

Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I

(Formerly Aberdeen Funds)

Annual Long Report
For the year ended 31 October 2019



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Report of the Authorised Fund Manager

Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I (the “Trust”), previously known as Aberdeen Funds, is an authorised unit trust scheme. Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I is registered and authorised in the United Kingdom by the Financial Conduct Authority (the ‘FCA’) as a non-UCITS retail scheme. Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I is structured as an umbrella scheme for the purposes of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook (COLL) and consists of a number of separate sub-funds.

Appointments

Authorised Fund Manager

Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited

Registered office

Bow Bells House
1 Bread Street
London
EC4M 9HH

Correspondence address

PO Box 12233
Chelmsford
Essex
CM99 2EE

Investment Adviser

Aberdeen Asset Managers Limited

Registered office

10 Queen’s Terrace
Aberdeen
AB10 1XL

Correspondence address

Bow Bells House
1 Bread Street
London
EC4M 9HH

Trustee and Depositary

Citibank Europe plc, acting through its UK Branch

Registered office

1 North Wall Quay
Dublin
Ireland

UK Branch Office

Citigroup Centre
Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5LB

Registrar

Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited

Registered office

Bow Bells House
1 Bread Street
London
EC4M 9HH

Correspondence address

PO Box 12233
Chelmsford
Essex
CM99 2EE

(the register of unitholders is held by DST Financial Services Europe Limited)

Independent auditor

KPMG LLP
St Vincent Plaza
319 St Vincent Street
Glasgow
G2 5AS

Note:

The Authorised Fund Manager and Aberdeen Asset Managers Limited are wholly owned subsidiaries of Standard Life Aberdeen PLC, and are accordingly associates. The Investment Advisers have the authority of the Authorised Fund Manager to make decisions on its behalf in all aspects of the investment management of the investments and other property of the Trust. The main terms of the agreement with each investment adviser are that it should have the authority of the Authorised Fund Manager to make decisions on its behalf in all aspects of the investment management of the investments and other property of the Trust, including the Trust’s powers to enter into hedging transactions relating to efficient portfolio management. The adviser’s powers extend to all of the property of the Trust except any part which the Authorised Fund Manager excludes from the adviser’s powers. The adviser is to report details of each transaction to the Authorised Fund Manager and to confer with the Authorised Fund Manager when required by it. The Authorised Fund Manager will notify the adviser of additional cash available for the investment.

The Authorised Fund Manager of Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I is Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, a private company limited by shares which was incorporated in England and Wales on 7 November 1962. Its ultimate holding company is Standard Life Aberdeen plc, which is incorporated in Scotland.

Each sub-fund has an individual investment objective and policy and each differs in regard to the extent to which they concentrate on achieving income or capital growth. There may be sub-funds added to the umbrella of Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I (with consent of the FCA and the Trustee) in the future.

The sub-funds are valued on a mid-price basis and dealt at a single price regardless of whether a purchase or sale is being affected. The daily price for each sub-fund appears on the Aberdeen Standard Investments website at [aberdeenstandard.com](https://www.aberdeenstandard.com).

The sub-funds are segregated portfolios of assets and, accordingly, the assets of a sub-fund belong exclusively to that sub-fund and shall not be used to discharge directly or indirectly the liabilities of, or claims against, any other person or body, including the Trust, or any other sub-fund, and shall not be available for any such purpose.

Unitholders are not liable for the debts of Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I.

All fees charged by the Investment Adviser will be borne by the Authorised Fund Manager.

Financial details and fund managers' reviews of the individual sub-funds for the year ended 31 October 2019 are given in the following pages of this report. Where performance comparisons are made, the unit valuations used are at close of business of the final day of the year under review.

Significant Events

- On 7 August 2019 the Umbrella Trust changed its name from the Aberdeen Funds to Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I. At this time the underlying sub-funds of the Umbrella Trust changed names from an "Aberdeen" pre-fix to an "ASI" pre-fix as well as minor wording changes to increase clarity. Additionally at this time the Investment Objective and Policy ("IOP") of the sub-funds were updated to reflect regulatory changes and improve the clarity of the wording. Further details of these changes can be found at <https://www.aberdeenstandard.com/en/uk/investor/fund-centre/investor-communications>.

Developments and Prospectus updates since 1 November 2018

- Between 26 November 2018 and 30 November 2018 16 M unit classes were launched;
- On 1 December 2018 the annual management charge for the R Unit Classes were reduced for ASI Multi-Manager Equity Managed Portfolio, ASI Multi-Manager Cautious Managed Portfolio, ASI Multi-Manager Multi-Asset Distribution Portfolio, ASI Multi-Manager Ethical Portfolio, ASI Multi-Manager Balanced Managed Portfolio and ASI Diversified Growth Fund.
- On 10 December 2018 changes were made throughout the Prospectus to reflect the change in the name of the Authorised Fund Manager from Aberdeen Fund Managers Limited to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited. Additionally at this time the "Sale" and "Redemption" sections of the Prospectus were updated to reflect the change in settlement periods from T+4 to T+3 along with some minor changes to dilution wording;
- On 10 December 2018 a section relating to "Mandatory Conversions" was added which gives the Authorised Fund Manager the power to require that units in a particular unit class be converted to another unit class;
- On 10 December 2018 the prospectus was updated to note changes to the deferred redemption wording, accounting for profit wording, the definition of government and public securities, the difference between converting and switching wording and the inclusion of timely settlement wording;
- On 10 December 2018 the list of directors for Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited was updated as well as updates to contact address, phone number and fax number;
- On 10 December 2018 the list of sub-custodians was refreshed;
- On 10 December 2018 the sections relating to unitholdings were updated for Class R and Class I units:
 - Class R units – minimum initial investment changes from £1,000 to £500, minimum subsequent investment changes from £100 to £50 and minimum holding changed from £100 to £500
 - Class I units – minimum initial investment changes from £500,000 to £1,000,000, minimum subsequent investment changes from £10,000 to £50,000 and Class I units will only be available to institutional investors;
- On 25 March 2019 the Trustee/Depository changed from BNP Paribas Securities Services, London branch to Citibank Europe plc, acting through its UK Branch;
- On 25 March 2019 the wording regarding the management fee calculation was updated;
- The list of funds managed by the Authorised Fund Manager was updated, as appropriate;
- Performance and dilution figures were refreshed, as appropriate;

Assessment of Value

In 2017 the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) published the final Asset Management Market Study. This introduced (among other reforms) new governance rules with the aim of enhancing duty of care and ensuring the industry acts in investors' best interests. The rules were outlined in the FCA policy statement PS18/8 and came into effect from 30 September 2019. As a result, the Authorised Fund Manager is required to perform a detailed assessment on whether funds are "providing value to investors". The resulting findings will be published within 4 months of the fund year end date and can be found on the 'Fund Centre' pages on the Aberdeen Standard Investments website at aberdeenstandard.com.

Investment review

Global equity market performance was positive over the last 12 months. The US was the best performer among major markets, while Japan and the UK lagged behind.

At the start of the period, investors paid close attention to political concerns, from Brexit to the simmering US-China trade war. Towards the end of 2018, markets across the globe fell, erasing gains made earlier in the year. Losses came on concerns over political risks and the potential for rising interest rates. For example, many questioned the decision to raise US rates in December. Markets continued to fluctuate in 2019. At first, markets rebounded, with US stocks enjoying their best January in more than 30 years. However, global equities then fell back, as US-China trade relations worsened.

Equities rallied in June as the US and China agreed to restart trade talks after the G20 summit. Major central banks also hinted at plans for further stimulus measures. Indeed, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) cut interest rates for the first time in a decade on 31 July. It then made further rate cuts in September and October. Despite falling again in August, on fears of global recession and trade friction, markets continued to make gains in September and October. A softening of US-China trade tensions and Fed interest rate cuts drove returns. The UK market fell back in October, however, because of Brexit uncertainty, political friction and recession concerns.

Global government bond markets have been volatile in the face of a slowing world economy and anxiety over the outcome of US-China trade talks. Political turmoil in Europe, in Italy and the UK for example, also exerted an influence. The Fed raised its target interest rate four times in 2018 but the pendulum has now swung back towards rate cuts. Indeed, it has cut rates three times so far this year. Corporate bonds performed well, despite weaker economic data.

Outlook

Investor sentiment has turned increasingly cautious since the summer. This is understandable. The outlook for the global economy has deteriorated, with the likes of Germany teetering on the brink of recession. Trade relations between the US and China have marginally improved. However, a deal remains a long way off. Meanwhile, while Italy and Spain are once again in political turmoil. In the US, impeachment proceedings against President Trump have started. Meanwhile, the world's central banks, from the US to China, have indicated they will act to help their respective economies. This should support equity markets over the coming months.

Political and economic factors are also likely to have a significant impact on fixed income markets. With political risks to the fore and weakening economic data, central banks are becoming increasingly dovish. There are few reasons to believe a big setback in bonds is imminent despite extremely low yield levels. Vulnerability across asset markets continues to favour government bonds. Meanwhile, the hunt for yield should support corporate bonds, which remain moderately attractive.

Statement of the Authorised Fund Manager's Responsibilities

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

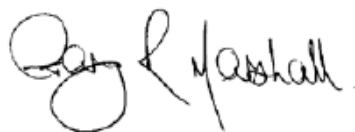
In preparing the financial statements the Authorised Fund Manager is responsible for:

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

The Authorised Fund Manager is responsible for the management of the Trust in accordance with its Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus and the COLL Rules.

Authorised Fund Manager's Statement

In accordance with the requirements of the COLL sourcebook as issued and amended by the Financial Conduct Authority, we hereby certify the report on behalf of Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, the Authorised Fund Manager.



Gary Marshall
Director
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited
28 January 2020



Aron Mitchell
Director
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited
28 January 2020

Statement of Trustee's responsibilities and report of the Trustee to the unitholders of Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I

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

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

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

- (i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the scheme's units and the application of the scheme's income in accordance with the Sourcebook, the Trust Deed and Prospectus;
- (ii) has, observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the scheme; and
- (iii) has, otherwise, ensured the proper operation of the Trust.



Citibank Europe plc
UK Branch, London

28 January 2020

Independent auditor's report to the unitholders of Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Trust for the year ended 31 October 2019 which comprise the Statements of Total Return, the Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders, the Balance Sheets, the Related Notes and Distribution Tables for each of the Trust's sub-funds listed on page 2 and the accounting policies set out on pages 10 to 12.

In our opinion the financial statements:

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The Manager is responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Manager's responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 6, the Manager is responsible for: the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Trust and its sub-funds' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Trust or its sub-funds or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

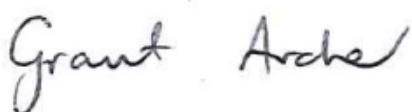
Auditor's responsibilities

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

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

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

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



Grant Archer
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
St Vincent Plaza
319 St Vincent Street
Glasgow
G2 5AS
28 January 2020

Notes to the financial statements of Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I

For the year ended 31 October 2019

1. Accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements of Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I (the 'Trust') have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of investments, and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for Financial Statements of Authorised Collective Investments issued by the Investment Management Association in May 2014 (IMA SORP 2014), Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102 and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is included in the Statement of Total Return on the following bases:

Dividends on equities and preference stocks are recognised when the securities are quoted ex-dividend, or in the case of unquoted securities when the dividend is declared. Revenue from other authorised collective investment schemes is recognised when the investments are quoted ex-dividend.

Revenue from offshore Funds is recognised when income is reported by the offshore fund operator.

Overseas dividends are grossed up at the appropriate rate of withholding tax and the tax consequences are shown within the tax charge. In addition, precompte associated with dividends from French companies is treated as a tax credit rather than a repayment of withholding tax.

Dividends from Real Estate Investment Trusts are recognised as distributable revenue when the securities are quoted ex-dividend.

Interest is accrued on a day-to-day basis. In the case of debt securities issued at a discount or premium to maturity value, the total revenue arising on such securities, taking into account the amortisation of such discount or premium on an effective interest rate basis, is spread over the period to maturity or an earlier call date if the expectation is for the debt security to redeem early.

Accumulation of revenue relating to accumulation units or shares held in underlying funds, is recognised as revenue and included in the amount available for distribution. Equalisation received from distributions or accumulations on units or shares in underlying investments is treated as capital and deducted from the cost of investment.

Dividends received as shares (scrip/stock dividends), to the extent that the value of such dividends is equal to the cash dividends, are treated as revenue. This revenue forms part of any distribution. In the case of enhanced scrip dividends, the amount by which such dividends exceed the cash dividends is treated as capital and does not form part of the distribution.

Special dividends are treated as revenue unless there is sufficient evidence that they should be treated as a repayment of capital.

Underwriting commission is taken to revenue and recognised when the issue takes place, except where the sub-fund is required to take up all or some of the units underwritten in which case an appropriate proportion of the commission received is deducted from the cost of the relevant units.

If any revenue receivable at the balance sheet date is not expected to be received for a significant period after the accounting period end, a provision reflecting the timing of the receipt for the relevant amount will be made.

(c) Fee rebates

The fund managers of the funds which the sub-funds invest in, may decide to pay rebates to the Authorised Fund Manager for investing into their funds. Any rebates received are paid into either the revenue or the capital account of the respective sub-fund depending on the treatment of the Manager's periodic charge in the underlying investment. Rebates are accounted for on an accruals basis.

(d) Treatment of expenses (including Authorised Fund Manager's expenses)

All expenses (other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments) are charged against revenue on an accruals basis. However as the investment objective of the ASI Multi-Manager Cautious Managed Portfolio and ASI Multi-Manager Multi Asset Distribution Portfolio concentrates on the generation of revenue as a higher priority than capital growth, the Authorised Fund Manager and the Trustee have agreed that 100% of the Authorised Fund Manager's periodic charge is to be taken to capital for the purpose of calculating the distribution, as permitted by the regulations. The distribution currently payable reflects this treatment together with any associated tax effect.

Where the sub-funds invests in a collective investment which is operated or managed by the Authorised Fund Manager or an associate of the Authorised Fund Manager, no additional annual management charge will be incurred by the sub-fund on such an investment.

With the exception of the Authorised Fund Manager's periodic charge, which is directly attributable to individual unit classes, all revenue and expenses are allocated to unit classes pro-rata to the value of the net assets of the relevant unit class on the day that the revenue or expense is incurred.

Expenses relating to the purchases of investments are charged to the cost of investment and expenses relating to the sales of investments are netted off against the proceeds on sales.

(e) Distribution policy

The distribution policy of each sub-fund is to distribute all available revenue, after deduction of expenses properly chargeable against revenue, subject to any of the Authorised Fund Manager's periodic charge or other expense which may currently be transferred to capital for the purpose of calculating the distribution.

Gains and losses on non-derivative investments and currencies, whether realised or unrealised, are taken to capital and are not available for distribution. For derivative investments, where positions are undertaken to enhance capital return, the gains and losses are taken to capital, otherwise where they generate revenue, the amounts are included as revenue or expense and affect distributions. Dividend distributions paid to unitholders after 6 April 2016 will be paid gross as the government has abolished the dividend tax credit.

(f) Basis of valuation of investments

The valuation point is close of business on 31 October 2019. Listed investments are valued at fair value which is the bid price.

Unlisted, unapproved, illiquid or suspended securities are valued at the Authorised Fund Manager's best estimate of the amount that would be received from an immediate transfer at arm's length. The Authorised Fund Manager has appointed a FVP committee to review valuations.

Where applicable, investment valuations exclude any element of accrued revenue.

In the case of certain investments, valuations reflect the quoted premium to local market prices which such investments may command.

Authorised unit trusts are valued at the cancellation prices for trusts managed by the Authorised Fund Manager and at the bid prices for other trusts. OEIC sub-funds are valued at the quoted price.

There is no material difference between the carrying values and the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities of the sub-funds disclosed in the Balance sheet and Portfolio statement of the individual sub-funds.

(g) Derivatives

Where appropriate, certain permitted transactions such as derivatives or forward foreign currency transactions are used for efficient portfolio management. Where such transactions are used to protect or enhance revenue, the revenue and expenses derived therefrom are included in 'Revenue' or 'Expenses' in the Statement of total return. Where such transactions are used to protect or enhance capital, the gains and losses derived therefrom are included in 'Net capital gains/losses on investments' in the Statement of total return. Any positions on such transactions open at the year end are reflected in the Balance sheet at their marked to market value.

Open forward currency exchange contracts are valued using forward rates of exchange applicable at the balance sheet date for the remaining period until maturity. All unrealised gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Total Return. Currently forward positions are not collateralised.

Future contracts are valued at the exchange quoted price at close of business on 31 October 2019. Initial margin deposits are made in cash upon entering into future contracts. During the period the future contract is open, changes in the value of the contract are recognised as unrealised gains and losses by marking to market on a daily basis to reflect the market value of the contract at the end of each day's trading. Variation margin payments are made or received, depending upon whether unrealised losses or gains are incurred. Variation margin payments are recorded in the futures margin account in the Balance Sheet and related movements on unrealised results are recorded in the Statement of Total Return. When the contract is closed, the sub-fund records a realised gain or loss equal to the difference between the proceeds from (or cost) the closing transaction and the opening transaction.

Some of the sub-funds may enter into swap agreements such as credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, swaptions, overnight index swaps and inflation linked swaps. Gains or losses resulting from swap contracts are recognised in the Statement of Total Return. Swaps are valued at fair value determined at close of business on 31 October 2019 using external independent third party supplied prices as determined in good faith, pursuant to procedures established by the Authorised Fund Manager.

(h) Exchange rates

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the exchange rates prevailing at close of business on 31 October 2019.

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the rates of exchange ruling on the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences on such transactions follow the same treatment as the principal amounts.

(i) Prior year restatement

Prior-year provisions for tax liabilities have been reclassified to be in line with the current-year presentation, being removed as a separate item and included within creditors this year.

Prior-year amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers have been reclassified to be in line with the current-year presentation, being removed as a separate item and included within cash and bank balances this year.

(j) Dilution adjustment

In certain circumstances (as detailed in the Prospectus) the Authorised Fund Manager may apply a dilution adjustment on the creation or cancellation of units, which is applied to the capital of the relevant sub-fund on an accruals basis. The adjustment is intended to protect existing investors from the costs of buying or selling underlying investments as a result of large inflows or outflows from the sub-fund.

(k) Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the results for the period. In general, the tax accounting treatment follows that of the principal amount, regarding the allocation between revenue and capital.

Deferred tax is provided on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date other than those recorded as permanent differences. Deferred tax is provided at the average rate of tax expected to apply. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted to reflect the time value of money. Provision of deferred tax assets are only made to the extent the timing difference is expected to be of future benefit.

2. Crossholding information

There were no cross holdings between sub-funds in Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I as at 31 October 2019.

3. Risk exposures and risk management policies

Generic risks that the Aberdeen Standard Investments range of funds are exposed to and the risk management techniques employed are disclosed below. Numerical disclosures and specific risks related to the Trust, where relevant, are disclosed within the financial statements.

Risk Management Process (RMP)

The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook (COLL) and FCA Funds Sourcebook (FUND) rules require Management Company to establish, implement and maintain an adequate and documented Risk Management Process ("RMP") for identifying the risks to which the funds they manage are, or might be, exposed. The RMP must comprise of such procedures as are necessary to enable ASI to assess the exposure of each fund it manages to market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk, operational risk and all other risks that might be material for that fund.

The risk management process must address at least the following elements:

- the techniques, tools and arrangements that enable compliance with the applicable requirements (as defined below);
- the allocation of responsibilities pertaining to risk management; and
- the terms, contents and frequency of reporting of the risk management function.

Risk Management Function

The Risk Management Function (RMF) is responsible for the implementation of the risk management process and any remedial measures in the event of any actual or anticipated deficiencies. It is also responsible for advising the Board on the risk limits for the Funds managed by the relevant Management Company and to notify them when it considers that the level of risk taken by the Funds is misaligned with the Funds' risk profile.

The Company functionally and hierarchically separates the functions of risk management from the operating units and portfolio management functions, to ensure independence and avoid any potential or actual conflicts of interest. The RMF for ASI comprises both first line areas such as Investment Governance (including Portfolio Oversight Group, Portfolio Analytics Group and Investment Control) and second line areas such as Investment Risk Oversight and compliance risk functions..

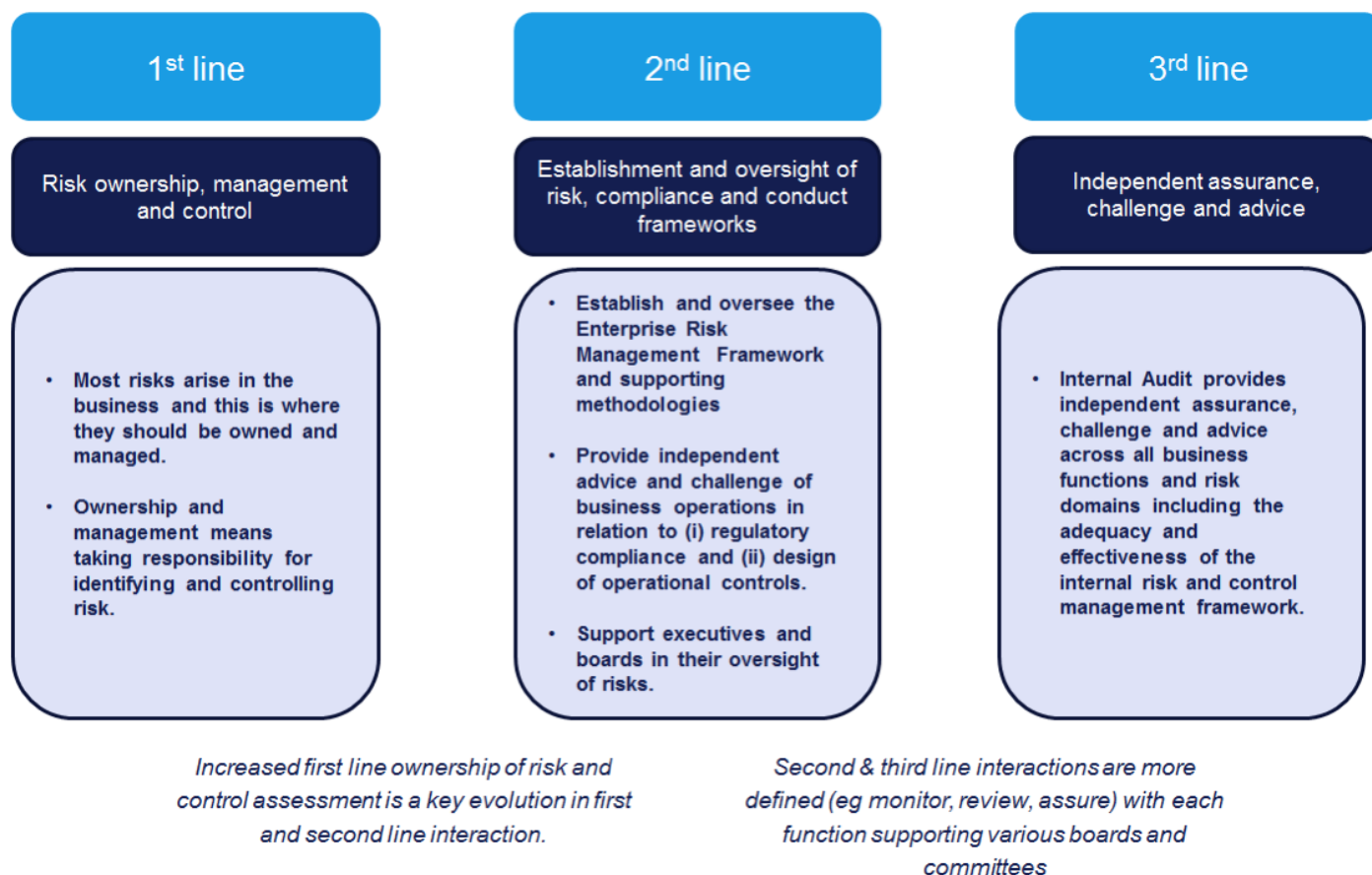
The RMF has responsibility for:

- Implementation of the risk management process and the development and maintenance of the Company's RMP;
- Understanding the business and strategy from the product development phase and provide advice to the Board of Directors as regards the identification of the risk profiles of the funds.
- The identification, measurement, management and monitoring of the risks of the Funds in order to ensure that the level of risk is aligned with the Fund's risk profile; and
- Provision of regular updates to the board of directors/senior management on the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management process indicating, where applicable, actual or anticipated deficiencies and their remedial measures.

The risk management function has the necessary authority, access to all relevant information, staff and regular contact with senior management and the Board of Directors of the Company.

Risk Management – Three Lines of Defence

The management of investment risk within ASI is organised across distinct functions within SLA, aligned to the well-established ‘three lines of defence’ (LoD) model;



- 1LoD – Functions that own and manage risks, reporting to the Chief Investment Officer, in particular the Investment Governance & Oversight (IG&O) function which incorporates “1.5LoD”
 - Continuously improving the management of investments through the generation of value-added insight and the implementation of a robust control environment.
 - Protecting the CIO’s fiduciary responsibilities to ASI’s clients.
- 2LoD – Functions that oversee risk, reporting to the Chief Risk Officer, in particular the Investment Risk Oversight (IRO) function.
 - Providing assurance, advice and challenge to drive risk awareness and accountability in the business which is where most risks arise should be managed and owned.
 - Managing the risks to the firm, and potential conflicts of interest in 1LoD.
- 3LoD – Functions that provide independent assurance, reporting to the Chief Internal Auditor.

Further, the CIO operates a line 1.5LoD function that supports risk management activity in investments for Public Markets funds, whilst remaining functionally separate from the 1LoD Portfolio Management operating unit where the risk originates and is owned. This enables the CIO to discharge his fiduciary accountabilities in relation to investment performance and risk management of Public Markets funds. For the purposes of this document, line 1.5LoD will be referred to as 1LoD.

Where the day-to-day risk management activity is owned and managed within 1LoD for Public Markets, ASI ensures that the over-arching risk management framework is owned by the hierarchically independent 2LoD Risk & Compliance function. This mitigates potential conflicts of interest by preventing functions that own the risks from unilaterally establishing their own assessment and control frameworks. For Private Markets and Real Estate funds risk management activity is performed within the functionally and hierarchically separate 2LoD function.

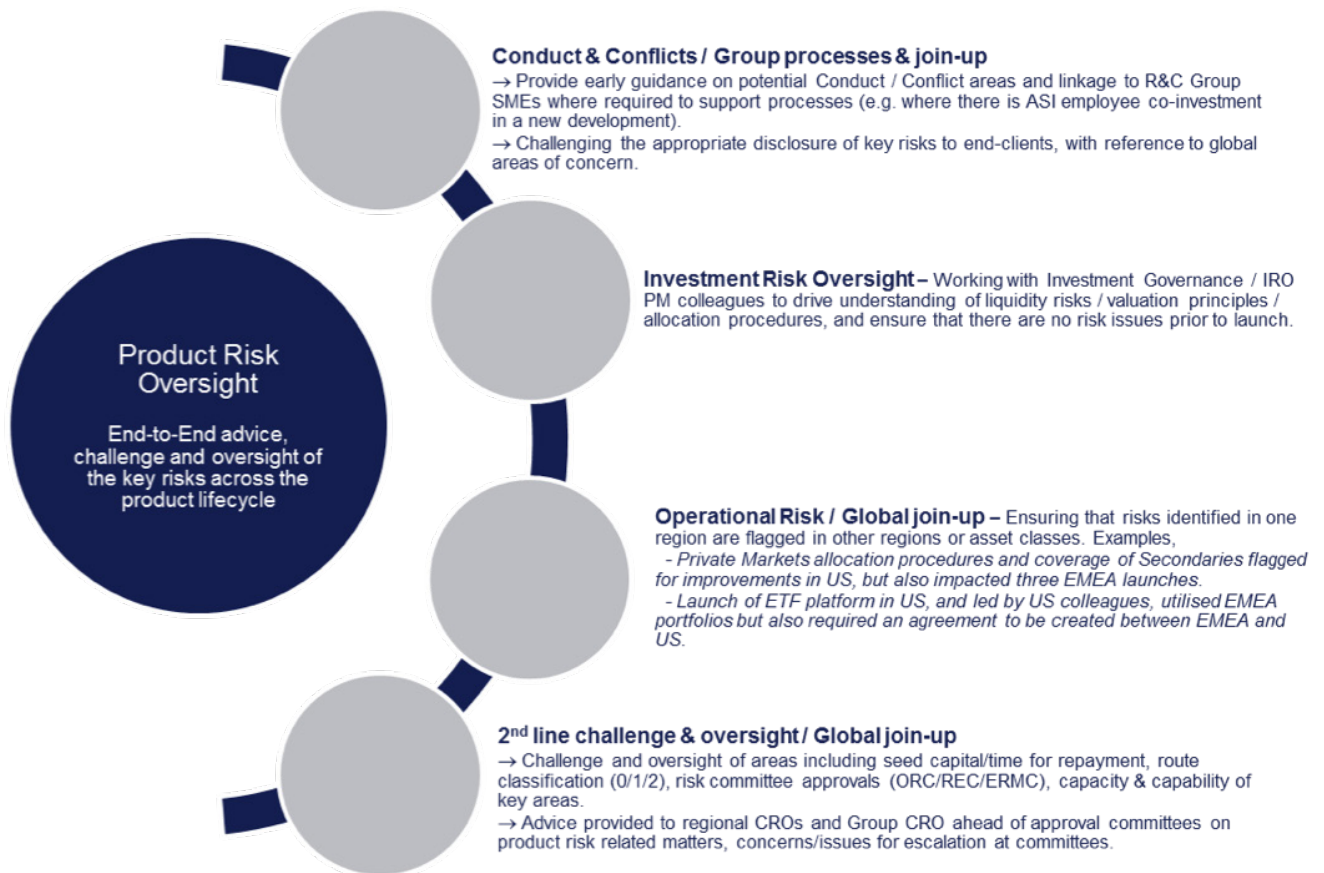
Description of the Risk Management Processes (in respect of UCITS and Financial AIFs)

The risk framework consists of the following components:

Risk and Compliance involvement in new product process

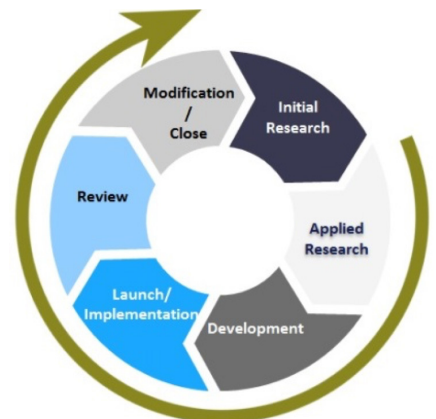
ASI adopts a collaborative approach to the development of new products by bringing together all the different functions relevant to the product being developed. This ensures that any product development and the associated approval papers are not the result of a single function's perspective. At an early stage, a product manager is appointed to lead the activities and to co-ordinate and engage with the relevant stakeholders, including the relevant Aberdeen Standard Investments' Management Companies and the Risk and Compliance department.

The first point of contact within R&C is the Product Risk Oversight team who provide early challenge and opinion on the assessment of key risks and ensure that the appropriate regional Compliance and Investment Risk Oversight teams are involved as a development progresses.



It is then the role of the Product Risk Oversight team (working as part of the Investment Risk Oversight team) and regional compliance teams to work closely together to oversee all developments as they progress, challenge key risk issues and escalate any residual issues to the R&C senior leadership team where required.

The Global Product Committee ('GPC'), chaired by the Head of Global Product & Client Solutions, is responsible for the review and approval of all product developments, with membership including senior leaders from Distribution, Operations, and Investments, with the Group Chief Risk Officer attending in a non-decision making capacity. A GPC Final Paper brings together the stakeholder input into a business case and risk assessment for the new product development and this is submitted to the GPC for approval. Final Papers can be either submitted to a meeting of the GPC for approval prior to launch, but can also be approved by an appropriate number of Suitably Qualified Persons representing the GPC, in addition to the Group Chief Risk Officer's review. New products which involve a new investment capability or a material increase in investment risk or exposure will be subject to approval from a specialist Committee such as the Risk and Exposures Committee, or Markets and Instruments Committee (which is a sub-committee of the Risk and Exposures Committee). Similarly, new operational risks such as significant new supplier's frameworks/operating models will require approval at the Operational Risk Committee prior to final GPC approval.



As the diagram illustrates, Investment Risk Oversight spans the entirety of the product lifecycle including the launch, changes to benchmark/Investment Objective and Policy/risk limits, and ultimate closure of a fund.

For existing products, 2nd line oversight is provided by the Investment Risk Oversight team throughout the product lifecycle. This includes independently assessing and challenging 1st line risk management processes such as investment risk limit breach processes and the determination and calculation of global exposure methodology calculation. In addition, Product Risk Oversight also act as Risk & Compliance Business Partner to the Global Product & Client Solutions team, ensuring Risk & Compliance subject matter expertise is aligned to the assessment of internal controls, risk issues and events related to both new and existing products, whilst also working closely with Compliance to support the EMEA CRO quarterly Compliance reports,

Framework for determining which method should be used to calculate global exposure

The decision for which method of global exposure is to be used for funds is made by Portfolio Oversight Group based on a range of factors particularly the extent of derivative use and shorting strategies.

Mandate Governance & Controls

Tripartite Process*

The 'Tripartite process', which embodies our culture and values, is the cornerstone of mandate governance and is a key control against the risk of mandate failure thereby protecting the company from client complaints, regulatory censure and reputational damage. Equally, it conveys a strong and clear message to external stakeholders about how we strive to meet client expectations. It is a principle based set of processes and protocols that define how mandates are agreed, understood, documented and delivered. Its overarching aim is to develop and document a common understanding of all investment mandates between the following areas;

- Global Investment Governance - Responsible for the oversight of investment risk and ensuring that the management of investment mandates can be adequately controlled and governed within the overall risk and control framework overseen by the Risk and Exposures Committee.
- Investment Management - Responsible for the day to day management of the mandate and understanding the mandates objectives and constraints.
- Appropriate Client representatives - Responsible for representing the clients' interests and developing and articulating the client or fund objectives).

*Please note the tripartite process is being rolled out across the wider ASI business.

Fund specific risk limits and monitoring

The RMP involves monitoring on a regular and systemic basis all funds under its purview, to allow both 1st and 2nd line risk teams to identify, measure and monitor risk and where necessary escalate appropriately, including to the Board any concerns and proposed mitigating actions.

As advised above, in developing the risk profiles for the funds ASI will determine and set specific risk limits appropriate for each Fund. In addition, there will be an early warnings system of potential changes in the portfolio risk monitoring triggers.

Regulatory limits as well as those set out in the Fund's prospectus (or equivalent documentation), are strictly enforced to ensure that ASI does not inadvertently (or deliberately) breach them and add additional risk exposure to the Fund. Where possible, these are coded into the front office dealing system, Charles River (used for equities, fixed income, multi-asset and the fund of long-only funds businesses) in a pre-trade capacity, preventing the fund manager adding to these exposures and breaching the set limits before the trade is actually executed. These limits are also monitored on a post-trade basis by the Investment Control department, who escalate any breaches immediately. The majority of hard limits set will aim to help prevent the occurrence of concentration risk.

Internal limits or guidelines are also in place to highlight any potential fund or strategy specific issues. These are captured as part of the Tripartite process. These provide an early warning system of potential changes in the portfolio and risks of the fund. They operate as triggers for further investigation every time they are exceeded. Any exceptions would be discussed by Tripartite and, where appropriate, the relevant portfolio manager will rectify within a reasonable timeframe.

Risk monitoring triggers are generally risk levels or limits determined by 1st and 2nd line risk teams, which operate as triggers for further investigation to prevent hard limit breaches. Every time they are exceeded the teams will as part of their periodic review cycle, where the data suggests a potential for a fund to be an outlier, review all positions on Funds to ensure that the Fund is not overly concentrated in any one specific area or issuer. Where the mandate is expressly focused in one particular country, region or asset class, the risk teams will take this into account. Any issues or concerns arising from risk parameters (controls, concentrations etc.) shall be promptly reviewed and discussed.

Breach Monitoring and escalation procedure:

Where breaches are identified, Investment Control assesses whether the breach is active or passive by conducting investigation and contacting and discussing the issue with the appropriate Fund Manager to identify the cause of breach.

- Active breaches: In case of an active breach, Investment Control will request immediate (where possible) resolution of the regulatory breach and will also ensure key stakeholders are made aware of the issue as soon as possible. All active breaches are reviewed by Risk and Compliance and through that process an assessment is made as to whether it is FCA reportable or not.

- **Passive breaches:** In case of passive breach, Investment Control will notify the Investment Management Team or Fund Manager and the timeframe for correction is within the regulatory, client and internal guidelines. If the passive breach cannot be rectified within those timeframes, Investment Control will obtain from the fund manager a relevant rationale which will be signed off by the Tripartite members. Please note that regardless of the timescales the action taken should always consider the best interests of the underlying investors.

In addition, the Investment Risk Oversight team oversees the investment risk limit breach resolution process.

Monitoring of the Fund's risk profile

Monitoring is undertaken by various teams within the Risk Management Function as outlined below:

1. General investment and borrowing power limits contained within the Fund Mandate and/or COLL rules – Investment Control
2. The type of risk measure used to calculate global exposure (commitment method, relative VaR or absolute VaR) – Investment Control monitor the commitment levels for funds with Portfolio Oversight Group carrying out the monitoring for funds governed under VaR including leverage for VaR funds;
3. The parameters of the VaR calculation – Portfolio Oversight Group
4. The limits for global exposure monitoring – Investment Control
5. The leverage limits as per AIFMD for Private Markets and Real Estate funds is monitored by the Investment Risk Oversight team.

Global exposure calculations

Global exposure is calculated in two ways:

- (1) the incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives. This is limited to 100% of the net value of the Fund and is referred to as the commitment approach. Netting and hedging arrangements can be used to reduce the calculation.
- (2) the market risk of the scheme property. This is carried out using VaR. Leverage is also monitored for funds governed under VaR.

Risk Definitions & Risk Management Processes

i) Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk that economic, market or idiosyncratic events cause a change in the market value of Client assets. Market Risk can be broadly separated into two types:

- **Systematic risk** stems from any factor that causes a change in the valuation of groups of assets. These factors may emerge from a number of sources, including but not limited to economic conditions, political events or actions, the actions of central banks or policy makers, industry events or, indeed, investor behaviour and risk appetite.
- **Specific or Idiosyncratic Risk**, which is the part of risk directly associated with a particular asset, outside the realms of, and not captured by Systematic Risk. In other words, it is the component of risk that is peculiar to a specific asset, and may manifest itself in various guises, for example: corporate actions, fraud or bankruptcy.

Portfolios are subject to many sub-categories of market risk. Many of these risks are interlinked and not mutually exclusive.

Examples of these types of investment risk include: Country risk; Sector risk; Asset-class risk; Inflation/deflation risk; Interest rate risk; Currency risk; Derivatives risk; Concentration risk; and Default risk. Factors that cause changes in market risks include: future perceived prospects (i.e. changes in perception regarding the future economic position of countries, companies, sectors, etc.); shifts in demand and supply of products and services; political turmoil, changes in interest rate/inflation/taxation policies; major natural disasters; recessions; and terrorist attacks.

Market Risk Management Processes

Investment Governance is responsible for identification, monitoring and measurement of risks for public market funds.

There are several ways in which to review and measure investment risk. Investment Governance recognises that each method is different and has its own unique insights and limits, and applies the following measurements for each Fund, where relevant:

- **Leverage:** has the effect of gearing a fund's expected performance by allowing it to gain greater exposure to underlying investment opportunities (gains and losses). The higher the leverage the greater the risk (potential loss).
- **Value-at-Risk (VaR) and Conditional VaR (CVaR):** VaR measures with a degree of confidence the maximum the Fund could expect to lose in any given time frame. Assuming a normal (Gaussian) distribution, this is a function of the volatility of the Fund. The higher the volatility, the higher the VaR, the greater the risk. CVaR calculates the expected loss, under the assumption that the VaR has been reached.
- **Volatility, Tracking Error (TE):** Volatility measures the size of variation in returns that a Fund is likely to expect. The higher the volatility the higher the risk. TE measures the expected magnitude of divergence of returns between the fund and benchmark over a given time.
- **Risk Decomposition:** Volatility, tracking error and VaR may be broken down to show contribution from market related factors ("Systematic" Risk) and instrument specific (Idiosyncratic Risk). This is not a different measure as such, but is intended to highlight the sources of volatility and VaR.

- **Concentration Risk:** By grouping the portfolio into various different exposures (e.g. country, sector, issuer, asset, etc.), we are able to see where, if any, concentration risk exists.
- **Stress Tests and Scenario Analysis:** This captures how much the current portfolio will make or lose if certain conditions occur.
- **Back Testing:** This process helps to assess the adequacy of the VaR model and is carried out in line with UCITS regulatory requirements (FCA COLL 6.12). Excessive levels of overshoots and the reasons behind them are reported to the Board.

To generate these risk analytics Portfolio Oversight Group relies on third party calculation engines, such as APT, Bloomberg PORT+, RiskMetrics, UBS Delta and Axioma. Once the data has been processed, it is analysed by Portfolio Oversight Group, generally reviewing absolute and relative risks, change on month and internal peer analysis. Any issues or concerns that are raised through the analysis prompt further investigation and escalation if required. Breaches of hard limits are also escalated immediately. All client mandated and regulatory risk limits are monitored on a daily basis.

Stress testing is performed on a regular basis using relevant historical and hypothetical scenarios. Specifically for Money Market Funds, in accordance with Article 28 of the EU Money Market Funds regulation (2017/1131), stress test scenarios take a number of hypothetical reference parameters into account. Where stress tests reveal any vulnerability of the Money Market Fund, an extensive report is compiled containing the results of the stress testing and a proposed action plan. Such reports are submitted to the Board for amendment/approval of the proposed action plans and, once approved, are submitted to the FCA.

Investment Risk Oversight is responsible for identification, monitoring and measurement of risks for private markets and real estate funds.

Private Market and Real Estate funds generally lack either the data or the systems to calculate risk analytics. In these instances the Investment Risk Oversight team utilise other metrics specific to the asset class. Such metrics may include, but are not limited to:

Real Estate

- **Tenant and Rent Roll Risk:** This measure captures and considers property vacancy, lease rolls, tenant quality and tenant concentration at an asset level (direct funds at a property level, Property Multi-Manager at a target fund level) to provide an indication of the stability of income.
- **Debt Risk:** After a certain level, debt can significantly increase the volatility of return and limit the capacity of managing the asset appropriately. This measure captures and weights the loan to gross asset value, debt expiry, current and potential covenant breach and cost of debt at asset level to provide an indication of whether debt is endangering the stability of income and the capacity of the fund management team to follow the fund's strategy.
- **Loan-To-Value (LTV):** similar to leverage, but is debt facility specific, giving a portfolio increased exposure to a particular asset through the use of a secured bank loan. Unequal application of LTV within a portfolio can lead to outsized exposure to investment risk, particularly if gearing is at high levels.
- **Refinancing Risk:** This measure captures and considers the risks inherent in refinancing any debt held within a portfolio. The indicator considers the loan to gross asset value, interest coverage, covenants and maturity of the debt facility, in order to determine whether the fund is at risk of failing to achieve a refinancing of the debt, or whether the fund is at risk of failing to achieve adequate terms commensurate with the expected return of the properties backing the facility.
- **Returns Risk:** Within Private Equity the market uses Total Value to Paid-In (TVPI) and Distributions to Paid-In (DPI) ratio's, to help monitor the fund's performance.
- **Country and Sector Exposures** – Measures concentration of the fund's investments by country and sector.
- **Top holdings** – Measures exposure to top individual holdings.
- **Tenant Concentration and Tenant Industry Exposures** – Measures the risk of returns being impacted by specific exposures; this could be capital or income driven.

Private Equity

- **Country and Sector Exposures** - Measures concentration of the fund's investments by country and sector.
- **Deal Type** – Indicator of risk exposure or concentration risk in the fund.
- **Vintage** – Indicator of when fund launched and of underlying investments, providing additional insight as to where in the cycle these were made e.g. pre/post GFC and whether short / long-term impact on valuation.
- **Underling fund and company exposure** – Measures the exposure of individual funds and companies across each vehicle and on aggregate basis.
- **Returns Risk** - Measures the risk of returns being impacted by specific exposures; this could impact targeted TVPI (Total Value Total Paid-in Capital), DPI (Distributions to Paid-in Capital) and IRR outcomes.

Infrastructure

- **Project Exposure** – Measures concentration of the Fund to individual investments / projects.
- **Country / Sector Exposure** - Measures concentration of the Fund's investments by country and sector.
- **Returns Risk** - Measures the risk of returns being impacted by specific exposures; this could impact targeted IRR and yield outcomes.

These metrics are generated from a combination of sources, including eFront, Burgiss, IPD, internal accounting and tenant data. Once this data has been processed the Investment Risk Oversight team analyse reports, assessing absolute exposures and trends across valuation points. Any issues / concerns identified prompt further investigation and escalation as appropriate. Breaches of hard risk limits will be escalated immediately via Tripartite. Funds are generally reviewed monthly or quarterly.

ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that a portfolio may need to raise cash or reduce derivative positions on a timely basis either in reaction to market events or to meet client redemption requests and may be obliged to sell long term assets at a price lower than their market value. Liquidity is also an important consideration in the management of portfolios: Portfolio Managers need to pay attention to market liquidity when sizing, entering and exiting trading positions.

