RNS Number : 1287C
abrdn Asian Income Fund Limited
26 March 2025

ABRDN ASIAN INCOME FUND LIMITED
Legal Entity Identifier (LEI): 549300U76MLZF5F8MN87

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

HIGHLIGHTS

- The share price total return for the year ended 31 December 2024 was 12.0% and the NAV total return was 10.8%.
- Dividend yield of 6.6%.

Ordinary share price total return AB		Net asset value total return AB	
2024	12.0%	2024	10.8%
2023	1.9%	2023	2.5%

MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index total return (currency adjusted) B		Dividend yield ACD	
2024	12.6%	2024	6.6%
2023	1.6%	2023	5.6%

Dividend per Ordinary share		Earnings per Ordinary share - basic (revenue)	
2024	14,43p	2024	11.35p
2023	11.75p	2023	11.97p

Discount to net asset value per Ordinary share AC		Ongoing charges AE	
2024	12.5%	2024	0.85%
2023	12.8%	2023	1.00%

Net gearing AC	
2024	7.2%
2023	7.5%

A Alternative Performance Measure.

B Total return represents the capital return plus dividends reinvested.

C As at 31 December.

D Yield is calculated as the dividend per Ordinary share divided by the share price per Ordinary share expressed as a percentage.

E Calculated in accordance with the latest AIC guidance issued in October 2020 to increase the scope of reporting the look-through costs of holdings in investment companies.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Financial Highlights

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	% change
Net asset value total return A	+10.8%	+2.5%	
Share price (Ordinary) total return A	+12.0%	+1.9%	
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index total return (currency adjusted)	+12.6%	+1.6%	
Market capitalisation (£million)	£330.7	£347.7	-4.9
Discount to net asset value per Ordinary share A	12.5%	12.8%	
Ongoing charges ratio A	0.85%	1.00%	
Dividend and earnings			
Total return per Ordinary share B	11.73p	5.18p	n/a
Earnings per Ordinary share - basic (revenue) B	11.35p	11.97p	-5.2
Dividends per Ordinary share C	14.43p	11.75p	+22.8
Dividend cover per Ordinary share A	0.79	1.02	-

Revenue reserves (£million) D	£3.5	£7.7
Dividend yieldA	6.6%	5.6%

A Considered to be an Alternative Performance Measure.

B Measures the relevant earnings for the year divided by the weighted average number of Ordinary shares in issue (see note 10).

C The figure for dividends reflects the years in which they were earned (see note 9).

D The revenue reserves figure takes account of the fourth interim dividend amounting to £10,148,000 (2023 - fourth interim amounting to £7,100,000).

Capital Performance to 31 December 2024

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	% change
Total assets (£million)	£410.3	£431.0	-4.8
Total equity shareholders' funds (net assets) (£million)	£362.4	£398.9	-9.2
Net asset value per Ordinary share	251.42p	238.59p	+5.4
Ordinary share price	220.00p	208.00p	+5.8

Long Term Total Return Performance to 31 December 2024

	1 year % return	3 year % return	5 year % return	Since launch B % return
Net asset value A	+10.8	+9.5	+37.2	+442.6
Share price (Ordinary) A	+12.0	+11.0	+31.0	+385.4
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (currency adjusted)	+12.6	+6.7	+24.7	+360.2

AConsidered to be an Alternative Performance Measure.

B Launch date being 20 December 2005.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Highlights

- Dividend yield of 6.6% (total dividend for the year of 14.43p, an increase of 22.8%).
- Share price total return of 12.0%.
- Ongoing charges decreased from 1.0% to 0.85%.
- Enhanced annual dividend policy introduced from the start of the 2025 financial year (notional annual dividend yield of 7.1%).
- Continuation vote to be held every three years.

Performance

It is pleasing to report a strong year of returns for shareholders. The share price total return was 12.0% and the net asset value ("NAV") total return was 10.8%. These returns compare to a total return of 12.6% from the MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (the "Index"). The Company continues to have a strong longer term record, outperforming the Index for both NAV and share price total return over three and five years.

It is also pleasing to report an increase of 22.8% in the dividend for the year, providing a yield of 6.6%, and a significant reduction in our ongoing charges ratio following a renegotiation of the management fee at the beginning of the year.

The discount at the year end was 12.5%, although at the time of writing it has reduced to around 10.5% following the introduction of the new enhanced dividend policy outlined below.

