	–	64	(64)	–
Overseas tax	267	–	267	157	–	157
Current tax charge for the year – note 6(b)	267	–	267	221	(64)	157
Deferred tax – note 6(c)	–	–	–	(73)	–	(73)
Tax on ordinary activities	267	–	267	148	(64)	84

The overseas tax charge consists of irrecoverable withholding tax.

(b) Reconciliation of the tax charge for the year

	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Total return on ordinary activities before taxation	27,926	54,000
Theoretical tax at UK Corporation tax rate of 27.8% (2010: 28%)	7,775	15,120
Effects of:		
Non-taxable gains on investments	(7,044)	(14,750)
Non-taxable losses on foreign currency revaluation	(102)	55
Non-taxable overseas dividends	(1,104)	(678)
Non-taxable UK dividends	(21)	(6)
Tax relief charge to capital	–	64
Effect of overseas tax	267	157
Income not assessable	–	87
Expenses not allowed	11	3
Expenses in excess of taxable income	485	169
Revenue current tax charge for the year	267	221
Tax relief charge to capital	–	(64)
Total current tax charge for the year	267	157
Deferred tax credit	–	(73)
Total tax charge for the year	267	84

6. Tax on ordinary activities (continued)

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 changes

The Company has excess management expenses and loan relationship deficits of £2,595,000 (2010: £604,000) that are available to offset future taxable revenue. A deferred tax asset of £675,000 (2010: £169,000) 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 to which they may be set against.

(d) Deferred tax

	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Analysis of the charge for the year:		
Balance brought forward	–	73
Credit for the year	–	(73)
Balance carried forward – note 12	–	–

7. Return per ordinary share

	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Return per ordinary share is based on the following:		
Revenue return	2,983	2,184
Capital return	24,676	51,732
Total return	27,659	53,916

	2011	2010
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year:		
– basic	94,025,950	93,837,425
– diluted	96,912,161	94,261,260

The subscription shares are dilutive for the purpose of return per share when they would result in the issue of ordinary shares. This occurs when the average market price of the ordinary shares during the period is greater than the exercise price of 125p. The average market price for the year ended 30 April 2011 was 147.99p (30 April 2010: 127.89p) and was dilutive.

8. Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on shares paid in the year:

	2011		2010	
	PENCE	£'000	PENCE	£'000
Final dividend in respect of previous year	2.25	2,111	1.5	1,408

Dividend on shares payable in respect of the current year:

	2011		2010	
	PENCE	£'000	PENCE	£'000
Final dividend proposed	2.90	2,730	2.25	2,111

9. Investments designated at fair value through profit or loss

All investments are listed.

(a) Analysis of investments gains

	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Opening valuation	154,345	98,316
Movements in the year:		
Purchases at cost	65,032	54,897
Sales – proceeds	(61,096)	(51,610)
– gains on sales	22,339	9,862
Movement in investment holding gains during the year	2,944	42,880
Closing valuation	183,564	154,345
Closing book cost	130,185	103,910
Closing investment holding gains	53,379	50,435
Closing valuation	183,564	154,345

(b) Gains/(losses) on investments

	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Gains on sales	22,339	9,862
Capital gains tax credit/(charge) on Indian stocks	20	(62)
Movement in investment holding gains in the year	2,944	42,880
Gains on investments	25,303	52,680

(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 Invesco Asia Trust.

(d) Transaction costs

The total transaction costs of £387,000 (2010: £376,000) included in gains and losses on investments relate to £171,000 (2010: £174,000) on purchases and £216,000 (2010: £202,000) on sales.

10. Debtors

	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Amounts due from brokers	80	128
Taxation	216	255
VAT recoverable	15	14
Prepayments and accrued income	526	355
	837	752

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Bank overdraft	651	–
Bank loan	6,650	5,000
Amounts due to brokers	144	16
Accruals	470	393
	7,915	5,409

The Company has an unsecured 364 day multi-currency revolving credit facility of £15 million agreed on 19 August 2010. At the year end £6.65 million was drawn down in US dollars at an average interest rate of 1.23% (2010: sterling loan at 1.54%).