The Investment Governance is responsible for identification, monitoring and measurement of asset liquidity risks in the fund portfolios.

Measuring liquidity risk is subject to three main dimensions:

- **Asset Liquidity Risk** – How quickly can sell assets
- **Liability Risk** - managing redemptions
- **Contingency Arrangements or Liquidity Buffers** – utilising credit facilities etc.

To help determine asset liquidity Investment Governance use several different techniques tailored to the relevant asset class. Given the availability of volume and price data for equities, a days to exit calculation applied. For Fixed Income ASI employs two methods: a day to exit calculation based on the internal dealers knowledge; and the Bloomberg scoring system, where Bloomberg attaches a score to each bond based on information from brokers, such as the market breadth (the number of dealers and pricing sources), bid/offer spreads, maturity and shadow liquidity. This enables the creation of scoring buckets for each portfolio, which can be compared versus the selected benchmark. For the Fund of Funds structures we calculate the days to exit by analysing the periodicity of permitted redemptions (e.g. daily / monthly) of the underlying funds combined with the notice period that is required to be given (e.g. 1 days / 30 days). As the asset classes become less liquid such as property, infrastructure, private equity, it becomes harder to assess asset liquidity and key assumptions need to be made.

For the assessment of asset and liability liquidity, Investment Risk Oversight team identify where we have a large holder (client) and if the holding is greater than the amount ASI can liquidate in one day, and the client is "at risk", Investment Risk Oversight team escalate to the Investor Protection Committee and they work with the relevant fund manager to ensure we have a solution in place if the client wishes to redeem.

The Investment Risk Oversight team is responsible for identification, monitoring and measurement of asset liquidity risks for private markets and real estate funds.

For private markets and real estate funds there is no available volume and limited trading data. In addition, the majority of funds are closed-ended with specific terms and liquidity windows stated within the fund documentation. For open-ended funds there are gating and suspension mechanisms in place allowing the imposition of liquidity controls where appropriate. A risk-based approach is taken in monitoring these funds;

- For closed-ended AIFs, liquidity analysis is assessed based on the underlying assets of the fund
- For closed-ended AIFs with debt, liquidity analysis is based on identifying accessible liquid assets, namely cash, available debt finance and undrawn committed investor capital; a coverage ratio is then calculated vs. unfunded commitments to underlying General Partners. There are also internal limits set within a tolerance of covenanted limits to prevent any potential breach of bank covenants regarding the provision of debt facilities
- For daily-traded open-ended real estate PAIFs, daily liquidity monitoring is performed, assessing the liquid asset position as a % NAV and ragging it vs. a targeted level. Weekly monitoring of portfolio assets including planned purchases / sales are combined with the application of low, mid and high outflow scenarios are reviewed, challenged and escalated as appropriate.

iii) Credit Counterparty Risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from the fact that the counterparty to a transaction may default on its obligations prior to the final settlement of the transaction's cash flow. Credit risk falls into both market risk and specific risk categories. Credit Risk is the risk that an underlying issuer may be unable (or unwilling) to make a payment or to fulfil their contractual obligations. This may materialise as an actual default or, or to a lesser extent, by a weakening in a counterparty's credit quality. The actual default will result in an immediate loss whereas, the lower credit quality will more likely lead to mark-to-market adjustment.

ASI has a Global Counterparty Credit Risk Principles (GCC Principles) in place to ensure appropriate management of Credit Risk (defined as 'an explicit or implicit exposure of ASI to the default of a Counterparty which arises as an indirect consequence of the financial instrument or investment activity being procured or undertaken'). The GCC Policy and the underlying processes it establishes are supported and governed primarily by the ASI Credit Committee. The GCC Policy is reviewed and approved by the REC (as defined below).

The GCC Policy:

- Requires that all Counterparties are approved by the Credit Committee before Credit Risk can be taken against them;
- Requires that all Counterparties are subject to a regular credit assessment as part of an annual review cycle;
- Requires that exposure limits are agreed in terms of credit risk exposures for each Counterparty and, potentially, each class of business based on agreed methodology recommended to the Credit Committee;
- Prohibits an active increase in credit risk exposure to a Counterparty in excess of the exposure limits; and
- Incorporates the methodology for calculating the credit risk exposures

Credit Assessments

Credit assessments are conducted by the Credit Research Team, Fixed Income based on quantitative and qualitative analysis, providing an internal score that can be compared against external ratings and used as the basis for an approval recommendation. The conclusions drawn in the credit assessments for the basis of the discussions at the Credit Committee but are challenged and can ultimately be over-ridden by the Credit Committee. Credit assessments are conducted before any new Counterparty is approved, and then refreshed for each Counterparty on an annual basis.

Exposure Limits

Once approved, exposure limits are agreed by the Credit Committee for each Counterparty. Such limits are based on a methodology which has been developed and proposed by the ASI Credit Research team, Fixed Income, and then approved by the Credit Committee. The actual exposure limit will be set with reference to the calculations, reflecting the structure of the Counterparty's funding profile as well as a holistic view of its risk profile. Again, the Credit Committee reserves the authority to set exposure limits at levels which are different from the outcome of the application of the agreed methodology, where it is deemed appropriate to do so.

Exposure Limit Breaches

The Investment Governance team is responsible for monitoring credit risk exposures and ensuring compliance with the relevant exposure limits. In the event that exposure limits are breached and cannot be corrected immediately, the remedial action required will be agreed by the Credit Committee. Where escalation is required, breaches will be reported to the REC.

iv) Operational Risk

Operational risk can be defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk also includes the breakdown of processes to comply with laws, regulations or directives.

Operational Risk Management

An Operational Risk Management Framework is in place to identify, manage and monitor appropriate operational risks, including professional liability risks, to which the Management Company and the Funds are or could be reasonably exposed. The operational risk management activities are performed independently as part of one of the functions of the Risk Division.

The Group's Risk Management Framework is based upon the Basel II definition of operational risk which is "the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events".

The Group's management of operational risk is therefore aimed at identifying risks in existing processes and improving existing controls to reduce their likelihood of failure and the impact of losses. The Group has developed a framework that embodies continuous improvement to internal controls and ensures that the management of risk is embedded in the culture of the Group.

The identification, management, monitoring and resolution of events, risks and controls are facilitated via the Group's risk management system, Shield. The system is designed to facilitate the convergence of governance, risk and compliance programmes and automate a comprehensive review and assessment of operational risks.

Risk Appetite

The SLA Board is accountable for setting the risk appetite and defining the amount and type of risk that the Chief Executives and their delegates are permitted to take to deliver the firm's strategic objectives. It is defined through a combination of risk appetite principles, statements and metrics, which provide rigour when implementing business plan objectives and strategy. The Executive are responsible for operating within the Board's risk appetite and implementing appropriate risk appetite metrics to support timely risk aware decisions and control risk taking.

Event Management

A 'risk event' is a risk that has materialised as a result of a deficiency in our system of internal control or from an external event.

Risk events can occur in any part of the Group and can significantly impact our reputation and performance and may cause client, partner, shareholder and/or employee detriment, so must be identified quickly, understood and appropriately responded to. This is important for a number of reasons:

- It enables timely action to minimise the event's impact, preventing further significant problems for the Company, clients, partners, shareholders and employees;
- It demonstrates our responsiveness to clients', partners', shareholders' and employees' concerns and maintains their trust where they are impacted;
- It provides clarity on the level of risk the business is exposed to, both at an individual (each risk event) and aggregate (across all risk events) level and whether this is within or out with our risk appetite (amount of risk prepared to accept in pursuing our objectives);
- It supports decision-making on where to direct resources to remediate and mitigate control deficiencies; and
- It supports the management of capital, helping to inform what the capital requirements are (both regulatory and economic) and how capital is being utilised.

Risk & Control Self-Assessment (RCSA)

Risk assessment is the process of identifying, assessing, controlling and monitoring operational risks that could threaten or stop delivery of our strategic, financial, conduct and operational objectives and plans.

The Risk and Control Self-Assessment ("RCSA") process is an integral part of the framework and is designed to integrate and co-ordinate risk identification and risk management efforts, and improve the understanding, control and oversight of operational and conduct risks. Assurance is provided through a quarterly risk and control sign off by business managers, which is overseen and challenged by the Risk and Compliance function ('second line of defence'). The aim of the RCSA is to evaluate and ensure that the primary controls within key processes are documented and subject to regular assessment by business owners. It provides senior management with assurance over the effectiveness of the control environment across key business areas. The assessment includes a review of the adequacy of the design of the suite of controls and an assessment of the actual performance of those controls. Independent assurance as to the effectiveness of the RCSA process is provided by Group Internal Audit ('third line of defence').

Issues and Action Plans

An Issue is a problem that is actively disrupting the effective operation of processes and controls or putting the successful delivery of business objectives in doubt, for example:

- Upon failure / decline of a control which is key in mitigating operational risk
- As a single solution to either identify further controls or an action to reduce risk exposure
- As a way of stopping identified Events from either increasing in severity impact or as a corrective action

Issues are raised in Shield and Actions are attached to each Issue outlining the steps that must be taken to resolve the problem. Each Action is allocated to an accountable individual within the business who is responsible for remediating the Action to a satisfactory conclusion, and monitored to resolution by the Risk and Compliance function.

ASI Diversified Growth Fund

For the year ended 31 October 2019

Investment objective

To generate a positive return through capital growth and some income over the long term (5 years or more) by investing in a globally diversified portfolio of assets whilst reducing the risk of losses. Invested capital is however at risk and there is no guarantee that this will be attained over any time period.

Performance Target: To exceed the return on cash deposits (as currently measured by a benchmark of 1 Month GBP LIBOR) by 5% per annum over rolling five year periods (before charges). The Performance Target is the level of performance the management team hopes to achieve for the Fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the Performance Target.

The Performance Target has been chosen as a proxy for the return on cash deposits.

Investment Policy

Portfolio Securities:

- The Fund invests directly in a broad range of assets from across the global investment universe, derivatives, money-market instruments and cash.
- The Fund may also invest in other funds (including those managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments) to gain exposure to a broad mix of assets from across the global investment universe.
- Asset classes that the Fund invests in may include listed equities (company shares), private equity, property, infrastructure, high yield bonds, loans, emerging market debt, asset backed securities, alternative risk premia, insurance linked securities, litigation finance, peer-to-peer lending, aircraft leasing and healthcare royalties.
- Asset classes such as infrastructure, property or private equity will typically be accessed through investment routes such as listed equities.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (active management) to identify a diverse mix of investments which they believe are most appropriate for the investment objective. As a result of this diversification, and during extreme equity market falls, we expect losses to be below those of conventional global equity markets, with a volatility (a measure of the size of changes in the value of an investment) typically less than two thirds of equities.
- The team's primary focus is to identify asset classes which are each expected to produce positive returns as a consequence of a range of different factors. Whilst the portfolio is diversified across a range of asset classes it will typically obtain exposure to these asset classes via listed equities. As such, the Fund is expected to have better performance when equities and other economically sensitive assets have positive returns than when they have negative returns.
- The team separately conduct extensive research to identify the most appropriate type of investment for each asset class.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The Fund may use derivatives to reduce risk, reduce cost and/or generate additional income or growth consistent with the risk profile of the Fund (often referred to as "Efficient Portfolio Management").
- Where derivatives are used, this would typically be to maintain allocations following a significant inflow into the Fund or derivatives to manage currency risk.
- Some underlying funds invested in by the Fund may use derivatives more extensively. Derivatives may be used within underlying funds to generate growth if market prices are expected to rise ("long positions") or fall ("short positions").

Performance review

For the year ended 31 October 2019, the value of ASI Diversified Growth Fund - R Accumulation Units increased by 2.68%, compared to a return of 5.72% for our performance target (1 Month GBP LIBOR +5%).

Fund Return - Source: Lipper, Basis: total return, published NAV to NAV, net of annual charges, UK net income reinvested, GBP.

Performance Target return - Source: Lipper, BPSS, Basis: close of business return, revenue reinvested, gross of expenses, GBP

Please remember that past performance is not a guide to future returns. The price of shares and the revenue from them may fall as well as rise. Investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

Market review

Global equities produced a positive return in what was a volatile period for stock markets. Asset prices fell significantly at the end of 2018, as an increase in US interest rates, heightened trade tensions between the US and China and fears of slowing global growth weighed on sentiment. Shares rebounded in January, however, reversing the losses. Despite risks relating to a slowdown in global growth and some mixed economic data, a more dovish US Federal Reserve (Fed) helped propel global equities in early 2019. This positive performance continued through the remainder of the review period. The Fed cut interest rates three times, other central banks promised more monetary stimulus and there was progress in the US-China trade negotiations.

Local currency emerging market (EM) bonds produced a positive return during the period. A series of constructive developments in several emerging economies led to positive performance towards the end of 2018. At the same time, other asset classes were experiencing heightened volatility. This continued into 2019, with most EM countries seeing bond yields decline (prices rose). Turkey produced the most notable return as lower headline inflation supported monetary policy easing.

In insurance-linked securities, CATCo Reinsurance Opportunities Fund experienced significant losses due to a series of natural catastrophes, including Californian wildfires, US hurricanes and a typhoon in Japan. In addition, it announced increases to loss reserves for 2017 events.

Turning to special opportunities, shares in Burford Capital, a leading litigation finance provider, fell sharply following the publication of a critical research report by the high-profile “short seller” Muddy Waters. The Burford management team has responded in detail to the allegations contained in the report, highlighting material errors and inaccuracies. We carried out our own analysis of the issues and also held a number of discussions with the Burford team, the Chairman and independent analysts. Burford has announced changes to its governance structure and our analysis has reinforced our fundamental investment view of Burford Capital.

Portfolio review

The Fund appreciated by 2.68% over the review period. This compared to a return of 5.72% for our performance target (1 Month GBP LIBOR +5%).

Over the period, we worked closely with ASI's Global REITs team to identify suitable global property investments to add to the portfolio. This work resulted in the addition of Alstria, a German REIT specialising in the office sector, and Kojamo, a Finnish residential landlord. We also reinitiated a position in Tritax Big Box REIT. It invests in large-scale logistics assets in the UK.

In private equity, we initiated a position in Onex, a large and well-established Canadian private equity/debt investment company. We believe Onex is a high-quality manager and like the fact that fees received from managing third-party funds more than cover ongoing running costs of the company.

In absolute return, we sold our position in the alternative risk premia strategy (ARP). At times, volatile market conditions during 2018 resulted in an increased correlation between ARP and other asset classes to which we have exposure. From a portfolio perspective, we therefore felt that it was prudent to reduce the size of the position in ARP.

We initiated a position in the recently launched Macro Systematic Dimensions Fund. The Fund uses a rules-based investment approach to capture a broad range of risk premia and market inefficiencies across asset classes such as equities, interest rates, credit, etc. We believe that the Fund offers an attractive expected return for the level of risk and diversification benefits for the portfolio.

Our allocation to infrastructure increased, primarily through participation in a number of capital raises. This included taking part in two IPOs - US Solar Fund (USF) and Aquila European Renewables (AERI).

In asset backed securities we initiated a new position in the Neuberger Berman CLO Income Fund. The Fund invests primarily in sub-investment grade tranches of collateralised loan obligations (CLOs) which we see as particularly attractively priced.

In special opportunities, we initiated a position in Hipgnosis Songs through an equity raise. Hipgnosis invests in music royalties which generate income when songs are streamed, bought or performed by artists.

Our exposure to insurance-linked securities declined over the period due to the market moves.

Outlook

We believe that the outlook for global growth has deteriorated. This reflects subdued activity data and rising political uncertainty. Even this gloomier outlook is dependent on several major central banks easing monetary policy and the trade war between the US and China not escalating further. However, whilst the balance of risks is to the downside, we believe there is a relatively low chance of a US recession over the next two years.

Against this backdrop we continue to expect low returns from equity markets over the next 3-5 years, especially given the sharp rise we have already seen this year. Similarly, lower bond yields and credit spreads mean lower expected returns from bonds. We are comfortable with our relatively modest exposure to equities and have negligible exposure to traditional corporate credit.

We therefore strongly believe that it is important to look further afield when building a portfolio that is set to perform well over the coming years. Local currency EM bonds have delivered strong performance over the past 12 months, both in the equity market sell-off in the fourth quarter of 2018 and in the equity market rally this year. Yields, and consequently expected returns, are lower, but we still see the asset class as attractive, especially relative to the low returns available on cash and developed market bonds. Asset backed securities continue to offer significant attractions both in absolute terms and relative to corporate bonds, with significantly higher return prospects for similar levels of risk. Finally, we see attractive opportunities in a range of alternative and non-traditional asset classes such as social and renewable infrastructure, healthcare royalties and real asset leasing.

Diversified Assets Team

November 2019

Risk and reward profile

This indicator reflects the volatility of the Fund's unit price over the last five years which in turn reflects the volatility of the underlying assets in which the Fund invests. Historical data may not be a reliable indication for the future.

The current rating is not guaranteed and may change if the volatility of the assets in which the Fund invests changes. The lowest rating does not mean risk free.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk				Typically higher rewards, higher risk		
←				→		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Risk and reward indicator table as at 31 October 2019

The Fund is rated as 3 because of the extent to which the following risk factors apply:

- Investing in China A shares involves special considerations and risks, including without limitation greater price volatility, less developed regulatory and legal framework, exchange rate risk/controls, settlement, tax, quota, liquidity and regulatory risks.
- The Fund invests in securities which are subject to the risk that the issuer may default on interest or capital payments.
- The use of derivatives carries the risk of reduced liquidity, substantial loss and increased volatility in adverse market conditions, such as a failure amongst market participants. The use of derivatives may result in the Fund being leveraged (where market exposure and thus the potential for loss by the Fund exceeds the amount it has invested) and in these market conditions the effect of leverage will be to magnify losses.
- The Fund invests in emerging market equities and/or bonds. Investing in emerging markets involves a greater risk of loss than investing in more developed markets due to, among other factors, greater political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity and regulatory risks.
- The Fund price can go up or down daily for a variety of reasons including changes in interest rates, inflation expectations or the perceived credit quality of individual countries or securities.
- The Fund employs a single swinging pricing methodology to protect against the dilution impact of transaction costs. Due to the high transaction charges associated with the Fund's assets, a change in the pricing basis will result in a significant movement in the Fund's published price.
- Commercial property is less liquid than other asset classes such as bonds or equities. Selling property can be a lengthy process so investors in the Fund should be aware that they may not be able to sell their investment when they want to.
- Commercial property transaction charges are higher than those which apply in other asset classes. Investors should be aware that a high volume of transactions would have a material impact on Fund returns.
- Property valuation is a matter of judgment by an independent valuer and is therefore a matter of the valuer's opinion rather than fact.

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

The price of assets and the income from them may go down as well as up and cannot be guaranteed; an investor may receive back less than their original investment.

Inflation reduces the buying power of your investment and income.

The value of assets held in the Fund may rise and fall as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

The Fund could lose money if an entity (counterparty) with which it does business becomes unwilling or unable to honour its obligations to the Fund.

In extreme market conditions some securities may become hard to value or sell at a desired price. This could affect the Fund's ability to meet redemptions in a timely manner.

The Fund could lose money as the result of a failure or delay in operational processes and systems including but not limited to third party providers failing or going into administration.

Comparative tables

I Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	132.53	132.04	121.67
Return before operating charges*	4.18	1.42	11.30
Operating charges	(0.87)	(0.93)	(0.93)
Return after operating charges*	3.31	0.49	10.37
Distributions	(4.78)	(5.24)	(4.11)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	4.78	5.24	4.11
Closing net asset value per unit	135.84	132.53	132.04
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.06	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	2.50%	0.37%	8.52%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	259,067	61,405	26,396
Closing number of units	190,716,070	46,333,771	19,990,537
Operating charges	0.66%	0.70%	0.72%
Direct transaction costs	0.05%	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	137.1	136.1	132.9
Lowest unit price	128.0	130.6	119.6

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

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

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

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

I Income units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	103.54	107.41	102.15
Return before operating charges*	3.28	1.15	9.50
Operating charges	(0.68)	(0.76)	(0.79)
Return after operating charges*	2.60	0.39	8.71
Distributions	(3.79)	(4.26)	(3.45)
Closing net asset value per unit	102.35	103.54	107.41
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.05	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	2.51%	0.36%	8.53%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	21,018	20,385	22,646
Closing number of units	20,534,328	19,688,628	21,084,123
Operating charges	0.66%	0.70%	0.72%
Direct transaction costs	0.05%	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	107.0	110.7	111.5
Lowest unit price	99.96	106.2	100.4

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

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

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

M Accumulation units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	4.57
Operating charges	(0.72)
Return after operating charges*	3.85
Distributions	(3.56)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	3.56
Closing net asset value per unit	103.85
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.05
Performance	
Return after charges	3.85%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	960
Operating charges	0.71%
Direct transaction costs	0.05%
Prices	
Highest unit price	104.8
Lowest unit price	97.79

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

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

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

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

^A M Accumulation unit class was launched on 26 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

M Income units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	4.58
Operating charges	(0.72)
Return after operating charges*	3.86
Distributions	(3.56)
Closing net asset value per unit	100.30
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.05
Performance	
Return after charges	3.86%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	960
Operating charges	0.71%
Direct transaction costs	0.05%
Prices	
Highest unit price	104.8
Lowest unit price	97.79

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

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

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

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

^A M Income unit class was launched on 26 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

R Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	114.81	115.08	106.67
Return before operating charges*	3.73	1.41	10.06
Operating charges	(1.30)	(1.68)	(1.65)
Return after operating charges*	2.43	(0.27)	8.41
Distributions	(3.71)	(3.86)	(2.92)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	3.71	3.86	2.92
Closing net asset value per unit	117.24	114.81	115.08
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.06	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	2.12%	(0.23%)	7.88%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	17,693	17,259	17,406
Closing number of units	15,091,685	15,031,909	15,125,223
Operating charges	1.13%	1.45%	1.47%
Direct transaction costs	0.05%	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	118.2	118.1	115.8
Lowest unit price	110.7	113.5	104.8

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

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

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

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

R Income units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	105.79	109.73	104.35
Return before operating charges*	3.44	1.34	9.85
Operating charges	(1.20)	(1.60)	(1.61)
Return after operating charges*	2.24	(0.26)	8.24
Distributions	(3.43)	(3.68)	(2.86)
Closing net asset value per unit	104.60	105.79	109.73
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.05	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	2.12%	(0.24%)	7.90%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	3,098	3,201	3,692
Closing number of units	2,961,855	3,025,919	3,364,562
Operating charges	1.13%	1.45%	1.47%
Direct transaction costs	0.05%	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	108.9	112.6	113.3
Lowest unit price	102.0	108.2	102.6

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

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

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

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

Z Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	143.98	142.87	131.14
Return before operating charges*	4.42	1.40	12.04
Operating charges	(0.23)	(0.29)	(0.31)
Return after operating charges*	4.19	1.11	11.73
Distributions	(5.88)	(6.26)	(4.99)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	5.88	6.26	4.99
Closing net asset value per unit	148.17	143.98	142.87
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.07	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	2.91%	0.78%	8.94%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	427,602	365,436	304,106
Closing number of units	288,594,259	253,803,996	212,850,534
Operating charges	0.16%	0.20%	0.22%
Direct transaction costs	0.05%	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	149.5	147.8	143.7
Lowest unit price	139.1	141.5	128.9

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

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

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

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

Portfolio statement

As at 31 October 2019

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Bonds (24.76%)		168,065	23.07
Argentina Peso Denominated Bonds (0.72%)		-	-
Government Bonds (0.72%)		-	-
Brazilian Real Denominated Bonds (4.38%)		17,185	2.36
Government Bonds (4.38%)		17,185	2.36
less than 5 years to maturity			
2,500,000	Letra Tesouro 0% 2021	446	0.06
15,200,000	Nota Do Tesouro 10% 2021	3,189	0.44
3,700,000	Notas do Tesouro Nacional 6% 2023	2,700	0.37
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
24,200,000	Nota Do Tesouro 10% 2025	5,624	0.77
21,800,000	Nota Do Tesouro 10% 2027	5,226	0.72
Chilean Peso Denominated Bonds (0.60%)		3,282	0.45
Government Bonds (0.60%)		3,282	0.45
less than 5 years to maturity			
845,000,000	Chile (Republic of) 6% 2022	965	0.13
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
2,050,000,000	Chile (Republic of) 4.5% 2026	2,317	0.32
Colombian Peso Denominated Bonds (1.30%)		11,650	1.60
Government Bonds (1.30%)		11,650	1.60
less than 5 years to maturity			
15,100,000,000	Colombia (Republic of) 10% 2024	4,128	0.57
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
15,100,000,000	Colombia (Republic of) 6% 2028	3,486	0.48
10,400,000,000	Colombia (Republic of) 7.5% 2026	2,628	0.36
between 10 and 15 years to maturity			
5,750,000,000	Colombia (Republic of) 7% 2032	1,408	0.19

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Czech Koruna Denominated Bonds (0.00%)		2,956	0.40
Government Bonds (0.00%)		2,956	0.40
between 10 and 15 years to maturity			
65,300,000	Czech Republic (Govt of) 2% 2033	2,354	0.32
between 15 and 25 years to maturity			
12,640,000	Czech Republic (Govt of) 4.2% 2036	602	0.08
Euro Denominated Bonds (0.00%)		276	0.04
Corporate Bonds (0.00%)		276	0.04
between 10 and 15 years to maturity			
327,000	Taurus 2018-1 IT SRL FRN 2030	276	0.04
Indonesian Rupiah Denominated Bonds (2.66%)		24,814	3.41
Government Bonds (2.66%)		24,814	3.41
less than 5 years to maturity			
81,400,000,000	Indonesia (Republic of) 5.625% 2023	4,381	0.60
32,800,000,000	Indonesia (Republic of) 7% 2022	1,839	0.25
20,890,000,000	Indonesia (Republic of) 8.25% 2021	1,192	0.17
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
95,000,000,000	Indonesia (Republic of) 6.125% 2028	4,978	0.68
19,200,000,000	Indonesia (Republic of) 7% 2027	1,070	0.15
64,870,000,000	Indonesia (Republic of) 9% 2029	4,025	0.55
between 10 and 15 years to maturity			
58,935,000,000	Indonesia (Republic of) 8.375% 2034	3,498	0.48
between 15 and 25 years to maturity			
20,750,000,000	Indonesia (Republic of) 8.25% 2036	1,207	0.17
44,600,000,000	Indonesia (Republic of) 8.375% 2039	2,624	0.36
Malaysian Ringgit Denominated Bonds (1.45%)		9,146	1.26
Government Bonds (1.45%)		9,146	1.26
less than 5 years to maturity			
7,000,000	Malaysia (Govt of) 3.62% 2021	1,307	0.18
15,600,000	Malaysia (Govt of) 4.048% 2021	2,933	0.40

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
between 10 and 15 years to maturity			
10,800,000	Malaysia (Govt of) 3.844% 2033	2,025	0.28
2,530,000	Malaysia (Govt of) 4.232% 2031	493	0.07
12,010,000	Malaysia (Govt of) 4.498% 2030	2,388	0.33
Mexican Peso Denominated Bonds (2.80%)		19,839	2.72
Corporate Bonds (0.07%)		929	0.13
less than 5 years to maturity			
25,642,400	Petroleos Mexicanos 7.19% 2024	929	0.13
Government Bonds (2.73%)		18,910	2.59
less than 5 years to maturity			
74,657,000	Mexico (United Mexican States) 6.5% 2022	3,005	0.41
48,900,000	Mexico (United Mexican States) 8% 2020	1,986	0.27
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
115,000,000	Mexico (United Mexican States) 10% 2024	5,309	0.73
between 15 and 25 years to maturity			
27,383,600	Mexico (United Mexican States) 7.75% 2042	1,175	0.16
137,100,000	Mexico (United Mexican States) 8.5% 2038	6,339	0.87
21,000,000	Mexico (United Mexican States) 10% 2036	1,096	0.15
Peruvian Sol Denominated Bonds (0.94%)		6,180	0.85
Government Bonds (0.94%)		6,180	0.85
less than 5 years to maturity			
11,000,000	Peru (Republic of) 5.7% 2024	2,830	0.39
between 10 and 15 years to maturity			
4,900,000	Peru (Republic of) 6.15% 2032	1,295	0.18
7,300,000	Peru (Republic of) 6.95% 2031	2,055	0.28
Philippine Peso Denominated Bonds (0.00%)		2,967	0.41
Government Bonds (0.00%)		2,967	0.41
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
184,800,000	Philippines (Republic of) 5.75% 2025	2,967	0.41

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Polish Zloty Denominated Bonds (1.79%)		10,778	1.48
Government Bonds (1.79%)		10,778	1.48
less than 5 years to maturity			
36,000,000	Poland (Republic of) 1.5% 2020	7,311	1.00
15,800,000	Poland (Republic of) 5.75% 2021	3,467	0.48
Russian Ruble Denominated Bonds (2.57%)		13,472	1.85
Government Bonds (2.57%)		13,472	1.85
less than 5 years to maturity			
305,800,000	Russia (Federation of) 6.4% 2020	3,697	0.51
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
588,000,000	Russia (Federation of) 6.9% 2029	7,359	1.01
between 10 and 15 years to maturity			
181,900,000	Russian (Federation of) 7.7% 2033	2,416	0.33
South African Rand Denominated Bonds (2.44%)		14,218	1.95
Government Bonds (2.44%)		14,218	1.95
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
51,000,000	South Africa (Republic of) 10.5% 2026	2,891	0.40
between 10 and 15 years to maturity			
47,010,000	South Africa (Republic of) 8% 2030	2,221	0.30
20,900,000	South Africa (Republic of) 8.25% 2032	973	0.13
between 15 and 25 years to maturity			
156,300,000	South Africa (Republic of) 6.25% 2036	5,733	0.79
53,480,000	South Africa (Republic of) 8.75% 2044	2,400	0.33
Sterling Denominated Bonds (1.20%)		12,779	1.75
Corporate Bonds (1.20%)		12,779	1.75
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
1,388,000	Cold Finance FRN 2029	1,389	0.19
128,000	Dowson 2019-1 FRN 2026	128	0.02
933,000	Newday Funding 2017 FRN 2025	934	0.13

			Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
	Holding	Investment		
	658,000	Newday Funding 2018 FRN 2026	658	0.09
	100,000	Newday Partnership Funding FRN 2027	99	0.01
	1,670,000	Taurus 2019-3 Dac FRN 2029	1,670	0.23
greater than 25 years to maturity				
	586,000	Finsbury Square 2018-2 FRN 2068	584	0.08
	1,453,000	Paragon FRN 2050	1,387	0.19
	2,944,000	Precise Mortgage Funding 2018-1B FRN 2054	2,162	0.30
	1,514,000	Precise Mortgage Funding 2018-2B FRN 2055	1,124	0.15
	100,000	Ripon Mortgages FRN 2056	99	0.01
	777,000	RMAC No 2 FRN 2046	685	0.09
	1,864,000	Stratton Mortgage Funding FRN 2050	1,860	0.26
Thai Baht Denominated Bonds (0.31%)			6,513	0.89
Government Bonds (0.31%)			6,513	0.89
less than 5 years to maturity				
	80,500,000	Thailand (Kingdom of) 3.625% 2023	2,219	0.30
between 10 and 15 years to maturity				
	134,500,000	Thailand (Kingdom of) 3.775% 2032	4,294	0.59
Turkish Lira Denominated Bonds (1.12%)			8,922	1.23
Government Bonds (1.12%)			8,922	1.23
less than 5 years to maturity				
	13,300,000	Turkey (Republic of) 10.4% 2024	1,660	0.23
	14,000,000	Turkey (Republic of) 10.7% 2021	1,864	0.26
	26,940,000	Turkey (Republic of) 10.7% 2022	3,502	0.48
	3,200,000	Turkey (Republic of) 12.2% 2023	432	0.06
between 5 and 10 years to maturity				
	11,850,000	Turkey (Republic of) 10.6% 2026	1,464	0.20
Uruguayan Peso Denominated Bonds (0.26%)			3,088	0.42
Government Bonds (0.26%)			3,088	0.42
less than 5 years to maturity				
	25,100,000	Uruguay (Republic of) 9.875% 2022	507	0.07
between 5 and 10 years to maturity				
	63,600,000	Uruguay (Republic of) 4.375% Index-Linked 2028	2,581	0.35

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Equities (49.71%)		375,041	51.50
Emerging Market Equities (0.04%)		228	2.39
Brazil (0.04%)		2	2.36
5,955	PPLA11 Participations	2	-
Russia (0.00%)		226	0.03
61,588	Evrax	226	0.03
European Equities (9.29%)		26,060	3.58
Belgium (0.03%)		617	0.09
1,529	Sofina	261	0.04
5,714	UCB	356	0.05
Czech Republic (0.06%)		273	0.04
37,764	O2 Telefonica	273	0.04
Denmark (0.04%)		274	0.04
10,408	Lundbeck	274	0.04
Finland (0.22%)		1,976	0.27
152,000	Kojamo	1,976	0.27
France (0.14%)		2,428	0.33
11,465	Atos	686	0.09
7,892	Eiffage	655	0.09
55,583	Peugeot	1,087	0.15
Germany (0.21%)		3,741	0.51
258,000	Alstria Office REIT	3,741	0.51

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Guernsey (5.73%)		-	-
Hungary (0.09%)		277	0.04
239,399	Magyar Telekom	277	0.04
Ireland (0.60%)		7,768	1.07
6,898,977	Greencoat Renewables ⁺⁺	7,197	0.99
5,878	Jazz Pharmaceuticals	571	0.08
Jersey (0.73%)		-	-
Italy (0.00%)		1,281	0.17
204,858	A2A	318	0.04
973	Gedi Gruppo Editoriale	-	-
242,704	SNAM	963	0.13
Luxembourg (0.25%)		-	-
Netherlands (0.31%)		2,030	0.28
91,436	Koninklijke Ahold Delhaize	1,760	0.24
11,924	Signify	270	0.04
Spain (0.43%)		3,542	0.48
25,043	Enagas	479	0.07
35,517	Endesa	747	0.10
196,344	Iberdrola	1,559	0.21
48,658	Red Electrica	757	0.10
Sweden (0.03%)		-	-
Switzerland (0.42%)		1,853	0.26
7,974	Roche	1,853	0.26

			Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Holding	Investment			
Japanese Equities (3.14%)			33,990	4.67
Japan (3.14%)			33,990	4.67
5,300	AIN Holdings		235	0.03
21,100	Alfresa		367	0.05
22,800	Asahi		884	0.12
156,500	Astellas Pharmaceuticals		2,078	0.29
14,300	Capcom		262	0.04
81,600	Chubu Electric Power		944	0.13
7,800	Daiichikosho		287	0.04
7,900	Daito Trust Construction		811	0.11
23,000	Familymart		443	0.06
38,800	Fujifilm		1,326	0.18
16,300	Fujitsu		1,121	0.15
33,500	Haseko		336	0.05
15,100	Heiwa		241	0.03
109,300	ITOCHU		1,772	0.24
55,300	Kajima		591	0.08
6,400	Kaken Pharmaceutical		243	0.03
13,600	Kamigumi		239	0.03
36,600	Kandenko		268	0.04
65,100	Kansai Electric Power		588	0.08
76,700	KDDI		1,644	0.23
89,700	Kirin		1,477	0.20
33,600	K's Holdings		297	0.04
12,000	Kyudenko		306	0.04
6,800	Lawson		289	0.04
184,200	Marubeni		1,007	0.14
18,700	MediPal		331	0.05
12,800	Mitsubishi Shokuhin		252	0.04
6,500	Morinaga		248	0.03
9,600	Nihon Unisys		245	0.03
33,400	Nikon		332	0.05
47,300	Nippon Telegraph & Telephone		1,817	0.25
10,600	NS Solutions		280	0.04
88,100	NTT DOCOMO		1,873	0.26
133,700	ORIX		1,630	0.22
6,000	Sankyu		237	0.03
6,400	Sawai Pharmaceutical		279	0.04
56,300	Seven & I		1,650	0.23
29,900	Shionogi		1,393	0.19
15,100	Showa Denko		331	0.05
150,000	SoftBank		1,591	0.22

			Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Holding	Investment			
152,000	Sojitz		371	0.05
125,600	Sumitomo		1,582	0.22
8,800	Suzuken		364	0.05
9,700	TIS		456	0.06
15,000	Tokuyama		312	0.04
96,400	Yamada Denki		360	0.05
Middle East Equities (0.07%)			1,015	0.14
Turkey (0.07%)			1,015	0.14
29,926	Koza Altin		284	0.04
71,416	TAV Havalimanlari		252	0.03
87,225	Tekfen Holding		200	0.03
92,217	Tofas Turk Otomobil Fabrikasi		279	0.04
North American Equities (12.79%)			74,378	10.21
Bermuda (0.84%)			6,700	0.92
4,682,826	Blue Capital Alternative Income Fund		688	0.09
206,162	Blue Capital Reinsurance		1,112	0.15
9,347,733	CATCo Reinsurance Opportunities		1,373	0.19
15,211,000	CATCo Reinsurance Opportunities 'C'		3,527	0.49
Canada (0.27%)			9,081	1.25
15,866	CGI		955	0.13
37,225	Hydro One		536	0.08
19,428	Loblaws		802	0.11
150,000	Onex		6,788	0.93
Mexico (0.03%)			260	0.03
386,700	Alfa		260	0.03
United States (11.65%)			58,337	8.01
14,237	Allergan		1,937	0.27
4,959	Alliance Data Systems		383	0.05
20,270	Allstate		1,667	0.23
14,100	Amdocs		710	0.10
15,672	AmerisourceBergen 'A'		1,034	0.14
26,761	Best Buy		1,485	0.20

		Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Holding	Investment		
9,100	Biogen	2,101	0.29
40,035	Bristol-Myers Squibb	1,775	0.24
1,239,634	Burford Capital**	10,896	1.50
30,452	Cardinal Health	1,163	0.16
13,160	Cboe Global Markets	1,171	0.16
4,090	CDW	404	0.06
25,480	Corteva	519	0.07
28,487	Dominion Resources	1,817	0.25
29,786	DXC Technology	637	0.09
25,181	Evergy	1,244	0.17
46,966	Exelon	1,651	0.23
13,297	Foot Locker	447	0.06
6,779	Gilead Sciences	334	0.04
24,737	H&R Block	478	0.06
104,416	HP	1,402	0.19
3,610	Intuit	718	0.10
41,191	Juniper Networks	790	0.11
18,786	Kohl's	744	0.10
83,494	Kroger	1,590	0.22
9,833	Lam Research	2,060	0.28
15,487	McKesson	1,591	0.22
28,408	Netapp	1,227	0.17
30,035	NRG Energy	931	0.13
11,960	Pinnacle West Capital	870	0.12
13,143	Robert Half International	582	0.08
8,778	S&P Global	1,750	0.24
13,625	Santander Consumer USA	264	0.04
7,028	SEI Investments	325	0.04
22,060	Steel Dynamics	518	0.07
62,004	Synchrony Financial	1,695	0.23
19,259	T Rowe Price	1,723	0.24
29,223	TD Ameritrade	867	0.12
8,577	United Health	1,675	0.23
45,351	Vistra Energy	947	0.13
18,433	Vornado Realty	935	0.13
35,452	Walgreens Boots Alliance	1,501	0.21
13,193	Wal-Mart	1,196	0.16
22,250	Xerox	583	0.08

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Pacific Basin Equities (2.32%)		21,312	2.94
Australia (0.17%)		3,618	0.50
74,241	AGL Energy	781	0.11
18,723	Ansell	273	0.04
112,946	Evolution Mining	247	0.03
168,410	Metcash	250	0.04
49,468	Newcrest Mining	820	0.11
90,184	Qantas Airways	306	0.04
141,537	QBE Insurance	941	0.13
China (0.04%)		484	0.07
230,000	Tingyi	236	0.03
311,000	Uni-President China	248	0.04
Hong Kong (0.31%)		4,212	0.58
114,000	Cafe de Coral	241	0.03
293,500	CK Asset	1,582	0.22
195,500	CLP	1,568	0.22
71,282	I-CABLE Communications	-	-
289,500	Lifestyle International	236	0.03
79,500	Swire Pacific 'A'	585	0.08
Malaysia (0.00%)		262	0.04
376,700	Telekom Malaysia	262	0.04
New Zealand (0.03%)		556	0.08
169,728	Air New Zealand	238	0.03
87,130	Contact Energy	318	0.05
Singapore (0.04%)		445	0.06
87,700	Singapore Exchange	445	0.06
South Korea (0.84%)		7,161	0.98
15,416	Cheil Worldwide	253	0.04
3,600	Daelim Industrial	218	0.03
11,764	GS Engineering	241	0.03

			Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Holding	Investment			
11,283	HDC Hyundai Development Co-Engineering & Construction		232	0.03
7,681	Hyundai Mobis		1,214	0.17
11,441	KEPCO Plant Service & Engineering		247	0.03
29,455	Kia Motors		832	0.11
9,979	Korea Gas		260	0.04
5,258	Kumho Petrochemical		244	0.03
32,807	LG Uplus		293	0.04
7,974	LOTTE Fine Chemical		234	0.03
4,276	S-1		266	0.04
11,146	Samsung Card		248	0.03
58,025	Samsung Electronics		1,943	0.27
2,774	SK Telecom		436	0.06
Taiwan (0.56%)			2,184	0.30
281,000	Asia Cement		307	0.04
130,800	China Motor		137	0.02
171,000	Far Eastone Telecommunications		317	0.04
31,000	Globalwafers		287	0.04
445,000	Oriental Union Chemical		249	0.04
1,417,000	United Microelectronics		504	0.07
48,000	Yageo		383	0.05
Thailand (0.33%)			2,390	0.33
121,000	Advanced Info Service (Alien)		706	0.10
77,400	Bumrungrad Hospital (Alien)		239	0.03
556,400	Digital Telecommunications Infrastructure (Alien)		252	0.04
33,800	Electricity Generating (Alien)		300	0.04
146,100	PTT Exploration & Production (Alien)		451	0.06
127,100	Ratch (Alien)		238	0.03
1,077,000	Thai Airways International (Alien)		204	0.03
UK Equities (22.06%)			218,058	29.93
Consumer Goods (0.05%)			2,110	0.29
56,272	Tate & Lyle		379	0.05
736,379	Tesco		1,731	0.24
Consumer Services (0.16%)			400	0.05
196,452	Sainsbury (J)		400	0.05

		Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Holding	Investment		
Financials (20.82%)		210,878	28.95
3,831,029	3i Infrastructure	10,957	1.50
8,255,864	Aberdeen Diversified Income and Growth Trust ⁺	8,793	1.21
3,980,000	Aberdeen Standard European Logistics Income ⁺	3,845	0.53
2,855,781	Aquila European Renewables Income	2,647	0.36
16,775,308	BioPharma Credit	13,029	1.79
2,948,000	Blackstone GSO Loan Financing	1,906	0.26
13,136,088	Civitas Social Housing REIT	11,153	1.53
3,000,000	CVC Credit Partners European Opportunities	3,015	0.41
146,430	Direct Line	398	0.05
5,203,637	Fair Oaks Income	2,956	0.41
1,460,000	Foresight Solar Fund	1,701	0.23
2,101,804	Funding Circle SME Income	1,734	0.24
3,112,784	GCP Asset Backed Income	3,331	0.46
5,327,886	GCP Student Living REIT	9,313	1.28
3,923,529	Greencoat UK Wind	5,713	0.78
1,565,000	Gresham House Energy Storage	1,612	0.22
9,995,431	HICL Infrastructure	17,092	2.35
3,700,000	Hipgnosis Songs	3,796	0.52
11,798,959	International Public Partnerships	18,595	2.55
3,632,587	John Laing Group	13,252	1.82
2,387,000	Marble Point Loan	1,402	0.19
1,410,000	NextEnergy Solar Fund	1,685	0.23
1,906,445	P2P Global Investments	15,938	2.19
9,598,978	PRS REIT	8,524	1.17
5,720,503	Renewables Infrastructure Group	7,471	1.03
5,203,000	Residential Secure Income REIT	4,776	0.66
3,510,045	Sequoia Economic Infrastructure Income	3,994	0.55
4,079,478	SQN Asset Finance Income	2,966	0.41
3,453,959	SQN Asset Finance Income 'C'	2,798	0.38
4,898,505	Target Healthcare REIT	5,477	0.75
5,982,285	Triple Point Social Housing REIT	5,288	0.73
6,112,136	Tritax Big Box REIT	9,180	1.26
4,247,033	Tufton Oceanic Assets	3,315	0.46
4,260,000	US Solar	3,226	0.44
Health Care (0.00%)		355	0.05
180,345	ConvaTec	355	0.05