Throughout the year, our Investment Manager's focus on quality high-yielding stocks in Asia provided a good buffer against the impact of the various macroeconomic and political headwinds. A more detailed summary of market developments and performance for the year can be found in the Investment Manager's Review.

Revenue and Dividends

Four quarterly dividends were declared in respect of the year. The first three dividends were paid at a rate of 2.55p with a fourth interim dividend of 6.78p, resulting in total dividends for the year of 14.43p per share. This represents a 22.8% increase (compared to last year's dividends of 11.75p per share), providing a yield of 6.6% based on the year end share price.

The Board is pleased to note that this represents the sixteenth consecutive year of annual dividend increases and means that the Company continues to be a "next generation dividend hero" as recognised by the Association of Investment Companies.

Revenue earnings per share for the year were 11.35p (2023: 11.97p). Income generation from the portfolio continues to be strong, with the Company benefitting from our Investment Manager's focus on high-yielding companies with strong fundamentals.

Ongoing Charges

Ongoing Charges

As set out in detail in the 2023 Annual Report, with effect from 1 January 2024, the Company has benefited from a negotiated reduction in the management fee, with the annual fee now calculated on the lower of market capitalisation and net assets, at 0.75% up to £300 million and 0.60% over £300 million. It is pleasing to note that this has contributed to a reduction in the ongoing charges ratio, which was 0.85% for the year compared to 1.0% in 2023, a reduction of 15%.

Enhanced Dividend Policy and Introduction of Continuation Vote

The Board has consistently prioritised delivering meaningful dividends to shareholders alongside capital growth in the Asian region, and we recognise investors' continued appetite for yield in the current interest rate environment. Accordingly, since the year end we have announced that the Company's dividend will in the future be set at 1.5625% per quarter of the NAV, equating to approximately 6.25% of NAV per annum. The dividend will be calculated using the Company's NAV on the last business day of the preceding financial quarter (i.e. the end of March, June, September and December).

Based on the Company's NAV as at 31 December 2024 and closing year end share price, this enhanced dividend policy would equate to a notional annual dividend yield of 7.1% based on share price. This approach ensures a consistent and attractive income stream for shareholders while broadening the appeal of the Company's shares and, over time, aiming to narrow the discount.

The first dividend payment to be made under the enhanced policy will be in May 2025, for the quarter ended 31 March 2025.

We believe that this measure will enhance shareholder returns and make the Company's shares more attractive to a wider range of investors. Importantly, there will be no change to the investment process nor to the Company's strategy as a result of the new policy. The Investment Manager will continue to seek quality, cash-generative businesses with strong management teams, at sensible valuations, that have the potential to deliver reliable income and capital growth for our investors.

The enhanced dividend policy reflects the Board's confidence in the long term robust opportunities in Asian markets, where dividend yields and growth have outpaced those of Europe and the US. With over 50% of total returns in Asian equities now driven by dividends, and with companies in the region demonstrating stronger balance sheets and increasing free cash flow coverage for dividends, the potential for rising payout ratios is compelling.

The new policy means that dividends paid will reflect the Company's net assets at each quarter end. Dividends will therefore be subject to market and performance fluctuations and will vary from quarter to quarter, in line with underlying earnings, currency movements and changes in the portfolio value. As is currently the case, in years when the net revenues fall below the level required for a fully covered dividend, dividends will be funded from a combination of revenue and capital reserves thus using one of the key benefits of the investment company structure.

Alongside the enhanced dividend policy, to further align with shareholder interests, the Board also announced the introduction of a continuation vote so that shareholders can decide whether they wish the Company to continue in its current form at regular intervals. A continuation vote will first be tabled at the Company's Annual General Meeting in 2028, and every three years thereafter. Shareholders will be asked by simple majority vote if they wish the Company to continue in its current form. In the event that the vote should fail, further proposals will be brought to shareholders regarding the future of the Company.

The Board believes that these actions, alongside the strong investment performance of the Company and reduced charges associated with the recent switch to a market cap- based management fee, should create a positive outlook for shareholder returns.

Share Capital Management

The Company bought back £36 million worth of shares during the year to be held in treasury, representing 10.1% of the shares in issue at the start of the period, at an average discount of 12.4% and providing an estimated enhancement of 1.2% to the NAV per share. Subsequent to the year end the Company has bought back a further £8.7 million worth of shares.

The Company will continue to selectively buy back shares in the market, in normal market conditions and at the discretion of the Board.