12. Share capital

	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Authorised:		
150,000,000 (2010: 150,000,000) ordinary shares of 10p each	15,000	15,000
20,000,000 (2010: 20,000,000) subscription shares of 1p each	200	200
	15,200	15,200
Allotted, called-up and fully paid:		
94,136,605 (2010: 93,837,425) ordinary shares of 10p each	9,413	9,383
18,468,305 (2010: 18,767,485) subscription shares of 1p each	185	188
	9,598	9,571

Subscription shares

Each subscription share confers the right to subscribe for one ordinary share on or around 31 August for each of the years 2010 to 2012 at an exercise price of 125p per share. During the year 299,180 subscription shares were converted into 299,180 ordinary shares.

Winding-up provisions

The Directors shall be 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. As at the AGM in 2010 the Directors were released from their obligation to convene an EGM; the next date for a resolution to be put to shareholders to release them from the obligation to convene on EGM will be 2013.

13. Reserves

The capital redemption reserve maintains the equity share capital arising from the buy-back and cancellation of shares; it, and the share premium, are non-distributable. The special reserve was set up for the possible purchase by the Company of its own shares with the approval of the High Court.

The capital reserve includes investment holding gains/(losses), being the difference between cost and market value. At the year end this was a gain of £53,379,000 (2010: £50,435,000). The capital reserve is non-distributable; however, it can be used to fund share buy-backs.

The revenue reserve is the only reserve that is distributable by way of dividend.

14. Net asset value

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

	2011	2010
Basic:		
Ordinary shareholders' funds	£176,671,000	£150,746,000
Subscription shareholders' funds of 1p each	£185,000	£188,000
Total shareholders' funds	£176,856,000	£150,934,000
Number of ordinary shares in issue	94,136,605	93,837,425
Net asset value per ordinary share	187.7p	160.6p
Diluted:		
Ordinary shareholders' funds	£199,941,000	£174,394,000
Number of ordinary shares in issue	112,604,910	112,604,910
Net asset value per ordinary share	177.6p	154.9p

When the basic NAV is greater than the exercise price of 125p, the subscription shares are dilutive. However, subscription shareholders are not likely to exercise their option unless the market price is greater than the exercise price as this would dilute their holdings.

15. Notes to the cash flow statement

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

	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Total return before finance costs and taxation	28,026	54,068
Adjustment for gains on investments	(25,303)	(52,680)
Adjustment for (gains)/losses on currency revaluation	(368)	195
Scrip dividends received as income	(564)	(207)
Increase in debtors	(172)	(51)
Increase in creditors	80	87
Overseas tax deducted from overseas dividends	(233)	(209)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	1,466	1,203

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

	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Servicing of finance		
Interest paid on bank loans and overdrafts	(103)	(70)
Net cash outflow from servicing of finance	(103)	(70)

	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Capital expenditure and financial investment		
Purchase of investments	(64,904)	(55,049)
Sale of investments	61,144	51,629
Scrip dividends received as income	564	207
Capital gains tax credit/(charge) on Indian stocks	20	(62)
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure and financial investment	(3,176)	(3,275)

	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Financing		
Increase in bank debt	1,699	5,000
Cost of subscription share issue	–	(241)
Proceeds from conversion of subscription shares	374	–
Net cash inflow from financing	2,073	4,759

(c) Analysis of net debt

	30 APRIL 2010 £'000	CASH FLOW £'000	EXCHANGE MOVEMENT £'000	30 APRIL 2011 £'000
Net cash:				
Cash/(overdraft) at bank	1,246	(1,846)	319	(281)
Debt due within one year	(5,000)	(1,699)	49	(6,650)
Net debt	(3,754)	(3,545)	368	(6,931)

16. Contingencies, guarantees and financial commitments

There were no contingencies, guarantees or financial commitments of the Company at the year end (2010: £nil).