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Industrials (1.03%)		3,501	0.48
739,131	Doric Nimrod Air Three (Preference shares)	621	0.08
1,326,076	Doric Nimrod Air Two	2,254	0.31
1,080,788	DP Aircraft I	626	0.09
Technology (0.00%)		361	0.05
34,106	Micro Focus	361	0.05
Utilities (0.00%)		453	0.06
624,686	Centrica	453	0.06
Collective Investment Schemes (20.95%)		136,578	18.74
Bond Funds (5.09%)		50,394	6.91
596,604	Aberdeen Standard SICAV I - Frontier Markets Bond ⁺	6,363	0.87
335,661	Aberdeen Standard SICAV I - Indian Bond ⁺	3,334	0.46
19,951	Alpha UCITS SICAV - Fair Oaks Dynamic Credit	19,483	2.67
2,252,930	ASI Target Return Bond ⁺	3,089	0.42
2,073,766	Neuberger Berman CLO Income	18,125	2.49
Equity Funds (10.59%)		64,897	8.91
9,748	36 South Kohinoor Core	2,446	0.33
316,497	Aberdeen Private Equity ⁺	448	0.06
25,150,467	MI Twentyfour Asset Backed Opportunities	25,635	3.52
235,314	Prytania Diversified Asset-Backed Securities	24,099	3.31
274,172	Riverstone Energy	1,209	0.17
1,138,558	SLI Global SICAV - Macro Systematic Dimensions ⁺	11,060	1.52
Money Market Funds (5.27%)		21,287	2.92
21,027	Aberdeen Standard Liquidity Fund (Lux) - Sterling Fund Z-1 ⁺	21,027	2.89
260	Aberdeen Standard Liquidity Fund (Lux) - Sterling Fund Z-3 ⁺	260	0.03
Derivatives (-1.04%)		17,673	2.42
Forward Currency Contracts (-0.99%)		16,766	2.30
	Buy EUR 266,000 Sell GBP 236,552 12/12/2019	(7)	-
	Buy EUR 331,000 Sell GBP 295,760 12/12/2019	(10)	-

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
	Buy EUR 368,000 Sell GBP 330,129 12/12/2019	(12)	-
	Buy EUR 483,000 Sell GBP 432,355 12/12/2019	(15)	-
	Buy EUR 572,000 Sell GBP 509,656 12/12/2019	(16)	-
	Buy EUR 694,000 Sell GBP 618,446 12/12/2019	(19)	-
	Buy EUR 912,000 Sell GBP 812,454 12/12/2019	(25)	-
	Buy EUR 1,937,000 Sell GBP 1,738,180 12/12/2019	(66)	(0.01)
	Buy GBP 1,096,861 Sell AUD 1,980,000 12/12/2019	43	0.01
	Buy GBP 1,191,009 Sell AUD 2,160,000 12/12/2019	41	0.01
	Buy GBP 1,457,489 Sell AUD 2,747,000 12/12/2019	(5)	-
	Buy GBP 2,872,114 Sell AUD 5,196,000 12/12/2019	106	0.01
	Buy GBP 40,359,600 Sell AUD 72,764,000 12/12/2019	1,630	0.22
	Buy GBP 1,907,113 Sell CAD 3,107,000 12/12/2019	83	0.01
	Buy GBP 39,075,714 Sell CAD 63,646,000 12/12/2019	1,703	0.23
	Buy GBP 613,607 Sell EUR 697,000 12/12/2019	12	-
	Buy GBP 1,171,171 Sell EUR 1,308,000 12/12/2019	42	0.01
	Buy GBP 2,408,552 Sell EUR 2,791,000 12/12/2019	(1)	-
	Buy GBP 37,793,292 Sell EUR 41,980,000 12/12/2019	1,541	0.21
	Buy GBP 1,033,687 Sell JPY 136,730,000 12/12/2019	55	0.01
	Buy GBP 1,225,880 Sell JPY 160,045,000 12/12/2019	80	0.01
	Buy GBP 1,673,612 Sell JPY 234,220,000 12/12/2019	(3)	-
	Buy GBP 2,155,425 Sell JPY 283,122,000 12/12/2019	129	0.02
	Buy GBP 30,769,950 Sell JPY 4,037,156,000 12/12/2019	1,869	0.26
	Buy GBP 1,887,986 Sell NOK 22,402,000 12/12/2019	5	-
	Buy GBP 4,117,714 Sell NOK 46,027,000 12/12/2019	248	0.03
	Buy GBP 37,233,063 Sell NOK 412,991,000 12/12/2019	2,514	0.35
	Buy GBP 1,379,024 Sell NZD 2,800,000 12/12/2019	(8)	-
	Buy GBP 1,508,447 Sell NZD 2,911,000 12/12/2019	67	0.01
	Buy GBP 2,865,409 Sell NZD 5,547,000 12/12/2019	118	0.02
	Buy GBP 36,888,804 Sell NZD 70,897,000 12/12/2019	1,777	0.24
	Buy GBP 1,233,003 Sell SEK 14,784,000 12/12/2019	46	0.01
	Buy GBP 3,338,431 Sell SEK 40,145,000 12/12/2019	115	0.02
	Buy GBP 37,239,078 Sell SEK 441,986,000 12/12/2019	1,746	0.24
	Buy GBP 2,781,480 Sell USD 3,599,430 05/11/2019	-	-
	Buy GBP 501,589 Sell USD 636,000 12/12/2019	11	-
	Buy GBP 531,446 Sell USD 651,000 12/12/2019	29	-
	Buy GBP 675,868 Sell USD 855,000 12/12/2019	16	-
	Buy GBP 699,887 Sell USD 864,000 12/12/2019	33	-
	Buy GBP 741,677 Sell USD 922,000 12/12/2019	30	-
	Buy GBP 748,525 Sell USD 937,000 12/12/2019	25	-
	Buy GBP 916,118 Sell USD 1,144,000 12/12/2019	33	-
	Buy GBP 2,305,121 Sell USD 2,868,000 12/12/2019	92	0.01

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
	Buy GBP 2,323,232 Sell USD 2,873,000 12/12/2019	106	0.01
	Buy GBP 2,811,191 Sell USD 3,488,000 12/12/2019	120	0.02
	Buy GBP 2,830,168 Sell USD 3,562,000 12/12/2019	82	0.01
	Buy GBP 5,167,668 Sell USD 6,659,000 12/12/2019	29	-
	Buy GBP 63,668,373 Sell USD 78,588,000 12/12/2019	3,028	0.42
	Buy JPY 104,971,000 Sell GBP 790,587 12/12/2019	(39)	(0.01)
	Buy USD 282,000 Sell GBP 226,187 12/12/2019	(9)	-
	Buy USD 310,000 Sell GBP 249,364 12/12/2019	(10)	-
	Buy USD 934,000 Sell GBP 726,499 12/12/2019	(6)	-
	Buy USD 1,709,000 Sell GBP 1,396,126 12/12/2019	(77)	(0.01)
	Buy USD 2,566,000 Sell GBP 1,986,452 12/12/2019	(6)	-
	Buy USD 3,599,000 Sell GBP 2,777,914 12/12/2019	(1)	-
	Buy USD 11,294,000 Sell GBP 9,218,870 12/12/2019	(503)	(0.07)
Futures (-0.05%)		907	0.12
740	Long Dividend Index Future 16/12/2022	(38)	(0.01)
1,045	Long Dividend Index Future 17/12/2021	474	0.06
1,002	Long Dividend Index Future 18/12/2020	217	0.03
71	Long E-mini MSCI Emerging Market Index Future 20/12/2019	125	0.02
120	Long Euro Stoxx 50 Future 20/12/2019	(3)	-
48	Long FTSE 100 Future 20/12/2019	(34)	-
40	Long S&P 500 Index E-mini Future 20/12/2019	56	0.01
24	Long Topix Index Future 12/12/2019	39	-
(163)	Short SPI 200 Future 19/12/2019	71	0.01
Total investment assets and liabilities		697,357	95.73
Net other assets		31,123	4.27
Total Net Assets		728,480	100.00

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

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

* Managed by subsidiaries of Standard Life Aberdeen plc.

** Alternative Investment Markets.

Statement of total return

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Income			
Net capital losses	1	(4,873)	(16,973)
Revenue	3	29,749	19,554
Expenses	4	(1,343)	(724)
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(21)	(8)
Net revenue before taxation		28,385	18,822
Taxation	6	(4,153)	(2,187)
Net revenue after taxation		24,232	16,635
Total return before distributions		19,359	(338)
Distributions	7	(24,192)	(16,642)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		(4,833)	(16,980)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders	467,686	374,246
Amounts receivable on the issue of units	304,501	190,987
Amounts payable on the cancellation of units	(66,660)	(100,490)
	237,841	90,497
Dilution levy	1,144	1,025
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities (see above)	(4,833)	(16,980)
Retained distribution on accumulation units	26,642	18,897
Unclaimed distributions	-	1
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders	728,480	467,686

Balance sheet

As at 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investment assets		698,270	447,229
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	28,438	9,556
Cash and bank balances	9	12,794	21,825
		41,232	31,381
Total assets		739,502	478,610
Liabilities:			
Investment liabilities		(913)	(5,830)
Creditors	10	(9,230)	(4,143)
Distribution payable		(879)	(951)
		(10,109)	(5,094)
Total liabilities		(11,022)	(10,924)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		728,480	467,686

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 October 2019

1. Net Capital Losses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Non-derivative securities	(11,813)	(9,370)
Derivative contracts	(947)	916
Forward currency contracts	4,770	(8,080)
Other gains/(losses)	3,185	(369)
Handling charges taken from the capital account	(68)	(79)
Management fee rebates taken to capital	-	9
Net capital losses	(4,873)	(16,973)
The above includes		
Realised (losses)/gains	(10,130)	11,790
Unrealised gains/(losses)	5,257	(28,763)
	(4,873)	(16,973)

* where realised gains include gains/losses arising in previous periods, a corresponding loss/gain is included in unrealised gains.

2. Purchases, Sales and Transaction Costs

There are no transaction costs associated with the purchases or sales of derivatives during the year, or in the prior year.

Bonds are dealt on a spread agreed between buyer and seller with reference to the expected cashflows and current credit profiles.

Derivatives are dealt on a spread agreed between buyer and seller with reference to the underlying investment.

	Purchases		Sales	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trades in the year				
Bonds	135,862	102,431	92,101	38,202
Equities	469,787	180,971	327,179	162,003
Collective investment schemes	197,572	281,320	139,150	266,111
Corporate actions	465	-	1,262	-
Trades in the year before transaction costs	803,686	564,722	559,692	466,316
Commissions				
Equities	231	84	(72)	(111)
Collective investment schemes	2	5	(4)	-
Total commissions	233	89	(76)	(111)
Taxes & other fees				
Bonds	18	-	(4)	-
Equities	173	92	(7)	(31)
Collective investment schemes	5	32	-	(2)

	Purchases		Sales	
Trades in the year	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Total taxes & other fees	196	124	(11)	(33)
Total transaction costs	419	213	(87)	(144)
Total net trades in the year after transaction costs	804,105	564,935	559,605	466,172

	Purchases		Sales	
	2019 %	2018 %	2019 %	2018 %
Total transaction costs expressed as a percentage of asset type cost				
Commissions				
Equities	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.07
Collective investment schemes	-	-	-	-
Taxes & other fees				
Bonds	0.01	-	-	-
Equities	0.04	0.05	-	0.02
Collective investment schemes	-	0.01	-	-

	2019 %	2018 %
Total transaction costs expressed as a percentage of net asset value		
Commissions	0.05	0.05
Taxes & other fees	0.03	0.04

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (i.e. the spread between bid and offer prices expressed as a percentage of the offer price) was 0.42% (2018: 0.42%), this is representative of the average spread on the assets held during the year.

3. Revenue

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
UK dividends	4,580	1,700
Overseas dividends	5,488	7,433
Stock dividends	-	285
Non taxable distributions on offshore funds	73	-
Taxable distributions on offshore funds	3,778	3,057
Interest distributions	963	205
Interest on debt securities	13,538	6,341
Bank interest	17	18
Underwriting commission	-	9
Management fee rebate on collective investment scheme holdings	58	67
Property income distributions	1,254	439
Total revenue	29,749	19,554

4. Expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Payable to the Manager, associates of the Manager and agents of either of them:		
Manager's periodic charge	1,141	534
Registration fees	18	71
	1,159	605
Payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee, and agents of either of them:		
Trustee fees	54	56
Safe custody fee	114	38
	168	94
Other:		
Audit fee	9	8
Printing fees	4	6
Legal and Professional fees	3	11
	16	25
Total expenses	1,343	724

5. Interest Payable and Similar Charges

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interest payable	2	8
Derivative expense	19	-
Total interest payable & similar charges	21	8

6. Taxation

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(a) Analysis of charge in year		
Corporation tax	3,658	1,956
Double taxation relief	(221)	(92)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(40)	23
Overseas taxes	802	311
Total current tax	4,199	2,198
Deferred tax (note 6c)	(46)	(11)
Total taxation (note 6b)	4,153	2,187

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is less than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for authorised Unit Trusts (20%). The differences are explained below:		
Net revenue before taxation	28,385	18,822
Corporation tax at 20% (2018: 20%)	5,677	3,764
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to taxation	(2,025)	(1,821)
Overseas taxes	802	311
Double taxation relief	(221)	(92)
Capitalised revenue subject to taxation	-	2
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(39)	23
Overseas capital gains tax	(1)	-
Adjustment to Unrealised offshore funds	(40)	-
Total tax charge for year (note 6a)	4,153	2,187
(c) Deferred tax		
Deferred tax charge at the start of the year	46	57
Deferred tax charge in statement of total return for year (note 6a)	(46)	(11)
Provision at the end of the year	-	46

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

(d) Factors that may affect future tax charge

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges at the current or prior accounting year end (2018 - nil).

7. Distributions

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Distribution	27,521	19,848
Add: Income deducted on cancellation of units	1,566	2,211
Deduct: Income received on issue of units	(4,895)	(5,417)
Net distribution for the year	24,192	16,642
Details of the distribution per unit are set out in this Fund's distribution tables.		
Net revenue after taxation	24,232	16,635
Overseas capital gains tax	-	2
Adjustment to unrealised offshore funds	(40)	-
Effect of offshore income gains	-	5
Total distributions	24,192	16,642

8. Debtors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts receivable from the Manager for the issue of units	123	628
Income tax recoverable	-	3
Sales awaiting settlement	24,178	5,591
Accrued revenue	3,944	3,235
Management fee rebate receivable	5	-
Foreign withholding tax recoverable	188	97
Other debtors	-	2
Total debtors	28,438	9,556

9. Cash and Bank Balances

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	5,091	6,525
Cash and bank balances	7,703	15,300
Total cash and bank balances	12,794	21,825

10. Creditors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts payable to the Manager for cancellation of units	25	260
Purchases awaiting settlement	6,738	2,697
Accrued expenses payable to the Manager	146	-
Accrued expenses payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee	5	-
Other accrued expenses	38	122
Corporation tax payable	1,558	1,018
Capital gains tax payable	475	-
Deferred tax payable	-	46
Other creditors	245	-
Total creditors	9,230	4,143

11. Related Party Transactions

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

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

Any amounts due from or due to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 8 and 10.

Amounts payable to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, in respect of periodic charge and registration services, are disclosed in note 4 and any amounts due at the year end in note 10.

12. Units in issue reconciliation

	Opening units 2018	Creations during the year	Cancellations during the year	Closing units 2019
I Accumulation units	46,333,771	156,735,888	(12,353,589)	190,716,070
I Income units	19,688,628	2,086,129	(1,240,429)	20,534,328
M Accumulation units	-	960	-	960
M Income units	-	960	-	960
R Accumulation units	15,031,909	2,464,050	(2,404,274)	15,091,685
R Income units	3,025,919	117,535	(181,599)	2,961,855
Z Accumulation units	253,803,996	67,503,341	(32,713,078)	288,594,259

13. Fair Value Hierarchy

	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000
Fair value of investment assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Bonds	-	168,065	-	-	115,790	-
Equities	375,041	-	-	231,988	-	-
Collective Investment Schemes	-	136,578	-	-	98,501	-
Derivatives	982	17,604	-	570	380	-
Total investment assets	376,023	322,247	-	232,558	214,671	-
Fair value of investment liabilities						
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	(75)	(838)	-	(822)	(5,008)	-
Total investment liabilities	(75)	(838)	-	(822)	(5,008)	-

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

Level 1:

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

Level 2:

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

Level 3:

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

14. Risk Management Policies & Numerical Disclosures

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

- securities held in accordance with the investment objective and policies;
- cash and short-term debtors and creditors arising directly from operations; and
- derivatives.

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

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

(a) Market price risk

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

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

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

	Minimum	Maximum	Average
2019			
VaR 99% 1 Month	0.96%	1.28%	1.13%
2018			
VaR 99% 1 Month	1.09%	1.44%	1.24%

At the year end date, there was a 1% chance of the portfolio value falling (or rising) more than 1.04%, £7,601,000 (2018: 1.49%, £6,961,723) in one month period.

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

VaR table

	FX risk	Interest rate risk	Inflation risk	Contribution from credit risk	Overall VaR
31 October 2019	0.07%	0.45%	-	0.52%	1.04%
31 October 2018	0.40%	0.92%	-	0.16%	1.49%

The Authorised Fund Manager must calculate the global exposure of any Fund it manages either as:

- 1) The incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions, which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the scheme property. This is known as the Commitment Approach and is a measure of leverage or;
- 2) The market risk of the scheme property by way of the value at risk (VaR) approach. Although, the sensitivity analysis of the Fund's financial asset and liability positions described above uses VaR analysis, the global exposure calculations for Funds may be calculated on the Commitment Basis. The Prospectus provides further details on which method is used to calculate Global Exposure for each Fund.

(b) Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

Currency exposure

The net foreign currency exposure comprises:

	Net foreign currency assets/(liabilities)	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Argentina Peso	-	3,390
Australian Dollar	(40,645)	(21,893)
Brazilian Real	20,998	(1,752)
Canadian Dollar	(30,109)	(20,924)
Chilean Peso	3,282	2,785
Colombian Peso	14,652	6,227
Czech Koruna	3,248	315
Danish Krone	279	172
Euro	(4,253)	(180)
Ghanaian Cedi	-	1,113

	Net foreign currency assets/(liabilities)	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Hong Kong Dollar	4,696	1,625
Hungarian Forint	277	419
Indonesian Rupiah	24,859	12,680
Japanese Yen	754	760
Korean Won	-	3,943
Malaysian Ringgit	9,452	6,792
Mexican Peso	25,305	13,608
New Zealand Dollar	(40,132)	(21,938)
Norwegian Krone	(40,472)	(21,681)
Peruvian New Sol	6,255	4,471
Philippines Peso	2,973	-
Polish Zloty	13,368	8,556
Russian Ruble	13,778	12,286
Singapore Dollar	449	179
South Africa Rand	17,186	11,663
South Korean Won	7,172	-
Swedish Krona	(39,904)	(21,476)
Swiss Franc	1,853	1,981
Taiwan Dollar	2,183	2,622
Thai Baht	8,966	3,032
Turkish Lira	12,096	5,742
Uruguay Peso	3,842	1,215
US Dollar	30,767	20,886

(c) **Interest rate risk**

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

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

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

	Floating rate financial assets £'000	Fixed rate financial assets £'000	Financial assets/ (liabilities) not carrying interest £'000	Total £'000
2019				
Currency				
UK Sterling	42,205	-	653,100	695,305
Australian Dollar	827	-	(41,472)	(40,645)
Brazilian Real	-	17,185	3,813	20,998
Canadian Dollar	7	-	(30,116)	(30,109)
Chilean Peso	-	3,282	-	3,282
Colombian Peso	-	11,650	3,002	14,652
Czech Koruna	-	2,957	291	3,248

	Floating rate financial assets £'000	Fixed rate financial assets £'000	Financial assets/ (liabilities) not carrying interest £'000	Total £'000
Danish Krone	-	-	279	279
Euro	2,979	-	(7,232)	(4,253)
Hong Kong Dollar	-	-	4,696	4,696
Hungarian Forint	-	-	277	277
Indonesian Rupiah	-	24,813	46	24,859
Japanese Yen	295	-	459	754
Malaysian Ringgit	-	9,146	306	9,452
Mexican Peso	-	19,839	5,466	25,305
New Zealand Dollar	-	-	(40,132)	(40,132)
Norwegian Krone	-	-	(40,472)	(40,472)
Peruvian New Sol	-	6,180	75	6,255
Philippines Peso	-	2,967	6	2,973
Polish Zloty	-	10,778	2,590	13,368
Russian Ruble	1	13,471	306	13,778
Singapore Dollar	4	-	445	449
South Africa Rand	-	14,219	2,967	17,186
South Korean Won	-	-	7,172	7,172
Swedish Krona	-	-	(39,904)	(39,904)
Swiss Franc	-	-	1,853	1,853
Taiwan Dollar	-	-	2,183	2,183
Thai Baht	-	6,514	2,452	8,966
Turkish Lira	-	8,923	3,173	12,096
Uruguay Peso	-	3,088	754	3,842
US Dollar	821	-	29,946	30,767
2018				
Currency				
UK Sterling	22,575	-	206,259	228,834
Argentina Peso	-	3,390	-	3,390
Australian Dollar	322	-	982	1,304
Brazilian Real	19,422	1,037	175	20,634
Canadian Dollar	-	-	1,314	1,314
Chilean Peso	-	2,785	-	2,785
Colombian Peso	-	6,093	134	6,227
Czech Koruna	2	-	313	315
Danish Krone	-	-	172	172
Euro	2,455	-	11,318	13,773
Ghanaian Cedi	-	1,048	65	1,113
Hong Kong Dollar	-	-	1,625	1,625
Hungarian Forint	-	-	419	419
Indonesian Rupiah	-	12,415	265	12,680
Japanese Yen	672	-	14,561	15,233

	Floating rate financial assets £'000	Fixed rate financial assets £'000	Financial assets/ (liabilities) not carrying interest £'000	Total £'000
Korean Won	-	-	3,943	3,943
Malaysian Ringgit	-	6,745	47	6,792
Mexican Peso	-	13,072	536	13,608
New Zealand Dollar	-	-	182	182
Norwegian Krone	-	-	(12)	(12)
Peruvian New Sol	-	4,410	61	4,471
Polish Zloty	-	8,381	175	8,556
Russian Ruble	-	12,028	257	12,285
Singapore Dollar	-	-	179	179
South Africa Rand	-	11,432	231	11,663
Swedish Krona	-	-	122	122
Swiss Franc	-	-	1,981	1,981
Taiwan Dollar	-	-	2,622	2,622
Thai Baht	-	1,469	1,563	3,032
Turkish Lira	-	5,247	496	5,743
Uruguay Peso	1,094	101	21	1,216
US Dollar	1,419	-	80,066	81,485

(d) Credit risk

All cash exposures are carefully managed to ensure that money is placed on deposit with counterparties that meet the minimum credit rating deemed appropriate for this Fund. In certain circumstances, the Fund Manager may deliberately invest in securities (e.g. corporate bonds) with a well defined and published credit rating. In this case the Fund would be deliberately taking credit risk in order to seek additional rewards.

	Bid market value 2019 £'000	Bid market value 2018 £'000
Credit Rating Analysis		
Below Investment Grade Bonds	25,675	37,138
Investment Grade Bonds	133,487	61,060
Unrated Bonds	8,903	17,592
Total Value of Bonds	168,065	115,790

(e) Financial Derivatives Instrument Risk*

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

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

Market Exposure	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Forward Currency Contracts	385,135,617	(4,628)
Futures	31,879,673	-
	417,015,291	(4,628)

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

Counterparty Exposure

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

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

Counterparty or clearer	2019			2018		
	Collateral (held)/ pledged £'000	Margin at clearing broker £'000	Market value of derivatives £'000	Collateral (held)/ pledged £'000	Margin at clearing broker £'000	Market value of derivatives £'000
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	-	5,091	920	-	-	(1,218)
Barclays	-	-	3,054	-	-	-
BNP Paribas	-	-	232	-	-	34
Citigroup	-	-	248	-	-	(621)
Credit Agricole	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deutsche Bank	-	-	85	-	-	(1,896)
Goldman Sachs	-	-	3,382	-	-	(355)
HSBC	-	-	2,788	-	-	120
JP Morgan	-	-	22	-	-	(12)
Morgan Stanley	-	-	4,504	-	-	(37)
National Australia Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nomura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Bank of Canada	-	-	(5)	-	-	(324)
Royal Bank of Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Societe Generale	-	-	-	-	-	-
StateStreet	-	-	2,242	-	-	(38)
UBS	-	-	201	-	-	(281)
Total	-	5,091	17,673	-	6,525	(4,628)

* Following the change in administrators the methodology used for compiling this note has changed.

(f) Liquidity risk

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

Distribution table

For the year ended 31 October 2019

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 November 2018

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

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	4.7803	-	4.7803*	5.2411
Group 2	2.4412	2.3391	4.7803*	5.2411
I Income units				
Group 1	3.7861	-	3.7861**	4.2630
Group 2	2.2070	1.5791	3.7861**	4.2630
M Accumulation units				
Group 1 ^A	3.5621	-	3.5621*	-
Group 2 ^B	0.3819	3.1802	3.5621*	-
M Income units				
Group 1 ^A	3.5621	-	3.5621**	-
Group 2 ^B	0.3819	3.1802	3.5621**	-
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	3.7142	-	3.7142*	3.8614
Group 2	2.1627	1.5515	3.7142*	3.8614
R Income units				
Group 1	3.4294	-	3.4294**	3.6817
Group 2	2.7925	0.6369	3.4294**	3.6817
Z Accumulation units				
Group 1	5.8785	-	5.8785*	6.2601
Group 2	4.0955	1.7830	5.8785*	6.2601

* Distribution accumulated on 31 October 2019.

** Distribution paid on 31 December 2019.

^A Units created prior to the initial seeding of the unit class on 26 November 2018.

^B Units purchased between 26 November 2018 and 31 October 2019.

Equalisation

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

Treatment by Corporate Unitholders

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

	Final Dividend
Treat as a UK corporate dividend	40.59%
Treat as an annual payment net of Income tax at 20%	59.41%

ASI Diversified-Core Adventurous Fund

For the year ended 31 October 2019

Investment objective

To generate a positive return through capital growth and some income over the long term (a period of 5 years or more) by investing in a globally diversified portfolio of assets. Invested capital is however at risk and there is no guarantee that this will be attained over any time period.

Performance Target: To exceed the return on cash deposits (as currently measured by 1 Month GBP LIBOR) by 5.5% per annum over rolling five year periods (before charges). The Performance Target is the level of performance the management team hopes to achieve for the Fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the Performance Target.

The Performance Target has been chosen as a proxy for the return on cash deposits.

Investment Policy

Portfolio Securities

- The Fund will invest in funds, including those managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments, to obtain broad exposure to a range of diversified investments from across the global investment universe.
- The Fund may also invest directly in equities (company shares), bonds (loans to governments, companies or other institutions), money market instruments and cash.
- Typically, at least 50% of the assets will be invested in equities.
- The rest of the Fund may be invested in bonds, commercial property, commodities, infrastructure, money market instruments and cash.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (active management) to identify the investments they believe are most appropriate for the Fund's objective.
- Their primary focus is to use research techniques to select funds which align with their views regarding future economic and business conditions.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The Fund may use derivatives to reduce risk, reduce cost and/or generate additional income or growth consistent with the risk profile of the Fund (often referred to as "Efficient Portfolio Management").
- It may invest in other funds which use derivatives more extensively.
- Derivative usage in the Fund is expected to be limited. Where derivatives are used, this would typically be to maintain allocations following a significant inflow into the Fund or derivatives to manage currency risk.

Performance review

For the year ended 31 October 2019, the value of ASI Diversified-Core Adventurous - R Accumulation Units increased by 5.63%, compared to an increase of 6.22% in the performance target, 1 Month GBP LIBOR + 5.5%.

Fund Return - Source: Lipper, Basis: total return, published NAV to NAV, net of annual charges, UK net income reinvested, GBP.

Performance Target Return - Source: Lipper, BPSS, Basis: close of business return, revenue reinvested, gross of expenses, GBP

Please remember that past performance is not a guide to future returns. The price of shares and the revenue from them may fall as well as rise. Investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

Market review

Global equities produced a positive return in what was a volatile period for equity markets. The end of 2018 saw significant declines in asset prices as an increase in US interest rates, heightened trade tensions between the US and China and fears of slowing global growth weighed on sentiment.

Global equities rebounded in January, however, reversing the losses. Despite risks relating to a slowdown in global growth and some mixed economic data, a more dovish US Federal Reserve (Fed) helped propel global equities to a strong start in 2019. This positive performance continued through the remainder of the review period, with the Fed cutting interest rates three times, promises of monetary stimulus from other central banks and progress in trade negotiations between the US and China.

Local currency emerging market (EM) bonds produced a positive return during the period. A series of constructive developments in several emerging economies led to positive performance towards the end of 2018. By contrast, many other asset classes experienced heightened volatility at the same time. Local currency EM bonds prices continued to rise (yields fell) in 2019. Turkey produced the most notable return as lower headline inflation supported monetary policy easing.

Portfolio review

The Fund rose by 5.63% over the review period. This compared to a return of 6.22% for our performance target (1 Month GBP LIBOR +5.5%).

There were no significant asset allocation changes during the year.

Outlook

We believe that the outlook for global growth has deteriorated. This reflects subdued activity data and rising political uncertainty. Even this gloomier outlook is contingent on several major central banks easing monetary policy and the trade war between the US and China not escalating further. However, while there are several downside risks, we believe there is a relatively low chance of a US recession over the next two years.

Against this backdrop we continue to expect low returns from equity markets over the next three to five years, especially given the sharp rise we have already seen this year. Similarly, lower bond yields and credit spreads mean lower expected returns from bonds. Local currency EM bonds have delivered strong performance over the past 12 months, both during the equity market sell-off in the fourth quarter of 2018 and in the equity market rally this year. Yields, and consequently expected returns, are lower but we still see the asset class as attractive, especially relative to the low returns available on cash and developed market bonds.

Diversified Assets Team

November 2019

Risk and reward profile

This indicator reflects the volatility of the Fund's unit price over the last five years which in turn reflects the volatility of the underlying assets in which the Fund invests. Historical data may not be a reliable indication for the future.

The current rating is not guaranteed and may change if the volatility of the assets in which the Fund invests changes. The lowest rating does not mean risk free.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk				Typically higher rewards, higher risk		
←				→		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Risk and reward indicator table as at 31 October 2019

The Fund is rated as 4 because of the extent to which the following risk factors apply:

- Investing in China A shares involves special considerations and risks, including without limitation greater price volatility, less developed regulatory and legal framework, exchange rate risk/controls, settlement, tax, quota, liquidity and regulatory risks.
- The Fund invests in securities which are subject to the risk that the issuer may default on interest or capital payments.
- The use of derivatives carries the risk of reduced liquidity, substantial loss and increased volatility in adverse market conditions, such as a failure amongst market participants. The use of derivatives may result in the Fund being leveraged (where market exposure and thus the potential for loss by the Fund exceeds the amount it has invested) and in these market conditions the effect of leverage will be to magnify losses.
- The Fund invests in emerging market equities and/or bonds. Investing in emerging markets involves a greater risk of loss than investing in more developed markets due to, among other factors, greater political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity and regulatory risks.
- The Fund price can go up or down daily for a variety of reasons including changes in interest rates, inflation expectations or the perceived credit quality of individual countries or securities.
- The Fund employs a single swinging pricing methodology to protect against the dilution impact of transaction costs. Due to the high transaction charges associated with the Fund's assets, a change in the pricing basis will result in a significant movement in the Fund's published price.
- Commercial property is less liquid than other asset classes such as bonds or equities. Selling property can be a lengthy process so investors in the Fund should be aware that they may not be able to sell their investment when they want to.
- Commercial property transaction charges are higher than those which apply in other asset classes. Investors should be aware that a high volume of transactions would have a material impact on Fund returns.
- Property valuation is a matter of judgment by an independent valuer and is therefore a matter of the valuer's opinion rather than fact.

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

The price of assets and the income from them may go down as well as up and cannot be guaranteed; an investor may receive back less than their original investment.

Inflation reduces the buying power of your investment and income.

The value of assets held in the Fund may rise and fall as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

The Fund could lose money if an entity (counterparty) with which it does business becomes unwilling or unable to honour its obligations to the Fund.

In extreme market conditions some securities may become hard to value or sell at a desired price. This could affect the Fund's ability to meet redemptions in a timely manner.

The Fund could lose money as the result of a failure or delay in operational processes and systems including but not limited to third party providers failing or going into administration.

Comparative table

I Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	124.86	128.21	111.02
Return before operating charges*	7.74	(2.76)	17.73
Operating charges	(0.57)	(0.59)	(0.54)
Return after operating charges*	7.17	(3.35)	17.19
Distributions	(3.98)	(2.66)	(2.02)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	3.98	2.66	2.02
Closing net asset value per unit	132.03	124.86	128.21
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.04	0.01	0.03
Performance			
Return after charges	5.74%	(2.61)%	15.48%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	5,463	5,591	8,895
Closing number of units	4,137,606	4,478,137	6,937,900
Operating charges	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%
Direct transaction costs	0.03%	-	0.02%
Prices			
Highest unit price	132.8	136.0	128.6
Lowest unit price	119.1	123.4	107.5

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

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

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

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

M Accumulation units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	7.77
Operating charges	(0.48)
Return after operating charges*	7.29
Distributions	(3.45)
Retained distribution on accumulation units	3.45
Closing net asset value per unit	107.29
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.03
Performance	
Return after charges	7.29%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	936
Operating charges	0.50%
Direct transaction costs	0.03%
Prices	
Highest unit price	107.9
Lowest unit price	96.56

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

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

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

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

^A M Accumulation unit class launched on 26 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

R Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	123.18	126.98	110.45
Return before operating charges*	7.77	(2.51)	17.71
Operating charges	(1.25)	(1.29)	(1.18)
Return after operating charges*	6.52	(3.80)	16.53
Distributions	(3.38)	(2.06)	(1.46)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	3.38	2.06	1.46
Closing net asset value per unit	129.70	123.18	126.98
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.04	0.01	0.03
Performance			
Return after charges	5.29%	(2.99)%	14.97%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1,345	1,291	1,324
Closing number of units	1,036,994	1,047,743	1,042,500
Operating charges	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Direct transaction costs	0.03%	-	0.02%
Prices			
Highest unit price	130.5	134.6	127.4
Lowest unit price	117.4	121.7	106.9

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

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

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

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

Z Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	125.98	129.10	111.57
Return before operating charges*	7.75	(2.86)	17.77
Operating charges	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.24)
Return after operating charges*	7.49	(3.12)	17.53
Distributions	(4.27)	(2.94)	(2.24)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	4.27	2.94	2.24
Closing net asset value per unit	133.47	125.98	129.10
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.04	0.01	0.03
Performance			
Return after charges	5.95%	(2.42)%	15.71%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	6,480	5,580	3,334
Closing number of units	4,854,521	4,429,558	2,582,400
Operating charges	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Direct transaction costs	0.03%	-	0.02%
Prices			
Highest unit price	134.3	137.0	129.5
Lowest unit price	120.2	124.5	108.0

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

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

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

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

Portfolio statement

As at 31 October 2019

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Equities (51.55%)		7,488	56.34
Emerging Market Equities (0.12%)		13	0.10
Brazil (0.12%)		-	-
577	PPLA11 Participations	-	-
Russia (0.00%)		13	0.10
3,491	Evraz	13	0.10
European Equities (6.19%)		788	5.93
Belgium (0.10%)		38	0.28
91	Sofina	16	0.12
349	UCB	22	0.16
Czech Republic (0.25%)		13	0.10
1,764	O2 Telefonica	13	0.10
Denmark (0.11%)		14	0.11
548	Lundbeck	14	0.11
Finland (0.67%)		-	-
France (0.44%)		148	1.11
682	Atos	41	0.31
475	Eiffage	39	0.29
3,469	Peugeot	68	0.51
Germany (0.61%)		-	-
Hungary (0.32%)		16	0.12
14,166	Magyar Telekom	16	0.12

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Ireland (0.00%)		34	0.26
354	Jazz Pharmaceuticals	34	0.26
Italy (0.00%)		73	0.55
9,722	A2A	15	0.11
62	Gedi Gruppo Editoriale	-	-
14,610	SNAM	58	0.44
Netherlands (0.96%)		122	0.92
5,428	Koninklijke Ahold Delhaize	104	0.78
809	Signify	18	0.14
Spain (1.33%)		216	1.62
1,574	Enagas	30	0.23
2,030	Endesa	43	0.32
12,107	Iberdrola	96	0.72
2,994	Red Electrica	47	0.35
Sweden (0.08%)		-	-
Switzerland (1.32%)		114	0.86
492	Roche	114	0.86
Japanese Equities (9.92%)		2,051	15.43
300	AIN Holdings	13	0.10
1,200	Alfresa	21	0.16
1,400	Asahi	54	0.41
9,300	Astellas Pharmaceuticals	123	0.93
800	Capcom	15	0.11
4,800	Chubu Electric Power	56	0.42
500	Daiichikosho	18	0.14
500	Daito Trust Construction	51	0.38
1,400	Familymart	27	0.20
2,400	Fujifilm	82	0.62
1,000	Fujitsu	69	0.52
1,800	Haseko	18	0.14

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
900	Heiwa	14	0.11
6,900	ITOCHU	112	0.84
3,000	Kajima	32	0.24
400	Kaken Pharmaceutical	15	0.11
800	Kamigumi	14	0.11
2,200	Kandenko	16	0.12
4,200	Kansai Electric Power	38	0.29
4,700	KDDI	101	0.76
5,300	Kirin	87	0.65
1,800	K's Holdings	16	0.12
700	Kyudenko	18	0.13
400	Lawson	17	0.13
10,800	Marubeni	59	0.44
900	MediPal	16	0.12
800	Mitsubishi Shokuhin	16	0.12
400	Morinaga	15	0.11
600	Nihon Unisys	15	0.11
1,900	Nikon	19	0.14
2,900	Nippon Telegraph & Telephone	111	0.84
600	NS Solutions	16	0.12
5,500	NTT DOCOMO	117	0.88
8,200	ORIX	100	0.75
400	Sankyu	16	0.12
300	Sawai Pharmaceutical	13	0.10
3,500	Seven & I	103	0.77
1,900	Shionogi	88	0.66
900	Showa Denko	20	0.15
9,100	SoftBank	97	0.73
9,300	Sojitz	23	0.17
7,500	Sumitomo	94	0.71
500	Suzuken	21	0.16
600	TIS	28	0.21
700	Tokuyama	15	0.11
5,900	Yamada Denki	22	0.17
Middle East Equities (0.25%)		64	0.47
Turkey (0.25%)		64	0.47
2,166	Koza Altin	21	0.15
4,296	TAV Havalimanlari	15	0.11
5,103	Tekfen Holding	12	0.09
5,431	Tofas Turk Otomobil Fabrikasi	16	0.12

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
North American Equities (26.37%)		3,057	23.00
Canada (0.88%)		143	1.08
992	CGI	60	0.45
2,291	Hydro One	33	0.25
1,221	Loblaw	50	0.38
Mexico (0.10%)		14	0.11
20,900	Alfa	14	0.11
United States (25.39%)		2,900	21.81
909	Allergan	124	0.93
306	Alliance Data Systems	24	0.18
1,214	Allstate	100	0.75
875	Amdocs	44	0.33
970	AmerisourceBergen 'A'	64	0.48
1,571	Best Buy	87	0.66
534	Biogen	123	0.93
2,348	Bristol-Myers Squibb	104	0.78
1,900	Cardinal Health	73	0.55
766	Cboe Global Markets	68	0.51
286	CDW	28	0.21
1,533	Corteva	31	0.24
1,738	Dominion Resources	111	0.83
1,798	DXC Technology	38	0.29
1,559	Evergy	77	0.58
2,896	Exelon	102	0.77
910	Foot Locker	31	0.23
458	Gilead Sciences	23	0.17
1,418	H&R Block	27	0.21
6,208	HP	83	0.63
230	Intuit	46	0.34
2,518	Juniper Networks	48	0.36
1,133	Kohl's	45	0.34
4,913	Kroger	94	0.70
610	Lam Research	128	0.96
955	McKesson	98	0.74
1,735	Netapp	75	0.56
1,949	NRG Energy	60	0.45
751	Pinnacle West Capital	55	0.41

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
813	Robert Half International	36	0.27
544	S&P Global	108	0.82
814	Santander Consumer USA	16	0.12
423	SEI Investments	20	0.15
1,182	Steel Dynamics	28	0.21
3,823	Synchrony Financial	105	0.79
1,193	T Rowe Price	107	0.80
1,802	TD Ameritrade	53	0.40
503	United Health	98	0.74
2,796	Vistra Energy	58	0.44
1,101	Vornado Realty	56	0.42
2,196	Walgreens Boots Alliance	93	0.70
808	Wal-Mart	73	0.55
1,435	Xerox	38	0.28
Pacific Basin Equities (7.50%)		1,271	9.57
Australia (0.60%)		226	1.69
4,665	AGL Energy	49	0.37
1,232	Ansell	18	0.13
6,964	Evolution Mining	15	0.11
11,233	Metcash	17	0.13
3,050	Newcrest Mining	51	0.38
5,803	Qantas Airways	20	0.15
8,455	QBE Insurance	56	0.42
China (0.14%)		30	0.23
12,000	Tingyi	12	0.09
23,000	Uni-President China	18	0.14
Hong Kong (0.97%)		248	1.87
6,000	Cafe de Coral	13	0.10
17,500	CK Asset	94	0.71
11,500	CLP	92	0.69
6,146	I-CABLE Communications	-	-
19,000	Lifestyle International	16	0.12
4,500	Swire Pacific 'A'	33	0.25

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
New Zealand (0.10%)		30	0.23
8,892	Air New Zealand	12	0.09
4,834	Contact Energy	18	0.14
Malaysia (0.10%)		16	0.12
23,200	Telekom Malaysia	16	0.12
Singapore (0.15%)		26	0.20
5,200	Singapore Exchange	26	0.20
South Korea (2.62%)		426	3.21
171	BGF	1	0.01
828	Cheil Worldwide	14	0.11
193	Daelim Industrial	12	0.09
703	GS Engineering	14	0.11
742	HDC Hyundai Development Co-Engineering & Construction	15	0.11
479	Hyundai Mobis	76	0.57
698	KEPCO Plant Service & Engineering	15	0.11
1,797	Kia Motors	51	0.38
609	Korea Gas	16	0.12
229	Kumho Petrochemical	11	0.08
1,813	LG Uplus	16	0.12
542	LOTTE Fine Chemical	16	0.12
219	S-1	14	0.11
588	Samsung Card	13	0.10
3,460	Samsung Electronics	116	0.87
168	SK Telecom	26	0.20
Taiwan (1.84%)		128	0.96
16,000	Asia Cement	17	0.13
9,200	China Motor	10	0.07
10,000	Far Eastone Telecommunications	19	0.14
2,000	Globalwafers	18	0.14
22,000	Oriental Union Chemical	12	0.09
78,000	United Microelectronics	28	0.21
3,000	Yageo	24	0.18

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Thailand (1.08%)		141	1.06
7,500	Advanced Info Service (Alien)	44	0.33
3,500	Bumrungrad Hospital (Alien)	11	0.08
33,500	Digital Telecommunications Infrastructure (Alien)	15	0.11
2,000	Electricity Generating (Alien)	18	0.14
8,800	PTT Exploration & Production (Alien)	27	0.20
7,600	Ratch (Alien)	14	0.11
64,700	Thai Airways International (Alien)	12	0.09
UK Equities (1.20%)		244	1.84
Consumer Goods (0.16%)		123	0.93
2,973	Tate & Lyle	20	0.15
43,717	Tesco	103	0.78
Consumer Services (0.54%)		23	0.17
11,222	Sainsbury (J)	23	0.17
Financials (0.31%)		24	0.18
8,815	Direct Line	24	0.18
Health Care (0.00%)		23	0.18
11,858	ConvaTec	23	0.18
Industrials (0.19%)		-	-
Technology (0.00%)		23	0.17
2,165	Micro Focus	23	0.17
Utilities (0.00%)		28	0.21
38,634	Centrica	28	0.21
Collective Investment Schemes (38.45%)		5,044	37.96
Bond Funds (33.56%)		4,517	33.99
586,986	Aberdeen Standard SICAV I - Emerging markets Local Currency Bond ⁺	4,517	33.99

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Equity Funds (4.89%)		527	3.97
7,360	Aberdeen Standard SICAV I - Alternative Risk Premia*	527	3.97
Derivatives (-1.13%)		559	4.21
Forward Currency Contracts (-0.67%)		553	4.16
	Buy AUD 31,000 Sell GBP 17,204 12/12/2019	(1)	(0.01)
	Buy EUR 11,000 Sell GBP 9,751 12/12/2019	(1)	(0.01)
	Buy EUR 127,000 Sell GBP 113,964 12/12/2019	(4)	(0.03)
	Buy GBP 28,120 Sell AUD 53,000 12/12/2019	-	-
	Buy GBP 30,068 Sell AUD 54,000 12/12/2019	1	0.01
	Buy GBP 36,239 Sell AUD 66,000 12/12/2019	1	0.01
	Buy GBP 74,989 Sell AUD 136,000 12/12/2019	3	0.02
	Buy GBP 1,062,884 Sell AUD 1,918,000 12/12/2019	42	0.32
	Buy GBP 37,376 Sell CAD 62,000 12/12/2019	1	0.01
	Buy GBP 917,247 Sell CAD 1,494,000 12/12/2019	40	0.30
	Buy GBP 10,335 Sell EUR 12,000 12/12/2019	-	-
	Buy GBP 23,977 Sell EUR 27,000 12/12/2019	1	-
	Buy GBP 737,320 Sell EUR 819,000 12/12/2019	30	0.23
	Buy GBP 33,264 Sell JPY 4,400,000 12/12/2019	2	0.01
	Buy GBP 33,585 Sell JPY 4,340,000 12/12/2019	3	0.02
	Buy GBP 50,447 Sell JPY 7,060,000 12/12/2019	-	-
	Buy GBP 61,548 Sell JPY 8,290,000 12/12/2019	2	0.02
	Buy GBP 88,207 Sell JPY 11,516,000 12/12/2019	6	0.04
	Buy GBP 1,949,437 Sell JPY 255,775,000 12/12/2019	118	0.89
	Buy GBP 41,439 Sell NOK 464,000 12/12/2019	2	0.02
	Buy GBP 47,701 Sell NOK 566,000 12/12/2019	-	-
	Buy GBP 907,226 Sell NOK 10,063,000 12/12/2019	61	0.46
	Buy GBP 26,427 Sell NZD 51,000 12/12/2019	1	0.01
	Buy GBP 26,595 Sell NZD 54,000 12/12/2019	-	-
	Buy GBP 30,472 Sell NZD 60,000 12/12/2019	1	0.01
	Buy GBP 901,706 Sell NZD 1,733,000 12/12/2019	43	0.32
	Buy GBP 26,774 Sell SEK 323,000 12/12/2019	1	0.01
	Buy GBP 29,276 Sell SEK 365,000 12/12/2019	-	-
	Buy GBP 40,632 Sell SEK 482,000 12/12/2019	2	0.01
	Buy GBP 884,582 Sell SEK 10,499,000 12/12/2019	42	0.31
	Buy GBP 40,860 Sell USD 50,000 12/12/2019	2	0.02
	Buy GBP 112,834 Sell USD 140,000 12/12/2019	5	0.04
	Buy GBP 126,494 Sell USD 163,000 12/12/2019	1	0.01
	Buy GBP 140,703 Sell USD 174,000 12/12/2019	6	0.05
	Buy GBP 1,597,539 Sell USD 1,972,000 12/12/2019	76	0.57

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
	Buy GBP 1,598,349 Sell USD 1,973,000 12/12/2019	76	0.57
	Buy JPY 7,706,000 Sell GBP 58,037 12/12/2019	(3)	(0.02)
	Buy USD 14,000 Sell GBP 11,034 12/12/2019	-	-
	Buy USD 83,000 Sell GBP 66,293 12/12/2019	(2)	(0.02)
	Buy USD 100,000 Sell GBP 81,692 12/12/2019	(5)	(0.04)
Futures (-0.46%)		6	0.05
3	Long S&P 500 Index E-mini Future 20/12/2019	4	0.03
6	Short Euro Stoxx 50 Future 20/12/2019	2	0.02
Total investment assets and liabilities		13,091	98.51
Net other assets		198	1.49
Total Net Assets		13,289	100.00

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

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

* Managed by subsidiaries of Standard Life Aberdeen plc.