Gearing

At the year end, the Company had a £50 million revolving credit facility, £32.4 million of which was drawn down, resulting in gearing (net of cash) of 7.2% (2023: 7.5%).

The loan facility matured in February and has been replaced with a new one year facility with the existing lender, Bank of Nova Scotia, London Branch. Under the terms of the facility, the Company has the option to increase the level of the commitment from £50 million to £70 million at any time, subject to the Lender's credit approval.

Annual General Meeting ("AGM")

The AGM will be held at 10:30am on 8 May 2025 at the offices of the Aberdeen Group, 18 Bishops Square, London E1 6EG. There will be a short presentation from the Investment Manager followed by tea and coffee. We very much look forward to meeting and engaging with as many shareholders as possible.

We encourage all shareholders to complete and return the Proxy Form enclosed with the Annual Report so as to ensure that your votes are represented at the meeting. If you hold your shares in the Company via a share plan or a platform and would like to attend and/or vote at the AGM, then please make arrangements with the administrator of your share plan or platform.

Investment Management Team

We are pleased to announce that Isaac Thong is to be appointed lead manager of the Company working alongside Eric Chan. Isaac will be joining Aberdeen's Asia Pacific Equities team as Senior Investment Director, based in Singapore, and will be responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the Company. He will also lead the Asian Income portfolio construction group within Aberdeen which includes responsibility for the Company's portfolio.

Isaac replaces Yoojeong Oh who is leaving Aberdeen to pursue other interests. The Board is extremely grateful to Yoojeong for her careful stewardship of the Company over the last decade and as we look forward to celebrating our 20th anniversary later this year.

With over 15 years' experience in the financial services industry and over a decade of experience investing in Asia equities, Isaac brings with him a wealth of knowledge and expertise that will enable the investment team to continue finding companies that will deliver sustainable growth, consistent income and attractive returns for our shareholders.

Board Composition

During the year, the Board was pleased to announce the appointment of Jane Routledge as an independent non- executive Director of the Company, with effect from 8 May 2024. Jane has significant marketing experience with a long career in the investment management sector, and has already provided significant benefit to the Board.

As previously announced, Krystyna Nowak, who was appointed as a Director in May 2015, will retire at the AGM on 8 May 2025. On behalf of the Board I would like to thank Krystyna for her significant contribution to the Company over this period. We will miss her wise counsel.

My own appointment to the Board was on 11 May 2016. Given the recent introduction of the enhanced dividend policy and the changes to the management team, the other Directors have agreed that I will continue as Chairman until the AGM in 2026. This will help oversee the implementation of these changes which are important developments for the Company and it is the view of all the Directors that it is in shareholders' interests for continuity in the Board at this time. It is the Board's intention that Jane Routledge will succeed me as Chair upon my retirement.

It is the current intention of the Board to appoint a new independent non-executive Director later this year.

Change of Name of the Company

In order to align the Company's name with the name of the Investment Manager's business, which has recently changed from abrdn plc to Aberdeen Group plc, the Board is proposing, with effect from 1 June 2025, to change the Company's name to *Aberdeen Asian Income Fund Limited*. A resolution to this effect will be proposed at the AGM.

Outlook

Trade tariffs imposed by the new US Administration create an uncertain outlook for Asia in 2025. Furthermore, US deregulation and tax cuts could strengthen the US Dollar, which is unfavourable for Asia. On the other hand, attractive valuations in Asia offer the potential for upside surprises underpinned by structural tailwinds. As a region, Asia offers exciting investment opportunities in innovation, globalisation and new consumption, and it is also home to some of the highest-quality and most dynamic companies globally.

Our Investment Manager is confident of leveraging on the immense potential of Asia by investing in high-quality companies with strong balance sheets and consistent earnings growth that are committed to delivering shareholder returns through dividends and buybacks. The Board believes that a strategic focus on quality is key to delivering sustainable growth and attractive returns for our shareholders and, taken together with the new enhanced dividend policy, we are excited about the future prospects for your company.

Ian Cadby

Chairman

25 March 2025

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REVIEW

1. How did abrdn Asian Income Fund perform in 2024?

We are pleased to report strong returns for the year, with a share price total return of 12.0% and a net asset value ("NAV") total return of 10.8%. These returns compare with a total return of 12.6% from the MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (the "Index"). We are also pleased to report a 22.8% increase in the total dividend for 2024. This marks the sixteenth consecutive year of annual dividend increases. The dividend yield at the year end was 6.6%, around double that of the Index.