17. Related party transactions

Invesco Asset Management Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Limited, acts as Manager and Secretary to the Company. Details of IAML's services and fees are given in note 3. Full details of Directors' interests are set out on page 29 in the Report of the Directors.

18. Risk management, financial assets and liabilities

The Company's financial instruments comprise its investment portfolio (as shown on pages 10 and 11), cash, loan, debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations such as sales and purchases awaiting settlement and accrued income. 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 principal risks that an investment company faces in its portfolio management activities are:

Market risk – arising from fluctuations in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk:

> *Currency risk* – arising from fluctuations in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument because of changes in foreign exchange rates;
>
> *Interest rate risk* – arising from fluctuations in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument because of changes in market interest rates; and
>
> *Other price risk* – arising from fluctuations in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument for reasons other than changes in foreign exchange rates or market interest rates.

Liquidity risk – arising from any difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Credit risk – arising from financial loss for a company where the other party to a financial instrument fails to discharge an obligation.

Risk Management Policies and Procedures

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 Report of the Directors.

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.

Market Risk

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 32. Gearing is used to enhance returns, however, this will also increase the Company's exposure to market risk and volatility.

Currency Risk

As a majority 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.

Forward currency contracts can be used to limit the Company's exposure to anticipated future changes in exchange rates and can be used also to achieve the portfolio characteristics that assist the Company in meeting its investment objective and policies. All contracts are limited to currencies and amounts commensurate with the asset exposure to those currencies. At the year end there was no foreign exchange contract outstanding (2010: none).

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.

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2011 CURRENCY	DEBTORS (DUE FROM BROKERS AND DIVIDENDS) £'000	CASH AT BANK, OVERDRAFTS AND LOANS £'000	CREDITORS (DUE TO BROKERS AND ACCRUALS) £'000	FOREIGN CURRENCY EXPOSURE ON NET MONETARY ITEMS £'000	INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS THAT ARE EQUITIES £'000	TOTAL NET FOREIGN CURRENCY £'000
Australia Dollar	–	–	(107)	(107)	18,655	18,548
Hong Kong Dollar	334	–	–	334	53,957	54,291
India Rupee	–	–	(37)	(37)	11,295	11,258
Indonesia Rupiah	–	31	–	31	4,459	4,490
Malaysia Ringgit	–	–	–	–	4,621	4,621
Philippines Peso	–	–	–	–	6,182	6,182
Singapore Dollar	–	–	–	–	4,890	4,890
South Korea Won	56	(651)	–	(595)	40,569	39,974
Thailand Dollar	13	–	–	13	3,720	3,733
Taiwan Baht	216	255	–	471	21,760	22,231
US Dollar	80	(6,604)	–	(6,525)	13,456	6,931
	699	(6,969)	(144)	(6,415)	183,564	177,149

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2010 CURRENCY	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	INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS THAT ARE EQUITIES £'000	TOTAL NET FOREIGN CURRENCY £'000
Australia Dollar	25	–	–	25	14,758	14,783
Hong Kong Dollar	277	–	–	277	46,964	47,241
India Rupee	–	16	(16)	–	12,091	12,091
Indonesia Rupiah	–	–	–	–	4,589	4,589
Malaysia Ringgit	–	–	–	–	2,776	2,776
Philippines Peso	–	–	–	–	4,572	4,572
Singapore Dollar	–	–	–	–	5,456	5,456
South Korea Won	41	–	–	41	26,400	26,441
Thailand Dollar	–	–	–	–	995	995
Taiwan Baht	128	6	–	134	18,175	18,309
US Dollar	–	–	–	–	11,791	11,791
	471	22	(16)	477	148,567	149,044