Statement of total return

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Income			
Net capital gains/(losses)	1	322	(592)
Revenue	3	532	361
Expenses	4	(26)	(32)
Net revenue before taxation		506	329
Taxation	5	(89)	(50)
Net revenue after taxation		417	279
Total return before distributions		739	(313)
Distributions	6	(416)	(279)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		323	(592)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders	12,462	13,552
Amounts receivable on the issue of units	2,128	4,213
Amounts payable on the cancellation of units	(2,032)	(4,986)
	96	(773)
Dilution levy	1	4
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities (see above)	323	(592)
Retained distribution on accumulation units	407	271
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders	13,289	12,462

Balance sheet

As at 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investment assets		13,107	11,245
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	60	224
Cash and bank balances	8	243	1,253
		303	1,477
Total assets		13,410	12,722
Liabilities:			
Investment liabilities		(16)	(170)
Creditors	9	(105)	(90)
		(105)	(90)
Total liabilities		(121)	(260)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		13,289	12,462

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 October 2019

1. Net Capital Gains/(Losses)

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Non-derivative securities	129	(289)
Derivative contracts	41	-
Forward currency contracts	5	(299)
Other gains	163	13
Handling charges taken from the capital account	(16)	(17)
Net capital gains/(losses)	322	(592)
The above includes		
Realised (losses)/gains	(669)	445
Unrealised gains/(losses)	991	(1,037)
	322	(592)

* where realised gains include gains/losses arising in previous periods, a corresponding loss/gain is included in unrealised gains.

2. Equity Purchases, Sales and Transaction Costs

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

Bonds are dealt on a spread agreed between buyer and seller with reference to the expected cashflows and current credit profiles.

Derivatives are dealt on a spread agreed between buyer and seller with reference to the underlying investment.

	Purchases		Sales	
Trades in the year	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Equities	5,636	5,445	4,543	6,605
Collective investment schemes	1,058	1,445	1,277	1,504
Corporate actions	-	-	11	-
Trades in the year before transaction costs	6,694	6,890	5,831	8,109
Commissions				
Equities	1	-	-	(1)
Total commissions	1	-	-	(1)
Taxes & other fees				
Equities	1	1	-	(3)
Total taxes & other fees	1	1	-	(3)
Total transaction costs	2	1	-	(4)
Total net trades in the year after transaction costs	6,696	6,891	5,831	8,106

	Purchases		Sales	
	2019 %	2018 %	2019 %	2018 %
Total transaction costs expressed as a percentage of asset type cost				
Commissions				
Equities	0.01	-	0.01	0.02
Taxes & other fees				
Equities	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03

	2019 %	2018 %
Total transaction costs expressed as a percentage of net asset value		
Commissions	0.01	0.01
Taxes & other fees	0.01	0.02

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (i.e. the spread between bid and offer prices expressed as a percentage of the offer price) was 0.08% (2018: 0.07%), this is representative of the average spread on the assets held during the year.

3. Revenue

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
UK dividends	13	10
Overseas dividends	217	185
Taxable distributions on offshore funds	300	160
Bank interest	2	1
Overseas REIT income	-	5
Total revenue	532	361

4. Expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Payable to the Manager, associates of the Manager and agents of either of them:		
Manager's periodic charge	32	43
Registration fees	2	4
	34	47
Payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee, and agents of either of them:		
Trustee fees	2	2
Safe custody fee	2	(3)
	4	(1)
Other:		
Audit fee	9	8
Legal fees	3	2
Expense cap refunded by Authorised Fund Manager	(24)	(24)
Total expenses	26	32

5. Taxation

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(a) Analysis of charge in year		
Corporation tax	55	27
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2	-
Overseas taxes	32	23
Total current tax	89	50
(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is less than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for authorised Unit Trusts (20%). The differences are explained below:		
Net revenue before taxation	505	329
Corporation tax at 20% (2018: 20%)	101	66
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to taxation	(46)	(39)
Overseas taxes	32	23
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2	-
Total tax charge for year (note 5a)	89	50

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

6. Distributions

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Distribution	407	271
Add: Income deducted on cancellation of units	21	57
Deduct: Income received on issue of units	(12)	(49)
Net distribution for the year	416	279
Details of the distribution per unit are set out in this Fund's distribution tables.		

7. Debtors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts receivable from the Manager for the issue of units	4	73
Income tax recoverable	-	2
Sales awaiting settlement	-	107
Accrued revenue	30	14
Foreign withholding tax recoverable	3	4
Expense rebate due from Authorised Fund Manager	23	24
Total debtors	60	224

8. Cash and Bank Balances

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	47	169
Cash and bank balances	196	1,084
Total cash and bank balances	243	1,253

9. Creditors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts payable to the Manager for cancellation of units	36	47
Accrued expenses payable to the Manager	4	-
Other accrued expenses	10	16
Corporation tax payable	55	27
Total creditors	105	90

10. Related Party Transactions

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

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

Any amounts due from or due to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 7 and 9.

Amounts payable to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, in respect of periodic charge and registration services, are disclosed in note 4 and any amounts due at the year end in note 9.

11. Units in issue reconciliation

	Opening units 2018	Creations during the year	Cancellations during the year	Closing units 2019
I Accumulation units	4,478,137	474,604	(815,135)	4,137,606
M Accumulation units	-	936	-	936
R Accumulation units	1,047,743	5,528	(16,277)	1,036,994
Z Accumulation units	4,429,558	1,199,332	(774,369)	4,854,521

12. Fair Value Hierarchy

	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000
Fair value of investment assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equities	7,488	-	-	6,425	-	-
Collective Investment Schemes	-	5,044	-	-	4,820	-
Derivatives	-	575	-	-	-	-
Total investment assets	7,488	5,619	-	6,425	4,820	-
Derivatives	-	(16)	-	(57)	(113)	-
Total investment liabilities	-	(16)	-	(57)	(113)	-

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

Level 1:

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

Level 2:

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

Level 3:

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

13. Risk Management Policies & Numerical Disclosures

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

- securities held in accordance with the investment objective and policies;
- cash and short-term debtors and creditors arising directly from operations; and
- derivatives.

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

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

(a) Market price risk

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

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

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

	Minimum	Maximum	Average
2019			
VaR 99% 1 Month	1.81%	2.29%	2.06%
2018			
VaR 99% 1 Month	2.14%	2.62%	2.37%

At the year end date, there was a 1% chance of the portfolio value falling (or rising) more than 1.90%, £253,000 (2018: 2.20%, £274,000) in one month period.

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

VaR table

	FX risk	Interest rate risk	Inflation risk	Contribution from credit risk	Overall VaR
31 October 2019	(0.32)%	0.94%	-	1.28%	1.90%
31 October 2018	(0.40)%	1.38%	-	1.22%	2.20%

The Authorised Fund Manager must calculate the global exposure of any Fund it manages either as:

- 1) The incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions, which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the scheme property. This is known as the Commitment Approach and is a measure of leverage or;
- 2) The market risk of the scheme property by way of the value at risk (VaR) approach. Although, the sensitivity analysis of the Fund's financial asset and liability positions described above uses VaR analysis, the global exposure calculations for Funds may be calculated on the Commitment Basis. The Prospectus provides further details on which method is used to calculate Global Exposure for each Fund.

(b) Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

Currency exposure

The net foreign currency exposure comprises:

	Net foreign currency assets/(liabilities)	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Australian Dollar	(943)	(867)
Brazilian Real	-	15
Canadian Dollar	(771)	(756)
Czech Koruna	31	33
Danish Krone	15	14
Euro	(1)	-
Hong Kong Dollar	260	139
Hungarian Forint	16	40
Japanese Yen	47	59
Korean Won	-	329
Malaysian Ringgit	16	-
Mexican Peso	14	14
New Zealand Dollar	(910)	(853)
Norwegian Krone	(933)	(862)
Singapore Dollar	26	18
South Korean Won	426	-
Swedish Krona	(937)	(852)
Swiss Franc	114	164
Taiwan Dollar	128	231
Thai Baht	141	136
Turkish Lira	64	31
US Dollar	4,189	3,998

(c) Interest rate risk

The majority of the Fund's financial assets are in equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. Therefore, the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk is considered insignificant. This is consistent with the exposure during the prior year.

(d) Financial Derivatives Instrument Risk*

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

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Market Exposure		
Forward Currency Contracts	11,529	6,510
Futures	539	481
Total Market Exposure	12,068	510

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

Counterparty Exposure

Derivative instruments involve an agreement to exchange a benefit at a future date. This introduces counterparty risk where an agreement is bilateral (between two parties) and concentration risk where a clearing broker operates on an exchange.

Where the counterparty or clearing broker is not solvent the market exposure obtained would be lost.

Counterparty or clearer	2019			2018		
	Collateral (held)/ pledged £'000	Margin at clearing broker £'000	Market value of derivatives £'000	Collateral (held)/ pledged £'000	Margin at clearing broker £'000	Market value of derivatives £'000
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	-	47	6	-	-	1
Barclays	-	-	6	-	-	-
BNP Paribas	-	-	(1)	-	-	3
Citigroup	-	-	155	-	-	-
Deutsche Bank	-	-	3	-	-	(3)
Goldman Sachs	-	-	38	-	-	(11)
HSBC	-	-	113	-	-	11
JP Morgan	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Morgan Stanley	-	-	115	-	-	(1)
Royal Bank of Canada	-	-	4	-	-	-
StateStreet	-	-	118	-	-	(72)
UBS	-	-	2	-	-	(11)
Total	-	47	559	-	-	(84)

Margin exchanged or collateral held or pledged is in the form of high quality liquid assets e.g. cash/gilts. Positions are fully collateralised at all times. Restrictions are placed on the right of either party to reuse collateral assets.

* Following the change in administrators the methodology used for compiling this note has changed.

(e) Liquidity risk

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

Distribution table**For the year ended 31 October 2019**

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 November 2018

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

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	3.9822	-	3.9822*	2.6615
Group 2	3.3891	0.5931	3.9822*	2.6615
M Accumulation units				
Group 1 ^A	3.4474	-	3.4474*	-
Group 2 ^B	0.3659	3.0815	3.4474*	-
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	3.3837	-	3.3837*	2.0613
Group 2	2.8155	0.5682	3.3837*	2.0613
Z Accumulation units				
Group 1	4.2680	-	4.2680*	2.9427
Group 2	3.4163	0.8517	4.2680*	2.9427

* Distribution accumulated on 31 October 2019.

^A Units created prior to the initial seeding of the unit class on 26 November 2018.^B Units purchased between 26 November 2018 and 31 October 2019.**Equalisation**

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

Treatment by Corporate Unitholders

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

	Final Dividend
Treat as a UK corporate dividend	50.79%
Treat as an annual payment net of Income tax at 20%	49.21%

ASI Diversified-Core Cautious Fund

For the year ended 31 October 2019

Investment objective and policy

To generate a positive return through capital growth and some income over the long term (a period of 5 years or more) by investing in a globally diversified portfolio of assets. Invested capital is however at risk and there is no guarantee that this will be attained over any time period.

Performance Target: To exceed the return on cash deposits (as currently measured by 1 Month GBP LIBOR) by 3% per annum over rolling five year periods (before charges). The Performance Target is the level of performance the management team hopes to achieve for the Fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the Performance Target.

The Performance Target has been chosen as a proxy for the return on cash deposits.

Portfolio Securities:

- The Fund will invest in funds, including those managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments, to obtain broad exposure to a range of diversified investments from across the global investment universe.
- The Fund may also invest directly in equities (company shares), bonds (loans to governments, companies or other institutions), money market instruments and cash.
- Typically, at least 50% of the assets will be invested in equities, bonds, money market instruments and cash.
- The rest of the Fund may be invested in commercial property, commodities and infrastructure.

Management Process:

- The management team use their discretion (active management) to identify investments, focusing on using research techniques to select funds which align with their views regarding future economic and business conditions.

Derivatives and Techniques:

- The Fund may use derivatives to reduce risk, reduce cost and/or generate additional income or growth consistent with the risk profile of the Fund (often referred to as "Efficient Portfolio Management").
- It may invest in other funds which use derivatives more extensively.
- Derivative usage in the Fund is expected to be limited. Where derivatives are used, this would typically be to maintain allocations following a significant inflow into the Fund or derivatives to manage currency risk.

Performance review

For the year ended 31 October 2019, the value of ASI Diversified-Core Cautious - R Accumulation Units increased by 4.97%, compared to a return of 3.72% for our performance target (1 Month GBP LIBOR +3%).

Source: Lipper, Basis: total return, published NAV to NAV, net of annual charges, UK net income reinvested, GBP.

Performance Target Return - Source: Lipper, BPSS, Basis: close of business return, revenue reinvested, gross of expenses, GBP

Please remember that past performance is not a guide to future returns. The price of shares and the revenue from them may fall as well as rise. Investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

Market review

Global equities produced a positive return in what was a volatile period for equity markets. The end of 2018 saw significant declines in asset prices as an increase in US interest rates, heightened trade tensions between the US and China and fears of slowing global growth weighed on sentiment.

Global equities rebounded in January, however, reversing the losses. Despite risks relating to a slowdown in global growth and some mixed economic data, a more dovish US Federal Reserve (Fed) helped propel global equities to a strong start in 2019. This positive performance continued through the remainder of the review period, with the Fed cutting interest rates three times, promises of monetary stimulus from other central banks and progress in trade negotiations between the US and China.

Local currency emerging market (EM) bonds produced a positive return during the period. A series of constructive developments in several emerging economies led to positive performance towards the end of 2018. By contrast, many other asset classes experienced heightened volatility at the same time. Local currency EM bonds prices continued to rise (yields fell) in 2019. Turkey produced the most notable return as lower headline inflation supported monetary policy easing.

Portfolio review

The Fund rose by 4.97% over the review period. This compared to a return of 3.72% for our performance target (1 Month GBP LIBOR +3%).

The main change in asset allocation over the period was an increase in our allocation to investment-grade bonds and a decrease in that to absolute-return strategies. We added to our position in the ASI Global Opportunistic Bond Fund and, towards the end of last year, we reduced our position in the alternative risk premia strategy (ARP). At times during 2018, volatile market conditions meant that correlation between ARP and other asset classes to which we have exposure increased. From a portfolio perspective, we felt it was prudent to reduce the size of the position.

Outlook

We believe that the outlook for global growth has deteriorated. This reflects subdued activity data and rising political uncertainty. Even this gloomier outlook is contingent on several major central banks easing monetary policy and the trade war between the US and China not escalating further. However, while there are several downside risks, we believe there is a relatively low chance of a US recession over the next two years.

Against this backdrop we continue to expect low returns from equity markets over the next three to five years, especially given the sharp rise we have already seen this year. Similarly, lower bond yields and credit spreads mean lower expected returns from bonds. Local currency EM bonds have delivered strong performance over the past 12 months, both during the equity market sell-off in the fourth quarter of 2018 and in the equity market rally this year. Yields, and consequently expected returns, are lower but we still see the asset class as attractive, especially relative to the low returns available on cash and developed market bonds.

Our portfolios benefit from having a broad opportunity set, which reduces the need to make stark choices between high-risk and low-return asset classes. Hence, it is easier to reduce equities, given that the portfolio contains a range of asset classes with good return potential.

Diversified Assets Team

November 2019

Risk and reward profile

This indicator reflects the volatility of the Fund's unit price over the last five years which in turn reflects the volatility of the underlying assets in which the Fund invests. Historical data may not be a reliable indication for the future.

The current rating is not guaranteed and may change if the volatility of the assets in which the Fund invests changes. The lowest rating does not mean risk free.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk				Typically higher rewards, higher risk		
←				→		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Risk and reward indicator table as at 31 October 2019

The Fund is rated as 3 because of the extent to which the following risk factors apply:

- The Fund invests in securities which are subject to the risk that the issuer may default on interest or capital payments.
- The use of derivatives carries the risk of reduced liquidity, substantial loss and increased volatility in adverse market conditions, such as a failure amongst market participants. The use of derivatives may result in the Fund being leveraged (where market exposure and thus the potential for loss by the Fund exceeds the amount it has invested) and in these market conditions the effect of leverage will be to magnify losses.
- The Fund invests in emerging market equities and/or bonds. Investing in emerging markets involves a greater risk of loss than investing in more developed markets due to, among other factors, greater political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity and regulatory risks.
- The Fund price can go up or down daily for a variety of reasons including changes in interest rates, inflation expectations or the perceived credit quality of individual countries or securities.
- Dividend payment policies of the REITs in which the Fund invests are not representative of the dividend payment policy of the Fund.

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

The price of assets and the income from them may go down as well as up and cannot be guaranteed; an investor may receive back less than their original investment.

Inflation reduces the buying power of your investment and income.

The value of assets held in the Fund may rise and fall as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

The Fund could lose money if an entity (counterparty) with which it does business becomes unwilling or unable to honour its obligations to the Fund.

In extreme market conditions some securities may become hard to value or sell at a desired price. This could affect the Fund's ability to meet redemptions in a timely manner.

The Fund could lose money as the result of a failure or delay in operational processes and systems including but not limited to third party providers failing or going into administration.

Comparative tables

I Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	110.12	113.81	108.09
Return before operating charges*	6.43	(3.18)	6.22
Operating charges	(0.51)	(0.51)	(0.50)
Return after operating charges*	5.92	(3.69)	5.72
Distributions	(2.75)	(2.23)	(0.77)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	2.75	2.23	0.77
Closing net asset value per unit	116.04	110.12	113.81
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	5.38%	(3.24)%	5.29%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	4,404	4,374	4,371
Closing number of units	3,794,740	3,972,139	3,840,600
Operating charges	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	116.2	115.4	114.1
Lowest unit price	109.1	109.9	106.1

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

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

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

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

M Accumulation units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	6.69
Operating charges	(0.48)
Return after operating charges*	6.21
Distributions	(2.76)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	2.76
Closing net asset value per unit	106.21
* after direct transaction costs of:	-
Performance	
Return after charges	6.21%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	947
Operating charges	0.50%
Direct transaction costs	-
Prices	
Highest unit price	106.4
Lowest unit price	99.65

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

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

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

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

^A M Accumulation unit class was launched on 27 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

R Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	108.55	112.67	107.50
Return before operating charges*	6.44	(3.00)	6.27
Operating charges	(1.11)	(1.12)	(1.10)
Return after operating charges*	5.33	(4.12)	5.17
Distributions	(2.17)	(1.71)	(0.25)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	2.17	1.71	0.25
Closing net asset value per unit	113.88	108.55	112.67
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	4.91%	(3.66)%	4.81%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1,254	1,188	1,257
Closing number of units	1,101,400	1,094,744	1,115,900
Operating charges	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	114.1	114.1	113.0
Lowest unit price	107.5	108.4	105.5

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

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

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

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

Z Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	111.06	114.55	108.61
Return before operating charges*	6.43	(3.26)	6.16
Operating charges	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.22)
Return after operating charges*	6.20	(3.49)	5.94
Distributions	(3.02)	(2.48)	(0.96)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	3.02	2.48	0.96
Closing net asset value per unit	117.26	111.06	114.55
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	5.58%	(3.05)%	5.46%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	3,651	3,305	2,111
Closing number of units	3,113,548	2,975,541	1,842,700
Operating charges	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	117.4	116.2	114.9
Lowest unit price	110.1	110.8	106.6

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

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

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

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

Portfolio statement

As at 31 October 2019

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes (93.38%)		8,984	96.50
Bond Funds (61.47%)		6,557	70.43
305,152	Aberdeen Standard SICAV I - Emerging markets Local Currency Bond ⁺	2,348	25.22
1,662,648	ASI Global Opportunistic Bond ⁺	1,859	19.97
1,713,754	ASI Target Return Bond ⁺	2,350	25.24
Equity Funds (14.18%)		842	9.04
5,250	Aberdeen Standard SICAV I - Alternative Risk Premia ⁺	376	4.04
297,951	ASI World Equity Enhanced Index ⁺	466	5.00
Money Market Funds (17.73%)		1,585	17.03
1,463,976	ASI Sterling Money Market ⁺	1,585	17.03
Derivatives (-0.21%)		115	1.23
Forward Currency Contracts (-0.21%)		115	1.23
	Buy GBP 410,080 Sell AUD 740,000 12/12/2019	16	0.17
	Buy GBP 385,563 Sell CAD 628,000 12/12/2019	17	0.18
	Buy GBP 53,115 Sell EUR 59,000 12/12/2019	2	0.02
	Buy GBP 49,983 Sell JPY 6,558,000 12/12/2019	3	0.03
	Buy GBP 43,655 Sell NOK 518,000 12/12/2019	-	-
	Buy GBP 377,297 Sell NOK 4,185,000 12/12/2019	25	0.27
	Buy GBP 41,863 Sell NZD 85,000 12/12/2019	-	-
	Buy GBP 374,106 Sell NZD 719,000 12/12/2019	18	0.20
	Buy GBP 35,453 Sell SEK 442,000 12/12/2019	-	-
	Buy GBP 379,395 Sell SEK 4,503,000 12/12/2019	18	0.19
	Buy GBP 334,576 Sell USD 413,000 12/12/2019	16	0.17
Total investment assets		9,099	97.73
Net other assets		211	2.27
Total Net Assets		9,310	100.00

All investments are regulated collective investment schemes or approved derivatives within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.

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

⁺ Managed by subsidiaries of Standard Life Aberdeen plc.

Statement of total return

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Income			
Net capital gains/(losses)	1	267	(465)
Revenue	3	305	241
Expenses	4	(27)	(26)
Net revenue before taxation		278	215
Taxation	5	(54)	(41)
Net revenue after taxation		224	174
Total return before distributions		491	(291)
Distributions	6	(224)	(174)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		267	(465)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders	8,867	7,739
Amounts receivable on the issue of units	644	2,109
Amounts payable on the cancellation of units	(690)	(697)
	(46)	1,412
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities (see above)	267	(465)
Retained distribution on accumulation units	222	181
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders	9,310	8,867

Balance sheet

As at 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investment assets		9,099	8,281
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	21	587
Cash and bank balances		257	95
		270	682
Total assets		9,369	8,963
Liabilities:			
Investment liabilities		-	(20)
Creditors	8	(67)	(76)
		(59)	(76)
Total liabilities		(59)	(96)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		9,310	8,867

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 October 2019

1. Net Capital Gains/(Losses)

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Non-derivative securities	195	(430)
Forward currency contracts	12	(36)
Other gains	63	3
Handling charges taken from the capital account	(3)	(2)
Net capital gains/(losses)	267	(465)
The above includes		
Realised (losses)/gains	(252)	30
Unrealised gains/(losses)	519	(495)
	267	(465)

* where realised gains include gains/losses arising in previous periods, a corresponding loss/gain is included in unrealised gains.

2. Purchases, Sales and Transaction Costs

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

Derivatives are dealt on a spread agreed between buyer and seller with reference to the underlying investment.

	Purchases		Sales	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trades in the year				
Collective investment schemes	1,581	2,863	1,371	1,276
Trades in the year before transaction costs	1,581	2,863	1,371	1,276
Total net trades in the year after transaction costs	1,581	2,863	1,371	1,276

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (i.e. the spread between bid and offer prices expressed as a percentage of the offer price) was 0.15% (2018: 0.00%), this is representative of the average spread on the assets held during the year.

3. Revenue

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Franked dividend distributions	10	9
Taxable distributions on offshore funds	155	137
Interest distributions	138	93
Bank interest	1	1
Management fee rebate on collective investment scheme holdings	1	1
Total revenue	305	241

4. Expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Payable to the Manager, associates of the Manager and agents of either of them:		
Manager's periodic charge	28	28
Registration fees	1	3
	29	31
Payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee, and agents of either of them:		
Trustee fees	1	1
Safe custody fee	1	-
	2	1
Other:		
Audit fee	9	8
Printing fees	1	-
Legal fees	-	2
Expense cap refunded by Authorised Fund Manager	(14)	(16)
Total expenses	27	26

5. Taxation

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(a) Analysis of charge in year		
Corporation tax	54	41
Total current tax	54	41
(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is less than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for authorised Unit Trusts (20%). The differences are explained below:		
Net revenue before taxation	278	215
Corporation tax at 20% (2018: 20%)	56	43
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to taxation	(2)	(2)
Total tax charge for year (note 5a)	54	41

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

6. Distributions

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Distribution	222	181
Add: Income deducted on cancellation of units	5	10
Deduct: Income received on issue of units	(3)	(17)
Net distribution for the year	224	174
Details of the distribution per unit are set out in this Fund's distribution tables.		
Net revenue after taxation	224	174
Total distributions	224	174

7. Debtors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts receivable from the Manager for the issue of units	1	512
Sales awaiting settlement	-	53
Expenses reimbursement receivable from the Manager	14	16
United Kingdom income tax recoverable	6	6
Total debtors	21	587

8. Creditors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Purchases awaiting settlement	-	21
Accrued expenses payable to the Manager	3	-
Other accrued expenses	10	14
Corporation tax payable	54	41
Total creditors	67	76

9. Related Party Transactions

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

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

Any amounts due from or due to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 7 and 8.

Amounts payable to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, in respect of periodic charge and registration services, are disclosed in note 4 and any amounts due at the year end in note 8.

10. Units in issue reconciliation

	Opening units 2018	Creations during the year	Cancellations during the year	Closing units 2019
I Accumulation units	3,972,139	104,974	(282,373)	3,794,740
M Accumulation units	-	947	-	947
R Accumulation units	1,094,744	12,182	(5,526)	1,101,400
Z Accumulation units	2,975,541	456,150	(318,143)	3,113,548

11. Fair Value Hierarchy

	2019 £'000 Level 1	2019 £'000 Level 2	2019 £'000 Level 3	2018 £'000 Level 1	2018 £'000 Level 2	2018 £'000 Level 3
Fair value of investment assets						
Collective Investment Schemes	-	8,984	-	-	8,280	-
Derivatives	-	115	-	-	1	-
Total investment assets	-	9,099	-	-	8,281	-
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	(20)	-
Total investment liabilities	-	-	-	-	(20)	-

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

Level 1:

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

Level 2:

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

Level 3:

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

12. Risk Management Policies & Numerical Disclosures

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

- securities held in accordance with the investment objective and policies;
- cash and short-term debtors and creditors arising directly from operations; and
- derivatives.

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

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

(a) Market price risk

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

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

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

	Minimum	Maximum	Average
2019			
VaR 99% 1 Month	0.61%	1.25%	0.84%
2018	0.96%	1.33%	1.11%
VaR 99% 1 Month			

At the year end date, there was a 1% chance of the portfolio value falling (or rising) more than 0.64%, £58,000 (2018: 0.96%, £79,000) in one month period.

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

VaR table

	FX risk	Interest rate risk	Inflation risk	Contribution from credit risk	Overall VaR
31 October 2019	(0.26)%	0.37%	-	0.53%	0.64%
31 October 2018	(0.25)%	0.61%	-	0.60%	0.96%

The Authorised Fund Manager must calculate the global exposure of any Fund it manages either as:

- 1) The incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions, which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the scheme property. This is known as the Commitment Approach and is a measure of leverage or;
- 2) The market risk of the scheme property by way of the value at risk (VaR) approach. Although, the sensitivity analysis of the Fund's financial asset and liability positions described above uses VaR analysis, the global exposure calculations for Funds may be calculated on the Commitment Basis. The Prospectus provides further details on which method is used to calculate Global Exposure for each Fund.

(b) Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

Currency exposure

The net foreign currency exposure comprises:

	Net foreign currency assets/(liabilities)	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Australian Dollar	(394)	(342)
Canadian Dollar	(369)	(342)
Euro	(51)	(52)
Japanese Yen	(47)	(46)
New Zealand Dollar	(398)	(339)
Norwegian Krone	(395)	(346)
Swedish Krona	(397)	(345)
US Dollar	2,029	1,804

(c) Interest rate risk

The majority of the Fund's financial assets are open ended investment funds and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. Therefore, the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk is considered insignificant. This is consistent with the exposure during the prior year.

(d) Financial Derivatives Instrument Risk*

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Market Exposure		
Forward Currency Contracts	2,370	2,163
Total Market Exposure	2,370	2,163

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

Counterparty Exposure

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

Counterparty or clearer	2019			2018		
	Collateral (held)/ pledged £'000	Margin at clearing broker £'000	Market value of derivatives £'000	Collateral (held)/ pledged £'000	Margin at clearing broker £'000	Market value of derivatives £'000
Citigroup	-	-	16	-	-	-
Deutsche Bank	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Goldman Sachs	-	-	18	-	-	(3)
HSBC	-	-	35	-	-	1
Morgan Stanley	-	-	43	-	-	-
Royal Bank of Canada	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
StateStreet	-	-	3	-	-	(8)
UBS	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Total	-	-	115	-	-	(19)

Margin exchanged or collateral held or pledged is in the form of high quality liquid assets e.g. cash/gilts. Positions are fully collateralised at all times. Restrictions are placed on the right of either party to reuse collateral assets.

* Following the change in administrators the methodology used for compiling this note has changed.

(e) Liquidity risk

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

Distribution table**For the year ended 31 October 2019**

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 November 2018

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

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	2.7485	-	2.7485*	2.2282
Group 2	1.6518	1.0967	2.7485*	2.2282
M Accumulation units				
Group 1 ^A	2.7551	-	2.7551*	-
Group 2 ^B	0.3135	2.4416	2.7551*	-
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	2.1710	-	2.1710*	1.7071
Group 2	1.9723	0.1987	2.1710*	1.7071
Z Accumulation units				
Group 1	3.0237	-	3.0237*	2.4780
Group 2	2.5493	0.4744	3.0237*	2.4780

* Distribution accumulated on 31 October 2019.

^A Units created prior to the initial seeding of the unit class on 27 November 2018.^B Units purchased between 27 November 2018 and 31 October 2019.**Equalisation**

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

Treatment by corporate unitholders

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

	Final Dividend
Treat as a UK corporate dividend	4.38%
Treat as an annual payment net of Income tax at 20%	95.62%

ASI Diversified-Core Conservative Fund

For the year ended 31 October 2019

Investment objective and policy

To generate a positive return through capital growth and some income over the long term (5 years or more) by investing in a globally diversified portfolio of assets. Invested capital is however at risk and there is no guarantee that this will be attained over any time period.

Performance Target: To exceed the return on cash deposits (as currently measured by 1 Month GBP LIBOR) by 1.2% per annum over rolling five year periods (before charges). The Performance Target is the level of performance the management team hopes to achieve for the Fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the Performance Target.

The Manager believes that this is an appropriate target for the Fund based on the investment policy of the Fund.

Portfolio Securities

- The Fund will invest in funds, including those managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments, to obtain broad exposure to a range of diversified investments from across the global investment universe.
- The Fund may also invest directly in equities (company shares), bonds, money market instruments and cash.
- Typically, at least 70% of the assets will be those traditionally viewed as lower risk, such as cash, money market instruments and bonds (loans to governments, companies or other institutions).
- The rest of the Fund may be invested in equities and commercial property.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (active management) to identify investments, focusing on using research techniques to select funds which align with their views regarding future economic and business conditions.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The Fund may use derivatives to reduce risk, reduce cost and/or generate additional income or growth consistent with the risk profile of the Fund (often referred to as "Efficient Portfolio Management").
- It may invest in other funds which use derivatives more extensively.
- Derivative usage in the Fund is expected to be limited. Where derivatives are used, this would typically be to maintain allocations following a significant inflow into the Fund or derivatives to manage currency risk.

Performance review

For the year ended 31 October 2019, the value of ASI Diversified-Core Conservative Fund - R Accumulation Units increased by 2.49%, compared to a return of 1.92% for our performance target (1 Month GBP LIBOR +1.2%).

Source: Lipper, Basis: total return, published NAV to NAV, net of expenses, net revenue reinvested, GBP.

Performance Target Return - Source: Lipper, BPSS, Basis: close of business return, revenue reinvested, gross of expenses, GBP

Please remember that past performance is not a guide to future returns. The price of shares and the revenue from them may fall as well as rise. Investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

Market review

While a shift in central bank policy from quantitative easing to quantitative tightening characterised much of the past 12 months, the pendulum has now swung back towards monetary easing.

Government bonds gained strong support as 2018 ended, reflecting increased risk aversion and continued macroeconomic uncertainty. Bond prices were bolstered by worries about higher-than-expected inflation, and the impact of protectionism on growth revived investors' appetite for risk-free assets. The BoE hiked interest rates to 0.75% in August.

Meanwhile, Brexit negotiations continued throughout the period. Boris Johnson succeeded Theresa May as prime minister. While Mr Johnson successfully agreed a Brexit deal with the European Union (EU), he was unsuccessful in securing UK parliamentary agreement, and a general election will take place on 12 December. Risk appetite bounced in October on expectations the US and China were edging towards 'phase one' of their trade deal.

Towards the end of the 12-month review period, fixed income markets delivered some strong returns. These were fuelled by collapsing government bond yields across developed markets and stable credit spreads in most higher-quality fixed income markets. Although yields were already lower than many investors thought possible, deteriorating economic data and the threat of further policy action caused a further re-pricing.

UK share prices moved higher over the reporting period, although they were outpaced by those on several other developed markets. UK share prices ended the reporting period only slightly higher than where they started, having been somewhat volatile along the way. The stock market had to weather political upheaval and Brexit-related uncertainty. At several points during the period, sterling weakness benefited companies that make the bulk of their earnings overseas. At the sector level, shares in technology and healthcare companies performed particularly well. By contrast, oil & gas and consumer goods shares disappointed.

UK commercial real estate has been weaker over the last 12 months. While total returns remained positive, returns have been widely dispersed across the sectors.

Portfolio review

The Fund rose by 2.49% over the review period. This compared to a return of 1.92% for our performance target (1 Month GBP LIBOR +1.2%).

Asset allocation had a positive effect on the Fund's return over the reporting period. The underweight exposure to government bonds and the overweight exposure to UK corporate bonds also helped performance. The biggest detractor from returns was our underweight position in inflation-linked bonds.

Stock selection also had a positive influence on performance.

The main driver was selection within absolute return bonds, which significantly outperformed its benchmark. The Fund's holdings in ultra-short duration bonds and the money market cash instrument also proved to be beneficial.

Outlook

We believe that the outlook for global growth has deteriorated. This reflects subdued activity data and rising political uncertainty. Even this gloomier outlook is contingent on several major central banks easing monetary policy and the trade war between the US and China not escalating further. However, while there are several downside risks, we believe there is a relatively low chance of a US recession over the next two years.

Against this backdrop we continue to expect low returns from equity markets over the next three to five years, especially given the sharp rise we have already seen this year. Similarly, lower bond yields and credit spreads mean lower expected returns from bonds.

Diversified Assets Team

November 2019

Risk and reward profile

This indicator reflects the volatility of the Fund's unit price over the last five years which in turn reflects the volatility of the underlying assets in which the Fund invests. Historical data may not be a reliable indication for the future.

The current rating is not guaranteed and may change if the volatility of the assets in which the Fund invests changes. The lowest rating does not mean risk free.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk				Typically higher rewards, higher risk		
←				→		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Risk and reward indicator table as at 31 October 2019

The Fund is rated as 2 because of the extent to which the following risk factors apply:

- The Fund invests in securities which are subject to the risk that the issuer may default on interest or capital payments.
- The use of derivatives carries the risk of reduced liquidity, substantial loss and increased volatility in adverse market conditions, such as a failure amongst market participants. The use of derivatives may result in the Fund being leveraged (where market exposure and thus the potential for loss by the Fund exceeds the amount it has invested) and in these market conditions the effect of leverage will be to magnify losses.
- The Fund invests in emerging market equities and/or bonds. Investing in emerging markets involves a greater risk of loss than investing in more developed markets due to, among other factors, greater political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity and regulatory risks.
- The Fund price can go up or down daily for a variety of reasons including changes in interest rates, inflation expectations or the perceived credit quality of individual countries or securities.
- Commercial property is less liquid than other asset classes such as bonds or equities. Selling property can be a lengthy process so investors in the Fund should be aware that they may not be able to sell their investment when they want to.
- Commercial property transaction charges are higher than those which apply in other asset classes. Investors should be aware that a high volume of transactions would have a material impact on fund returns.
- Property valuation is a matter of judgment by an independent valuer and is therefore a matter of the valuer's opinion rather than fact.
- The Fund employs a single swinging pricing methodology to protect against the dilution impact of transaction costs. Due to the high transaction charges associated with the Fund's assets, a change in the pricing basis will result in a significant movement in the Fund's published price.

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

The price of assets and the income from them may go down as well as up and cannot be guaranteed; an investor may receive back less than their original investment.

Inflation reduces the buying power of your investment and income.

The value of assets held in the Fund may rise and fall as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

The Fund could lose money if an entity (counterparty) with which it does business becomes unwilling or unable to honour its obligations to the Fund.

In extreme market conditions some securities may become hard to value or sell at a desired price. This could affect the Fund's ability to meet redemptions in a timely manner.

The Fund could lose money as the result of a failure or delay in operational processes and systems including but not limited to third party providers failing or going into administration.

Comparative tables

I Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	103.79	103.29	101.83
Return before operating charges*	3.06	0.81	1.77
Operating charges	(0.31)	(0.31)	(0.31)
Return after operating charges*	2.75	0.50	1.46
Distributions	(1.16)	(0.82)	(0.86)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	1.16	0.82	0.86
Closing net asset value per unit	106.54	103.79	103.29
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	2.65%	0.48%	1.43%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	4,038	4,138	3,506
Closing number of units	3,790,290	3,986,971	3,394,599
Operating charges	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	106.8	104.3	103.6
Lowest unit price	103.1	103.0	101.3

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

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

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

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

M Accumulation units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	3.42
Operating charges	(0.33)
Return after operating charges*	3.09
Distributions	(1.22)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	1.22
Closing net asset value per unit	103.09
* after direct transaction costs of:	-
Performance	
Return after charges	3.09%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	973
Operating charges	0.35%
Direct transaction costs	-
Prices	
Highest unit price	103.3
Lowest unit price	99.59

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

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

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

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

^A M Accumulation unit class was launched on 27 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

R Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	102.80	102.59	101.44
Return before operating charges*	3.02	0.83	1.76
Operating charges	(0.62)	(0.62)	(0.61)
Return after operating charges*	2.40	0.21	1.15
Distributions	(0.84)	(0.51)	(0.55)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	0.84	0.51	0.55
Closing net asset value per unit	105.20	102.80	102.59
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	2.33%	0.20%	1.13%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1,058	1,034	1,037
Closing number of units	1,006,265	1,005,310	1,010,699
Operating charges	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	105.5	103.4	103.0
Lowest unit price	102.0	102.2	101.0

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

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

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

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

Z Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	104.44	103.81	102.20
Return before operating charges*	3.08	0.84	1.82
Operating charges	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)
Return after operating charges*	2.87	0.63	1.61
Distributions	(1.28)	(0.94)	(0.98)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	1.28	0.94	0.98
Closing net asset value per unit	107.31	104.44	103.81
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	2.75%	0.61%	1.58%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,789	2,719	1,069
Closing number of units	2,598,780	2,603,849	1,029,800
Operating charges	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	107.5	105.0	104.0
Lowest unit price	103.7	103.6	101.7

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

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

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

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

Portfolio statement

As at 31 October 2019

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes (92.83%)		7,879	99.91
Bond Funds 69.36%		5,872	74.46
18,568	Aberdeen Standard Liquidity Fund (Lux) - Short Duration Sterling Fund ⁺	2,490	31.58
497,080	ASI (AAM) Sterling Government Bond Fund ⁺	580	7.36
639,574	ASI Sterling Opportunistic Corporate Bond ⁺	711	9.01
695,087	ASI Sterling Short Term Government Bond ⁺	1,063	13.48
749,485	ASI Target Return Bond ⁺	1,028	13.03
Equity Funds (5.71%)		511	6.48
426,389	ASI UK All Share Tracker ⁺	511	6.48
Money Market Fund (16.81%)		1,424	18.06
1,315,309	ASI Sterling Money Market ⁺	1,424	18.06
Property Funds (0.95%)		72	0.91
49,807	Aberdeen UK Property ⁺	72	0.91
Total investment assets		7,879	99.91
Net other assets		7	0.09
Total Net Assets		7,886	100.00

All investments are regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.

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

⁺ Managed by subsidiaries of Standard Life Aberdeen plc.

Statement of total return

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Income			
Net capital gains/(losses)	1	120	(18)
Revenue	3	106	62
Expenses	4	(18)	(17)
Net revenue before taxation		88	45
Taxation	5	-	-
Net revenue after taxation		88	45
Total return before distributions		208	27
Distributions	6	(88)	(45)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		120	(18)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders	7,891	5,612
Amounts receivable on the issue of units	541	2,317
Amounts payable on the cancellation of units	(752)	(82)
	(211)	2,235
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities (see above)	120	(18)
Retained distribution on accumulation units	86	62
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders	7,886	7,891

Balance sheet

As at 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investment assets		7,879	7,325
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	11	523
Cash and bank balances		19	105
		30	628
Total assets		7,909	7,953
Liabilities:			
Creditors	8	(23)	(62)
		(23)	(62)
Total liabilities		(23)	(62)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		7,886	7,891

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 October 2019

1. Net Capital Gains/(Losses)

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Non-derivative securities	121	(18)
Handling charges taken from the capital account	(1)	-
Net capital gains/(losses)	120	(18)
The above includes		
Realised gains	16	8
Unrealised gains/(losses)	104	(26)
	120	(18)

* where realised gains include gains/losses arising in previous periods, a corresponding loss/gain is included in unrealised gains.

2. Purchases, Sales and Transaction Costs

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

	Purchases		Sales	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trades in the year				
Collective investment schemes	1,362	2,595	1,036	885
Total trades in the year	1,362	2,595	1,036	885

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (i.e. the spread between bid and offer prices expressed as a percentage of the offer price) was 0.00% (2018: 0.00%), this is representative of the average spread on the assets held during the year.

3. Revenue

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Franked dividend distributions	20	14
Taxable distributions on offshore funds	4	-
Interest distributions	79	46
Property income distributions	3	2
Total revenue	106	62

4. Expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Payable to the Manager, associates of the Manager and agents of either of them:		
Manager's periodic charge	13	12
Registration fees	1	2
	14	14
Payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee, and agents of either of them:		
Trustee fees	1	1
Safe custody fee	1	1
	2	2
Other:		
Audit fee	9	8
Administration fee	1	-
Legal fees	-	2
Expense cap refunded by Authorised Fund Manager	(8)	(9)
	2	1
Total expenses	18	17

5. Taxation

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(a) Analysis of charge in year		
Total current tax	-	-
(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is less than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for authorised Unit Trusts (20%). The differences are explained below:		
Net revenue before taxation	88	45
Corporation tax at 20% (2018: 20%)	18	9
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to taxation	(5)	(3)
Distributions treated as tax deductible	(13)	(6)
Total tax charge for year (note 5a)	-	-

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

6. Distributions

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Distribution	86	62
Add: Income deducted on cancellation of units	5	-
Deduct: Income received on issue of units	(3)	(17)
Net distribution for the year	88	45

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

7. Debtors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts receivable from the Manager for the issue of units	1	512
Expenses reimbursement receivable from the Manager	8	9
United Kingdom income tax recoverable	2	2
Total debtors	11	523

8. Creditors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts payable to the Manager for cancellation of units	10	-
Purchases awaiting settlement	-	50
Accrued expenses payable to the Manager	2	12
Other accrued expenses	11	-
Total creditors	23	62

9. Related Party Transactions

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

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

Any amounts due from or due to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 7 and 8.