The Company continues to have a good longer-term performance record, outperforming the Index over three and five years.

Throughout 2024, geopolitical events, including tariff risk from Donald Trump's return as US President, and US interest rate changes, induced volatility, but our focus on quality stocks in Asia provided stability and we took advantage of growth opportunities during better market phases.

The US Federal Reserve reduced interest rates three times during the year. Some Asian central banks followed suit, creating an environment conducive to investing in high-yielding equities. Singapore, which is one of the largest markets in the portfolio, was among the best performers, driven by solid earnings from local banks.

Asia was among the beneficiaries of buoyed investor optimism around artificial intelligence and related applications given that the region lies at the heart of various technology supply chains. The Taiwanese market, which has a heavy technology tilt and is the largest country weighting in the portfolio, was the top performer in the region.

China and India both posted gains that beat the regional index. China's performance was thanks to monetary and fiscal stimulus measures which signalled a clear shift towards growth and resulted in a late-year rally. The key event in India was Prime Minister Narendra Modi's election victory earlier in the year, but the market lost some momentum towards the year end due to concerns over slowing domestic growth and as China's stimulus measures led to a rotation out of India.

Elsewhere in the region, there was political turmoil in South Korea with the short-lived imposition of martial law which led to significant market underperformance, making it the worst performing country in the region over the year.

2. What's going on in China?

China continues to demand investor focus during a prolonged period of volatility and uncertainty. 2024 was a case of "a weak economy but strong markets" for the country. Weak demand, a prolonged property downturn, and softer investor sentiment meant that consumption has been slow to recover. However, in September, China introduced several stimulus measures, sparking a turnaround in sentiment and a market rally.

Looking ahead to 2025, the government is expected to continue its supportive policies. More fiscal stimulus is anticipated during the upcoming Two Sessions meeting in March, where the country's leaders will gather to shape domestic, economic and social goals for the year ahead, including measures to respond to future tariffs on Chinese imports to the US. If there is no social goals for the year ahead, including measures to respond to future tariffs on Chinese imports to the US. If there is no major stimulus, we expect a gradual earnings recovery as mainland companies benefit from the existing loose monetary and fiscal policies.

As for our positioning in China, the portfolio has long held a smaller weighting to China versus the Index. This is because the market does not yet prioritise dividends and shareholder return, as much as higher yielding markets in Asia, such as Australia and Singapore. Nonetheless, we regard China as a key part of our strategy, with investments in companies that offer growth potential and strong cash flow generation, and we maintain an active pipeline of good quality stocks with good cash flows so that we can act when dividend policies are put in place.

A good example is e-commerce group **Tencent**, which we first bought in 2022 after it formalised its dividend policy, linking payouts to free cash flow generation. This move made Tencent an attractive investment, enhancing the portfolio's overall yield and growth strategy. Another example is **Midea Group**, a leading home appliance company with strong free cash flow generation and a long-running dividend policy. These investments highlight our approach to finding quality businesses in China that can provide both growth and income.

3. How will Trump 2.0 and US rates affect the Company?

The Trump presidency is likely to impact the US interest rate outlook as, whilst current rate expectations are low, the speed and extent of any changes remain uncertain. This uncertainty can influence US inflation, and the likelihood of interest rate increases or cuts throughout the year. Despite this volatility, the Company has historically performed well in such environments, delivering good returns even in the face of fluctuating interest rates, given our investment process focuses on quality businesses that can perform well across business cycles.

President Trump's rapid pace of executive actions, especially on trade, has led to an updating of our house views. We now see the US weighted average tariff rate going higher, to 9.1%. We assume a reciprocal tariff to be implemented, albeit with various carve-outs; higher blanket tariffs on China; and more sector-specific tariffs, including on the EU, Canada and Mexico. Specifically, our base case 'Trump 2.0' scenario now includes a global reciprocal tariff, likely to be introduced when the current trade review is concluded in April. US-China tariffs will move meaningfully higher. The additional 20% tariff already applied is likely to be permanent, because China may struggle to deliver initiatives to assuage the administration's fentanyl concerns. We are incorporating another 10% increase in tariffs on China, owing to a mix of reasons: fentanyl-related concerns; the bilateral deficit; and broader economic decoupling.