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

18. Risk management, financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Currency Sensitivity

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

It assumes the following changes in exchange rates:

	2011 %	2010 %
£/Australian Dollar	+/– 4.3	+/– 7.5
£/Hong Kong Dollar	+/– 3.4	+/– 3.3
£/Indian Rupee	+/– 2.6	+/– 5.1
£/Indonesian Rupiah	+/– 2.2	+/– 6.4
£/Malaysian Ringgit	+/– 1.5	+/– 5.3
£/Philippines Peso	+/– 2.0	+/– 5.1
£/Singapore Dollar	+/– 1.6	+/– 4.1
£/South Korea Won	+/– 2.3	+/– 6.5
£/Taiwan Dollar	+/– 2.7	+/– 4.2
£/Thailand Baht	+/– 2.2	+/– 4.5
£/US Dollar	+/– 3.4	+/– 3.3

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 monetary 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.

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

	2011			2010		
	REVENUE RETURN	CAPITAL RETURN	TOTAL LOSS AFTER TAX	REVENUE RETURN	CAPITAL RETURN	TOTAL LOSS AFTER TAX
Australia Dollar	(16)	(797)	(813)	(30)	(1,103)	(1,133)
Hong Kong Dollar	(38)	(1,835)	(1,873)	(29)	(1,741)	(1,770)
India Rupee	(4)	(294)	(298)	(5)	(622)	(627)
Indonesia Rupiah	(2)	(101)	(103)	(3)	(292)	(295)
Malaysia Ringgit	(2)	(71)	(73)	(2)	(147)	(149)
Philippines Peso	(1)	(121)	(122)	(4)	(234)	(238)
Singapore Dollar	(3)	(77)	(80)	(4)	(168)	(172)
South Korea Won	(12)	(903)	(915)	(26)	(1,712)	(1,738)
Taiwan Dollar	(23)	(604)	(627)	(22)	(765)	(787)
Thailand Baht	(3)	(83)	(86)	(4)	(45)	(49)
US Dollar	(14)	(237)	(251)	(6)	(389)	(395)
	(118)	(5,123)	(5,241)	(135)	(7,218)	(7,353)

If sterling had weakened against the currencies shown, this would have had the following effect:

	2011			2010		
	REVENUE RETURN	CAPITAL RETURN	TOTAL PROFIT AFTER TAX	REVENUE RETURN	CAPITAL RETURN	TOTAL PROFIT AFTER TAX
Australia Dollar	16	797	813	30	1,103	1,133
Hong Kong Dollar	38	1,835	1,873	29	1,741	1,770
India Rupee	4	294	298	5	622	627
Indonesia Rupiah	2	101	103	3	292	295
Malaysia Ringgit	2	71	73	2	147	149
Philippines Peso	1	121	122	4	234	238
Singapore Dollar	3	77	80	4	168	172
South Korea Won	12	903	915	26	1,712	1,738
Taiwan Dollar	3	83	86	22	765	787
Thailand Baht	23	604	627	4	45	49
US Dollar	14	237	251	6	389	395
	118	5,123	5,241	135	7,218	7,353

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.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate movements may affect the level of income receivable on cash deposits and the interest payable on variable rate borrowings. When the Company has cash balances, they are held on variable rate bank accounts yielding rates of interest dependent on the base rate of the custodian, Bank of New York Mellon.

On 19 August 2010, the Company renewed its 364 day revolving credit facility ('loan') of £15 million with the custodian. The terms remained unchanged from the previous loan with the exception that draw downs are available in multi-currency, and not just sterling. Interest is payable at a fixed amount over interbank lending offer rates with a commitment fee for undrawn amounts. Under the loan covenants, the Company's total indebtedness must not exceed 25% of net assets and total assets must not be less than £60 million. The Company uses the loan when required at levels approved and monitored by the Board. 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 it was drawn down by £0.7 million (2010: £nil). Interest on the bank overdraft is payable at the custodian's variable rate.