Amounts payable to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, in respect of periodic charge and registration services, are disclosed in note 4 and any amounts due at the year end in note 8.

10. Units in issue reconciliation

	Opening units 2018	Creations during the year	Cancellations during the year	Closing units 2019
I Accumulation units	3,986,971	393,323	(590,004)	3,790,290
M Accumulation units	-	973	-	973
R Accumulation units	1,005,310	955	-	1,006,265
Z Accumulation units	2,603,849	123,760	(128,829)	2,598,780

11. Fair Value Hierarchy

	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000
Fair value of investment assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Collective Investment Schemes	-	7,879	-	-	7,325	-
Total investment assets	-	7,879	-	-	7,325	-

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

Level 1:

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

Level 2:

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

Level 3:

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

12. Risk Management Policies & Numerical Disclosures

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

- securities held in accordance with the investment objective and policies;
- cash and short-term debtors and creditors arising directly from operations; and
- derivatives.

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

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

(a) Market price risk

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

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

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

	Minimum	Maximum	Average
2019			
VaR 99% 1 Month	0.32%	0.80%	0.54%
2018			
VaR 99% 1 Month	0.49%	0.87%	0.66%

At the year end date, there was a 1% chance of the portfolio value falling (or rising) more than 0.39%, £30,000 (2018: 0.62%, £49,000) in one month period.

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

VaR table

	FX risk	Interest rate risk	Inflation risk	Contribution from credit risk	Overall VaR
31 October 2019	0.39%	0.23%	-	(0.23)%	0.39%
31 October 2018	-	0.30%	-	0.32%	0.62%

The Authorised Fund Manager must calculate the global exposure of any Fund it manages either as:

- 1) The incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions, which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the scheme property. This is known as the Commitment Approach and is a measure of leverage or;
- 2) The market risk of the scheme property by way of the value at risk (VaR) approach. Although, the sensitivity analysis of the Fund's financial asset and liability positions described above uses VaR analysis, the global exposure calculations for Funds may be calculated on the Commitment Basis. The Prospectus provides further details on which method is used to calculate Global Exposure for each Fund.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The income and capital value of the Fund's investments are mainly denominated in Sterling, the Fund's functional currency; therefore, the financial statements are not subject to any significant risk of currency movements. This is consistent with the exposure during the prior year.

(c) Interest rate risk

The majority of the Fund's financial assets are open ended investment funds and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. Therefore, the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk is considered insignificant. This is consistent with the exposure during the prior year.

(d) Financial Derivatives Instrument Risk

The Fund had no exposure to derivatives as at 31 October 2019 (2018: nil).

(e) Liquidity risk

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

Distribution table**For the year ended 31 October 2019**

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 November 2018

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

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.1598	-	1.1598*	0.8181
Group 2	0.6707	0.4891	1.1598*	0.8181
M Accumulation units				
Group 1 ^A	1.2152	-	1.2152*	-
Group 2 ^B	0.1296	1.0856	1.2152*	-
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	0.8395	-	0.8395*	0.5053
Group 2	0.2198	0.6197	0.8395*	0.5053
Z Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.2757	-	1.2757*	0.9361
Group 2	0.1447	1.1310	1.2757*	0.9361

* Distribution accumulated on 31 October 2019.

^A Units created prior to the initial seeding of the unit class on 27 November 2018.^B Units purchased between 27 November 2018 and 31 October 2019.**Equalisation**

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

ASI Diversified-Core Growth Fund

For the year ended 31 October 2019

Investment objective and policy

To generate a positive return through capital growth and some income over the long term (a period of 5 years or more) by investing in a globally diversified portfolio of assets. Invested capital is however at risk and there is no guarantee that the objective will be attained over any time period.

Performance Target: To exceed the return on cash deposits (as currently measured by 1 Month GBP LIBOR) by 4.5% per annum over rolling five year periods (before charges). The Performance Target is the level of performance the management team hopes to achieve for the Fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the Performance Target.

The Performance Target has been chosen as a proxy for the return on cash deposits.

Portfolio Securities:

- The Fund will invest in funds, including those managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments, to obtain broad exposure to a range of diversified investments from across the global investment universe.
- The Fund may also invest directly in equities (company shares), bonds (loans to governments, companies or other institutions), money market instruments and cash.
- Typically, at least 50% of the assets will be invested in equities and / or bonds.
- The rest of the Fund may be invested in commercial property, commodities, infrastructure, money market instruments and cash.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (active management) to identify investments, focusing on using research techniques to select funds which align with their views regarding future economic and business conditions.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The Fund may use derivatives to reduce risk, reduce cost and/or generate additional income or growth consistent with the risk profile of the Fund (often referred to as "Efficient Portfolio Management").
- It may invest in other funds which use derivatives more extensively.
- Derivative usage in the Fund is expected to be limited. Where derivatives are used, this would typically be to maintain allocations following a significant inflow into the Fund or derivatives to manage currency risk.

Performance review

For the year ended 31 October 2019, the value of ASI Diversified-Core Growth - R Accumulation Units increased by 4.29%, compared to a return of 5.22% for our performance target (1 Month GBP LIBOR +4.5%).

Source: Lipper, Basis: total return, published NAV to NAV, net of annual charges, UK net income reinvested, GBP.

Performance Target Return - Source: Lipper, BPSS, Basis: close of business return, revenue reinvested, gross of expenses, GBP

Please remember that past performance is not a guide to future returns. The price of shares and the revenue from them may fall as well as rise. Investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

Market review

Global equities produced a positive return in what was a volatile period for equity markets. The end of 2018 saw significant declines in asset prices as an increase in US interest rates, heightened trade tensions between the US and China and fears of slowing global growth weighed on sentiment.

Global equities rebounded in January, however, reversing the losses. Despite risks relating to a slowdown in global growth and some mixed economic data, a more dovish US Federal Reserve (Fed) helped propel global equities to a strong start in 2019. This positive performance continued through the remainder of the review period, with the Fed cutting interest rates three times, promises of monetary stimulus from other central banks and progress in trade negotiations between the US and China.

Local currency emerging market (EM) bonds produced a positive return during the period. A series of constructive developments in several emerging economies led to positive performance towards the end of 2018. By contrast, many other asset classes experienced heightened volatility at the same time. Local currency EM bonds prices continued to rise (yields fell) in 2019. Turkey produced the most notable return as lower headline inflation supported monetary policy easing.

Portfolio review

The Fund rose by 4.29% over the review period. This compared to a return of 5.22% for our performance target (1 Month GBP LIBOR +4.5%).

The main asset allocation change was a decrease to absolute return strategies and an increase to asset-backed securities. Towards the end of 2018 we reduced our position in the alternative risk premia strategy (ARP). At times, volatile market conditions during 2018 resulted in an increased correlation between ARP and other asset classes to which we have exposure. From a portfolio perspective, we therefore felt that it was prudent to reduce the size of the position in ARP.

In July, we initiated a position in the recently launched Macro Systematic Dimensions Fund. The fund uses a rules-based investment approach to capture a broad range of risk premia and market inefficiencies across asset classes. These include equities, interest rates, credit, currencies, inflation and volatility markets. We believe that the Fund offers an attractive expected return for the level of risk and also provides diversification benefits for the portfolio.

During the period we also opened a position in senior asset backed securities (ABS). Senior ABS offer the potential to achieve a return in excess of cash with very low volatility and a high level of liquidity. We believe that valuations in several asset classes are currently very high, making them expensive. As such, this investment will leave us well placed to take advantage of more attractive opportunities when they arise.

Outlook

We believe that the outlook for global growth has deteriorated. This reflects subdued activity data and rising political uncertainty. Even this gloomier outlook is contingent on several major central banks easing monetary policy and the trade war between the US and China not escalating further. However, while there are several downside risks, we believe there is a relatively low chance of a US recession over the next two years.

Against this backdrop we continue to expect low returns from equity markets over the next three to five years, especially given the sharp rise we have already seen this year. Similarly, lower bond yields and credit spreads mean lower expected returns from bonds. Local currency EM bonds have delivered strong performance over the past 12 months, both during the equity market sell-off in the fourth quarter of 2018 and in the equity market rally this year. Yields, and consequently expected returns, are lower but we still see the asset class as attractive, especially relative to the low returns available on cash and developed market bonds.

Diversified Assets Team

November 2019

Risk and reward profile

This indicator reflects the volatility of the Fund's unit price over the last five years which in turn reflects the volatility of the underlying assets in which the Fund invests. Historical data may not be a reliable indication for the future.

The current rating is not guaranteed and may change if the volatility of the assets in which the Fund invests changes. The lowest rating does not mean risk free.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk				Typically higher rewards, higher risk		
←				→		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Risk and reward indicator table as at 31 October 2019

The Fund is rated as 4 because of the extent to which the following risk factors apply:

- Investing in China A shares involves special considerations and risks, including without limitation greater price volatility, less developed regulatory and legal framework, exchange rate risk/controls, settlement, tax, quota, liquidity and regulatory risks.
- The Fund invests in securities which are subject to the risk that the issuer may default on interest or capital payments.
- The use of derivatives carries the risk of reduced liquidity, substantial loss and increased volatility in adverse market conditions, such as a failure amongst market participants. The use of derivatives may result in the Fund being leveraged (where market exposure and thus the potential for loss by the Fund exceeds the amount it has invested) and in these market conditions the effect of leverage will be to magnify losses.
- The Fund invests in emerging market equities and/or bonds. Investing in emerging markets involves a greater risk of loss than investing in more developed markets due to, among other factors, greater political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity and regulatory risks.
- The Fund price can go up or down daily for a variety of reasons including changes in interest rates, inflation expectations or the perceived credit quality of individual countries or securities.

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

The price of assets and the income from them may go down as well as up and cannot be guaranteed; an investor may receive back less than their original investment.

Inflation reduces the buying power of your investment and income.

The value of assets held in the Fund may rise and fall as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

The Fund could lose money if an entity (counterparty) with which it does business becomes unwilling or unable to honour its obligations to the Fund.

In extreme market conditions some securities may become hard to value or sell at a desired price. This could affect the Fund's ability to meet redemptions in a timely manner.

The Fund could lose money as the result of a failure or delay in operational processes and systems including but not limited to third party providers failing or going into administration.

Comparative tables

I Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	115.91	119.64	109.20
Return before operating charges*	5.85	(3.19)	10.97
Operating charges	(0.53)	(0.54)	(0.53)
Return after operating charges*	5.32	(3.73)	10.44
Distributions	(2.99)	(2.70)	(2.36)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	2.99	2.70	2.36
Closing net asset value per unit	121.23	115.91	119.64
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	0.01	-
Performance			
Return after charges	4.59%	(3.12)%	9.56%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	138,007	147,908	165,412
Closing number of units	113,839,238	127,601,374	138,252,800
Operating charges	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.01%	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	121.8	124.4	120.1
Lowest unit price	112.7	115.2	106.2

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

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

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

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

M Accumulation units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	6.27
Operating charges	(0.52)
Return after operating charges*	5.75
Distributions	(2.57)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	2.57
Closing net asset value per unit	105.75
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.01
Performance	
Return after charges	5.75%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	949
Operating charges	0.55%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%
Prices	
Highest unit price	106.3
Lowest unit price	97.95

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

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

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

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

^A M Accumulation unit class was launched on 27 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

R Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	114.24	118.33	108.66
Return before operating charges*	5.90	(3.02)	10.78
Operating charges	(1.04)	(1.07)	(1.11)
Return after operating charges*	4.86	(4.09)	9.67
Distributions	(2.54)	(2.24)	(1.65)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	2.54	2.24	1.65
Closing net asset value per unit	119.10	114.24	118.33
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	0.01	-
Performance			
Return after charges	4.25%	(3.46)%	8.90%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	75	92	99
Closing number of units	63,123	80,651	84,063
Operating charges	0.90%	0.90%	1.00%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.01%	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	119.6	123.0	118.8
Lowest unit price	111.0	113.5	105.7

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

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

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

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

Z Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	117.08	120.50	109.76
Return before operating charges*	5.81	(3.30)	10.97
Operating charges	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.23)
Return after operating charges*	5.69	(3.42)	10.74
Distributions	(3.36)	(3.06)	(2.59)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	3.36	3.06	2.59
Closing net asset value per unit	122.77	117.08	120.50
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	0.01	-
Performance			
Return after charges	4.86%	(2.84)%	9.78%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	7,601	6,739	4,722
Closing number of units	6,191,218	5,755,974	3,918,700
Operating charges	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.01%	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	123.4	125.4	121.0
Lowest unit price	113.8	116.3	106.8

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

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

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

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

Portfolio statement

As at 31 October 2019

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Bonds (36.45%)		58,343	40.04
Argentine Peso Denominated Bonds (0.25%)		71	0.05
Government Bonds (0.25%)		71	0.05
less than 5 years to maturity			
14,661,000	Argentina (Republic of) 16% 2023	71	0.05
Brazilian Real Denominated Bonds (3.43%)		4,791	3.29
Government Bonds (3.43%)		4,791	3.29
less than 5 years to maturity			
6,464,000	Brazil (Federal Republic of) 10% 2023	1,450	1.00
8,519,000	Letra Tesouro 0% 2021	1,520	1.04
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
3,525,000	Nota Do Tesouro 10% 2025	819	0.56
4,179,000	Nota Do Tesouro 10% 2027	1,002	0.69
Chilean Peso Denominated Bonds (0.94%)		1,412	0.97
Government Bonds (0.94%)		1,412	0.97
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
555,000,000	Chile (Republic of) 4.5% 2026	627	0.43
between 15 and 25 years to maturity			
535,000,000	Chile (Republic of) 5% 2035	655	0.45
90,000,000	Chile (Republic of) 6% 2043	130	0.09
Colombian Peso Denominated Bonds (2.54%)		3,046	2.08
Government Bonds (2.54%)		3,046	2.08
less than 5 years to maturity			
1,403,500,000	Colombia (Republic of) 7% 2022	336	0.23
1,975,000,000	Colombia (Republic of) 10% 2024	540	0.37
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
6,082,300,000	Colombia (Republic of) 7.5% 2026	1,537	1.05
between 10 and 15 years to maturity			
2,585,000,000	Colombia (Republic of) 7% 2032	633	0.43

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Czech Koruna Denominated Bonds (1.49%)		1,867	1.28
Government Bonds (1.49%)		1,867	1.28
less than 5 years to maturity			
27,510,000	Czech Republic (Govt of) 4.7% 2022	1,020	0.70
between 10 and 15 years to maturity			
26,300,000	Czech Republic (Govt of) 0.95% 2030	847	0.58
Euro Denominated Bonds (0.00%)		194	0.13
Corporate Bond (0.00%)		194	0.13
between 10 and 15 years to maturity			
230,000	Taurus 2018-1 IT SRL FRN 2030	194	0.13
Hungarian Forint Denominated Bonds (1.66%)		2,030	1.39
Government Bonds (1.66%)		2,030	1.39
less than 5 years to maturity			
324,970,000	Hungary (Govt of) 7% 2022	1,006	0.69
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
351,700,000	Hungary (Govt of) 3% 2027	1,024	0.70
Indonesian Rupiah Denominated Bonds (3.10%)		4,740	3.25
Government Bonds (3.10%)		4,740	3.25
less than 5 years to maturity			
6,229,000,000	Indonesia (Republic of) 8.25% 2021	355	0.24
23,387,000,000	Indonesia (Republic of) 8.375% 2024	1,377	0.95
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
29,856,000,000	Indonesia (Republic of) 9% 2029	1,852	1.27
between 15 and 25 years to maturity			
19,877,000,000	Indonesia (Republic of) 8.25% 2036	1,156	0.79
Malaysian Ringgit Denominated Bonds (1.66%)		2,895	1.99
Government Bonds (1.66%)		2,895	1.99
less than 5 years to maturity			
2,575,000	Malaysia (Govt of) 3.48% 2023	480	0.33

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
2,406,000	Malaysia (Govt of) 3.659% 2020	447	0.31
2,788,000	Malaysia (Govt of) 4.094% 2023	530	0.36
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
5,255,000	Malaysia (Govt of) 3.899% 2027	1,000	0.69
between 15 and 25 years to maturity			
2,245,000	Malaysia (Govt of) 4.254% 2035	438	0.30
Mexican Peso Denominated Bonds (3.17%)		4,685	3.22
Government Bonds (3.17%)		4,685	3.22
less than 5 years to maturity			
27,400,000	Mexico (United Mexican States) 6.5% 2022	1,103	0.76
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
24,478,000	Mexico (United Mexican States) 7.5% 2027	1,030	0.71
28,410,000	Mexico (United Mexican States) 10% 2024	1,312	0.90
between 15 and 25 years to maturity			
14,915,000	Mexico (United Mexican States) 7.75% 2042	640	0.44
11,499,000	Mexico (United Mexican States) 10% 2036	600	0.41
Peruvian Sol Denominated Bonds (1.02%)		1,801	1.24
Government Bonds (1.02%)		1,801	1.24
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
1,570,000	Peru (Republic of) 8.2% 2026	458	0.32
between 10 and 15 years to maturity			
4,772,000	Peru (Republic of) 6.95% 2031	1,343	0.92
Philippine Peso Denominated Bonds (0.11%)		184	0.13
Government Bonds (0.11%)		184	0.13
less than 5 years to maturity			
12,000,000	Philippines (Republic of) 4.95% 2021	184	0.13

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Polish Zloty Denominated Bonds (3.12%)		4,198	2.88
Government Bonds (3.12%)		4,198	2.88
less than 5 years to maturity			
1,274,000	Poland (Republic of) 2.5% 2024	267	0.18
10,505,000	Poland (Republic of) 5.75% 2022	2,379	1.63
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
7,363,000	Poland (Republic of) 2.5% 2027	1,552	1.07
Romanian Leu Denominated Bonds (1.04%)		1,326	0.91
Government Bonds (1.04%)		1,326	0.91
less than 5 years to maturity			
4,560,000	Romania (Republic of) 3.4% 2022	825	0.57
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
2,490,000	Romania (Republic of) 5.8 % 2027	501	0.34
Russian Ruble Denominated Bonds (2.65%)		3,979	2.73
Government Bonds (2.65%)		3,979	2.73
less than 5 years to maturity			
95,418,000	Russia (Federation of) 7.5% 2021	1,182	0.81
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
144,740,000	Russia (Federation of) 7.75% 2026	1,891	1.30
between 10 and 15 years to maturity			
64,522,000	Russia (Federation of) 8.5% 2031	906	0.62
South African Rand Denominated Bonds (2.79%)		3,875	2.66
Government Bonds (2.79%)		3,875	2.66
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
27,819,000	South Africa (Republic of) 10.5% 2026	1,577	1.08
between 15 and 25 years to maturity			
32,620,000	South Africa (Republic of) 8.75% 2044	1,464	1.01
17,475,000	South Africa (Republic of) 8.875% 2035	834	0.57

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Sterling Denominated Bonds (2.86%)		10,950	7.51
Corporate Bonds (2.86%)		10,950	7.51
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
1,300,000	Cold Finance FRN 2029	1,301	0.89
100,000	Dowson 2019-1 FRN 2026	100	0.07
733,000	Newday Funding 2017-1 FRN 2025	734	0.50
517,000	Newday Funding 2018-2 FRN 2026	517	0.35
100,000	Newday Funding FRN 2027	100	0.07
100,000	Newday Partnership Funding FRN 2027	99	0.07
1,193,000	Taurus 2019-3 Dac FRN 2029	1,193	0.82
greater than 25 years to maturity			
1,094,000	Bowbell FRN 2056	966	0.66
461,000	Finsbury Square 2018-2 FRN 2068	459	0.32
1,206,000	Paragon FRN 2050	1,152	0.79
2,103,000	Precise Mortgage Funding 2018-1B FRN 2054	1,545	1.06
1,201,000	Precise Mortgage Funding 2018-2B FRN 2055	892	0.61
100,000	Ripon Mortgages FRN 2056	99	0.07
611,000	RMAC No 2 FRN 2046	539	0.37
1,256,000	Stratton Mortgage Funding FRN 2050	1,254	0.86
Thai Baht Denominated Bonds (2.93%)		4,388	3.01
Government Bonds (2.93%)		4,388	3.01
less than 5 years to maturity			
68,345,000	Thailand (Kingdom of) 3.625% 2023	1,884	1.29
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
41,211,000	Thailand (Kingdom of) 4.875% 2029	1,367	0.94
between 15 and 25 years to maturity			
24,176,000	Thailand (Kingdom of) 3.4% 2036	773	0.53
greater than 25 years to maturity			
11,595,000	Thailand (Kingdom of) 2.875% 2046	364	0.25
Turkish Lira Denominated Bonds (1.61%)		1,830	1.26
Government Bonds (1.61%)		1,830	1.26
less than 5 years to maturity			
4,755,000	Turkey (Republic of) 9.5% 2022	610	0.42
5,185,000	Turkey (Republic of) 10.4% 2024	647	0.45

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
4,604,000	Turkey (Republic of) 11% 2027	573	0.39
Uruguayan Peso Denominated Bonds (0.08%)		81	0.06
Government Bonds (0.08%)		81	0.06
between 5 and 10 years to maturity			
4,581,000	Uruguay (Republic of) 8.5% 2028	81	0.06
Equities (28.03%)		42,829	29.41
Emerging Market Equities (0.20%)		434	0.30
Brazil (0.07%)		1	-
3,711	PPLA11 Participations	1	-
Russia (0.00%)		81	0.06
21,921	Evrax	81	0.06
Turkey (0.13%)		352	0.24
10,321	Koza Altin	98	0.07
25,351	TAV Havalimanlari	89	0.06
30,033	Tekfen Holding	69	0.05
31,803	Tofas Turk Otomobil Fabrikasi	96	0.06
European Equities (3.56%)		4,562	3.14
Belgium (0.06%)		217	0.15
526	Sofina	90	0.06
2,033	UCB	127	0.09
Czech Republic (0.12%)		97	0.07
13,405	O2 Telefonica	97	0.07
Denmark (0.06%)		94	0.06
3,584	Lundbeck	94	0.06

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Finland (0.37%)		-	-
France (0.23%)		833	0.57
4,028	Atos	241	0.16
2,620	Eiffage	218	0.15
19,129	Peugeot	374	0.26
Germany (0.36%)		-	-
Hungary (0.16%)		99	0.07
85,207	Magyar Telekom	99	0.07
Ireland (0.20%)		197	0.14
2,024	Jazz Pharmaceuticals	197	0.14
Italy (0.00%)		434	0.30
66,588	A2A	103	0.07
629	Gedi Gruppo Editoriale	-	-
83,565	SNAM	331	0.23
Netherlands (0.52%)		708	0.49
31,533	Koninklijke Ahold Delhaize	607	0.42
4,467	Signify	101	0.07
Spain (0.72%)		1,244	0.85
9,037	Enagas	173	0.12
12,586	Endesa	265	0.18
67,713	Iberdrola	538	0.37
17,243	Red Electrica	268	0.18
Sweden (0.05%)		-	-
Switzerland (0.71%)		639	0.44
2,750	Roche	639	0.44

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Japanese Equities (5.33%)		11,774	8.08
Japan (5.33%)		11,774	8.08
1,900	AIN Holdings	84	0.06
7,500	Alfresa	130	0.09
7,900	Asahi	306	0.21
54,000	Astellas Pharmaceuticals	717	0.49
4,900	Capcom	90	0.06
27,900	Chubu Electric Power	323	0.22
2,600	Daiichikosho	96	0.07
2,700	Daito Trust Construction	277	0.19
7,900	Familymart	152	0.10
13,400	Fujifilm	458	0.31
5,600	Fujitsu	385	0.26
11,900	Haseko	120	0.08
5,400	Heiwa	86	0.06
37,700	ITOCHU	611	0.42
18,800	Kajima	201	0.14
2,300	Kaken Pharmaceutical	87	0.06
4,700	Kamigumi	83	0.06
12,600	Kandenko	92	0.06
23,200	Kansai Electric Power	210	0.14
26,400	KDDI	566	0.39
30,900	Kirin	509	0.35
12,400	K's Holdings	110	0.08
3,900	Kyudenko	99	0.07
2,500	Lawson	106	0.07
63,600	Marubeni	348	0.24
6,100	MediPal	108	0.07
4,400	Mitsubishi Shokuhin	87	0.06
2,200	Morinaga	84	0.06
3,300	Nihon Unisys	84	0.06
11,900	Nikon	118	0.08
16,300	Nippon Telegraph & Telephone	626	0.43
3,700	NS Solutions	98	0.07
30,400	NTT DOCOMO	646	0.44
46,100	ORIX	562	0.39
2,100	Sankyu	83	0.06
2,300	Sawai Pharmaceutical	100	0.07
19,700	Seven & I	577	0.40
10,300	Shionogi	480	0.33
5,400	Showa Denko	118	0.08

			Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Holding	Investment			
51,700	SoftBank		549	0.38
54,100	Sojitz		132	0.09
43,300	Sumitomo		545	0.37
3,200	Suzuken		132	0.09
3,400	TIS		160	0.11
5,500	Tokuyama		115	0.08
33,200	Yamada Denki		124	0.08
North American Equities (14.42%)			17,299	11.87
Canada (0.47%)			805	0.55
5,559	CGI		335	0.23
13,252	Hydro One		191	0.13
6,755	Loblaw		279	0.19
Mexico (0.05%)			93	0.06
137,600	Alfa		93	0.06
United States (13.90%)			16,401	11.26
4,910	Allergan		668	0.46
1,710	Alliance Data Systems		132	0.09
6,991	Allstate		575	0.38
4,855	Amdocs		245	0.17
5,405	AmerisourceBergen 'A'		357	0.24
9,084	Best Buy		504	0.35
3,138	Biogen		724	0.50
13,807	Bristol-Myers Squibb		612	0.42
10,480	Cardinal Health		400	0.27
4,451	Cboe Global Markets		396	0.27
1,476	CDW		146	0.10
8,456	Corteva		172	0.12
9,824	Dominion Resources		627	0.43
10,214	DXC Technology		218	0.15
8,684	Evergy		429	0.29
16,197	Exelon		569	0.39
4,692	Foot Locker		158	0.11
2,414	Gilead Sciences		119	0.08
8,956	H&R Block		173	0.12
36,010	HP		483	0.33
1,241	Intuit		247	0.17

			Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Holding	Investment			
14,397	Juniper Networks		276	0.19
6,664	Kohl's		264	0.18
28,794	Kroger		548	0.38
3,391	Lam Research		711	0.49
5,341	McKesson		549	0.38
9,797	Netapp		423	0.29
10,624	NRG Energy		329	0.23
4,116	Pinnacle West Capital		299	0.21
4,532	Robert Half International		201	0.14
3,071	S&P Global		612	0.42
4,689	Santander Consumer USA		91	0.06
2,495	SEI Investments		116	0.08
7,844	Steel Dynamics		184	0.13
21,383	Synchrony Financial		585	0.40
6,642	T Rowe Price		594	0.41
10,078	TD Ameritrade		299	0.21
2,958	United Health		578	0.40
15,640	Vistra Energy		327	0.22
6,344	Vornado Realty		322	0.22
12,226	Walgreens Boots Alliance		518	0.36
4,550	Wal-Mart		412	0.28
7,956	Xerox		209	0.14
Pacific Basin Equities (3.91%)			7,356	5.05
Australia (0.28%)			1,240	0.85
25,974	AGL Energy		273	0.19
6,480	Ansell		94	0.06
38,951	Evolution Mining		85	0.06
55,013	Metcash		82	0.06
17,060	Newcrest Mining		283	0.19
28,951	Qantas Airways		99	0.07
48,712	QBE Insurance		324	0.22
China (0.06%)			166	0.11
80,000	Tingyi		82	0.05
105,000	Uni-President China		84	0.06

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Hong Kong (0.53%)		1,445	0.99
38,000	Cafe de Coral	80	0.05
101,000	CK Asset	544	0.37
67,500	CLP	541	0.37
45,472	I-CABLE Communications	-	-
99,500	Lifestyle International	81	0.06
27,000	Swire Pacific 'A'	199	0.14
Malaysia (0.00%)		90	0.06
129,900	Telekom Malaysia	90	0.06
New Zealand (0.06%)		195	0.13
58,439	Air New Zealand	82	0.05
31,011	Contact Energy	113	0.08
Singapore (0.06%)		153	0.11
30,200	Singapore Exchange	153	0.11
South Korea (1.40%)		2,491	1.71
5,357	Cheil Worldwide	88	0.06
1,314	Daelim Industrial	79	0.05
4,049	GS Engineering	83	0.06
3,883	HDC Hyundai Development Co-Engineering & Construction	80	0.06
2,649	Hyundai Mobis	419	0.29
4,072	KEPCO Plant Service & Engineering	88	0.06
10,438	Kia Motors	295	0.20
3,552	Korea Gas	93	0.06
1,810	Kumho Petrochemical	84	0.06
10,392	LG Uplus	93	0.06
3,054	LOTTE Fine Chemical	90	0.06
1,398	S-1	87	0.06
3,838	Samsung Card	85	0.06
20,011	Samsung Electronics	670	0.46
1,001	SK Telecom	157	0.11

			Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
	Holding	Investment		
Taiwan (0.96%)			750	0.52
	93,000	Asia Cement	102	0.07
	41,200	China Motor	43	0.03
	59,000	Far Eastone Telecommunications	109	0.08
	12,000	Globalwafers	111	0.08
	141,000	Oriental Union Chemical	79	0.05
	479,000	United Microelectronics	170	0.12
	17,000	Yageo	136	0.09
Thailand (0.56%)			826	0.57
	41,700	Advanced Info Service (Alien)	243	0.17
	26,700	Bumrungrad Hospital (Alien)	82	0.05
	191,600	Digital Telecommunications Infrastructure (Alien)	87	0.06
	12,000	Electricity Generating (Alien)	107	0.07
	50,300	PTT Exploration & Production (Alien)	155	0.11
	43,800	Ratch (Alien)	82	0.06
	371,400	Thai Airways International (Alien)	70	0.05
UK Equities (0.61%)			1,404	0.97
Consumer Goods (0.09%)			724	0.50
	18,909	Tate & Lyle	127	0.09
	253,954	Tesco	597	0.41
Consumer Services (0.27%)			142	0.10
	69,922	Sainsbury (J)	142	0.10
Financials (0.16%)			137	0.09
	50,417	Direct Line	137	0.09
Health Care (0.00%)			122	0.08
	62,068	ConvaTec	122	0.08
Industrials (0.09%)			-	-

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Technology (0.00%)		124	0.09
11,738	Micro Focus	124	0.09
Utilities (0.00%)		155	0.11
214,253	Centrica	155	0.11
Collective Investment Schemes (27.11%)		34,779	23.87
Bond Funds (15.05%)		21,632	14.85
15,777,435	ASI Target Return Bond ⁺	21,632	14.85
Equity Funds (12.06%)		13,147	9.02
1,353,390	SLI Global SICAV - Macro Systematic Dimensions ⁺	13,147	9.02
Derivatives (-0.60%)		4,171	2.87
Forward Currency Contracts (-0.41%)		4,112	2.82
	Buy AUD 197,000 Sell GBP 109,328 12/12/2019	(5)	-
	Buy EUR 709,000 Sell GBP 636,226 12/12/2019	(24)	(0.02)
	Buy GBP 437,806 Sell AUD 794,000 12/12/2019	15	0.01
	Buy GBP 11,700,042 Sell AUD 21,113,000 12/12/2019	462	0.32
	Buy GBP 10,622,631 Sell CAD 17,302,000 12/12/2019	463	0.32
	Buy GBP 100,171 Sell EUR 113,000 12/12/2019	3	-
	Buy GBP 378,864 Sell EUR 439,000 12/12/2019	-	-
	Buy GBP 4,294,283 Sell EUR 4,770,000 12/12/2019	175	0.12
	Buy GBP 276,243 Sell JPY 38,660,000 12/12/2019	-	-
	Buy GBP 434,161 Sell JPY 56,682,000 12/12/2019	28	0.02
	Buy GBP 684,900 Sell JPY 92,250,000 12/12/2019	24	0.02
	Buy GBP 11,347,789 Sell JPY 1,488,881,000 12/12/2019	689	0.47
	Buy GBP 319,159 Sell NOK 3,787,000 12/12/2019	1	-
	Buy GBP 10,704,693 Sell NOK 118,737,000 12/12/2019	723	0.50
	Buy GBP 10,729,425 Sell NZD 20,621,000 12/12/2019	517	0.35
	Buy GBP 73,396 Sell PLN 363,138 05/11/2019	-	-
	Buy GBP 276,566 Sell SEK 3,448,000 12/12/2019	-	-
	Buy GBP 10,571,177 Sell SEK 125,468,000 12/12/2019	496	0.34
	Buy GBP 141,601 Sell USD 174,000 12/12/2019	7	0.01
	Buy GBP 148,807 Sell USD 184,000 12/12/2019	7	-
	Buy GBP 595,047 Sell USD 745,000 12/12/2019	20	0.01
	Buy GBP 891,124 Sell USD 1,102,000 12/12/2019	41	0.03

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
	Buy GBP 10,751,799 Sell USD 13,272,000 12/12/2019	511	0.35
	Buy HUF 5,617,050 Sell GBP 14,707 05/11/2019	-	-
	Buy JPY 34,937,000 Sell GBP 263,127 12/12/2019	(13)	(0.01)
	Buy USD 307,251 Sell GBP 237,487 05/11/2019	-	-
	Buy USD 612,000 Sell GBP 499,958 12/12/2019	(28)	(0.02)
Futures (-0.19%)		59	0.05
14	Long E-mini MSCI Emerging Market Index Future 20/12/2019	25	0.02
30	Long Euro Stoxx 50 Index Future 20/12/2019	(1)	-
11	Long FTSE 100 Future 20/12/2019	(7)	-
13	Long S&P 500 Index E-mini Future 20/12/2019	21	0.01
5	Long Topix Index Future 12/12/2019	8	0.01
(32)	Short SPI 200 Future 19/12/2019	13	0.01
Total investment assets and liabilities		140,122	96.19
Net other assets		5,562	3.82
Total Net Assets		145,684	100.01

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

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

* Managed by subsidiaries of Standard Life Aberdeen plc.

Statement of total return

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Income			
Net capital gains/(losses)	1	2,715	(8,714)
Revenue	3	5,180	5,223
Expenses	4	(565)	(644)
Interest payable and similar charges		(1)	-
Net revenue before taxation		4,614	4,579
Taxation	5	(883)	(847)
Net revenue after taxation		3,731	3,732
Total return before distributions		6,446	(4,982)
Distributions	6	(3,731)	(3,732)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		2,715	(8,714)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders	154,739	170,234
Amounts receivable on the issue of units	4,553	9,634
Amounts payable on the cancellation of units	(19,951)	(20,045)
	(15,398)	(10,411)
Dilution levy	11	12
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities (see above)	2,715	(8,714)
Retained distribution on accumulation units	3,617	3,618
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders	145,684	154,739

Balance sheet

As at 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investment assets		140,200	141,922
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	1,654	2,701
Cash and bank balances	8	5,086	14,777
		6,740	17,478
Total assets		146,940	159,400
Liabilities:			
Investment liabilities		(78)	(1,121)
Creditors	9	(1,178)	(3,540)
		(1,178)	(3,540)
Total liabilities		(1,256)	(4,661)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		145,684	154,739

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 October 2019

1. Net Capital Gains/(Losses)

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Non-derivative securities	2,681	(6,469)
Derivative contracts	(509)	(145)
Forward currency contracts	(542)	(2,039)
Other gains/(losses)	1,130	(26)
Handling charges taken from the capital account	(45)	(35)
Net capital gains/(losses)	2,715	(8,714)
The above includes		
Realised (losses)/gains	(5,844)	3,750
Unrealised gains/(losses)	8,559	(12,464)
	2,715	(8,714)

* where realised gains include gains/losses arising in previous periods, a corresponding loss/gain is included in unrealised gains.

2. Purchases, Sales and Transaction Costs

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

Derivatives are dealt on a spread agreed between buyer and seller with reference to the underlying investment.

	Purchases		Sales	
Trades in the year	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Bonds	27,860	22,589	28,557	17,490
Equities	28,406	30,293	38,386	38,620
Collective investment schemes	14,128	1,465	8,807	13,706
Corporate actions	-	-	1,210	-
Trades in the year before transaction costs	70,394	54,347	76,875	69,816
Commissions				
Equities	9	3	(4)	(4)
Total commissions	9	3	(4)	(4)
Taxes & other fees				
Equities	6	4	(3)	(16)
Total taxes & other fees	6	4	(3)	(16)
Total transaction costs	15	7	(7)	(20)
Total net trades in the year after transaction costs	70,409	54,354	76,868	69,796

	Purchases		Sales	
	2019 %	2018 %	2019 %	2018 %
Total transaction costs expressed as a percentage of asset type cost				
Commissions				
Equities	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Taxes & other fees				
Equities	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03

	2019 %	2018 %
Total transaction costs expressed as a percentage of net asset value		
Taxes & other fees	-	0.01

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (i.e. the spread between bid and offer prices expressed as a percentage of the offer price) was 0.16% (2018: 0.18%), this is representative of the average spread on the assets held during the year.

3. Revenue

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
UK dividends	102	64
Overseas dividends	940	1,163
Interest distributions	651	537
Interest on debt securities	3,460	3,407
Bank interest	27	25
Overseas REIT income	-	27
Total revenue	5,180	5,223

4. Expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Payable to the Manager, associates of the Manager and agents of either of them:		
Manager's periodic charge	554	642
Registration fees	2	4
	556	646
Payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee, and agents of either of them:		
Trustee fees	17	29
Safe custody fee	40	28
	57	57

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Other:		
Legal and Professional fees	4	4
Audit fee	9	8
Printing expenses	2	2
Expense cap refunded by Authorised Fund Manager	(63)	(73)
Total expenses	565	644

5. Taxation

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(a) Analysis of charge in year		
Corporation tax	715	671
Double taxation relief	(75)	(79)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(18)	-
Overseas taxes	261	255
Total current tax	883	847
(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is less than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for authorised Unit Trusts (20%). The differences are explained below:		
Net revenue before taxation	4,614	4,579
Corporation tax at 20% (2018: 20%)	923	916
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to taxation	(208)	(245)
Overseas taxes	261	255
Double taxation relief	(75)	(79)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(18)	-
Total tax charge for year (note 5a)	883	847

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

6. Distributions

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Distribution	3,617	3,618
Add: Income deducted on cancellation of units	167	208
Deduct: Income received on issue of units	(53)	(94)
Net distribution for the year	3,731	3,732

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

7. Debtors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts receivable from the Manager for the issue of units	1	171
Income tax recoverable	-	6
Sales awaiting settlement	672	1,329
Accrued revenue	828	1,063
Expenses reimbursement receivable from the Manager	63	73
Foreign withholding tax recoverable	90	59
Total debtors	1,654	2,701

8. Cash and Bank Balances

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers	823	1,485
Cash and bank balances	4,263	14,818
Total cash and bank balances	5,086	14,777

9. Creditors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts payable to the Manager for cancellation of units	10	150
Amounts payable to brokers on CFD's	-	41
Purchases awaiting settlement	770	3,048
Accrued expenses payable to the Manager	48	-
Accrued expenses payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee	2	-
Other accrued expenses	16	74
Corporation tax payable	279	268
Capital gains tax payable	53	-
Total creditors	1,178	3,851

10. Related Party Transactions

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

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

Any amounts due from or due to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 7 and 9.

Amounts payable to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, in respect of periodic charge and registration services, are disclosed in note 4 and any amounts due at the year end in note 9.

11. Units in issue reconciliation

	Opening units 2018	Creations during the year	Cancellations during the year	Closing units 2019
I Accumulation units	127,601,374	2,887,498	(16,649,634)	113,839,238
M Accumulation units	-	949	-	949
R Accumulation units	80,651	388	(17,916)	63,123
Z Accumulation units	5,755,974	1,028,369	(593,125)	6,191,218

12. Fair Value Hierarchy

	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000
Fair value of investment assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Bonds	-	58,343	-	-	56,435	-
Equities	42,829	-	-	43,380	-	-
Collective investment schemes	-	34,779	-	-	41,957	-
Derivatives	67	4,182	-	40	110	-
Total investment assets	42,896	97,304	-	43,420	98,502	-
Derivatives	(8)	(70)	-	(333)	(788)	-
Total investment liabilities	(8)	(70)	-	(333)	(788)	-

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

Level 1:

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

Level 2:

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

Level 3:

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

13. Risk Management Policies & Numerical Disclosures

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

- securities held in accordance with the investment objective and policies;
- cash and short-term debtors and creditors arising directly from operations; and
- derivatives.

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

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

(a) Market price risk

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

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

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

	Minimum	Maximum	Average
2019			
VaR 99% 1 Month	1.19%	1.58%	1.38%
2018			
VaR 99% 1 Month	1.28%	1.73%	1.54%

At the year end date, there was a 1% chance of the portfolio value falling (or rising) more than 1.37%, £1,993,000 (2018: 1.49%, £2,306,000) in one month period.

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

VaR table

	FX risk	Interest rate risk	Inflation risk	Contribution from credit risk	Overall VaR
31 October 2019	0.06%	0.49%	-	0.82%	1.37%
31 October 2018	0.11%	0.92%	-	0.46%	1.49%

The Authorised Fund Manager must calculate the global exposure of any Fund it manages either as:

- 1) The incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions, which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the scheme property. This is known as the Commitment Approach and is a measure of leverage or;
- 2) The market risk of the scheme property by way of the value at risk (VaR) approach. Although, the sensitivity analysis of the Fund's financial asset and liability positions described above uses VaR analysis, the global exposure calculations for Funds may be calculated on the Commitment Basis. The Prospectus provides further details on which method is used to calculate Global Exposure for each Fund.

(b) Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

Currency exposure

The net foreign currency exposure comprises:

	Net foreign currency assets/(liabilities)	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Argentina Peso	86	410
Australian Dollar	(10,134)	(11,651)
Brazilian Real	4,993	6,100
Canadian Dollar	(9,356)	(10,722)
Chilean Peso	1,413	1,376
Colombian Peso	3,102	3,818
Czech Koruna	1,973	2,524
Danish Krone	95	93
Euro	(39)	(309)
Hong Kong Dollar	1,612	921
Hungarian Forint	2,151	2,728

	Net foreign currency assets/(liabilities)	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Indonesian Rupiah	4,763	4,891
Japanese Yen	241	175
Korean Won	-	2,178
Malaysian Ringgit	2,901	2,949
Mexican Peso	4,915	4,913
New Zealand Dollar	(10,018)	(11,366)
Norwegian Krone	(10,300)	(11,418)
Peruvian New Sol	1,832	1,600
Philippines Peso	186	174
Polish Zloty	4,284	4,902
Romanian Leu	1,351	1,643
Russian Ruble	4,014	4,145
Singapore Dollar	154	100
South Africa Rand	3,980	4,434
South Korean Won	2,495	-
Swedish Krona	(10,353)	(11,357)
Swiss Franc	639	1,099
Taiwan Dollar	750	1,490
Thai Baht	5,260	5,352
Turkish Lira	2,218	2,771
Uruguay Peso	82	123
US Dollar	5,387	7,563

(c) **Interest rate risk**

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

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

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

	Floating rate financial assets £'000	Fixed rate financial assets £'000	Financial assets/ (liabilities) not carrying interest £'000	Total £'000
2019				
Currency				
UK Sterling	15,287	-	119,720	135,007
Argentina Peso	15	71	-	86
Australian Dollar	168	-	(10,302)	(10,134)
Brazilian Real	-	4,791	202	4,993
Canadian Dollar	-	-	(9,356)	(9,356)
Chilean Peso	-	1,413	-	1,413
Colombian Peso	-	3,046	56	3,102

	Floating rate financial assets £'000	Fixed rate financial assets £'000	Financial assets/ (liabilities) not carrying interest £'000	Total £'000
Czech Koruna	-	1,866	107	1,973
Danish Krone	-	-	95	95
Euro	488	-	(527)	(39)
Hong Kong Dollar	-	-	1,612	1,612
Hungarian Forint	-	2,031	120	2,151
Indonesian Rupiah	-	4,741	22	4,763
Japanese Yen	59	-	182	241
Malaysian Ringgit	-	2,895	6	2,901
Mexican Peso	-	4,685	230	4,915
New Zealand Dollar	-	-	(10,018)	(10,018)
Norwegian Krone	-	-	(10,300)	(10,300)
Peruvian New Sol	-	1,801	31	1,832
Philippines Peso	-	184	2	186
Polish Zloty	-	4,198	86	4,284
Romanian Leu	-	1,326	25	1,351
Russian Ruble	-	3,979	35	4,014
Singapore Dollar	1	-	153	154
South Africa Rand	-	3,875	105	3,980
South Korean Won	-	-	2,495	2,495
Swedish Krona	-	-	(10,353)	(10,353)
Swiss Franc	-	-	639	639
Taiwan Dollar	-	-	750	750
Thai Baht	-	4,388	872	5,260
Turkish Lira	-	1,830	388	2,218
Uruguay Peso	-	81	1	82
US Dollar	211	-	5,176	5,387
2018				
Currency				
UK Sterling	17,884	-	43,263	61,147
Argentina Peso	-	386	24	410
Australian Dollar	138	-	497	635
Brazilian Real	3,825	-	2,275	6,100
Canadian Dollar	-	-	727	727
Chilean Peso	-	1,456	-	1,456
Colombian Peso	-	3,927	76	4,003
Czech Koruna	2	2,308	214	2,524
Danish Krone	-	-	93	93
Euro	449	-	3,509	3,958
Hong Kong Dollar	-	-	921	921
Hungarian Forint	-	2,572	286	2,858
Indonesian Rupiah	-	4,791	100	4,891
Japanese Yen	228	-	8,472	8,700

	Floating rate financial assets £'000	Fixed rate financial assets £'000	Financial assets/ (liabilities) not carrying interest £'000	Total £'000
Korean Won	-	-	2,178	2,178
Malaysian Ringgit	-	2,562	387	2,949
Mauritius Rupee	4	4,906	242	5,152
Nepal Rupee	-	-	88	88
Peruvian New Sol	-	1,577	23	1,600
Philippines Peso	-	171	3	174
Polish Zloty	2	4,832	68	4,902
Romanian Leu	-	1,614	29	1,643
Russian Ruble	-	4,100	45	4,145
Singapore Dollar	-	-	100	100
South Africa Rand	-	4,311	123	4,434
Swedish Krona	-	-	81	81
Swiss Franc	-	-	1,099	1,099
Taiwan Dollar	-	-	1,490	1,490
Thai Baht	-	4,533	1,220	5,753
Tunisian Dinar	-	2,494	277	2,771
Ukraine Hryvna	-	121	2	123
Uruguay Peso	530	-	22,136	22,666

(d) Credit risk

All cash exposures are carefully managed to ensure that money is placed on deposit with counterparties that meet the minimum credit rating deemed appropriate for this Fund. In certain circumstances, the Fund Manager may deliberately invest in securities (e.g. corporate bonds) with a well defined and published credit rating. In this case the Fund would be deliberately taking credit risk in order to seek additional rewards.