Given the above, we would note that the Company is invested in companies that generally are market leaders that should be able to share the cost increase with the supply chain and consumers. Some of them might even be relative winners as they will be well placed with a more globally flexible supply chain and more efficient operations.

In the portfolio, for instance, we hold **SITC**, a Hong Kong- listed intra-Asia focused shipping company. The trade war uncertainty has worked in its favour in recent years, and it has paid bumper dividends. The company has been very disciplined about returning excess cash to shareholders as special dividends when the freight cycle works in its favour.

4. How are we investing in the future of AI?

The Company is actively investing in the future of Artificial Intelligence ("AI") by identifying companies that are well-positioned to benefit from advancements in this field. We see real winners in the Asian technology hardware and semiconductor supply chain companies.

The largest holding in the portfolio is **Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company** ("TSMC"), a global leader in producing semiconductors that are key building blocks to drive and support AI use across end uses. Through its sizeable production moat built up over several decades, TSMC has a market leading share globally with strategic customer relationships. The strong end-market demand and the barriers to entry from the sizeable capital requirements to replicate its production eco-system has enabled TSMC to generate strong free cash flows that support a growing dividend per share to shareholders. The dividend yield is low at below 2%, but this is driven by the share price, which has increased threefold in the past five years. Shareholders in TSMC have enjoyed good capital and dividend growth.

At the other end of the market capitalisation spectrum, the portfolio also holds **Sunonwealth Electric Machine**, a Taiwanese company that makes cooling fans for data centres. It supplies to customers in industries such as IT, automotive electronics and network communication. Sunonwealth is recognised as a niche player and a preferred partner for customised cooling solutions, which strengthens its market position. Moreover, it has developed the first-ever MagLev motor fan, the world's smallest and thinnest magnetic levitation motor fan, showcasing its innovative capabilities. As AI technology becomes more complex, the need for advanced cooling solutions grows, making Sunonwealth an essential part of the AI supply chain. Additionally, Sunonwealth's strong balance sheet and cash flows support a healthy dividend payout and attractive yield.

These investments demonstrate our strategy of finding quality businesses of all sizes that are exposed to growth opportunities in AI, while also contributing to the Company's income objectives.

5. Where are we finding dividends?

We are finding dividends in various markets across Asia, across a wide variety of countries and sectors that offer attractive yields. Taiwan, Singapore, and Australia are the top three yielding countries within the region and are heavily represented in the portfolio. We have also been able to invest at attractive levels during market downturns, that offer income and growth.

In Singapore, we hold **DBS**, a bank with operations across Southeast Asia that supports earnings growth and offers close to a 5% dividend yield. The bank's commitment to paying dividends highlights its robust financial health and ability to generate consistent cash flow. This focus on dividends is particularly appealing to income-focused investors seeking stable returns. The country's strong regulatory environment fosters investor confidence and supports the bank's growth and income potential. Overall, DBS's strategic expansion, strong financial health, and commitment to dividends make it a compelling investment choice in the Asia region. Meanwhile, we are also invested in **CapitaLand India Trust**, which is listed in Singapore but derives all its revenue from rental income in India. This provides access to the high-growth Indian market while offering a 6% dividend yield.

Elsewhere in China, we have invested in **PICC Property & Casualty**, a leading property and casualty insurer in the country. One of three mainland non-life insurance groups which dominate the market, we see PICC strengthening its competitive edge through economies of scale, superior risk pricing ability and solid capital position over the long term. The stock is relatively defensive in a weak market environment, providing stability for investors. Management has also indicated a focus on providing stable dividend payments, making it an attractive option for income-focused investors. Overall, PICC's strong market position, defensive nature, and commitment to dividends make it a valuable investment in the Chinese insurance sector.

6. How do we pick stocks for the portfolio?

We look for companies that are simple to understand, operate in growing industries, and have trustworthy management with strong balance sheets. This means that we conduct thorough due diligence and prioritise high-quality, dividend-paying stocks.

In Asia, on the ground presence gives us a key competitive edge. Our team of over 40 in-house analysts and fund managers across the region conducts in-depth research and meets companies regularly. This local presence and extensive network provide valuable insights and help identify quality companies that may not be widely covered, especially small and mid-cap companies.

When evaluating companies, we invest in those which meet three key criteria at an attractive price and support the consistent delivery of dividend. We choose companies that have a strong business model with a sustainable competitive advantage in an industry that is growing.