At the year end drawings on the loan were £6.65 million (2010: £5 million drawn down). At the maximum possible gearing of £15 million, the effect of a 1% increase or decrease in the interest rate would result in a decrease or increase to the Company's income statement of £150,000.

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

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 return that it can.

18. Risk management, financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Management of Other Price Risk

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 fell by 10% at the balance sheet date, the profit after tax for the year would decrease by £18.4 million (2010: £15.4 million). If the value of the portfolio rose by 10%, the profit after tax would increase by £18.4 million (2010: £15.4 million).

Liquidity Risk

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. In addition, the loan and overdraft facilities provide for additional funding flexibility.

Credit Risk

Encompasses the failure by counterparties to deliver securities which the Company has paid for, or to pay for securities which the Company has delivered, and cash balances. 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, The Bank of New York Mellon, 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.

Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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 (due from brokers, dividends receivable, accrued income, due to brokers, accruals, cash at bank, loans and overdraft).

Fair Value of Hierarchy Disclosures

All of the Company's portfolio of investments are in the Level 1 category as defined in FRS 29 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" which is applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The three levels set out in FRS 29 follow.

Level 1 – fair value based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2 – fair values based on valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1.

Level 3 – fair values based on valuation techniques using inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Categorisation within the hierarchy 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. The investments are all considered to be Level 1 and no investments in Levels 2 or 3 were held during the year or the preceding year.

Maturity Analysis of Contractual Liability Cash Flows

The financial liabilities of the Company are shown in note 11. At the balance sheet date, the main liabilities are the loan of £6.6 million repayable on maturity of the revolving credit facility in August 2011, and the bank overdraft of £0.7 million repayable on demand. Other liabilities comprise amounts due to brokers and accruals; all are paid under contractual terms. For amounts due to brokers, this is usually the purchase date of the investment plus three business days. For accruals, this is normally within 30 business days of invoice or, in the case of management fees, in accordance with the management agreement.

Capital Management

The Company does not have any externally-imposed capital requirements.

The Company's capital is as disclosed in the balance sheet and is managed on a basis consistent with its investment objective and policy, as disclosed in the Report of the Directors' on page 22. The principal risks and their management are disclosed above.

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 30 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1AG, on 5 August 2011 at 12 noon for the following purposes:

Ordinary Business

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2011.
2. To declare a final dividend as recommended.
3. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Report.
4. To re-appoint the Auditor and authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration.

Special Business

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

5. THAT:

   The Directors be generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with Section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 as amended from time to time prior to the date of the passing of this Resolution (the 'Act') to exercise all powers of the Company to allot relevant securities (as defined in that Section) up to an aggregate nominal amount (within the meaning of Sections 551(3) and (6) of the Act) of £941,366, this being 10% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital, such authority to expire at the conclusion of the next AGM of the Company or the date 15 months after the passing of this Resolution, whichever is the earlier, 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 relevant securities to be allotted 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:

6. THAT:

   The Directors be and they are hereby empowered, in accordance with Section 570 and 573 of the Companies Act 2006 as amended from time to time prior to the date of the passing of this Resolution (the 'Act') to allot equity securities for cash, either pursuant to the authority given by Resolution 8 set out above, 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 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 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 £470,683, this being 5% of the Company's issued share capital and this power shall expire at the conclusion of the next AGM of the Company or the date 15 months after the passing of this Resolution, whichever is the earlier, 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.

7. 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 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 14,111,077 or 14.99% of shares in issue;

(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 Annual General Meeting of the Company in 2012 unless the authority is renewed 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 Companies Act 2006 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 Companies Act 2006) as Treasury Shares.

8. THAT, the Company be generally and is hereby authorised, in addition to any other authority granted, 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 Subscription Shares, provided that:

(i) the maximum number of shares hereby authorised to be purchased shall be 2,768,399 or 14.99% of the Subscription Shares in issue.