	Bid market value 2019 £'000	Bid market value 2018 £'000
Credit Rating Analysis		
Below Investment Grade Bonds	4,862	11,611
Investment Grade Bonds	40,800	38,809
Unrated Bonds	12,681	5,974
Total Value of Bonds	58,343	56,394

(e) Financial Derivatives Instrument Risk*

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

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Market Exposure		
Forward Currency Contracts	82,990	97,975
Futures	7,243	-
Total Market Exposure	90,233	97,975

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

Counterparty Exposure

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

Counterparty or clearer	2019			2018		
	Collateral (held)/pledged £'000	Margin at clearing broker £'000	Market value of derivatives £'000	Collateral (held)/pledged £'000	Margin at clearing broker £'000	Market value of derivatives £'000
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	-	823	66	-	1,485	1
BNP Paribas	-	-	(4)	-	-	40
Citigroup	-	-	526	-	-	-
Deutsche Bank	-	-	(4)	-	-	(44)
Goldman Sachs	-	-	483	-	-	(109)
HSBC	-	-	1,100	-	-	65
JP Morgan	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
Morgan Stanley	-	-	1,281	-	-	(1)
Royal Bank of Canada	-	-	11	-	-	(124)
StateStreet	-	-	712	-	-	(311)
UBS	-	-	-	-	-	(151)
Total	-	823	4,171	-	1,485	(637)

Margin exchanged or collateral held or pledged is in the form of high quality liquid assets e.g. cash/gilts. Positions are fully collateralised at all times. Restrictions are placed on the right of either party to reuse collateral assets.

* Following the change in administrators the methodology used for compiling this note has changed.

(f)

Liquidity risk

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

Distribution table**For the year ended 31 October 2019**

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 November 2018

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

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	2.9936	-	2.9936*	2.6958
Group 2	1.6603	1.3333	2.9936*	2.6958
M Accumulation units				
Group 1 ^A	2.5682	-	2.5682*	-
Group 2 ^B	0.2512	2.3170	2.5682*	-
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	2.5433	-	2.5433*	2.2375
Group 2	1.0958	1.4475	2.5433*	2.2375
Z Accumulation units				
Group 1	3.3587	-	3.3587*	3.0632
Group 2	2.0057	1.3530	3.3587*	3.0632

* Distribution accumulated on 31 October 2019.

^A Units created prior to the initial seeding of the unit class on 27 November 2018.^B Units purchased between 27 November 2018 and 31 October 2019.**Equalisation**

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

Treatment by corporate unitholders

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

	Final Dividend
Treat as a UK corporate dividend	26.19%
Treat as an annual payment net of Income tax at 20%	73.81%

ASI Multi-Manager Balanced Managed Portfolio

For the year ended 31 October 2019

Investment objective

To generate growth over the long term (5 years or more) by investing in a diversified range of actively managed funds.

Performance Target: To exceed the IA Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares Sector Average return over one year (after charges). The Performance Target is the level of performance the management team hopes to achieve for the Fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the Performance Target.

The Manager believes that this is an appropriate target for the Fund based on the investment policy of the Fund.

Investment Policy

Portfolio Securities

- The Fund will invest at least 60% in actively managed funds, to obtain broad exposure to a range of diversified investments from a range of managers.
- It may invest up to 40% in passively managed funds from a range of managers.
- At least 40% of the Fund will be invested in equities (company shares).
- The rest of the Fund may be invested in a selection of other assets such as equities (company shares including property shares), commercial property and funds that can use a combination of traditional assets (such as equities and bonds) and investment strategies based on derivatives.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (active management) to identify investments, focusing on selecting funds within each asset class and ensuring that the asset allocation meets the Fund's objectives.
- The Fund will be subject to constraints which are intended to manage risk such as the Fund must not hold more than 85% of its assets in equities. Due to the active nature of the management process, the Fund's performance profile may deviate significantly from the Sector Average of the IA Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares Sector Average.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The Fund is not expected to invest in derivatives directly however it may invest in other funds which use derivatives more extensively.

Performance review

For the year ended 31 October 2019, the value of ASI Multi-Manager Balanced Managed Portfolio - R Accumulation Units increased by 9.2%. This compared to a return of 8.17% for our performance target (the IA Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares Sector Average).

Source: Lipper, Basis: total return, published NAV to NAV, net of annual charges, UK net income reinvested, GBP.

Please remember that past performance is not a guide to future returns. The price of shares and the revenue from them may fall as well as rise. Investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

Market review

Global equity markets were up over the 12 months. Stocks in Europe, Latin America and the US performed particularly well. Those trading in the UK and Japan lagged in comparison. Over the period, political and economic concerns were to the fore. These ranged from Brexit to the escalation of the trade dispute between the US and China. However, a series of measures by the world's central banks lifted sentiment and boosted equity markets.

Towards the end of 2018, global equities, corporate bonds and other risk-assets slumped in turbulent trading. The moves reflected mounting concerns about global economic growth, a slowdown in China, elevated global trade tensions and rising interest rates. Robust US economic data and corporate earnings prompted the US Federal Reserve (Fed) to raise interest rates in December, the fourth increase of 2018. However, many questioned the need for another hike at a time when global growth appeared to be flagging. Meanwhile, government bonds and other perceived 'haven' assets benefited from increased demand, delivering positive returns.

Moving into 2019, and the tone changed as the issues perturbing investors in late 2018 eased. Global equities and corporate bonds rebounded vigorously, as investors regained their appetite for risk. Growing optimism over a US-China trade resolution helped lift investor confidence. So, too, did signals from the Fed that it would adopt a more patient approach to further interest rate increases. The shift of stance was seen as a mark of the Fed's caution over the state of the global economy, but was nevertheless well received by investors. Strong US company earnings provided further support for US equities, while results from Europe were mixed. UK equities benefited from the marked rebound in oil prices, which boosted the energy sector.

As the period progressed, the fluctuating US-China war dominated sentiment. Both sides announced a series of punitive measures (including tariffs), although many were later postponed. At the time of writing, the US and China had tentatively agreed a "phase one" deal. It is hoped this will pave the way for a more comprehensive agreement further down the line. With the global economy struggling, central bankers also acted to support their respective economies. The Fed cut rates on three occasions in 2019, while the ECB also reduced rates and said it would restart its bond-buying scheme. Meanwhile, Chinese authorities launched a series of targeted stimulus measures. The moves boosted equity markets around the world.

In the UK, Brexit was never far from the front pages. Prime Minister Theresa May announced her resignation as MPs once more moved to reject her EU Withdrawal Agreement. Her successor, Boris Johnson, ejected most of the previous cabinet and appointed fellow pro-leave supporters in their stead. The political twists and turns over the closing stages of the review period culminated in a three-month extension to Brexit, the approval in principle of Mr Johnson's Withdrawal Act and the UK parliament voting in favour of a snap election. The UK economy continued to withstand Brexit uncertainty surprisingly well. This was thanks to a healthy labour market and rising real wages, as well as pre-Brexit stock-piling.

The swing in central bank policy influenced bond markets. Towards the end of the 12 months under review, fixed income markets delivered some strong returns. These were fuelled by collapsing government bond yields (prices rose) across developed markets. Although yields were already lower than many investors thought possible (even negative in many cases), deteriorating economic data and the threat of further central bank policy action put additional pressure on yields.

Portfolio review

The Fund appreciated by 9.2% over the review period, a second-quartile return. This compared to a return of 8.17% for our performance target (the IA Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares Sector Average). Performance was helped by the Fund's relative overweight to equities and underweight to bonds.

In equities, manager style was a key determinant of returns. Across the globe, managers with a "growth" or "quality" style fared much better than managers who adopted a "value" approach. UK returns were mixed, reflecting the different manager styles. The best performer was Lindsell Train UK Equity, with a return of 17.8%, helped by its "quality" bias. Threadneedle UK returned 10.7% due to its "growth" style, while JOHCM UK Dynamic and Majedie UK returned 6% and 2.1% respectively due to their "value" approach.

Turning to the US, Findlay Park American and Artemis US Extended Alpha both returned over 14% thanks to their preference for "growth" stocks. BNY Mellon US Equity Income, with its "value" style, returned 9.5%. In Europe, a "growth" bias ensured Black Rock European Dynamic returned 14%. Lazard European Smaller Companies (5.1%), JOHCM Continental European (4.4%), and Invesco European Equity (2.3%) all struggled due to their varying degrees of "value" bias.

Looking at Japan, Pictet's "growth" approach returned 7.2%, while Morant Wright's "value" style returned 2.3%. In Asia, the Black Rock Asian Growth Leaders appreciated by 12.6%. In emerging markets, the Fisher Fund was up 10%.

Returns from fixed interest have also been good, with sector numbers ranging around 6% to 8%.

Our fund selections have outperformed these returns, with our managers returning between 7.5% and 13.9%. The Absolute Return sector has struggled and unfortunately our selection, the Insight Equity Market Neutral Fund, was not immune to this and fell -1.4%. Finally, our small exposure to property via Janus Henderson returned 2%, reflecting the continuing lack of confidence in the UK property market.

In terms of portfolio activity, we continued to position the asset allocation of the Fund relative to its sector average, as defined by the Investment Association. We also maintained active positions in line with the house view. In this regard, we reduced our exposure to equities, through the US and Europe, and have increased our exposure to fixed income and cash. At the fund level, we replaced Black Rock Asian Growth Leaders with First State Asia Select and Hermes Asia ex Japan. We sold our holding in Absolute Insight Equity Market Neutral in favour of First State Global Listed Infrastructure. In October, we sold Artemis US Extended Alpha, replacing it with Hermes US SMID Cap and the ASI American Equity Tracker. In emerging markets, we replaced the Fisher Fund with Artemis.

Outlook

Our expectation is for a period of slow global economic growth, rather than recession, followed by a modest recovery. Shifts in central bank policy will be crucial in determining market sentiment and direction. We expect central banks to remain sensitive to economic/market fragility and deliver fresh stimulus measures. Indeed, supportive rhetoric from the Fed and the ECB has helped lift investor confidence.

The US-China trade war will remain a key feature. The direction of global growth hinges on the resolution of these talks and we believe a cautious view is warranted. Nevertheless, we see further scope for assets like equities and corporate bonds to perform well, albeit with potential bouts of volatility.

Portfolio Management - Manager Selection Team

November 2019

Risk and reward profile

This indicator reflects the volatility of the Fund's unit price over the last five years which in turn reflects the volatility of the underlying assets in which the Fund invests. Historical data may not be a reliable indication for the future.

The current rating is not guaranteed and may change if the volatility of the assets in which the Fund invests changes. The lowest rating does not mean risk free.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk				Typically higher rewards, higher risk		
←				→		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Risk and reward indicator table as at 31 October 2019

The Fund is rated as 4 because of the extent to which the following risk factors apply:

- The Fund invests in securities which are subject to the risk that the issuer may default on interest or capital payments.
- The use of derivatives carries the risk of reduced liquidity, substantial loss and increased volatility in adverse market conditions, such as a failure amongst market participants. The use of derivatives may result in the Fund being leveraged (where market exposure and thus the potential for loss by the Fund exceeds the amount it has invested) and in these market conditions the effect of leverage will be to magnify losses.
- The Fund invests in emerging market equities and/or bonds. Investing in emerging markets involves a greater risk of loss than investing in more developed markets due to, among other factors, greater political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity and regulatory risks.
- The Fund invests in equity and equity related securities. These are sensitive to variations in the stock markets which can be volatile and change substantially in short periods of time.
- The Fund invests in high yielding bonds which carry a greater risk of default than those with lower yields.
- The Fund price can go up or down daily for a variety of reasons including changes in interest rates, inflation expectations or the perceived credit quality of individual countries or securities.
- The Fund may hold money-market instruments, the value of which may be subject to adverse movements in extreme market conditions.
- Commercial property is less liquid than other asset classes such as bonds or equities. Selling property can be a lengthy process so investors in the Fund should be aware that they may not be able to sell their investment when they want to.
- Commercial property transaction charges are higher than those which apply in other asset classes. Investors should be aware that a high volume of transactions would have a material impact on Fund returns.
- Property valuation is a matter of judgment by an independent valuer and is therefore a matter of the valuer's opinion rather than fact.
- The Fund employs a single swinging pricing methodology to protect against the dilution impact of transaction costs. Due to the high transaction charges associated with the Fund's assets, a change in the pricing basis will result in a significant movement in the Fund's published price.

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

The price of assets and the income from them may go down as well as up and cannot be guaranteed; an investor may receive back less than their original investment.

Inflation reduces the buying power of your investment and income.

The value of assets held in the Fund may rise and fall as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

The Fund could lose money if an entity (counterparty) with which it does business becomes unwilling or unable to honour its obligations to the Fund.

In extreme market conditions some securities may become hard to value or sell at a desired price. This could affect the Fund's ability to meet redemptions in a timely manner.

The Fund could lose money as the result of a failure or delay in operational processes and systems including but not limited to third party providers failing or going into administration.

Comparative tables

I Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	156.37	160.17	145.62
Return before operating charges*	15.26	(1.55)	16.66
Operating charges	(2.11)	(2.25)	(2.11)
Return after operating charges*	13.15	(3.80)	14.55
Distributions	(2.56)	(2.01)	(1.64)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	2.56	2.01	1.64
Closing net asset value per unit	169.52	156.37	160.17
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	8.41%	(2.37)%	9.99%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	18,709	18,947	21,731
Closing number of units	11,036,162	12,116,946	13,567,493
Operating charges	1.29%	1.40%	1.38%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	173.3	166.0	160.4
Lowest unit price	149.9	153.1	141.5

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

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

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

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

I Income units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	146.58	152.07	139.72
Return before operating charges*	14.27	(1.46)	15.93
Operating charges	(1.97)	(2.13)	(2.01)
Return after operating charges*	12.30	(3.59)	13.92
Distributions	(2.39)	(1.90)	(1.57)
Closing net asset value per unit	156.49	146.58	152.07
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	8.39%	(2.36)%	9.96%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	3,712	4,145	4,748
Closing number of units	2,372,021	2,828,109	3,122,496
Operating charges	1.29%	1.40%	1.38%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	161.2	156.7	153.1
Lowest unit price	140.5	145.3	135.8

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

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

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

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

M Accumulation units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	9.82
Operating charges	(1.30)
Return after operating charges*	8.52
Distributions	(1.71)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	1.71
Closing net asset value per unit	108.52
* after direct transaction costs of:	-
Performance	
Return after charges	8.52%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	928
Operating charges	1.34%
Direct transaction costs	-
Prices	
Highest unit price	110.9
Lowest unit price	95.72

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

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

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

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

^A M Accumulation unit class launched on 28 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

M Income units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	9.74
Operating charges	(1.29)
Return after operating charges*	8.45
Distributions	(1.71)
Closing net asset value per unit	106.74
* after direct transaction costs of:	-
Performance	
Return after charges	8.45%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	934
Operating charges	1.34%
Direct transaction costs	-
Prices	
Highest unit price	110.1
Lowest unit price	95.72

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

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

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

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

^A M Income unit class launched on 28 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

R Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	123.70	127.98	117.53
Return before operating charges*	12.04	(1.22)	13.37
Operating charges	(2.30)	(3.06)	(2.92)
Return after operating charges*	9.74	(4.28)	10.45
Distributions	(1.39)	(0.32)	(0.09)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	1.39	0.32	0.09
Closing net asset value per unit	133.44	123.70	127.98
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	7.87%	(3.34)%	8.89%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	3,531	4,386	4,925
Closing number of units	2,646,374	3,545,556	3,848,362
Operating charges	1.79%	2.40%	2.38%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	136.6	131.7	128.2
Lowest unit price	118.4	121.8	114.1

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

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

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

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

R Income units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	118.75	123.18	113.20
Return before operating charges*	11.54	(1.17)	12.87
Operating charges	(2.20)	(2.95)	(2.81)
Return after operating charges*	9.34	(4.12)	10.06
Distributions	(1.33)	(0.31)	(0.08)
Closing net asset value per unit	126.76	118.75	123.18
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	7.87%	(3.34)%	8.89%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,245	2,399	2,963
Closing number of units	1,770,756	2,020,193	2,405,254
Operating charges	1.79%	2.40%	2.38%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	130.4	126.6	123.4
Lowest unit price	113.7	117.1	109.9

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

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

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

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

Portfolio statement

As at 31 October 2019

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes (94.92%)		27,189	96.42
Bond Funds (16.62%)		5,382	19.09
2,554,009	Jupiter Strategic Bond	1,702	6.04
1,071,051	M&G Global Macro Bond	1,412	5.01
5,507	New Capital Wealthy Nations Bond	565	2.00
1,188,598	Royal London Sterling Credit	1,703	6.04
Equity Funds (74.92%)		20,796	73.74
499,612	Artemis Global Emerging Markets	705	2.50
780,895	ASI American Equity Tracker ⁺	864	3.06
809,770	Blackrock European Dynamic	1,425	5.05
732,265	BNY Mellon US Equity Income	801	2.84
23,988	Findlay Park American	2,407	8.54
389,212	First State Asia Focus	763	2.71
262,847	First State Global Listed Infrastructure	844	2.99
4,488	Fisher Investments Institutional Emerging Markets Equity	719	2.55
299,978	Hermes Asia ex-Japan Equity	766	2.72
204,807	Hermes US SMID Equity	563	1.99
288,555	Invesco European Equity	586	2.08
270,925	JO Hambro Continental European	1,160	4.11
1,358,014	JO Hambro UK Dynamic	1,684	5.97
91,918	Lazard European Smaller Companies	591	2.10
594,712	LF Lindsell Train UK Equity	1,996	7.08
219,074	LF Morant Wright Nippon Yield	771	2.73
952,512	Majedie UK Equity	1,697	6.02
9,467	Pictet Japanese Equity Opportunities	792	2.81
311,713	Threadneedle UK Extended Alpha	1,662	5.89
Property Funds (3.38%)		1,011	3.59
878,822	Janus Henderson UK Property	1,011	3.59
Total investment assets		27,189	96.42
Net other assets		1,010	3.58
Total Net Assets		28,199	100.00

All investments are regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated. The percentage figures in brackets show the comparative holding as at 31 October 2018.

⁺ Managed by subsidiaries of Standard Life Aberdeen plc.

Statement of total return

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Income			
Net capital gains/(losses)	1	1,906	(1,136)
Revenue	3	639	640
Expenses	4	(203)	(295)
Net revenue before taxation		436	345
Taxation	5	-	-
Net revenue after taxation		436	345
Total return before distributions		2,342	(791)
Distributions	6	(436)	(345)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		1,906	(1,136)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders	29,877	34,367
Amounts receivable on the issue of units	2,751	2,190
Amounts payable on the cancellation of units	(6,665)	(5,810)
	(3,914)	(3,620)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities (see above)	1,906	(1,136)
Retained distribution on accumulation units	330	266
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders	28,199	29,877

Balance sheet

As at 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investment assets		27,189	28,361
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	612	23
Cash and bank balances		1,789	1,639
		2,401	1,662
Total assets		29,590	30,023
Liabilities:			
Creditors	8	(1,350)	(115)
Distribution payable		(41)	(31)
		(1,391)	(146)
Total liabilities		(1,391)	(146)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		28,199	29,877

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 October 2019

1. Net Capital Gains/(Losses)

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Non-derivative securities	1,854	(1,138)
Other gains	54	3
Handling charges taken from the capital account	(2)	(1)
Net capital gains/(losses)	1,906	(1,136)
The above includes		
Realised gains	2,411	2,013
Unrealised (losses)	(505)	(3,149)
	1,906	(1,136)

* where realised gains include gains/losses arising in previous periods, a corresponding loss/gain is included in unrealised gains.

2. Purchases, Sales and Transaction Costs

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

	Purchases		Sales	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trades in the year				
Collective investment schemes	7,422	6,043	10,656	8,723
Trades in the year before transaction costs	7,422	6,043	10,656	8,723
Total net trades in the year after transaction costs	7,422	6,043	10,656	8,723

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (i.e. the spread between bid and offer prices expressed as a percentage of the offer price) was 0.47% (2018: 0.02%), this is representative of the average spread on the assets held during the year.

3. Revenue

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Franked dividend distributions	301	261
Taxable distributions on offshore funds	23	15
Interest distributions	177	177
Bank interest	5	5
Management fee rebate on collective investment scheme holdings	53	63
Property income distributions	21	9
Offshore distributions - non-taxable	59	96
Stock dividends	-	14
Total revenue	639	640

4. Expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Payable to the Manager, associates of the Manager and agents of either of them:		
Manager's periodic charge	178	239
Registration fees	9	38
	187	277
Payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee, and agents of either of them:		
Trustee fees	3	6
Safe custody fee	3	1
	6	7
Other:		
Professional fees	-	2
Audit fee	10	8
Printing fees	-	1
	10	11
Total expenses	203	295

5. Taxation

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(a) Analysis of charge in year		
Total current tax	-	-
(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is less than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for authorised Unit Trusts (20%). The differences are explained below:		
Net revenue before taxation	436	345
Corporation tax at 20% (2018: 20%)	87	69
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to taxation	(72)	-
Excess allowable expenses	(15)	5
UK franked investment revenue	-	(55)
Non-taxable offshore distributions	-	(19)
Total tax charge for year (note 5a)	-	-

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

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charge

At the year end, after offset against revenue taxable on receipt, there is a potential deferred tax asset of £299,000 (2018: £314,000) due to surplus Manager expenses. It is unlikely that the Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits to utilise these amounts and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6. Distributions

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interim distribution	212	164
Final distribution	202	164
	414	328
Add: Income deducted on cancellation of units	37	26
Deduct: Income received on issue of units	(15)	(9)
Net distribution for the year	436	345

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

7. Debtors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts receivable from the Manager for the issue of units	2	-
Sales awaiting settlement	595	-
Management fee rebate receivable	15	-
Accrued revenue	-	23
Total debtors	612	23

8. Creditors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts payable to the Manager for cancellation of units	46	70
Purchases awaiting settlement	1,273	-
Accrued expenses payable to the Manager	21	-
Other accrued expenses	10	45
Total creditors	1,350	115

9. Related Party Transactions

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

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

Any amounts due from or due to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 7 and 8.

Amounts payable to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, in respect of periodic charge and registration services, are disclosed in note 4 and any amounts due at the year end in note 8.

10. Units in issue reconciliation

	Opening units 2018	Creations during the year	Cancellations during the year	Conversions during the year	Closing units 2019
I Accumulation units	12,116,946	1,051,999	(2,538,065)	405,282	11,036,162
I Income units	2,828,109	98,316	(559,297)	4,893	2,372,021
M Accumulation units	-	928	-	-	928
M Income units	-	934	-	-	934
R Accumulation units	3,545,556	157,838	(543,380)	(513,640)	2,646,374
R Income units	2,020,193	31,073	(274,457)	(6,053)	1,770,756

11. Fair Value Hierarchy

	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000
Fair value of investment assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Collective Investment Schemes	-	27,189	-	-	28,361	-
Total investment assets	-	27,189	-	-	28,361	-

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

Level 1:

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

Level 2:

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

Level 3:

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

12. Risk Management Policies & Numerical Disclosures

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

- securities held in accordance with the investment objective and policies;
- cash and short-term debtors and creditors arising directly from operations; and
- derivatives.

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

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

(a) Market price risk

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

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

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

	Minimum	Maximum	Average
2019			
VaR 99% 1 Month	1.79%	2.30%	2.04%
2018			
VaR 99% 1 Month	2.18%	2.57%	2.36%

At the year end date, there was a 1% chance of the portfolio value falling (or rising) more than 1.94%, £546,000 (2018: 2.21%, £661,000) in one month period.

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

VaR table

	FX risk	Interest rate risk	Inflation risk	Contribution from credit risk	Overall VaR
31 October 2019	0.01%	0.99%	-	0.94%	1.94%
31 October 2018	(0.04)%	1.35%	-	0.90%	2.21%

The Authorised Fund Manager must calculate the global exposure of any Fund it manages either as:

- 1) The incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions, which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the scheme property. This is known as the Commitment Approach and is a measure of leverage or;
- 2) The market risk of the scheme property by way of the value at risk (VaR) approach. Although, the sensitivity analysis of the Fund's financial asset and liability positions described above uses VaR analysis, the global exposure calculations for Funds may be calculated on the Commitment Basis. The Prospectus provides further details on which method is used to calculate Global Exposure for each Fund.

(b) Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

Currency exposure

The net foreign currency exposure comprises:

	Net foreign currency assets	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
US Dollar	2,406	3,907

(c) Interest rate risk

The majority of the Fund's financial assets are open ended investment funds and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. Therefore, the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk is considered insignificant. This is consistent with the exposure during the prior year.

(d) Financial Derivatives Instrument Risk

The Fund had no exposure to derivatives as at 31 October 2019 (2018: nil).

(e) Liquidity risk

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

Distribution table**For the six months ended 30 April 2019**

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 November 2018

Group 2 - units purchased between 1 November 2018 and 30 April 2019

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.2676	-	1.2676*	0.9710
Group 2	0.4892	0.7784	1.2676*	0.9710
I Income units				
Group 1	1.1883	-	1.1883**	0.9219
Group 2	0.1616	1.0267	1.1883**	0.9219
M Accumulation units				
Group 1 ^A	0.7600	-	0.7600*	-
Group 2 ^B	-	-	-	-
M Income units				
Group 1 ^A	0.7600	-	0.7600**	-
Group 2 ^B	-	-	-	-
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	0.6686	-	0.6686*	0.1454
Group 2	0.0643	0.6043	0.6686*	0.1454
R Income units				
Group 1	0.6419	-	0.6419**	0.1400
Group 2	0.3232	0.3187	0.6419**	0.1400

* Distribution accumulated on 30 April 2019.

** Distribution paid on 30 June 2019.

^A Units created prior to the initial seeding of the unit class on 28 November 2018.^B Units purchased between 28 November 2018 and 30 April 2019.

For the six months ended 31 October 2019

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 May 2019

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

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.2925	-	1.2925*	1.0410
Group 2	0.3778	0.9147	1.2925*	1.0410
I Income units				
Group 1	1.2015	-	1.2015**	0.9824
Group 2	0.4075	0.7940	1.2015**	0.9824
M Accumulation units				
Group 1	0.9539	-	0.9539*	-
Group 2	-	0.9539	0.9539*	-
M Income units				
Group 1	0.9527	-	0.9527**	-
Group 2	-	0.9527	0.9527**	-
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	0.7184	-	0.7184*	0.1796
Group 2	0.1417	0.5767	0.7184*	0.1796
R Income units				
Group 1	0.6856	-	0.6856**	0.1726
Group 2	0.1405	0.5451	0.6856**	0.1726

* Distribution accumulated on 31 October 2019.

** Distribution paid on 31 December 2019.

Equalisation

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

Treatment by corporate unitholders

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

	Interim Dividend	Final Dividend
Treat as a UK corporate dividend	100.00%	100.00%
Treat as an annual payment net of Income tax at 20%	0.00%	0.00%

ASI Multi-Manager Cautious Managed Portfolio

For the year ended 31 October 2019

Investment objective and policy

To generate growth over the long term (5 years or more) by investing in a diversified range of actively managed funds.

Performance Target: To exceed the IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares Sector Average return over one year (after charges). The Performance Target is the level of performance the management team hopes to achieve for the Fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the Performance Target.

The Manager believes this is an appropriate target for the Fund based on the investment policy of the Fund.

Portfolio Securities

The Fund will invest at least 60% in actively managed funds, to obtain broad exposure to a range of diversified investments from a range of managers.

- It may invest up to 40% in passively managed funds from a range of managers.
- At least 30% of the Fund will be invested in bonds (loans to a company or government) and cash or money market instruments.
- The rest of the Fund may be invested in a selection of other assets such as equities (company shares including property shares), commercial property and funds that can use a combination of traditional assets (such as equities and bonds) and investment strategies based on derivatives.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (active management) to identify investments, focusing on selecting funds within each asset class and ensuring that the asset allocation meets the Fund's objectives.
- The Fund will be subject to constraints which are intended to manage risk such as the Fund must not hold more than 60% of its assets in equities. Due to the active nature of the management process, the Fund's performance profile may deviate significantly from that of the IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares Sector Average.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The Fund is not expected to invest in derivatives directly however it may invest in other funds which use derivatives more extensively.

Performance review

For the year ended 31 October 2019, the value of ASI Multi-Manager Cautious Managed Portfolio - R Accumulation Units increased by 8.7%. This compared to a return of 6.69% for our performance target (the IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares Sector Average).

Source: Lipper, Basis: total return, published NAV to NAV, net of annual charges, UK net income reinvested, GBP.

Please remember that past performance is not a guide to future returns. The price of shares and the revenue from them may fall as well as rise. Investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

Market review

Global equity markets were up over the 12 months. Stocks in Europe, Latin America and the US performed particularly well. Those trading in the UK and Japan lagged in comparison. Over the period, political and economic concerns were to the fore. These ranged from Brexit to the escalation of the trade dispute between the US and China. However, a series of measures by the world's central banks lifted sentiment and boosted equity markets.

Towards the end of 2018, global equities, corporate bonds and other risk-assets slumped in turbulent trading. The moves reflected mounting concerns about global economic growth, a slowdown in China, elevated global trade tensions and rising interest rates. Robust US economic data and corporate earnings prompted the US Federal Reserve (Fed) to raise interest rates in December, the fourth increase of 2018. However, many questioned the need for another hike at a time when global growth appeared to be flagging. Meanwhile, government bonds and other perceived 'haven' assets benefited from increased demand, delivering positive returns.

Moving into 2019, and the tone changed as the issues perturbing investors in late 2018 eased. Global equities and corporate bonds rebounded vigorously, as investors regained their appetite for risk. Growing optimism over a US-China trade resolution helped lift investor confidence. So, too, did signals from the Fed that it would adopt a more patient approach to further interest rate increases. The shift of stance was seen as a mark of the Fed's caution over the state of the global economy, but was nevertheless well received by investors. Strong US company earnings provided further support for US equities, while results from Europe were mixed. UK equities benefited from the marked rebound in oil prices, which boosted the energy sector.

As the period progressed, the fluctuating US-China war dominated sentiment. Both sides announced a series of punitive measures (including tariffs), although many were later postponed. At the time of writing, the US and China had tentatively agreed a "phase one" deal. It is hoped this will pave the way for a more comprehensive agreement further down the line. With the global economy struggling, central bankers also acted to support their respective economies. The Fed cut rates on three occasions in 2019, while the ECB also reduced rates and said it would restart its bond-buying scheme. Meanwhile, Chinese authorities launched a series of targeted stimulus measures. The moves boosted equity markets around the world.

In the UK, Brexit was never far from the front pages. Prime Minister Theresa May announced her resignation as MPs once more moved to reject her EU Withdrawal Agreement. Her successor, Boris Johnson, ejected most of the previous cabinet and appointed fellow pro-leave supporters in their stead. The political twists and turns over the closing stages of the review period culminated in a three-month extension to Brexit, the approval in principle of Mr Johnson's Withdrawal Act and the UK parliament voting in favour of a snap election.

The UK economy continued to withstand Brexit uncertainty surprisingly well. This was thanks to a healthy labour market and rising real wages, as well as pre-Brexit stock-piling.

The swing in central bank policy influenced bond markets. Towards the end of the 12 months under review, fixed income markets delivered some strong returns. These were fuelled by collapsing government bond yields (prices rose) across developed markets. Although yields were already lower than many investors thought possible (even negative in many cases), deteriorating economic data and the threat of further central bank policy action put additional pressure on yields.

Portfolio review

The Fund appreciated by 8.7% over the review period, a first-quartile return. This compared to a return of 6.69% for our performance target (the IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares Sector Average). Performance was helped by its relative overweight to equities and underweight to bonds.

In equities, manager style was a key determinant of returns. Managers with a “growth” or “quality” style fared much better than managers who adopted a “value” approach. The best performer was Lindsell Train UK Equity, with a return of 17.8%, helped by its “quality” bias. Threadneedle UK returned 10.7% due to its “growth” style, while JOHCM UK Dynamic and Majedie UK returned 6% and 2.1% respectively due to their “value” approach.

In the US, Findlay Park American returned 14.7%. In Europe, Black Rock European Dynamic was up 14%, benefiting from its growth approach, while JOHCM Continental European only returned 4.4% due to its “value” bias. Looking to Japan, Pictet’s “growth” approach returned 7.2% and Morant Wright’s “value” style delivered 2.3%. In Asia, the Black Rock Asian Growth Leaders appreciated by 16.5%. As for emerging markets, the Fisher Fund delivered 10%.

Returns from fixed interest have also been good, with sector numbers ranging around 6% to 8%. Our fund selections have outperformed these returns, with our managers returning between 6% and 13.9%. The Absolute Return sector has struggled and unfortunately our selection, Insight Equity Market Neutral Fund, was not immune to this and fell -1.4%.

In terms of portfolio activity, we continued to position the asset allocation of the Fund relative to its sector average, as defined by the Investment Association. We also maintained active positions in line with the house view. In this regard, we have reduced our exposure to equities and absolute return, and have increased our exposure to fixed income. At the fund level, we replaced Black Rock Asian Dragon with First State Asia Select and Hermes Asia ex Japan. We sold our holding in Absolute Insight Equity Market Neutral in favour of Payden Absolute Return Bond. In October, we sold the Fisher Emerging Markets, replacing it with Artemis Global Emerging Markets.

Outlook

Our expectation is for a period of slow global economic growth, rather than recession, followed by a modest recovery. Shifts in central bank policy will be crucial in determining market sentiment and direction. We expect central banks to remain sensitive to economic/market fragility and deliver fresh stimulus measures. Indeed, supportive rhetoric from the Fed and the ECB has helped lift investor confidence.

The US-China trade war will remain a key feature. The direction of global growth hinges on the resolution of these talks and we believe a cautious view is warranted. Nevertheless, we see further scope for assets like equities and corporate bonds to perform well, albeit with potential bouts of volatility.

Portfolio Management - Manager Selection
November 2019

Risk and reward profile

This indicator reflects the volatility of the Fund's unit price over the last five years which in turn reflects the volatility of the underlying assets in which the Fund invests. Historical data may not be a reliable indication for the future.

The current rating is not guaranteed and may change if the volatility of the assets in which the Fund invests changes. The lowest rating does not mean risk free.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk				Typically higher rewards, higher risk		
←				→		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Risk and reward indicator table as at 31 October 2019

The Fund is rated as 4 because of the extent to which the following risk factors apply:

- The Fund invests in securities which are subject to the risk that the issuer may default on interest or capital payments.
- The use of derivatives carries the risk of reduced liquidity, substantial loss and increased volatility in adverse market conditions, such as a failure amongst market participants. The use of derivatives may result in the Fund being leveraged (where market exposure and thus the potential for loss by the Fund exceeds the amount it has invested) and in these market conditions the effect of leverage will be to magnify losses.
- The Fund invests in emerging market equities and/or bonds. Investing in emerging markets involves a greater risk of loss than investing in more developed markets due to, among other factors, greater political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity and regulatory risks.
- The Fund invests in equity and equity related securities. These are sensitive to variations in the stock markets which can be volatile and change substantially in short periods of time.
- The Fund invests in high yielding bonds which carry a greater risk of default than those with lower yields.
- The Fund price can go up or down daily for a variety of reasons including changes in interest rates, inflation expectations or the perceived credit quality of individual countries or securities.
- The Fund may hold money-market instruments, the value of which may be subject to adverse movements in extreme market conditions.
- Commercial property is less liquid than other asset classes such as bonds or equities. Selling property can be a lengthy process so investors in the Fund should be aware that they may not be able to sell their investment when they want to.
- Commercial property transaction charges are higher than those which apply in other asset classes. Investors should be aware that a high volume of transactions would have a material impact on Fund returns.
- Property valuation is a matter of judgment by an independent valuer and is therefore a matter of the valuer's opinion rather than fact.
- The Fund employs a single swinging pricing methodology to protect against the dilution impact of transaction costs. Due to the high transaction charges associated with the Fund's assets, a change in the pricing basis will result in a significant movement in the Fund's published price.

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

The price of assets and the income from them may go down as well as up and cannot be guaranteed; an investor may receive back less than their original investment.

Inflation reduces the buying power of your investment and income.

The value of assets held in the Fund may rise and fall as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

The Fund could lose money if an entity (counterparty) with which it does business becomes unwilling or unable to honour its obligations to the Fund.

In extreme market conditions some securities may become hard to value or sell at a desired price. This could affect the Fund's ability to meet redemptions in a timely manner.

The Fund could lose money as the result of a failure or delay in operational processes and systems including but not limited to third party providers failing or going into administration.

Comparative tables

I Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	142.14	145.93	136.32
Return before operating charges*	13.85	(1.89)	11.47
Operating charges	(1.86)	(1.90)	(1.86)
Return after operating charges*	11.99	(3.79)	9.61
Distributions	(3.17)	(2.66)	(2.45)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	3.17	2.66	2.45
Closing net asset value per unit	154.13	142.14	145.93
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	8.44%	(2.60)%	7.05%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	41,574	44,299	47,572
Closing number of units	26,972,362	31,166,687	32,599,067
Operating charges	1.26%	1.31%	1.32%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	156.6	148.7	146.3
Lowest unit price	138.2	140.4	132.3

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

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

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

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

I Income units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	126.73	132.56	125.97
Return before operating charges*	12.30	(1.70)	10.55
Operating charges	(1.65)	(1.72)	(1.71)
Return after operating charges*	10.65	(3.42)	8.84
Distributions	(2.81)	(2.41)	(2.25)
Closing net asset value per unit	134.57	126.73	132.56
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	8.40%	(2.58)%	7.02%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	20,473	22,369	27,613
Closing number of units	15,213,602	17,651,023	20,830,696
Operating charges	1.26%	1.31%	1.32%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	138.1	134.7	134.0
Lowest unit price	123.2	126.6	122.0

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

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

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

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

K Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	112.75	115.66	107.96
Return before operating charges*	10.96	(1.52)	9.06
Operating charges	(1.36)	(1.39)	(1.36)
Return after operating charges*	9.60	(2.91)	7.70
Distributions	(2.51)	(2.11)	(1.94)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	2.51	2.11	1.94
Closing net asset value per unit	122.35	112.75	115.66
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	8.51%	(2.52)%	7.13%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	38,066	47,231	43,857
Closing number of units	31,111,980	41,891,783	37,917,551
Operating charges	1.16%	1.21%	1.22%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	124.3	117.9	115.9
Lowest unit price	109.6	111.3	104.8

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

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

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

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

M Accumulation units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	9.89
Operating charges	(1.26)
Return after operating charges*	8.63
Distributions	(1.93)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	1.93
Closing net asset value per unit	108.63
*after direct transaction costs of:	-
Performance	
Return after charges	8.63%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	929
Operating charges	1.31%
Direct transaction costs	-
Prices	
Highest unit price	110.3
Lowest unit price	97.18

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

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

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

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

^A M Accumulation unit class was launched on 28 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

M Income units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	9.84
Operating charges	(1.26)
Return after operating charges*	8.58
Distributions	(1.91)
Closing net asset value per unit	106.67
*after direct transaction costs of:	-
Performance	
Return after charges	8.58%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	936
Operating charges	1.31%
Direct transaction costs	-
Prices	
Highest unit price	109.4
Lowest unit price	97.18

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

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

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

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

^A M Income unit class was launched on 28 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

P Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	139.00	143.27	134.46
Return before operating charges*	13.68	(1.69)	11.33
Operating charges	(2.54)	(2.58)	(2.52)
Return after operating charges*	11.14	(4.27)	8.81
Distributions	(3.05)	(2.59)	(2.91)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	3.05	2.59	2.91
Closing net asset value per unit	150.14	139.00	143.27
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	8.01%	(2.98)%	6.55%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	47	43	276
Closing number of units	31,019	31,019	193,021
Operating charges	1.76%	1.81%	1.82%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	152.7	145.5	143.6
Lowest unit price	135.0	137.6	130.3

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

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

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

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

R Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	212.84	220.28	207.46
Return before operating charges*	20.98	(2.39)	17.77
Operating charges	(3.90)	(5.05)	(4.95)
Return after operating charges*	17.08	(7.44)	12.82
Distributions	(4.66)	(4.05)	(3.90)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	4.66	4.05	3.90
Closing net asset value per unit	229.92	212.84	220.28
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	8.02%	(3.38)%	6.18%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	25,053	35,530	41,531
Closing number of units	10,896,430	16,693,304	18,854,354
Operating charges	1.76%	2.31%	2.32%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	233.8	223.5	220.8
Lowest unit price	206.7	210.7	201.1

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

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

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

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

R Income units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	140.51	148.20	142.12
Return before operating charges*	13.78	(1.60)	12.12
Operating charges	(2.55)	(3.38)	(3.38)
Return after operating charges*	11.23	(4.98)	8.74
Distributions	(3.07)	(2.71)	(2.66)
Closing net asset value per unit	148.67	140.51	148.20
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	7.99%	(3.36)%	6.15%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	14,553	15,882	25,439
Closing number of units	9,788,743	11,302,939	17,165,759
Operating charges	1.76%	2.31%	2.32%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	152.6	150.4	149.9
Lowest unit price	136.5	140.4	137.8

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

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

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

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

Portfolio statement

As at 31 October 2019

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes (90.98%)		134,412	96.17
Bond Funds (37.97%)		55,849	39.96
19,426,815	Jupiter Strategic Bond	12,948	9.27
9,587,401	M&G Global Macro Bond	12,643	9.05
55,715	New Capital Wealthy Nations Bond	5,718	4.09
767,551	PIMCO GIS Global Investment Grade Credit	10,822	7.74
7,550,989	Royal London Sterling Credit	10,821	7.74
25,714	UBAM Global High Yield Solution	2,897	2.07
Equity Funds (53.01%)		78,563	56.21
5,530,835	Absolute Insight Equity Market Neutral	5,824	4.17
987,933	Artemis Global Emerging Markets	1,394	1.00
4,321,465	Blackrock European Dynamic	7,606	5.44
152,153	Findlay Park American	15,264	10.92
1,275,840	First State Asia Focus	2,502	1.79
10,245	Fisher Investments Institutional Emerging Markets Equity	1,640	1.17
975,931	Hermes Asia ex-Japan Equity	2,492	1.78
1,756,632	JO Hambro Continental European	7,522	5.38
6,553,131	JO Hambro UK Dynamic	8,126	5.82
2,372,206	LF Lindsell Train UK Equity	7,960	5.69
723,137	LF Morant Wright Nippon Yield	2,544	1.82
3,639,012	Majedie UK Equity	6,485	4.64
32,402	Pictet Japanese Equity Opportunities	2,710	1.94
1,217,823	Threadneedle UK Extended Alpha	6,494	4.65
Total investment assets		134,412	96.17
Net other assets		5,356	3.83
Total Net Assets		139,768	100.00

All investments are approved regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.
The percentage figures in brackets show the comparative holding as at 31 October 2018.

Statement of total return

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Income			
Net capital gains/(losses)	1	10,310	(7,100)
Revenue	3	4,033	4,004
Expenses	4	(1,063)	(1,648)
Interest payable and similar charges		(1)	-
Net revenue before taxation		2,969	2,356
Taxation	5	(343)	(211)
Net revenue after taxation		2,626	2,145
Total return before distributions		12,936	(4,955)
Distributions	6	(3,410)	(3,290)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		9,526	(8,245)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders	165,354	186,288
Amounts receivable on the issue of units	5,723	12,580
Amounts payable on the cancellation of units	(43,230)	(27,707)
	(37,507)	(15,127)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities (see above)	9,526	(8,245)
Retained distribution on accumulation units	2,395	2,437
Unclaimed distributions	-	1
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders	139,768	165,354

Balance sheet

As at 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investment assets		134,412	150,433
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	231	105
Cash and bank balances		7,653	15,967
		7,884	16,072
Total assets		142,296	166,505
Liabilities:			
Creditors	8	(2,191)	(802)
Distribution payable		(337)	(349)
		(2,528)	(1,151)
Total liabilities		(2,528)	(1,151)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		139,768	165,354

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 October 2019

1. Net Capital Gains/(Losses)

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Non-derivative securities	10,230	(7,220)
Management fee rebate on collective investment scheme holdings	1	-
Other gains	85	119
Handling charges taken from the capital account	(6)	1
Net capital gains/(losses)	10,310	(7,100)
The above includes		
Realised gains	8,179	7,403
Unrealised gains/(losses)	2,131	(14,503)
	10,310	(7,100)

* where realised gains include gains/losses arising in previous periods, a corresponding loss/gain is included in unrealised gains.

2. Purchases, Sales and Transaction Costs

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

	Purchases		Sales	
Trades in the year	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Collective investment schemes	11,967	32,398	38,745	46,416
Trades in the year before transaction costs	11,967	32,398	38,745	46,416
Total net trades in the year after transaction costs	11,967	32,398	38,745	46,416

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (i.e. the spread between bid and offer prices expressed as a percentage of the offer price) was 0.30% (2018: 0.01%), this is representative of the average spread on the assets held during the year.

3. Revenue

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Franked dividend distributions	1,012	994
Non-taxable distributions on offshore funds	244	307
Taxable distributions on offshore funds	928	891
Interest distributions	1,606	1,565
Bank interest	32	41
Management fee rebate on collective investment scheme holdings	211	206
Total revenue	4,033	4,004

4. Expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Payable to the Manager, associates of the Manager and agents of either of them:		
Manager's periodic charge	980	1,419
Registration fees	40	180
	1,020	1,599
Payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee, and agents of either of them:		
Trustee fees	19	30
Safe custody fee	13	4
	32	34
Other:		
Professional fees	-	2
Audit fee	9	8
Printing fees	2	5
	11	15
Total expenses	1,063	1,648

5. Taxation

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(a) Analysis of charge in year		
Corporation tax	343	211
Total current tax	343	211
(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is less than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for authorised Unit Trusts (20%). The differences are explained below:		
Net revenue before taxation	2,969	2,356
Corporation tax at 20% (2018: 20%)	594	471
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to taxation	(251)	(260)
Total tax charge for year (note 5a)	343	211

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

6. Distributions

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interim distribution	1,800	1,704
Final distribution	1,349	1,495
	3,149	3,199
Add: Income deducted on cancellation of units	305	169
Deduct: Income received on issue of units	(44)	(78)
Net distribution for the year	3,410	3,290
Details of the distribution per unit are set out in this Fund's distribution tables.		
Net revenue after taxation	2,626	2,145
Capitalised fees	980	1,419
Tax charge on capital management fee	(196)	(274)
Total distributions	3,410	3,290

7. Debtors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts receivable from the Manager for the issue of units	157	40
Accrued revenue	-	65
Management fee rebate receivable	74	-
Total debtors	231	105

8. Creditors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts payable to the Manager for cancellation of units	500	498
Purchases awaiting settlement	1,400	-
Accrued expenses payable to the Manager	102	-
Accrued expenses payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee	2	-
Other accrued expenses	13	199
Corporation tax payable	174	105
Total creditors	2,191	802

9. Related Party Transactions

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

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

Any amounts due from or due to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 7 and 8.

Amounts payable to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, in respect of periodic charge and registration services, are disclosed in note 4 and any amounts due at the year end in note 8.

10. Units in issue reconciliation

	Opening units 2018	Creations during the year	Cancellations during the year	Closing units 2019
I Accumulation units	31,166,687	1,470,446	(5,664,771)	26,972,362
I Income units	17,651,023	480,417	(2,917,838)	15,213,602
K Accumulation units	41,891,783	651,109	(11,430,912)	31,111,980
M Accumulation units	-	929	-	929
M Income units	-	936	-	936
P Accumulation units	31,019	-	-	31,019
R Accumulation units	16,693,304	1,596,838	(7,393,712)	10,896,430
R Income units	11,302,939	264,269	(1,778,465)	9,788,743

11. Fair Value Hierarchy

	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000
Fair value of investment assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Collective Investment Schemes	-	134,412	-	-	150,433	-
Total investment assets	-	134,412	-	-	150,433	-

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

Level 1:

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

Level 2:

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

Level 3:

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

12. Risk Management Policies & Numerical Disclosures

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

- securities held in accordance with the investment objective and policies;
- cash and short-term debtors and creditors arising directly from operations; and
- derivatives.

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

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

(a) Market price risk

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

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

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

	Minimum	Maximum	Average
2019			
VaR 99% 1 Month	1.44%	1.71%	1.58%
2018			
VaR 99% 1 Month	1.61%	1.89%	1.75%

At the year end date, there was a 1% chance of the portfolio value falling (or rising) more than 1.50%, £2,016,000 (2018: 1.63%, £2,452,000) in one month period.

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

VaR table

	FX risk	Interest rate risk	Inflation risk	Contribution from credit risk	Overall VaR
31 October 2019	0.02%	0.77%	-	0.71%	1.50%
31 October 2018	(0.01)%	0.94%	-	0.70%	1.63%

The Authorised Fund Manager must calculate the global exposure of any Fund it manages either as:

- 1) The incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions, which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the scheme property. This is known as the Commitment Approach and is a measure of leverage or;
- 2) The market risk of the scheme property by way of the value at risk (VaR) approach. Although, the sensitivity analysis of the Fund's financial asset and liability positions described above uses VaR analysis, the global exposure calculations for Funds may be calculated on the Commitment Basis. The Prospectus provides further details on which method is used to calculate Global Exposure for each Fund.

(b) Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

Currency exposure

The net foreign currency exposure comprises:

	Net foreign currency assets	
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
US Dollar	15,264	17,992

(c) Interest rate risk

The majority of the Fund's financial assets are open ended investment funds and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. Therefore, the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk is considered insignificant. This is consistent with the exposure during the prior year.

(d) Financial Derivatives Instrument Risk

The Fund had no exposure to derivatives as at 31 October 2019 (2018: nil).

(e) Liquidity risk

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

Distribution table**For the six months ended 30 April 2019**

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 November 2018

Group 2 - units purchased between 1 November 2018 and 30 April 2019

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.6660	-	1.6660*	1.3907
Group 2	0.6622	1.0038	1.6660*	1.3907
I Income units				
Group 1	1.4843	-	1.4843**	1.2633
Group 2	0.6099	0.8744	1.4843**	1.2633
K Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.3083	-	1.3083*	1.1027
Group 2	0.7467	0.5616	1.3083*	1.1027
M Accumulation units				
Group 1 ^A	0.8400	-	0.8400*	-
Group 2 ^B	-	-	-	-
M Income units				
Group 1 ^A	0.8400	-	0.8400**	-
Group 2 ^B	-	-	-	-
P Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.6451	-	1.6451*	1.3644
Group 2	-	-	-	1.3644
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	2.5459	-	2.5459*	2.0963
Group 2	1.2424	1.3035	2.5459*	2.0963
R Income units				
Group 1	1.6848	-	1.6848**	1.4103
Group 2	1.0656	0.6192	1.6848**	1.4103

* Distribution accumulated on 30 April 2019.

** Distribution paid on 30 June 2019.

^A Units created prior to the initial seeding of the unit class on 28 November 2018.^B Units purchased between 28 November 2018 and 30 April 2019.

For the six months ended 31 October 2019

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 May 2019

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

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.5065	-	1.5065*	1.2727
Group 2	0.4883	1.0182	1.5065*	1.2727
I Income units				
Group 1	1.3252	-	1.3252**	1.1450
Group 2	0.4550	0.8702	1.3252**	1.1450
K Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.2061	-	1.2061*	1.0099
Group 2	0.2667	0.9394	1.2061*	1.0099
M Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.0916	-	1.0916*	-
Group 2	0.0916	1.0000	1.0916*	-
M Income units				
Group 1	1.0697	-	1.0697**	-
Group 2	0.0897	0.9800	1.0697**	-
P Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.4061	-	1.4061*	1.2252
Group 2	-	-	-	1.2252
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	2.1101	-	2.1101*	1.9506
Group 2	0.7521	1.3580	2.1101*	1.9506
R Income units				
Group 1	1.3829	-	1.3829**	1.2996
Group 2	0.7005	0.6824	1.3829**	1.2996

* Distribution accumulated on 31 October 2019.

** Distribution paid on 31 December 2019.

Equalisation

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

Treatment by corporate unitholders

Corporate unitholders should account for the current year’s dividend shown in the distribution table as follows:

	Interim Dividend	Final Dividend
Treat as a UK corporate dividend	51.11%	44.18%
Treat as an annual payment net of Income tax at 20%	48.89%	55.82%

ASI Multi-Manager Equity Managed Portfolio

For the year ended 31 October 2019

Investment objective and policy

To generate growth over the long term (5 years or more) by investing in a diversified range of funds.

Performance Target: To exceed the IA Flexible Investment Sector Average return over one year (after charges). The Performance Target is the level of performance the management team hopes to achieve for the Fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the Performance Target.

The Manager believes this is an appropriate target for the Fund based on the investment policy of the Fund.

Portfolio Securities

- The Fund will invest at least 60% in actively managed funds, to obtain broad exposure to a range of diversified investments from a range of managers.
- It may invest up to 40% in passively managed funds from a range of managers.
- At least 70% of the Fund will be invested in equities (company shares).
- The rest of the Fund may be invested in a selection of other assets such as equities (company shares including property shares), commercial property and funds that can use a combination of traditional assets (such as equities and bonds) and investment strategies based on derivatives.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (active management) to identify investments, focusing on selecting funds within each asset class and ensuring that the asset allocation meets the Fund's objectives.
- The Fund will be subject to constraints which are intended to manage risk such as the fund must not hold more than 30% of its assets in bonds, cash and money markets instruments. Due to the active nature of the management process, the Fund's performance profile may deviate significantly from that of the IA Flexible Investment Sector Average.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The Fund is not expected to invest in derivatives directly however it may invest in other funds which use derivatives more extensively.

Performance review

For the year ended 31 October 2019, the value of ASI Multi-Manager Equity Managed Portfolio - R Accumulation Units increased by 10.2%. This compared to a return of 7.56% for our performance target (the IA Flexible Investment Sector Average).

Source: Lipper, Basis: total return, published NAV to NAV, net of annual charges, UK net income reinvested, GBP.

Please remember that past performance is not a guide to future returns. The price of shares and the revenue from them may fall as well as rise. Investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

Market review

Global equity markets were up over the 12 months. Stocks in Europe, Latin America and the US performed particularly well. Those trading in the UK and Japan lagged in comparison. Over the period, political and economic concerns were to the fore. These ranged from Brexit to the escalation of the trade dispute between the US and China. However, a series of measures by the world's central banks lifted sentiment and boosted equity markets.

Towards the end of 2018, global equities, corporate bonds and other risk-assets slumped in turbulent trading. The moves reflected mounting concerns about global economic growth, a slowdown in China, elevated global trade tensions and rising interest rates. Robust US economic data and corporate earnings prompted the US Federal Reserve (Fed) to raise interest rates in December, the fourth increase of 2018. However, many questioned the need for another hike at a time when global growth appeared to be flagging. Meanwhile, government bonds and other perceived 'haven' assets benefited from increased demand, delivering positive returns.

Moving into 2019, and the tone changed as the issues perturbing investors in late 2018 eased. Global equities and corporate bonds rebounded vigorously, as investors regained their appetite for risk. Growing optimism over a US-China trade resolution helped lift investor confidence. So, too, did signals from the Fed that it would adopt a more patient approach to further interest rate increases. The shift of stance was seen as a mark of the Fed's caution over the state of the global economy, but was nevertheless well received by investors. Strong US company earnings provided further support for US equities, while results from Europe were mixed. UK equities benefited from the marked rebound in oil prices, which boosted the energy sector.

As the period progressed, the fluctuating US-China war dominated sentiment. Both sides announced a series of punitive measures (including tariffs), although many were later postponed. At the time of writing, the US and China had tentatively agreed a "phase one" deal. It is hoped this will pave the way for a more comprehensive agreement further down the line. With the global economy struggling, central bankers also acted to support their respective economies. The Fed cut rates on three occasions in 2019, while the ECB also reduced rates and said it would restart its bond-buying scheme. Meanwhile, Chinese authorities launched a series of targeted stimulus measures. The moves boosted equity markets around the world.

In the UK, Brexit was never far from the front pages. Prime Minister Theresa May announced her resignation as MPs once more moved to reject her EU Withdrawal Agreement. Her successor, Boris Johnson, ejected most of the previous cabinet and appointed fellow pro-leave supporters in their stead. The political twists and turns over the closing stages of the review period culminated in a three-month extension to Brexit, the approval in principle of Mr Johnson's Withdrawal Act and the UK parliament voting in favour of a snap election. The UK economy continued to withstand Brexit uncertainty surprisingly well. This was thanks to a healthy labour market and rising real wages, as well as pre-Brexit stock-piling.

The swing in central bank policy influenced bond markets. Towards the end of the 12 months under review, fixed income markets delivered some strong returns. These were fuelled by collapsing government bond yields (prices rose) across developed markets. Although yields were already lower than many investors thought possible (even negative in many cases), deteriorating economic data and the threat of further central bank policy action put additional pressure on yields.

Portfolio review

The Fund appreciated by 10.2% over the review period, a first-quartile return. This compared to a return of 7.56% for our performance target (the IA Flexible Investment Sector Average). Performance was helped by its relative overweight to equities.

In equities, manager style was a key determinant of returns. Managers with a "growth" or "quality" style fared much better than managers who adopted a "value" approach.

In the UK, returns were mixed reflecting the different manager styles. The best performer was Lindsell Train UK Equity, with a return of 17.8%, helped by its "quality" bias. Threadneedle UK returned 10.7% due to its "growth" style, while JOHCM UK Dynamic and Majedie UK returned 6% and 2.1% respectively due to their "value" approach.

Turning to the US, Findlay Park American and Artemis US Extended Alpha were both up over 14%, helped by their preference for "growth" stocks. BNY Mellon US Equity Income, with its "value" style, delivered 9.5%, while Hermes US Smid Cap returned 13.2%. As for Europe, Black Rock European Dynamic returned 14% thanks to its "growth" approach. Lazard European Smaller Companies (5.1%), JOHCM Continental European (4.4%), and Invesco European Equity (2.3%) all struggled due to their varying degrees of "value" bias.

In Japan, Pictet's "growth" approach was up 7.2%, while Morant Wright's "value" style returned 2.3%. As for Asia, the Black Rock Asian Growth Leaders appreciated by 12.6% and Prusik Asian Income returned 11.1%. In emerging markets, the Fisher Fund returned 10%. The Absolute Return sector has struggled and unfortunately our selection, Insight Equity Market Neutral Fund, was not immune to this and fell -1.4%.

In portfolio activity, we continued to position the asset allocation of the Fund relative to its sector average, as defined by the Investment Association. We also maintained active positions in line with the house view. In this regard, we have increased our exposure to equities from cash. Within equities, we have increased our exposure to UK equity and reduced our exposure to overseas equities. At the fund level, we replaced Black Rock Asian Growth Leaders and Prusik Asian Income with First State Asia Select and Hermes Asia ex Japan. We sold our holding in Henderson UK Absolute Return and Absolute Insight Equity Market Neutral in favour of First State Global listed Infrastructure. In October, we sold Artemis US Extended Alpha, replacing it with the ASI American Equity Tracker. In emerging markets, we replaced the Fisher Fund with Artemis.

Outlook

Our expectation is for a period of slow global economic growth, rather than recession, followed by a modest recovery. Shifts in central bank policy will be crucial in determining market sentiment and direction. We expect central banks to remain sensitive to economic/market fragility and deliver fresh stimulus measures. Indeed, supportive rhetoric from the Fed and the ECB has helped lift investor confidence.

The US-China trade war will remain a key feature. The direction of global growth hinges on the resolution of these talks and we believe a cautious view is warranted. Nevertheless, we see further scope for assets like equities and corporate bonds to perform well, albeit with potential bouts of volatility.

Portfolio Management - Manager Selection Team
November 2019

Risk and reward profile

This indicator reflects the volatility of the Fund's unit price over the last five years which in turn reflects the volatility of the underlying assets in which the Fund invests. Historical data may not be a reliable indication for the future.

The current rating is not guaranteed and may change if the volatility of the assets in which the Fund invests changes. The lowest rating does not mean risk free.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk				Typically higher rewards, higher risk		
←				→		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Risk and reward indicator table as at 31 October 2019

The Fund is rated as 5 because of the extent to which the following risk factors apply:

- The Fund invests in securities which are subject to the risk that the issuer may default on interest or capital payments.
- The use of derivatives carries the risk of reduced liquidity, substantial loss and increased volatility in adverse market conditions, such as a failure amongst market participants. The use of derivatives may result in the Fund being leveraged (where market exposure and thus the potential for loss by the Fund exceeds the amount it has invested) and in these market conditions the effect of leverage will be to magnify losses.
- The Fund invests in emerging market equities and / or bonds. Investing in emerging markets involves a greater risk of loss than investing in more developed markets due to, among other factors, greater political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity and regulatory risks.
- The Fund invests in equity and equity related securities. These are sensitive to variations in the stock markets which can be volatile and change substantially in short periods of time.
- The Fund invests in high yielding bonds which carry a greater risk of default than those with lower yields.
- The Fund price can go up or down daily for a variety of reasons including changes in interest rates, inflation expectations or the perceived credit quality of individual countries or securities.
- The Fund may hold money-market instruments, the value of which may be subject to adverse movements in extreme market conditions.

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

The price of assets and the income from them may go down as well as up and cannot be guaranteed; an investor may receive back less than their original investment.

Inflation reduces the buying power of your investment and income.

The value of assets held in the Fund may rise and fall as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

The Fund could lose money if an entity (counterparty) with which it does business becomes unwilling or unable to honour its obligations to the Fund.

In extreme market conditions some securities may become hard to value or sell at a desired price. This could affect the Fund's ability to meet redemptions in a timely manner.

The Fund could lose money as the result of a failure or delay in operational processes and systems including but not limited to third party providers failing or going into administration.

Comparative tables

I Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	169.24	174.18	155.50
Return before operating charges*	17.92	(2.33)	21.08
Operating charges	(2.27)	(2.61)	(2.40)
Return after operating charges*	15.65	(4.94)	18.68
Distributions	(2.11)	(1.32)	(1.12)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	2.11	1.32	1.12
Closing net asset value per unit	184.89	169.24	174.18
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	9.25%	(2.84)%	12.01%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	41,945	44,375	48,912
Closing number of units	22,686,800	26,219,826	28,081,260
Operating charges	1.29%	1.49%	1.46%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	190.2	182.3	174.7
Lowest unit price	160.2	165.5	150.0

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

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

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

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

I Income units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	162.37	168.43	151.33
Return before operating charges*	17.20	(2.26)	20.52
Operating charges	(2.18)	(2.52)	(2.33)
Return after operating charges*	15.02	(4.78)	18.19
Distributions	(2.03)	(1.28)	(1.09)
Closing net asset value per unit	175.36	162.37	168.43
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	9.25%	(2.84)%	12.02%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	17,365	17,620	20,468
Closing number of units	9,902,544	10,851,771	12,152,138
Operating charges	1.29%	1.49%	1.46%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	182.5	176.3	170.0
Lowest unit price	153.7	160.0	146.0

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

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

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

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

M Accumulation units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	10.48
Operating charges	(1.29)
Return after operating charges*	9.19
Distributions	(1.46)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	1.46
Closing net asset value per unit	109.19
* after direct transaction costs of:	-
Performance	
Return after charges	9.19%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	924
Operating charges	1.34%
Direct transaction costs	-
Prices	
Highest unit price	112.3
Lowest unit price	94.35

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

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

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

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

^A M Accumulation unit class was launched on 29 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

M Income units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	10.48
Operating charges	(1.29)
Return after operating charges*	9.19
Distributions	(1.46)
Closing net asset value per unit	107.73
* after direct transaction costs of:	-
Performance	
Return after charges	9.19%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	924
Operating charges	1.34%
Direct transaction costs	-
Prices	
Highest unit price	112.3
Lowest unit price	94.35

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

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

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

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

^A M Income unit class was launched on 29 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

R Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	252.15	262.12	236.36
Return before operating charges*	26.63	(3.45)	31.86
Operating charges	(4.68)	(6.52)	(6.10)
Return after operating charges*	21.95	(9.97)	25.76
Distributions	(1.85)	-	-
Retained distributions on accumulation units	1.85	-	-
Closing net asset value per unit	274.10	252.15	262.12
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	8.71%	(3.80)%	10.90%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	22,895	24,266	28,440
Closing number of units	8,352,628	9,623,499	10,850,285
Operating charges	1.79%	2.49%	2.46%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	282.3	272.3	262.9
Lowest unit price	238.4	247.5	227.8

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

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

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

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

R Income units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	252.15	262.12	236.36
Return before operating charges*	26.64	(3.45)	31.87
Operating charges	(4.68)	(6.52)	(6.11)
Return after operating charges*	21.96	(9.97)	25.76
Distributions	(1.85)	-	-
Closing net asset value per unit	272.26	252.15	262.12
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	8.71%	(3.80)%	10.90%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	30,572	31,453	38,506
Closing number of units	11,229,372	12,473,788	14,690,234
Operating charges	1.79%	2.49%	2.46%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	282.3	272.3	262.9
Lowest unit price	238.4	247.5	227.8

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

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

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

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

Z Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	136.62	139.91	124.28
Return before operating charges*	14.51	(1.90)	16.89
Operating charges	(1.13)	(1.39)	(1.26)
Return after operating charges*	13.38	(3.29)	15.63
Distributions	(2.43)	(1.77)	(1.55)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	2.43	1.77	1.55
Closing net asset value per unit	150.00	136.62	139.91
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	9.79%	(2.35)%	12.58%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	3,201	3,766	3,199
Closing number of units	2,133,827	2,756,453	2,286,708
Operating charges	0.79%	0.99%	0.96%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	154.1	147.0	140.3
Lowest unit price	129.4	133.2	119.9

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Statement

As at 31 October 2019

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes (93.56%)		111,700	96.31
Equity Funds (93.56%)		111,700	96.31
2,469,833	Artemis Global Emerging Markets	3,485	3.00
5,448,107	ASI American Equity Tracker Fund	6,026	5.19
4,089,917	Blackrock European Dynamic	7,198	6.21
4,259,036	BNY Mellon US Equity Income	4,659	4.02
116,683	Findlay Park American	11,705	10.09
4,052,861	First State Asia Focus Fund	7,948	6.85
2,588,835	First State Global Listed Infrastructure	8,314	7.17
23,021	Fisher Investments Institutional Emerging Markets Equity	3,685	3.18
2,575,598	Hermes Asia ex Japan Equity	6,577	5.67
1,733,624	Hermes US SMID Equity	4,762	4.11
1,795,559	Invesco European Equity	3,646	3.14
1,356,202	JO Hambro Continental European	5,807	5.01
5,841,896	JO Hambro UK Dynamic	7,244	6.24
373,347	Lazard European Smaller Companies	2,402	2.07
2,160,609	LF Lindsell Train UK Equity Fund	7,250	6.25
1,396,507	LF Morant Wright Nippon Yield	4,914	4.24
3,148,742	Majedie UK Equity	5,611	4.84
60,018	Pictet Japanese Equity Opportunities	5,020	4.33
1,021,456	Threadneedle UK Extended Alpha	5,447	4.70
Total investment assets		111,700	96.31
Net other assets		4,280	3.69
Total Net Assets		115,980	100.00

All investments are regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.
The percentage figures in brackets show the comparative holding as at 31 October 2018.

Statement of Total Return

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Income:			
Net capital gains/(losses)	1	9,252	(4,301)
Revenue	3	2,133	1,967
Expenses	4	(937)	(1,542)
Interest payable and similar charges		(3)	-
Net revenue before taxation		1,193	425
Taxation	5	-	-
Net revenue after taxation		1,193	425
Total return before distributions		10,445	(3,876)
Distributions	6	(1,193)	(571)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		9,252	(4,447)

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders	121,480	139,525
Amounts receivable on the issue of units	16,703	15,583
Amounts payable on the cancellation of units	(32,141)	(29,577)
	(15,438)	(13,994)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities (see above)	9,252	(4,447)
Retained distribution on accumulation units	686	396
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders	115,980	121,480

Balance sheet

As at 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investment assets		111,700	113,662
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	71	324
Cash and bank balances		8,402	7,968
		8,473	8,292
Total assets		120,173	121,954
Liabilities:			
Creditors	8	(3,785)	(335)
Distribution payable		(408)	(139)
		(4,193)	(474)
Total liabilities		(4,193)	(474)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		115,980	121,480

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 October 2019

1. Net Capital Gains/(Losses)

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Non-derivative securities	9,256	(4,294)
Forward currency contracts	(18)	-
Management fee rebate on collective investment scheme holdings	4	-
Other gains/(losses)	16	(7)
Handling charges taken from the capital account	(6)	-
Net capital gains/(losses)	9,252	(4,301)
The above includes		
Realised gains	15,842	8,700
Unrealised losses	(6,590)	(13,001)
	9,252	(4,301)

* where realised gains include gains/losses arising in previous periods, a corresponding loss/gain is included in unrealised gains.

2. Purchases, Sales and Transaction Costs

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

	Purchases		Sales	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trades in the year				
Collective investment schemes	50,742	21,208	62,799	34,624
Trades in the year before transaction costs	50,742	21,208	62,799	34,624
Total net trades in the year	50,742	21,208	62,799	34,624

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (i.e. the spread between bid and offer prices expressed as a percentage of the offer price) was 0.02% (2018: 0.01%), this is representative of the average spread on the assets held during the year.

3. Revenue

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Franked dividend distributions	1,869	1,621
Bank interest	21	21
Management fee rebate on collective investment scheme holdings	243	325
Total revenue	2,133	1,967

4. Expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Payable to the Manager, associates of the Manager and agents of either of them:		
Manager's periodic charge	851	1,264
Registration fees	53	244
	904	1,508
Payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee, and agents of either of them:		
Trustee fees	14	24
Safe custody fee	9	3
	23	27
Other:		
Audit fee	9	8
Printing fees	1	(3)
Legal fees	-	2
	10	7
Total expenses	937	1,542

5. Taxation

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(a) Analysis of charge in year		
Total current tax	-	-
(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is less than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for authorised Unit Trusts (20%). The differences are explained below:		
Net revenue before taxation	1,193	425
Corporation tax at 20% (2018: 20%)	238	85
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to taxation	(373)	(324)
Excess allowable expenses	134	239
Capitalised revenue subject to taxation	1	-
Total tax charge for year (note 5a)	-	-

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

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charge

At the year end, after offset against revenue taxable on receipt, there is a potential deferred tax asset of £2,413,000 (2018: £2,279,000) due to surplus Manager expenses. It is unlikely that the Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits to utilise these amounts and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6. Distributions

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Distribution	1,094	535
Add: Income deducted on cancellation of units	183	84
Deduct: Income received on issue of units	(84)	(48)
Net distribution for the year	1,193	571
Details of the distribution per unit are set out in this Fund's distribution tables.		
Net revenue after taxation	1,193	425
Equalisation on conversion	-	2
Shortfall transfer from capital to revenue	-	144
Total distributions	1,193	571

7. Debtors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts receivable from the Manager for the issue of units	31	217
Accrued revenue	-	107
Management fee rebate receivable	40	-
Total debtors	71	324

8. Creditors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts payable to the Manager for cancellation of units	162	126
Purchases awaiting settlement	3,500	-
Accrued expenses payable to the Manager	109	209
Accrued expenses payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee	2	-
Other accrued expenses	12	-
Total creditors	3,785	335

9. Related Party Transactions

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

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

Any amounts due from or due to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 7 and 8.

Amounts payable to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, in respect of periodic charge and registration services, are disclosed in note 4 and any amounts due at the year end in note 8.

10. Units in issue reconciliation

	Opening units 2018	Creations during the year	Cancellations during the year	Conversions during the year	Closing units 2019
I Accumulation units	26,219,826	4,213,515	(8,075,468)	328,927	22,686,800
I Income units	10,851,771	403,307	(1,352,633)	99	9,902,544
M Accumulation units	-	924	-	-	924
M Income units	-	924	-	-	924
R Accumulation units	9,623,499	1,453,835	(2,503,141)	(221,565)	8,352,628
R Income units	12,473,788	1,593,617	(2,837,969)	(64)	11,229,372
Z Accumulation units	2,756,453	235,625	(858,251)	-	2,133,827

11. Fair Value Hierarchy

	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000
Fair value of investment assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Collective Investment Schemes	-	111,700	-	-	113,662	-
Total investment assets	-	111,700	-	-	113,662	-

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

Level 1:

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

Level 2:

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

Level 3:

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

12. Risk Management Policies & Numerical Disclosures

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

- securities held in accordance with the investment objective and policies;
- cash and short-term debtors and creditors arising directly from operations; and
- derivatives.

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

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

(a) Market price risk

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

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

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

	Minimum	Maximum	Average
2019			
VaR 99% 1 Month	2.17%	2.82%	2.52%
2018			
VaR 99% 1 Month	2.67%	3.04%	2.82%

At the year end date, there was a 1% chance of the portfolio value falling (or rising) more than 2.47%, £2,759,000 (2018: 2.71%, £3,080,000) in one month period.

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

VaR table

	FX risk	Interest rate risk	Inflation risk	Contribution from credit risk	Overall VaR
31 October 2019	0.02%	1.24%	-	1.21%	2.47%
31 October 2018	2.71%	1.61%	-	(1.61)%	2.71%

The Authorised Fund Manager must calculate the global exposure of any Fund it manages either as:

- 1) the incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions, which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the scheme property. This is known as the Commitment Approach and is a measure of leverage or;
- 2) The market risk of the scheme property by way of the value at risk (VaR) approach. Although, the sensitivity analysis of the Fund's financial asset and liability positions described above uses VaR analysis, the global exposure calculations for Funds may be calculated on the Commitment Basis. The Prospectus provides further details on which method is used to calculate Global Exposure for each Fund.

(b) Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

Currency exposure

The net foreign currency exposure comprises:

	Net foreign currency assets	
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
US Dollar	11,705	24,366

(c) Interest rate risk

The majority of the Fund's financial assets are open ended investment funds and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. Therefore, the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk is considered insignificant. This is consistent with the exposure during the prior year.

(d) Financial Derivatives Instrument Risk

The Fund had no exposure to derivatives as at 31 October 2019 (2018: nil).

(e) Liquidity risk

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

Distribution table**For the year ended 31 October 2019**

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 November 2018

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

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	2.1147	-	2.1147*	1.3234
Group 2	1.0884	1.0263	2.1147*	1.3234
I Income units				
Group 1	2.0263	-	2.0263**	1.2797
Group 2	0.9208	1.1055	2.0263**	1.2797
M Accumulation units				
Group 1 ^A	1.4573	-	1.4573*	-
Group 2 ^B	0.2178	1.2395	1.4573*	-
M Income units				
Group 1 ^A	1.4563	-	1.4563**	-
Group 2 ^B	0.2168	1.2395	1.4563**	-
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.8483	-	1.8483*	-
Group 2	0.7340	1.1143	1.8483*	-
R Income units				
Group 1	1.8463	-	1.8463**	-
Group 2	0.9274	0.9189	1.8463**	-
Z Accumulation units				
Group 1	2.4259	-	2.4259*	1.7695
Group 2	1.1981	1.2278	2.4259*	1.7695

* Distribution accumulated on 31 October 2019.

** Distribution paid on 31 December 2019.

^A Units created prior to the initial seeding of the unit class on 29 November 2018.^B Units purchased between 29 November 2018 and 31 October 2019.**Equalisation**

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

Treatment by Corporate Unitholders

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

	Final Dividend
Treat as a UK corporate dividend	100.00%
Treat as an annual payment net of Income tax at 20%	0.00%

ASI Multi-Manager Ethical Portfolio

For the year ended 31 October 2019

Investment objective and policy

To generate growth over the long term (5 years or more) by investing in a diversified range of funds which meet ethical criteria.

Performance Target: To achieve a return in excess of that of global stock markets as represented by the MSCI World Index over three years (before charges). The Performance Target is the level of performance the management team hopes to achieve for the Fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the Performance Target.

The Manager believes this is an appropriate target for the Fund based on the investment policy of the Fund.

Portfolio Securities:

- The Fund will invest at least 60% in actively managed funds, to obtain broad exposure to a range of diversified investments from a range of managers.
- It may invest up to 40% in passively managed funds from a range of managers.
- The manager selects funds which have ethical, socially responsible or environmental considerations in their investment process.
- At least 70% of the Fund will be invested in equities (company units).
- The rest of the Fund may be invested in a selection of other assets such as equities (company units including property units), commercial property and funds that can use a combination of traditional assets (such as equities and bonds) and investment strategies based on derivatives.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (active management) to identify investments, focusing on selecting funds within each asset class and ensure that the asset allocation meets the Fund's objectives.
- The Fund will be subject to constraints which are intended to manage risk such as the Fund must not hold more than 30% of its assets in bonds and money markets. Due to the active nature of the management process, the Fund's performance profile may deviate significantly from MSCI World Index.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The Fund is not expected to invest in derivatives directly however it may invest in other funds which use derivatives more extensively.

Performance review

For the year ended 31 October 2019, the value of ASI Multi-Manager Ethical Portfolio - R Accumulation Units increased by 12.0%. This compared to a return of 11.93% for our performance target (the MSCI World Index).

Source: Lipper, Basis: total return, published NAV to NAV, net of annual charges, UK net income reinvested, GBP.

Please remember that past performance is not a guide to future returns. The price of shares and the revenue from them may fall as well as rise. Investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

Market review

Global equity markets were up over the 12 months. Stocks in Europe, Latin America and the US performed particularly well. Those trading in the UK and Japan lagged in comparison. Over the period, political and economic concerns were to the fore. These ranged from Brexit to the escalation of the trade dispute between the US and China. However, a series of measures by the world's central banks lifted sentiment and boosted equity markets.

Towards the end of 2018, global equities, corporate bonds and other risk-assets slumped in turbulent trading. The moves reflected mounting concerns about global economic growth, a slowdown in China, elevated global trade tensions and rising interest rates. Robust US economic data and corporate earnings prompted the US Federal Reserve (Fed) to raise interest rates in December, the fourth increase of 2018. However, many questioned the need for another hike at a time when global growth appeared to be flagging. Meanwhile, government bonds and other perceived 'haven' assets benefited from increased demand, delivering positive returns.

Moving into 2019, and the tone changed as the issues perturbing investors in late 2018 eased. Global equities and corporate bonds rebounded vigorously, as investors regained their appetite for risk. Growing optimism over a US-China trade resolution helped lift investor confidence. So, too, did signals from the Fed that it would adopt a more patient approach to further interest rate increases. The shift of stance was seen as a mark of the Fed's caution over the state of the global economy, but was nevertheless well received by investors. Strong US company earnings provided further support for US equities, while results from Europe were mixed. UK equities benefited from the marked rebound in oil prices, which boosted the energy sector.

As the period progressed, the fluctuating US-China war dominated sentiment. Both sides announced a series of punitive measures (including tariffs), although many were later postponed. At the time of writing, the US and China had tentatively agreed a "phase one" deal. It is hoped this will pave the way for a more comprehensive agreement further down the line. With the global economy struggling, central bankers also acted to support their respective economies. The Fed cut rates on three occasions in 2019, while the ECB also reduced rates and said it would restart its bond-buying scheme. Meanwhile, Chinese authorities launched a series of targeted stimulus measures. The moves boosted equity markets around the world.

In the UK, Brexit was never far from the front pages. Prime Minister Theresa May announced her resignation as MPs once more moved to reject her EU Withdrawal Agreement. Her successor, Boris Johnson, ejected most of the previous cabinet and appointed fellow pro-leave supporters in their stead. The political twists and turns over the closing stages of the review period culminated in a three-month extension to Brexit, the approval in principle of

Mr Johnson's Withdrawal Act and the UK parliament voting in favour of a snap election. The UK economy continued to withstand Brexit uncertainty surprisingly well. This was thanks to a healthy labour market and rising real wages, as well as pre-Brexit stock-piling.

The swing in central bank policy influenced bond markets. Towards the end of the 12 months under review, fixed income markets delivered some strong returns. These were fuelled by collapsing government bond yields (prices rose) across developed markets. Although yields were already lower than many investors thought possible (even negative in many cases), deteriorating economic data and the threat of further central bank policy action put additional pressure on yields.

Portfolio review

The Fund appreciated by 12.0% over the review period, a second quartile return. This compared to a return of 11.93% for our performance target (the MSCI World Index). Performance was helped by its all-equity exposure. The portfolio's positive tilts towards "growth", "quality" and environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors were all supportive. However, the underweight to large-cap stocks partially counteracted some of the gains. The overweight to the strongly performing IT sector added meaningfully, as did the significant exposure to companies in the industrials sector. Eight of the 12 underlying managers outperformed their respective benchmarks. This was led by Legg Mason ClearBridge US Equity Sustainable Leaders (21.5%) and Pictet Global Environmental Opportunities (19.7%). Both funds were driven by positive country and sector allocations, as well as excellent stock selection, particularly within the IT sector. RobecoSAM Smart Materials was the weakest performer over the period, returning -0.1%. Its sizable allocation to the materials sector suffered as global trade disputes continued drag on sentiment. Sparinvest Global Ethical Value also trailed due to its significant "value" bias that meant it was overweight the underperforming financials and materials sectors.

In portfolio activity, we exited the position in the Fisher Emerging Markets ESG Fund, reallocating across other preferred managers in the portfolio. We continue to align the asset allocation of the Fund relative to the Investment Association Flexible sector average; however, it should be noted that this sector remains a diverse mix of strategies.

Outlook

Our expectation is for a period of slow global economic growth, rather than recession, followed by a modest recovery. Shifts in central bank policy will be crucial in determining market sentiment and direction. We expect central banks to remain sensitive to economic/market fragility and deliver fresh stimulus measures. Indeed, supportive rhetoric from the Fed and the ECB has helped lift investor confidence.

The US-China trade war will remain a key feature. The direction of global growth hinges on the resolution of these talks and we believe a cautious view is warranted. Nevertheless, we see further scope for assets like equities and corporate bonds to perform well, albeit with potential bouts of volatility.

Portfolio Management - Manager Selection Team

November 2019

Risk and reward profile

This indicator reflects the volatility of the Fund's unit price over the last five years which in turn reflects the volatility of the underlying assets in which the Fund invests. Historical data may not be a reliable indication for the future.

The current rating is not guaranteed and may change if the volatility of the assets in which the Fund invests changes. The lowest rating does not mean risk free.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk				Typically higher rewards, higher risk		
←				→		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Risk and reward indicator table as at 31 October 2019

The Fund is rated as 5 because of the extent to which the following risk factors apply:

- The Fund invests in securities which are subject to the risk that the issuer may default on interest or capital payments.
- The use of derivatives carries the risk of reduced liquidity, substantial loss and increased volatility in adverse market conditions, such as a failure amongst market participants. The use of derivatives may result in the Fund being leveraged (where market exposure and thus the potential for loss by the Fund exceeds the amount it has invested) and in these market conditions the effect of leverage will be to magnify losses.
- The Fund invests in emerging market equities and / or bonds. Investing in emerging markets involves a greater risk of loss than investing in more developed markets due to, among other factors, greater political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity and regulatory risks.
- The Fund invests in equity and equity related securities. These are sensitive to variations in the stock markets which can be volatile and change substantially in short periods of time.
- The Fund invests in high yielding bonds which carry a greater risk of default than those with lower yields.
- The Fund price can go up or down daily for a variety of reasons including changes in interest rates, inflation expectations or the perceived credit quality of individual countries or securities.
- The Fund may hold money-market instruments, the value of which may be subject to adverse movements in extreme market conditions.

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

The price of assets and the income from them may go down as well as up and cannot be guaranteed; an investor may receive back less than their original investment.

Inflation reduces the buying power of your investment and income.

The value of assets held in the Fund may rise and fall as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

The Fund could lose money if an entity (counterparty) with which it does business becomes unwilling or unable to honour its obligations to the Fund.

In extreme market conditions some securities may become hard to value or sell at a desired price. This could affect the Fund's ability to meet redemptions in a timely manner.

The Fund could lose money as the result of a failure or delay in operational processes and systems including but not limited to third party providers failing or going into administration.

Comparative tables

I Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	186.95	194.27	173.65
Return before operating charges*	24.30	(4.19)	23.57
Operating charges	(3.07)	(3.13)	(2.95)
Return after operating charges*	21.23	(7.32)	(7.32)
Distributions	(0.48)	(0.22)	(0.33)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	0.48	0.22	0.33
Closing net asset value per unit	208.18	186.95	194.27
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	11.36%	(3.77)%	11.87%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	40,859	37,046	39,356
Closing number of units	19,627,059	19,816,241	20,258,444
Operating charges	1.55%	1.60%	1.61%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	215.8	206.6	194.8
Lowest unit price	177.3	183.7	166.8

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

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

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

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

I Income units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	184.99	192.47	172.32
Return before operating charges*	24.05	(4.16)	23.39
Operating charges	(3.04)	(3.10)	(2.92)
Return after operating charges*	20.01	(7.26)	20.47
Distributions	(0.48)	(0.22)	(0.32)
Closing net asset value per unit	205.52	184.99	192.47
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	11.36%	(3.77)%	11.88%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	5,314	4,891	6,716
Closing number of units	2,585,879	2,643,934	3,489,462
Operating charges	1.55%	1.60%	1.61%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	213.5	204.7	193.3
Lowest unit price	175.5	182.0	165.6

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

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

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

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

M Accumulation units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	10.01
Operating charges	(1.52)
Return after operating charges*	8.49
Distributions	(0.41)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	0.41
Closing net asset value per unit	108.49
*after direct transaction costs of:	-
Performance	
Return after charges	8.49%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	929
Operating charges	1.60%
Direct transaction costs	-
Prices	
Highest unit price	112.3
Lowest unit price	92.23

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

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

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

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

^A M Accumulation unit class launched on 30 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

M Income units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	10.02
Operating charges	(1.52)
Return after operating charges*	8.50
Distributions	(0.41)
Closing net asset value per unit	108.09
*after direct transaction costs of:	-
Performance	
Return after charges	8.50%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	929
Operating charges	1.60%
Direct transaction costs	-
Prices	
Highest unit price	112.3
Lowest unit price	92.23

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

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

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

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

^A M Income unit class launched on 30 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

R Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	116.02	121.77	109.95
Return before operating charges*	14.98	(2.58)	14.82
Operating charges	(2.45)	(3.17)	(3.00)
Return after operating charges*	12.53	(5.75)	11.82
Closing net asset value per unit	128.55	116.02	121.77
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	10.80%	(4.72)%	10.75%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	12,807	14,666	15,715
Closing number of units	9,962,053	12,641,804	12,905,748
Operating charges	2.00%	2.60%	2.61%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	133.4	128.4	122.1
Lowest unit price	109.9	114.0	105.6

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

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

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

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

R Income units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	115.69	121.43	109.64
Return before operating charges*	14.95	(2.58)	14.78
Operating charges	(2.44)	(3.16)	(2.99)
Return after operating charges*	12.51	(5.74)	11.79
Closing net asset value per unit	128.20	115.69	121.43
*after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	10.81%	(4.73)%	10.75%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,497	2,708	3,371
Closing number of units	1,947,800	2,340,409	2,776,398
Operating charges	2.00%	2.60%	2.61%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	133.0	128.1	121.8
Lowest unit price	109.6	113.7	105.3

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Statement

As at 31 October 2019

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes (99.04%)		62,434	101.55
Equity Funds (99.04%)		62,434	101.55
187,714	Allianz Global Sustainability	4,828	7.85
38,805	Fisher Investments Institutional Emerging Markets Equity	3,692	6.00
2,477,568	FP WHEB Sustainability	5,521	8.98
1,457,682	Impax Environmental Markets	5,547	9.02
1,234,247	Jupiter Ecology	4,972	8.09
2,219,290	Kames Ethical Equity	5,039	8.20
38,971	Legg Mason ClearBridge US Equity Sustainability Leaders	3,608	5.87
14,195	Multipartner Sicav-RobecoSAM Smart Materials	3,657	5.95
27,397	Pictet-Global Environmental Opportunities	5,530	9.00
65,369	Sparinvest Ethical Global Value	10,110	16.44
792,242	Stewart Investors Asia Pacific Sustainability	4,906	7.98
2,169,494	Stewart Investors Worldwide Sustainability	5,024	8.17
Total investment assets		62,434	101.55
Net other liabilities		(955)	(1.55)
Total Net Assets		61,479	100.00

All investments are regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.
The percentage figures in brackets show the comparative holding as at 31 October 2018.