(ii) the maximum number of Subscription Shares hereby authorised to be purchased shall be equal to 14.99% of the Subscription Shares in issue;

(iii) the maximum price which may be paid for any Subscription Share shall be an amount equal to 105% of the average of the middle market quotations for a Subscription Share taken from and calculated by reference to the London Stock Exchange Official List for the five business days immediately preceding the day on which the Subscription Share is purchased;

(iv) the minimum price which may be paid for any Subscription Share is one penny; and

(v) this authority shall expire at the close of business at the annual general meeting of the Company held in 2012, save that the Company may, prior to such expiry, enter into a contract to purchase Subscription Shares which will or may be completed or executed wholly or partly after such expiry.

9. THAT:

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

Explanatory Note to Resolution 9

Notice of period for general meetings

This resolution is required as the implementation of the EU Shareholder Rights Directive has increased the notice period for general meetings of companies to 21 days unless certain conditions are met in which case it may be 14 days' notice. A shareholder resolution reducing the period of notice to not less than 14 days must have been passed at the immediately preceding AGM. It is intended that this flexibility will be used only for non-routine business and where it is in the interests of shareholders as a whole.

All Resolutions proposed under Special Business are explained further in the Chairman's Statement on pages 4 and 5 and in the Report of the Directors on pages 26 and 27.

Dated this 24 June 2011

By order of the Board

Invesco Asset Management Limited

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 Registrars, PXS, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU; 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 Registrars,PXS, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU, by not later than 12 noon on 3 August 2011.

4. A person entered on the Register of Members on 3 August 2011 ('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, the Letters of Appointment for Directors, 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.

   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. 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 24 June 2011 (being the last practicable day prior to the publication of this Notice) the Company's issued share capital consisted of 94,136,605 ordinary shares of 10p each carrying one vote each and 18,468,305 subscription shares.

12. A copy of this notice, and other information required by Section 311A of the Companies Act 2006, can be found at *www.invescoperpetual.co.uk/investmenttrusts*.

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 '2006 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 auditors' report and the conduct of the audit) that are to be laid before the Annual General Meeting for the financial year beginning on 1 May 2009; or (ii) any circumstance connected with an auditor of the Company appointed for the financial year beginning on 1 May 2009 ceasing to hold office since the previous meeting at which annual financial reports were laid in accordance with Section 437 of the Companies Act 2006 (in each case) that the members propose to raise at the relevant Annual General Meeting. 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 2006 Act. Where the Company is required to place a statement on a website under Section 527 of the 2006 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 Annual General Meeting includes any statement that the Company has been required under Section 527 of the Companies Act 2006 to publish on a website.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Benchmark

A market index, which averages the performance of companies in any sector, giving a good indication of any rises or falls in the market. The benchmark used in these accounts is the MSCI All Countries Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (adjusted for sterling).

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 has 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 bond holdings. It is based on net borrowings as a percentage of shareholders' funds.

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 net asset value per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the ordinary net asset value by the number of ordinary shares in issue.

Diluted Net Asset Value

The diluted net asset value is the net asset value per share that would arise if the subscription shares were converted. It is calculated by dividing the net asset value by the number of shares that would be in issue if all the subscriptions shares were converted to ordinary shares. Where the diluted net asset value per ordinary share is greater than the basic net asset per ordinary share, there is no dilutive effect.

Shareholders' Funds

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

Total Expense Ratio

Total expenses (excluding interest) incurred, including those charged to capital, divided by average shareholders' funds.

The Manager of Invesco Asia Trust plc is Invesco Asset Management Limited.

Invesco Asset Management Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Limited and is authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority.

Invesco Perpetual is a business name of Invesco Asset Management Limited.

Invesco is one of the largest independent global investment management firms, with funds under management in excess of $661.4 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 2011.*

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 plc

Aims to generate a high level of income from a variety of fixed income instruments combined with a degree of security. The Company is geared by bank debt.