Statement of Total Return

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Income:			
Net capital gains/(losses)	1	6,497	(2,234)
Revenue	3	487	457
Expenses	4	(421)	(572)
Net revenue/(expense) before taxation		66	(115)
Taxation	5	-	-
Net revenue/(expense) after taxation		66	(115)
Total return before distributions		6,563	(2,349)
Distributions	6	(109)	(51)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		6,454	(2,400)

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders	59,311	65,158
Amounts receivable on the issue of units	9,222	10,543
Amounts payable on the cancellation of units	(13,603)	(14,034)
	(4,381)	(3,491)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities (see above)	6,454	(2,400)
Retained distribution on accumulation units	95	44
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders	61,479	59,311

Balance sheet

As at 31 October 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investment assets		62,434	58,742
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	41	102
Cash and bank balances		876	755
		917	857
Total assets		63,351	59,599
Liabilities:			
Creditors	8	(1,859)	(282)
Distribution payable		(13)	(6)
		(1,872)	(288)
Total liabilities		(1,872)	(288)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		61,479	59,311

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 October 2019

1. Net Capital Gains/(Losses)

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Non-derivative securities	6,509	(2,219)
Other losses	(9)	(14)
Handling charges taken from the capital account	(3)	(1)
Net capital gains/(losses)	6,497	(2,234)
The above includes		
Realised gains	1,693	5,736
Unrealised gains/(losses)	4,804	(7,970)
	6,497	(2,234)

*where realised gains include gains/losses arising in previous periods, a corresponding loss/gain is included in unrealised gains.

2. Purchases, Sales and Transaction Costs

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

	Purchases		Sales	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trades in the year				
Collective investment schemes	1,889	14,175	4,832	14,833
Trades in the year before transaction costs	1,889	14,175	4,832	14,833
Total net trades in the year after transaction costs	1,889	14,175	4,832	14,833

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (i.e. the spread between bid and offer prices expressed as a percentage of the offer price) was 0.00% (2018: 0.00%), this is representative of the average spread on the assets held during the year.

3. Revenue

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Franked dividend distributions	241	174
Non-Taxable distributions on Offshore Funds	69	98
Bank interest	2	4
Management fee rebate on collective investment scheme holdings	175	181
Total revenue	487	457

4. Expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Payable to the Manager, associates of the Manager and agents of either of them:		
Manager's periodic charge	391	515
Registration fees	8	33
	399	548
Payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee, and agents of either of them:		
Trustee fees	7	12
Safe custody fee	5	2
	12	14
Other:		
Audit fee	9	8
Legal fees	-	2
Administration fees	1	-
	10	10
Total expenses	421	572

5. Taxation

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(a) Analysis of charge in year		
Total current tax	-	-
(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is less than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for authorised Unit Trusts (20%). The differences are explained below:		
Net revenue/(expense) before taxation	66	(115)
Corporation tax at 20% (2018: 20%)	13	(23)
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to taxation	(62)	(35)
Excess allowable expenses	49	77
Non-taxable offshore distributions	-	(19)
Total tax charge for year (note 5a)	-	-

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

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charge

At the year end, after offset against revenue taxable on receipt, there is a potential deferred tax asset of £773,000 (2018: £724,000) due to surplus Manager expenses. It is unlikely that the Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits to utilise these amounts and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6. Distributions

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Distribution	107	50
Add: Income deducted on cancellation of units	6	2
Deduct: Income received on issue of units	(4)	(1)
Net distribution for the year	109	51
Details of the distribution per unit are set out in this Fund's distribution tables.		
Net revenue after taxation	66	(115)
Shortfall transfer from capital to revenue	43	166
Total distributions	109	51

7. Debtors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts receivable from the Manager for the issue of units	2	64
Accrued revenue	9	38
Management fee rebate receivable	30	-
Total debtors	41	102

8. Creditors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts payable to the Manager for cancellation of units	70	216
Purchases awaiting settlement	1,740	-
Accrued expenses payable to the Manager	38	66
Accrued expenses payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee	1	-
Other accrued expenses	10	-
Total creditors	1,859	282

9. Related Party Transactions

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

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

Any amounts due from or due to Standard Life Aberdeen plc at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 7 and 8.

Amounts payable to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers, in respect of periodic charge and registration services, are disclosed in note 4 and any amounts due at the year end in note 8.

10. Units in issue reconciliation

	Opening units 2018	Creations during the year	Cancellations during the year	Conversions during the year	Closing units 2019
I Accumulation units	19,816,241	3,866,553	(4,240,750)	185,015	19,627,059
I Income units	2,643,934	466,218	(560,631)	36,358	2,585,879
M Accumulation units	100	829	-	-	929
M Income units	100	829	-	-	929
R Accumulation units	12,641,804	134,956	(2,515,782)	(298,925)	9,962,053
R Income units	2,340,409	36,867	(371,198)	(58,278)	1,947,800

11. Fair Value Hierarchy

	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000	2018 £'000
Fair value of investment assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Collective investment schemes	-	62,434	-	-	58,742	-
Total investment assets	-	62,434	-	-	58,742	-

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

Level 1:

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

Level 2:

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

Level 3:

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

12. Risk Management Policies & Numerical Disclosures

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

- securities held in accordance with the investment objective and policies;
- cash and short-term debtors and creditors arising directly from operations; and
- derivatives.

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

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

(a) Market price risk

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

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

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

	Minimum	Maximum	Average
2019			
VaR 99% 1 Month	2.75%	3.00%	2.85%
2018			
VaR 99% 1 Month	2.79%	3.17%	2.92%

At the year end date, there was a 1% chance of the portfolio value falling (or rising) more than 2.88%, £1,767,000 (2018: 2.81%, £1,664,000) in one month period.

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

VaR table

	FX risk	Interest rate risk	Inflation risk	Contribution from credit risk	Overall VaR
31 October 2019	-	1.42%	-	1.46%	2.88%
31 October 2018	(0.21%)	1.51%	-	1.51%	2.81%

The Authorised Fund Manager must calculate the global exposure of any Fund it manages either as:

- 1) the incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions, which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the scheme property. This is known as the Commitment Approach and is a measure of leverage or;
- 2) The market risk of the scheme property by way of the value at risk (VaR) approach. Although, the sensitivity analysis of the Fund's financial asset and liability positions described above uses VaR analysis, the global exposure calculations for Funds may be calculated on the Commitment Basis. The Prospectus provides further details on which method is used to calculate Global Exposure for each Fund.

(b) Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

Currency exposure

The net foreign currency exposure comprises:

	Net foreign currency assets	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Euro	13,365	13,179
US Dollar	3,608	3,533

(c) Interest rate risk

The majority of the Fund's financial assets are open ended investment funds and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. Therefore, the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk is considered insignificant. This is consistent with the exposure during the prior year.

(d) Financial Derivatives Instrument Risk

The Fund had no exposure to derivatives as at 31 October 2019 (2018: nil).

(e) Liquidity risk

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

Distribution table**For the year ended 31 October 2019**

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 November 2018

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

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	0.4837	-	0.4837*	0.2211
Group 2	0.3828	0.1009	0.4837*	0.2211
I Income units				
Group 1	0.4834	-	0.4834**	0.2191
Group 2	0.3864	0.0970	0.4834**	0.2191
M Accumulation units				
Group 1 ^A	0.4077	-	0.4077*	-
Group 2 ^B	0.0775	0.3302	0.4077*	-
M Income units				
Group 1 ^A	0.4077	-	0.4077**	-
Group 2 ^B	0.0775	0.3302	0.4077**	-
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	-	-	0.0000*	-
Group 2	-	-	0.0000*	-
R Income units				
Group 1	-	-	0.0000**	-
Group 2	-	-	0.0000**	-

* Distribution accumulated on 31 October 2019.

** Distribution paid on 31 December 2019.

^A Units created prior to the initial seeding of the unit class on 30 November 2018.^B Units purchased between 30 November 2018 and 31 October 2019.**Equalisation**

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

Treatment by Corporate Unitholders

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

	Final Dividend
Treat as a UK corporate dividend	100.00%
Treat as an annual payment net of Income tax at 20%	0.00%

ASI Multi-Manager Multi-Asset Distribution Portfolio

For the year ended 31 October 2019

Investment objective and policy

To generate income and some growth over the long term (5 years or more) by investing in a diversified range of actively managed funds.

Performance Target: To exceed the IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares Sector Average return over one year (after charges).

The Funds also targets a yield in excess of the income that would be delivered by a representative basket of assets (composed 22.5% FTSE All-Share, 22.5% MSCI World ex UK Index and 55% ICE BoFAML Sterling Non-Gilts Index. The Performance Target is the level of performance the management team hopes to achieve for the Fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the Performance Target.

The Manager believes this is an appropriate target/comparator for the Fund based on the investment policy of the Fund.

Portfolio Securities:

The Fund will invest at least 60% in actively managed funds, to obtain broad exposure to a range of diversified investments from a range of managers.

It may invest up to 40% in passively managed funds from a range of managers.

At least 30% of the Fund will be invested in bonds (loans to a company or government) and cash or money market instruments.

The rest of the Fund will be invested in a selection of other assets such as equities (company shares including property shares), commercial property and funds that can use a combination of traditional assets (such as equities and bonds) and investment strategies based on derivatives.

Management Process

The management team use their discretion (active management) to identify investments, focusing on selecting funds within each asset class and ensuring that the asset allocation meets the Fund's objectives.

The Fund will be subject to constraints which are intended to manage risk such as the Fund must not hold more than 60% of its assets in equities. Due to the active nature of the management process, Fund's performance profile may deviate significantly from that of the IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares Sector Average.

Derivatives and Techniques

The Fund is not expected to invest in derivatives directly however it may invest in other funds which use derivatives more extensively.

Performance review

For the year ended 31 October 2019, the value of ASI Multi-Manager Multi Asset Distribution Portfolio - R Accumulation Units increased by 8.4%. This compared to a return of 6.69% for our performance target (the IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares Sector Average).

Source: Lipper, Basis: total return, published NAV to NAV, net of annual charges, UK net income reinvested, GBP.

Please remember that past performance is not a guide to future returns. The price of shares and the revenue from them may fall as well as rise. Investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

Market review

Global equity markets were up over the 12 months. Stocks in Europe, Latin America and the US performed particularly well. Those trading in the UK and Japan lagged in comparison. Over the period, political and economic concerns were to the fore. These ranged from Brexit to the escalation of the trade dispute between the US and China. However, a series of measures by the world's central banks lifted sentiment and boosted equity markets.

Towards the end of 2018, global equities, corporate bonds and other risk-assets slumped in turbulent trading. The moves reflected mounting concerns about global economic growth, a slowdown in China, elevated global trade tensions and rising interest rates. Robust US economic data and corporate earnings prompted the US Federal Reserve (Fed) to raise interest rates in December, the fourth increase of 2018. However, many questioned the need for another hike at a time when global growth appeared to be flagging. Meanwhile, government bonds and other perceived 'haven' assets benefited from increased demand, delivering positive returns.

Moving into 2019, and the tone changed as the issues perturbing investors in late 2018 eased. Global equities and corporate bonds rebounded vigorously, as investors regained their appetite for risk. Growing optimism over a US-China trade resolution helped lift investor confidence. So, too, did signals from the Fed that it would adopt a more patient approach to further interest rate increases. The shift of stance was seen as a mark of the Fed's caution over the state of the global economy, but was nevertheless well received by investors. Strong US company earnings provided further support for US equities, while results from Europe were mixed. UK equities benefited from the marked rebound in oil prices, which boosted the energy sector.

As the period progressed, the fluctuating US-China war dominated sentiment. Both sides announced a series of punitive measures (including tariffs), although many were later postponed. At the time of writing, the US and China had tentatively agreed a "phase one" deal. It is hoped this will pave the way for a more comprehensive agreement further down the line. With the global economy struggling, central bankers also acted to support their respective economies. The Fed cut rates on three occasions in 2019, while the ECB also reduced rates and said it would restart its bond-buying scheme. Meanwhile, Chinese authorities launched a series of targeted stimulus measures. The moves boosted equity markets around the world.

In the UK, Brexit was never far from the front pages. Prime Minister Theresa May announced her resignation as MPs once more moved to reject her EU Withdrawal Agreement. Her successor, Boris Johnson, ejected most of the previous cabinet and appointed fellow pro-leave supporters in their stead. The political twists and turns over the closing stages of the review period culminated in a

three-month extension to Brexit, the approval in principle of Mr Johnson's Withdrawal Act and the UK parliament voting in favour of a snap election. The UK economy continued to withstand Brexit uncertainty surprisingly well. This was thanks to a healthy labour market and rising real wages, as well as pre-Brexit stock-piling.

The swing in central bank policy influenced bond markets. Towards the end of the 12 months under review, fixed income markets delivered some strong returns. These were fuelled by collapsing government bond yields (prices rose) across developed markets. Although yields were already lower than many investors thought possible (even negative in many cases), deteriorating economic data and the threat of further central bank policy action put additional pressure on yields.

Portfolio review

The Fund appreciated by 8.4% over the review period, a first-quartile return. This compared to a return of 6.69% for our performance target (the IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares Sector Average). Performance was helped by its relative overweight to equities.

In equities, manager style was a key determinant of returns. Managers with a "growth" style fared much better than managers who adopted a "value" approach.

As for the UK, returns were mixed reflecting the different manager styles. The "growth" approach of Artemis Income fared well returning 10.4%, while Royal London UK Equity Income and Threadneedle UK Equity Income returned over 8% and 7.5% respectively. JOHCM UK Equity Income, which has a "value" and high-yield approach, returned 1.8%.

Turning to the US, iShares MSCI USA Quality Dividend, with its low yield, fell -0.3%. Meanwhile, BNY Mellon US Equity Income, with its "value" and high-dividend approach, returned 9.3%. In international equities, we purchased the First State Global listed Infrastructure Fund at the start of 2019 and it has returned 20%. In Europe, the "growth" approach of Black Rock Continental European Fund was helpful and it delivered 12.4%. However, the "value" approach of the Invesco European Income Fund was not helpful and it returned 1.8%.

Looking at Japan, the CC Japan Income & Growth did well, finishing ahead 9.6%. Returns in Asia and emerging markets were also good, with Prusik Asian Income and JP Morgan Emerging Markets returning 11.1% and 13.9% respectively. Elsewhere, returns from fixed interest have also been good with sector returns ranging between 6% to 8%. Our fund selections have outperformed these returns, with our managers returning between 6% and 13.9%.

In portfolio activity, we continued to position the asset allocation of the Fund relative to its sector average, as defined by the Investment Association. We also maintained active positions in line with the house view. In this regard, we have slightly reduced our exposure to equities and increased our exposure to fixed income. At the fund level, we sold our holding in M&G Global Dividend and invested into First State Global Listed Infrastructure and Fidelity Global Dividend. In October, we sold our holding in iShares MSCI USA Quality Dividend in favour of Threadneedle US Equity Income.

Outlook

Our expectation is for a period of slow global economic growth, rather than recession, followed by a modest recovery. Shifts in central bank policy will be crucial in determining market sentiment and direction. We expect central banks to remain sensitive to economic/market fragility and deliver fresh stimulus measures. Indeed, supportive rhetoric from the Fed and the ECB has helped lift investor confidence.

The US-China trade war will remain a key feature. The direction of global growth hinges on the resolution of these talks and we believe a cautious view is warranted. Nevertheless, we see further scope for assets like equities and corporate bonds to perform well, albeit with potential bouts of volatility.

Portfolio Management - Manager Selection Team

November 2019

Risk and reward profile

This indicator reflects the volatility of the Fund's unit price over the last five years which in turn reflects the volatility of the underlying assets in which the Fund invests. Historical data may not be a reliable indication for the future.

The current rating is not guaranteed and may change if the volatility of the assets in which the Fund invests changes. The lowest rating does not mean risk free.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk				Typically higher rewards, higher risk		
←				→		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Risk and reward indicator table as at 31 October 2019

The Fund is rated as 4 because of the extent to which the following risk factors apply:

- The Fund invests in securities which are subject to the risk that the issuer may default on interest or capital payments.
- The use of derivatives carries the risk of reduced liquidity, substantial loss and increased volatility in adverse market conditions, such as a failure amongst market participants. The use of derivatives may result in the Fund being leveraged (where market exposure and thus the potential for loss by the Fund exceeds the amount it has invested) and in these market conditions the effect of leverage will be to magnify losses.
- The Fund invests in emerging market equities and/or bonds. Investing in emerging markets involves a greater risk of loss than investing in more developed markets due to, among other factors, greater political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity and regulatory risks.
- The Fund invests in equity and equity related securities. These are sensitive to variations in the stock markets which can be volatile and change substantially in short periods of time.
- The Fund invests in high yielding bonds which carry a greater risk of default than those with lower yields.
- The Fund price can go up or down daily for a variety of reasons including changes in interest rates, inflation expectations or the perceived credit quality of individual countries or securities.
- The Fund may hold money-market instruments, the value of which may be subject to adverse movements in extreme market conditions.
- Commercial property is less liquid than other asset classes such as bonds or equities. Selling property can be a lengthy process so investors in the Fund should be aware that they may not be able to sell their investment when they want to.
- Commercial property transaction charges are higher than those which apply in other asset classes. Investors should be aware that a high volume of transactions would have a material impact on Fund returns.
- Property valuation is a matter of judgment by an independent valuer and is therefore a matter of the valuer's opinion rather than fact.
- The Fund employs a single swinging pricing methodology to protect against the dilution impact of transaction costs. Due to the high transaction charges associated with the Fund's assets, a change in the pricing basis will result in a significant movement in the Fund's published price.

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

The price of assets and the income from them may go down as well as up and cannot be guaranteed; an investor may receive back less than their original investment.

Inflation reduces the buying power of your investment and income.

The value of assets held in the Fund may rise and fall as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

The Fund could lose money if an entity (counterparty) with which it does business becomes unwilling or unable to honour its obligations to the Fund.

In extreme market conditions some securities may become hard to value or sell at a desired price. This could affect the Fund's ability to meet redemptions in a timely manner.

Comparative tables

B Income units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	99.66	106.31	103.43
Return before operating charges*	9.28	(1.22)	8.44
Operating charges	(1.55)	(1.75)	(1.76)
Return after operating charges*	7.73	(2.97)	6.68
Distributions	(3.80)	(3.68)	(3.80)
Closing net asset value per unit	103.59	99.66	106.31
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	7.76%	(2.79)%	6.46%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,191	2,099	1,988
Closing number of units	2,114,853	2,106,318	1,870,300
Operating charges	1.53%	1.68%	1.65%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	106.4	108.5	108.1
Lowest unit price	95.19	99.04	100.4

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

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

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

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

I Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	141.62	145.53	136.33
Return before operating charges*	13.25	(1.83)	11.17
Operating charges	(1.87)	(2.08)	(1.97)
Return after operating charges*	11.38	(3.91)	9.20
Distributions	(5.48)	(5.11)	(5.05)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	5.48	5.11	5.05
Closing net asset value per unit	153.00	141.62	145.53
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	8.04%	(2.69)%	6.75%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	11,851	13,134	14,928
Closing number of units	7,745,279	9,274,249	10,257,695
Operating charges	1.28%	1.43%	1.40%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	154.2	148.7	146.1
Lowest unit price	135.3	139.7	132.2

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

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

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

I Income units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	112.88	120.17	116.68
Return before operating charges*	10.44	(1.43)	9.42
Operating charges	(1.47)	(1.69)	(1.66)
Return after operating charges*	8.97	(3.12)	7.76
Distributions	(4.30)	(4.17)	(4.27)
Closing net asset value per unit	117.55	112.88	120.17
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	7.95%	(2.60)%	6.65%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	7,389	8,350	10,077
Closing number of units	6,286,232	7,397,029	8,385,341
Operating charges	1.28%	1.43%	1.40%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	120.6	122.7	122.1
Lowest unit price	107.9	112.2	113.3

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

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

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

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

M Accumulation units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	9.80
Operating charges	(1.27)
Return after operating charges*	8.53
Distributions	(3.43)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	3.43
Closing net asset value per unit	108.53
* after direct transaction costs of:	-
Performance	
Return after charges	8.53%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	929
Operating charges	1.33%
Direct transaction costs	-
Prices	
Highest unit price	109.3
Lowest unit price	95.60

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

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

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

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

^A M Accumulation unit class launched on 30 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

M Income units ^A	2019 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	100.00 ^B
Return before operating charges*	9.75
Operating charges	(1.26)
Return after operating charges*	8.49
Distributions	(3.38)
Closing net asset value per unit	105.11
* after direct transaction costs of:	-
Performance	
Return after charges	8.49%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1
Closing number of units	947
Operating charges	1.33%
Direct transaction costs	-
Prices	
Highest unit price	107.8
Lowest unit price	95.60

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

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

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

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

^A M Income unit class launched on 30 November 2018.

^B The opening net asset value stated is the unit class launch price.

R Accumulation units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	81.69	84.62	79.91
Return before operating charges*	7.69	(0.89)	6.68
Operating charges	(1.45)	(2.04)	(1.97)
Return after operating charges*	6.24	(2.93)	4.71
Distributions	(3.13)	(2.96)	(2.95)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	3.13	2.96	2.95
Closing net asset value per unit	87.93	81.69	84.62
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	7.64%	(3.46)%	5.89%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	4,553	5,659	6,848
Closing number of units	5,177,978	6,927,421	8,092,517
Operating charges	1.73%	2.43%	2.40%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	88.60	86.30	84.96
Lowest unit price	78.00	80.59	77.43

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

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

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

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

R Income units	2019 pence per unit	2018 pence per unit	2017 pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	42.82	45.95	44.98
Return before operating charges*	3.98	(0.45)	3.71
Operating charges	(0.75)	(1.09)	(1.10)
Return after operating charges*	3.23	(1.54)	2.61
Distributions	(1.62)	(1.59)	(1.64)
Closing net asset value per unit	44.43	42.82	45.95
* after direct transaction costs of:	-	-	-
Performance			
Return after charges	7.54%	(3.35)%	5.80%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	7,801	8,248	9,320
Closing number of units	17,558,517	19,263,009	20,282,844
Operating charges	1.73%	2.43%	2.40%
Direct transaction costs	-	-	-
Prices			
Highest unit price	45.60	46.86	46.82
Lowest unit price	40.90	42.55	43.65

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Statement

As at 31 October 2019

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Percentage of total net assets
UK Equities (0.00%)		-	-
Financials (0.00%)		-	-
1,973,000	Develica Deutschland*	-	-
Collective Investment Schemes (98.62%)		33,430	98.99
Bond Funds (37.69%)		13,507	40.00
4,654,602	Jupiter Strategic Bond	3,102	9.19
20,293	New Capital Wealthy Nations Bond	2,083	6.17
220,542	PIMCO GIS Global Investment Grade Credit	3,110	9.21
2,177,530	Royal London Sterling Credit	3,120	9.24
18,562	UBAM Global High Yield Solution	2,092	6.19
Equity Funds (60.93%)		19,923	58.99
690,078	Artemis Income	1,722	5.10
1,149,211	Blackrock Continental European Income	1,698	5.03
1,722,338	BNY Mellon US Equity Income Fund	1,969	5.83
60,515	CC Japan Income & Growth	1,111	3.29
745,871	Fidelity Global Dividend	1,469	4.35
515,597	First State Global Listed Infrastructure	1,149	3.40
512,060	Invesco European Equity Income	1,743	5.16
1,238,184	JO Hambro UK Equity Income	2,163	6.40
1,074,289	JPMorgan Emerging Markets Income	663	1.96
8,979	Prusik Asian Equity Income	1,341	3.97
1,705,381	Royal London UK Equity Income	2,067	6.12
1,288,686	Threadneedle UK Equity Income	1,850	5.48
386,458	Threadneedle US Equity Income	978	2.90
Total investment assets		33,430	98.94
Net other assets		357	1.06
Total Net Assets		33,787	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges and are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated. The percentage figures in brackets show the comparative holding as at 31 October 2018.

* Unapproved/unquoted security.

Statement of Total Return

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Income:			
Net capital gains/(losses)	1	1,565	(2,356)
Revenue	3	1,481	1,666
Expenses	4	(285)	(455)
Net revenue before taxation		1,196	1,211
Taxation	5	(70)	(57)
Net revenue after taxation		1,126	1,154
Total return before distributions		2,691	(1,202)
Distributions	6	(1,329)	(1,456)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		1,362	(2,658)

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

For the year ended 31 October 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders	37,490	43,161
Amounts receivable on the issue of units	2,775	2,263
Amounts payable on the cancellation of units	(8,478)	(5,997)
	(5,703)	(3,734)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities (see above)	1,362	(2,658)
Retained distribution on accumulation units	635	715
Unclaimed distributions	3	6
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders	33,787	37,490

Balance sheet

As at 31 October 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investment assets		33,430	36,972
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	100	119
Cash and bank balances		555	640
		655	759
Total assets		34,085	37,731
Liabilities:			
Creditors	8	(147)	(103)
Distribution payable		(151)	(138)
		(298)	(241)
Total liabilities		(298)	(241)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		33,787	37,490

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 October 2019

1. Net Capital Gains/(Losses)

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Non-derivative securities	1,572	(2,443)
Management fee rebate on collective investment scheme holdings	27	53
Other (losses)/gains	(31)	34
Handling charges taken from the capital account	(3)	-
Net capital gains/(losses)	1,565	(2,356)
The above includes		
Realised gains	1,937	1,010
Unrealised losses	(372)	(3,366)
	1,565	(2,356)

2. Purchases, Sales and Transaction Costs

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

	Purchases		Sales	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trades in the year				
Collective investment schemes	6,923	10,585	12,090	13,560
Trades in the year before transaction costs	6,923	10,585	12,090	13,560
Total net trades in the year after transaction costs	6,923	10,585	12,090	13,560

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (i.e. the spread between bid and offer prices expressed as a percentage of the offer price) was 0.01% (2018: 0.05%), this is representative of the average spread on the assets held during the year.

3. Revenue

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Franked dividend distributions	671	625
Interest distributions	245	243
Bank interest	2	3
Management fee rebate on collective investment scheme holdings	22	34
Taxable distributions on offshore funds	342	408
Non taxable distributions on offshore funds	199	353
Total revenue	1,481	1,666

4. Expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Payable to the Manager, associates of the Manager and agents of either of them:		
Manager's periodic charge	248	364
Registration fees	20	71
	268	435
Payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee, and agents of either of them:		
Trustee fees	4	7
Safe custody fee	3	1
	7	8
Other:		
Audit fee	10	8
Printing fees	-	2
Legal fees	-	2
	10	12
Total expenses	285	455

5. Taxation

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(a) Analysis of charge in year		
Corporation tax	70	57
Total current tax	70	57
(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is less than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for authorised Unit Trusts (20%). The differences are explained below:		
Net revenue before taxation	1,196	1,211
Corporation tax at 20% (2018: 20%)	239	242
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to taxation	(174)	(196)
Capitalised revenue subject to taxation	5	11
Total tax charge for year (note 5a)	70	57

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

6. Distributions

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
First interim distribution	300	401
Second interim distribution	308	285
Third interim distribution	394	476
Final distribution	295	275
	1,297	1,437
Add: Income deducted on cancellation of units	49	31
Deduct: Income received on issue of units	(17)	(12)
Net distribution for the year	1,329	1,456
Details of the distribution per unit are set out in this Fund's distribution tables.		
Net revenue after taxation	1,126	1,154
Capitalised fees	248	364
Tax charge on capital management fee rebates	(45)	(62)
Total distributions	1,329	1,456

7. Debtors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts receivable from the Manager for the issue of units	10	7
Management fee rebate receivable	8	8
Accrued revenue	82	104
Total debtors	100	119

8. Creditors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts payable to the Manager for cancellation of units	63	10
Accrued expenses payable to the Manager	36	68
Accrued expenses payable to the Trustee or associates of the Trustee	1	-
Other accrued expenses	10	-
Corporation tax payable	37	25
Total creditors	147	103

9. Related Party Transactions

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

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

Any amounts due from or due to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 7 and 8.

Amounts payable to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, in respect of periodic charge and registration services, are disclosed in note 4 and any amounts due at the year end in note 8.

10. Units in issue reconciliation

	Opening units 2018	Creations during the year	Cancellations during the year	Conversions during the year	Closing units 2019
B Income units	2,106,318	8,535	-	-	2,114,853
I Accumulation units	9,274,249	603,397	(2,749,268)	616,901	7,745,279
I Income units	7,397,029	492,680	(1,717,615)	114,138	6,286,232
M Accumulation units	-	929	-	-	929
M Income units	-	947	-	-	947
R Accumulation units	6,927,421	108,648	(786,554)	(1,071,537)	5,177,978
R Income units	19,263,009	502,839	(1,905,259)	(302,072)	17,558,517

11. Fair Value Hierarchy

	2019 £'000 Level 1	2019 £'000 Level 2	2019 £'000 Level 3	2018 £'000 Level 1	2018 £'000 Level 2	2018 £'000 Level 3
Fair value of investment assets						
Collective Investment Schemes	-	33,430	-	1,530	35,442	-
Total investment assets	-	33,430	-	1,530	35,442	-

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

Level 1:

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

Level 2:

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

Level 3:

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

12. Risk Management Policies & Numerical Disclosures

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

- securities held in accordance with the investment objective and policies;
- cash and short-term debtors and creditors arising directly from operations; and
- derivatives.

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

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

(a) Market price risk

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

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

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

	Minimum	Maximum	Average
2019			
VaR 99% 1 Month	1.46%	1.97%	1.74%
2018			
VaR 99% 1 Month	1.87%	2.07%	2.00%

At the year end date, there was a 1% chance of the portfolio value falling (or rising) more than 1.53%, £517,000 (2018: 1.95%, £731,000) in one month period.

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

VaR table

	FX risk	Interest rate risk	Inflation risk	Contribution from credit risk	Overall VaR
31 October 2019	(0.01)%	0.73%	-	0.81%	1.53%
31 October 2018	(0.04)%	1.24%	-	0.75%	1.95%

The Authorised Fund Manager must calculate the global exposure of any Fund it manages either as:

- 1) The incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions, which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the scheme property. This is known as the Commitment Approach and is a measure of leverage or;
- 2) The market risk of the scheme property by way of the value at risk (VaR) approach. Although, the sensitivity analysis of the Fund's financial asset and liability positions described above uses VaR analysis, the global exposure calculations for Funds may be calculated on the Commitment Basis. The Prospectus provides further details on which method is used to calculate Global Exposure for each Fund.

(b) Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

Currency exposure

The net foreign currency exposure comprises:

	Net foreign currency assets	
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
US Dollar	1,341	7,068

(c) Interest rate risk

The majority of the Fund's financial assets are open ended investment funds and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. Therefore, the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk is considered insignificant. This is consistent with the exposure during the prior year.

(d) Financial Derivatives Instrument Risk

The Fund had no exposure to derivatives as at 31 October 2019 (2018: nil).

(e) Liquidity risk

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

Distribution tables

For the three months ended 31 January 2019

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 November 2018

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

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
B Income units				
Group 1	0.8234	-	0.8234**	0.9980
Group 2	0.2434	0.5800	0.8234**	0.9980
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.1699	-	1.1699*	1.3659
Group 2	0.4329	0.7370	1.1699*	1.3659
I Income units				
Group 1	0.9325	-	0.9325**	1.1278
Group 2	0.2931	0.6394	0.9325**	1.1278
M Accumulation units				
Group 1 ^A	0.3650	-	0.3650*	-
Group 2 ^B	-	-	0.0000*	-
M Income units				
Group 1 ^A	0.3650	-	0.3650**	-
Group 2 ^B	-	-	0.0000**	-
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	0.6747	-	0.6747*	0.7937
Group 2	0.0100	0.6647	0.6747*	0.7937
R Income units				
Group 1	0.3536	-	0.3536**	0.4310
Group 2	0.1142	0.2394	0.3536**	0.4310

* Distribution accumulated on 31 January 2019.

** Distribution paid on 31 March 2019.

^A Units created prior to the initial seeding of the unit class on 30 November 2018.^B Units purchased between 30 November 2018 and 31 January 2019.

For the three months ended 30 April 2019

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 February 2019

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

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
B Income units				
Group 1	0.8793	-	0.8793**	0.7225
Group 2	0.4972	0.3821	0.8793**	0.7225
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.2304	-	1.2304*	0.9993
Group 2	0.7531	0.4773	1.2304*	0.9993
I Income units				
Group 1	0.9727	-	0.9727**	0.8174
Group 2	0.3445	0.6282	0.9727**	0.8174
M Accumulation units				
Group 1	0.7900	-	0.7900*	-
Group 2	-	-	-	-
M Income units				
Group 1	0.7800	-	0.7800**	-
Group 2	-	-	-	-
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	0.7457	-	0.7457*	0.5789
Group 2	0.5934	0.1523	0.7457*	0.5789
R Income units				
Group 1	0.3796	-	0.3796**	0.3114
Group 2	0.1789	0.2007	0.3796**	0.3114

* Distribution accumulated on 30 April 2019.

** Distribution paid on 30 June 2019.

For the three months ended 31 July 2019

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 May 2019

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

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
B Income units				
Group 1	1.1832	-	1.1832**	1.2306
Group 2	0.4747	0.7085	1.1832**	1.2306
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.7022	-	1.7022*	1.7145
Group 2	0.6376	1.0646	1.7022*	1.7145
I Income units				
Group 1	1.3282	-	1.3282**	1.3928
Group 2	0.3565	0.9717	1.3282**	1.3928
M Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.2100	-	1.2100*	-
Group 2	-	-	-	-
M Income units				
Group 1	1.1900	-	1.1900**	-
Group 2	-	-	-	-
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	0.9961	-	0.9961*	0.9921
Group 2	0.4823	0.5138	0.9961*	0.9921
R Income units				
Group 1	0.5123	-	0.5123**	0.5300
Group 2	0.2184	0.2939	0.5123**	0.5300

* Distribution accumulated on 31 July 2019.

** Distribution paid on 30 September 2019.

For the three months ended 31 October 2019

Group 1 - units purchased prior to 1 August 2019

Group 2 - units purchased between 1 August 2019 and 31 October 2019

	Net Income 2019 pence per unit	Equalisation 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2019 pence per unit	Distribution paid 2018 pence per unit
B Income units				
Group 1	0.9101	-	0.9101**	0.7332
Group 2	0.4192	0.4909	0.9101**	0.7332
I Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.3786	-	1.3786*	1.0339
Group 2	0.6342	0.7444	1.3786*	1.0339
I Income units				
Group 1	1.0666	-	1.0666**	0.8301
Group 2	0.4982	0.5684	1.0666**	0.8301
M Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.0690	-	1.0690*	-
Group 2	0.2190	0.8500	1.0690*	-
M Income units				
Group 1	1.0406	-	1.0406**	-
Group 2	0.2106	0.8300	1.0406**	-
R Accumulation units				
Group 1	0.7095	-	0.7095*	0.5969
Group 2	0.3670	0.3425	0.7095*	0.5969
R Income units				
Group 1	0.3710	-	0.3710**	0.3152
Group 2	0.1773	0.1937	0.3710**	0.3152

* Distribution accumulated on 31 October 2019.

** Distribution paid on 31 December 2019.

Equalisation

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

Treatment by Corporate unitholders

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

	1st Interim Dividend	2nd Interim Dividend	3rd Interim Dividend	Final Dividend
Treat as a UK corporate dividend	100.00%	57.54%	88.74%	86.80%
Treat as an annual payment net of Income tax at 20%	0.00%	42.46%	11.26%	13.20%

Remuneration (unaudited)

Remuneration Policy

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

The AIFM, Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited is authorised and regulated in the United Kingdom by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Life Aberdeen plc.

The Remuneration Committee of Standard Life Aberdeen plc adopted an AIFM Remuneration Policy to ensure that the requirements of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (AIFMD) are fully adhered to by the group. This policy applies to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited and the Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) it manages. This policy is available on request.

Remuneration Principles

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

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

- a) Remuneration should be competitive and reflect both financial, non-financial and personal performance;
- b) Our remuneration design will align the interests of employees, shareholders and importantly our clients/customers;
- c) Our remuneration structure will reward delivery of results over appropriate time horizons and will include deferred variable compensation at an appropriate level for the employee's role;
- d) We will provide an appropriate level of fixed remuneration to balance risk and reward.

Governance and Regulatory Compliance

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

Financial and non-financial criteria

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

Conflicts of interest

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

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

Remuneration Framework

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

- Fixed reward (fixed remuneration: salary (and cash allowances, if appropriate); and Benefits (including pension).
- Variable reward (bonus, a proportion of which may be subject to retention or deferral depending on role and regulatory requirements) and senior employees may also be awarded a long-term incentive award).

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

- Fixed and variable components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced and
- The fixed component is a sufficiently high proportion of total remuneration to allow Standard Life Aberdeen to operate a fully flexible policy on variable remuneration components, including paying no variable remuneration component.

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

Clawback/Malus

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

Guaranteed Variable Remuneration

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

AIFMD Identified Staff

Staff considered AIFMD Identified Staff are those categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profiles of the AIFM or the AIFs that the AIFM manages.

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

Control Functions

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

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

- a) Are independent from the Business Units they oversee;
- b) Have appropriate authority, and
- c) Their remuneration is directly overseen by the Remuneration Committee.

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

Personal Hedging

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

Employee Remuneration Disclosure

The table below provides an overview of the following:

- Aggregate total remuneration paid by Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited to its entire staff; and
- Aggregate total remuneration paid by Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited to its 'Identified Staff'.

The 'Identified Staff' of Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited are those employees who could have a material impact on the risk profile of Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited or the AIF's it manages, including the following AIFMD funds:

ASI Diversified Growth Fund
 ASI Diversified-Core Adventurous Fund
 ASI Diversified-Core Cautious Fund
 ASI Diversified-Core Conservative Fund
 ASI Diversified-Core Growth Fund
 ASI Multi-Manager Balanced Managed Portfolio
 ASI Multi-Manager Cautious Managed Portfolio
 ASI Multi-Manager Equity Managed Portfolio
 ASI Multi-Manager Ethical Portfolio
 ASI Multi-Manager Multi-Asset Distribution Portfolio

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

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

ASI Diversified Growth Fund Reporting period: 01/01/18 – 31/12/18	Headcount	Total Remuneration £'000	AIF proportion £'000 ⁴
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited staff ¹	96	12,660	479
of which			
Fixed remuneration		10,071	381
Variable remuneration		2,589	98
Carried Interest		NIL	
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited 'Identified Staff' ²	162	3,811	144
of which			
Senior Management ³	16	600	23
Other 'Identified Staff'	146	3,211	121

ASI Diversified-Core Adventurous Fund Reporting period: 01/01/18 – 31/12/18	Headcount	Total Remuneration £'000	AIF proportion £'000 ⁴
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited staff ¹	96	12,660	14
of which			
Fixed remuneration		10,071	11
Variable remuneration		2,589	3
Carried Interest		NIL	
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited 'Identified Staff' ²	162	3,811	4
of which			
Senior Management ³	16	600	1
Other 'Identified Staff'	146	3,211	3

ASI Diversified-Core Cautious Fund Reporting period: 01/01/18 – 31/12/18	Headcount	Total Remuneration £'000	AIF proportion £'000 ⁴
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited staff ¹	96	12,660	10
of which			
Fixed remuneration		10,071	8
Variable remuneration		2,589	2
Carried Interest		NIL	
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited 'Identified Staff' ²	162	3,811	3
of which			
Senior Management ³	16	600	1
Other 'Identified Staff'	146	3,211	2

ASI Diversified-Core Conservative Fund Reporting period: 01/01/18 – 31/12/18	Headcount	Total Remuneration £'000	AIF proportion £'000 ⁴
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited staff ¹	96	12,660	7
of which			
Fixed remuneration		10,071	6
Variable remuneration		2,589	1
Carried Interest		NIL	
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited 'Identified Staff' ²	162	3,811	2
of which			
Senior Management ³	16	600	0
Other 'Identified Staff'	146	3,211	2

ASI Diversified-Core Growth Fund Reporting period: 01/01/18 – 31/12/18	Headcount	Total Remuneration £'000	AIF proportion £'000 ⁴
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited staff ¹	96	12,660	175
of which			
Fixed remuneration		10,071	139
Variable remuneration		2,589	36
Carried Interest		NIL	
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited 'Identified Staff' ²	162	3,811	53
of which			
Senior Management ³	16	600	8
Other 'Identified Staff'	146	3,211	45

ASI Multi-Manager Balanced Managed Portfolio Reporting period: 01/01/18 – 31/12/18	Headcount	Total Remuneration £'000	AIF proportion £'000 ⁴
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited staff ¹	96	12,660	34
of which			
Fixed remuneration		10,071	27
Variable remuneration		2,589	7
Carried Interest		NIL	
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited 'Identified Staff' ²	162	3,811	10
of which			
Senior Management ³	16	600	1
Other 'Identified Staff'	146	3,211	9

ASI Multi-Manager Cautious Managed Portfolio Reporting period: 01/01/18 – 31/12/18	Headcount	Total Remuneration £'000	AIF proportion £'000 ⁴
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited staff ¹	96	12,660	188
of which			
Fixed remuneration		10,071	150
Variable remuneration		2,589	38
Carried Interest		NIL	
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited 'Identified Staff' ²	162	3,811	57
of which			
Senior Management ³	16	600	9
Other 'Identified Staff'	146	3,211	48

ASI Multi-Manager Equity Managed Portfolio Reporting period: 01/01/18 – 31/12/18	Headcount	Total Remuneration £'000	AIF proportion £'000 ⁴
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited staff ¹	96	12,660	139
of which			
Fixed remuneration		10,071	111
Variable remuneration		2,589	28
Carried Interest		NIL	
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited 'Identified Staff' ²	162	3,811	42
of which			
Senior Management ³	16	600	7
Other 'Identified Staff'	146	3,211	35

ASI Multi-Manager Ethical Portfolio Reporting period: 01/01/18 – 31/12/18	Headcount	Total Remuneration £'000	AIF proportion £'000 ⁴
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited staff ¹	96	12,660	69
of which			
Fixed remuneration		10,071	55
Variable remuneration		2,589	14
Carried Interest		NIL	
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited 'Identified Staff' ²	162	3,811	21
of which			
Senior Management ³	16	600	3
Other 'Identified Staff'	146	3,211	18

ASI Multi-Manager Multi-Asset Distribution Portfolio Reporting period: 01/01/18 – 31/12/18	Headcount	Total Remuneration £'000	AIF proportion £'000 ⁴
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited staff¹	96	12,660	43
of which			
Fixed remuneration		10,071	34
Variable remuneration		2,589	9
Carried Interest		NIL	
Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited 'Identified Staff'²	162	3,811	13
of which			
Senior Management ³	16	600	2
Other 'Identified Staff'	146	3,211	11

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

² The Identified Staff disclosure represents total compensation of those staff of the AIFM who are fully or partly involved in the activities of the AIFM, apportioned to the estimated time relevant to the AIFM, based on their time in role during the reporting period and the AIFM's proportion of SLA's total AUM. Across the 'Identified Staff', the average percentage of AUM allocation per individual based on work undertaken for Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited as an AIFM was 4.76%.

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

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

Further Information

Constitution

Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I was established by a trust deed entered into between the Manager and the Trustee dated 3 July 2001 (as amended) ("the Trust Deed") and was authorised by the FSA (replaced by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") on 1 April 2013) on 5 July 2001. All the Sub-Funds of the Trust would be categorised as non-UCITS retail schemes if they were each subject to a separate authorisation by the FCA. Unitholders are not liable for the debts of Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I. Consumers' rights and protections, including any derived from EU legislation, are currently unaffected by the result of the UK referendum to leave the European Union and will remain unchanged unless and until the UK Government changes the applicable legislation.

Documentation

Copies of the current Prospectus and Key Investor Information Documents (KIIDs) for the Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I funds, together with the latest Annual (and if issued later the Interim) Report and Accounts for any fund, are available on request from Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, 10 Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen AB10 1XL and at aberdeenstandard.com. The Annual Report of the Trust will be published on or before 28 February and the half-yearly report on or before 30 June in each year. Unitholders will also receive a half-yearly statement prepared as at 5 April and 5 October each year, and issued within twenty five business days of these dates. The statement will show details of all transactions effected during the previous six months, and include a valuation of the Account based on the redemption prices as at 5 April and 5 October as applicable.

Notices/Correspondence

Please send any notices to Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited, PO Box 12233, Chelmsford, Essex CM99 2EE. Any notice to the Manager will only be effective when actually received by the Manager. All notices will be sent to the investor at the address set out in the Application form or the latest address which the investor has notified to the Manager, and will be deemed to have been received three days after posting. Events detailed in these terms and conditions will be carried out on the dates specified, unless the dates are a non-business day, when they will be carried out on the next business day.

Complaints and Compensation

Complaints about the operation of the Trust and the Funds may be made by the investor by writing to the Manager or the Trustee. Any complaint will be investigated and the outcome will be notified to the investor, within eight weeks. If the investor is not satisfied with the outcome, he may also write directly to the Financial Ombudsman Service, Exchange Tower, London E14 9SR. If the Manager cannot meet its financial obligations to the investor, the investor may be entitled to compensation under the Investor's Compensation Scheme, under the Financial Services Markets Act 2000. Details of the investor's rights to compensation can be obtained from the Manager on request.

Personal taxation

Unless your units are held within an ISA, if you sell your units this is treated as a disposal for Capital Gains Tax purposes. Tax rules can change. The value to an investor of the tax advantages of an ISA will depend on personal circumstances, which may change. Unitholders are recommended to consult with their professional tax advisers if they are in any doubt about their position.

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