The Company's investment objective is to seek to obtain both high income and capital growth from investment predominantly in high-yielding fixed-interest securities.

The Company seeks to provide a high level of dividend income relative to prevailing interest rates through investment in fixed-interest securities, various equity-like securities within fixed-income markets and equity-linked securities such as convertible bonds and in direct equities that have a high income yield. It seeks also to enhance total returns through capital appreciation generated by investments which have equity-related characteristics.

Invesco Income Growth Trust plc

Aims to provide shareholders with a long-term growth in capital and real, long-term growth in dividends from an above-average yielding portfolio comprising mainly UK equities and equity-related securities. Seeks to achieve a total return in excess of the FTSE All-Share Index. The Company is geared by bank debt.

Invesco Leveraged High Yield Fund 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 is highly geared.

Invesco Perpetual Recovery Trust 2011 plc

A split-capital investment trust company with ordinary income shares, zero dividend preference shares and units (a combination of the two). Aims to meet the capital entitlements of the zero dividend preference shares and to maximise the capital and income returns of the ordinary income shares by investing primarily in equities but also debt securities which are considered to offer recovery prospects. Returns to ordinary income shareholders are geared by the prior charge of the ZDP shares. The Company has an initial life projected to end in 2011.

Invesco Perpetual Select Trust plc – Managed Liquidity Share Portfolio

Aims to generate a high level of income from a variety of fixed income instruments combined with a high degree of security.

Invesco Perpetual Select Trust plc – UK Equity Share Portfolio

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 is geared by bank debt.

Invesco Property Income Trust Limited

The Company is a closed-ended investment company with limited liability incorporated in Jersey. The objective is to provide ordinary shareholders with an attractive level of income together with the prospect of income and capital growth from investing in commercial properties in the UK and Continental Europe. The Company is geared by bank debt.

Keystone Investment Trust plc

Aims to provide shareholders with long-term growth of capital mainly from UK investments. The Company is geared by way of debenture stocks.

Perpetual Income and Growth Investment Trust plc

Aims to generate capital growth with a higher than average income from investment, primarily in the UK equity market. It is intended that the Company will provide shareholders with real dividend growth over the medium-term by investing mainly in above-average yielding equities. However, investments are also made in companies with lower initial yields which are considered to have good potential for income growth. The Company is geared by a debenture stock and bank debt.

The Edinburgh Investment Trust plc

Invests in UK securities with long term objective of achieving:

1. an increase in 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 portfolio is geared by way of two debenture stocks.

Investing in Smaller Companies

Invesco Perpetual UK Smaller Companies Investment Trust plc

Aims to achieve long-term total return for its shareholders via an investment vehicle which gives access to a broad cross-section of small to medium size UK-quoted companies. The Company may gear by bank debt.

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 Morgan Stanley Capital International (All Country) Asia Pacific (ex Japan) Index, measured in sterling. The Company is geared by bank debt.

Invesco Perpetual Select Trust plc – Global Equity Share Portfolio

Aims to produce long-term capital growth from a sensibly diversified portfolio of international equities (including the UK). The portfolio comprises the 'best ideas' of a number of Invesco Perpetual's investment managers. The portfolio is geared by bank debt.

Investing for Absolute Returns

Invesco Perpetual Select Trust plc – Hedge Fund Share Portfolio

Aims to achieve an absolute return of 3-month sterling LIBOR plus 6% per annum over a rolling 5-year period, coupled with low volatility. Capital preservation is a priority.

Investing in Multiple Asset Classes

Invesco Perpetual Select Trust plc

- UK Equity Share Portfolio
- Global Equity Share Portfolio
- Managed Liquidity Share Portfolio
- Hedge Fund Share Portfolio

A choice of asset classes within one investment trust with the freedom to switch between them, twice a year, free from capital gains tax liability.

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.

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