They would also have financial strength with good margins, return on capital and a robust balance sheet; management with pedigree and a strong track record of execution; and Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") factors. We view all these as key to sustainable dividends with reliable earnings.

Regarding ESG, we believe that a comprehensive assessment of ESG factors, combined with constructive engagement with companies, leads to better outcomes for our clients. ESG factors are financially material, and impact corporate performance.

Understanding ESG risks and opportunities alongside other financial metrics allows us to make better investment decisions. Engaging with companies helps foster better practices, protecting and enhancing the value of our clients' investments.

7. How will Asia fare in 2025?

We are cautiously optimistic about the outlook for Asia. While macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainties persist, the region's prospects are underpinned by solid economic fundamentals and structural growth trends. Asia's GDP growth is forecast to remain above 5% on average, making it the largest contributor to global GDP for many more years to come. Asia also boasts a demographic dividend. Many countries are seeing increases in their working-age populations, leading to higher productivity and economic growth. This ensures sustained demand for products and services from quality companies.

The focus on dividends in the region is also growing. Policy is another tailwind. Governments across the region are increasingly focusing on shareholder returns and implementing policies that support dividend growth, such as the Value Up programme in South Korea. This is coupled with a strong emphasis on improving corporate governance, which ensures that companies are managed more effectively and transparently.

All the above factors contribute to a more stable and attractive investment environment, making dividend stocks a compelling choice for investors seeking reliable income and long-term growth opportunities.

Importantly, as income investors in Asia, we don't have to sacrifice growth. High-quality growth companies such as **TSMC**, **Tencent**, and **Power Grid** are all paying growing dividends to their shareholders, with the portfolio's highest sector weighting in technology. As mentioned earlier, we are also finding dividend opportunities in growing sectors such as green energy (**Power Grid**), AI (**Sunonwealth** and **Accton Technology**) and consumer products, including retail banking (**DBS**).

Finally, we believe that our strategy of investing in high-quality, dividend-paying companies is likely to continue generating positive results, even in a volatile market environment. The portfolio is positioned well to capitalise on the income and growth opportunities in Asia, with its diversified portfolio and long-term investment approach providing resilience against market volatility and helping capture growth during strong market phases.

abrdn Asia Limited
25 March 2025

OVERVIEW OF STRATEGY

Launched in December 2005, abrdn Asian Income Fund Limited (the "Company") is registered with limited liability in Jersey as a closed-end investment company under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 with registered number 91671. The Company's Ordinary shares are listed on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange.

Tax Residency

With effect from 1 January 2022 the Company migrated its tax residency to the UK from Jersey and elected to join the UK's investment trust regime.

Investment Objective

To provide investors with a total return primarily through investing in Asia Pacific securities, including those with an above average yield. Within its overall investment objective, the Company aims to grow its dividends over time.

Business Model

The Company aims to attract long-term private and institutional investors wanting to benefit from the income and growth potential of Asia's most compelling companies.

The business of the Company is that of an investment company and the Directors do not envisage any change in this activity in the foreseeable future.

Investment Policy

Asset Allocation

The Company invests primarily in the Asia Pacific region through investment in:

- companies listed on stock exchanges in the Asia Pacific region;
- Asia Pacific securities, such as global depositary receipts (GDRs), listed on other international stock exchanges;
- companies listed on other international exchanges that derive significant revenues or profits from the Asia Pacific

- companies listed on other international exchanges that derive significant revenues or profits from the Asia Pacific region; and
- debt issued by governments or companies in the Asia Pacific region or denominated in Asia Pacific currencies.

The Company's investment policy is flexible, enabling it to invest in all types of securities, including equity shares, preference shares, debt, convertible securities, warrants and other equity- related securities. The Company is free to invest in any market segments or any countries in the Asia Pacific region. The Company may use derivatives to enhance income generation.

The Company invests in small, mid and large capitalisation companies. The Company's policy is not to acquire securities that are unquoted or unlisted at the time of investment (with the exception of securities which are about to be listed or traded on a stock exchange). However, the Company may continue to hold securities that cease to be quoted or listed if the Investment Manager considers this to be appropriate. The Company may also enter into stock lending contracts for the purpose of enhancing income returns.

Typically, the portfolio will comprise of between 40 and 70 holdings (but without restricting the Company from holding a more or less concentrated portfolio in the future).

Risk Diversification

The Company will not invest more than 10%, in aggregate, of the value of its total assets in investment trusts or investment companies admitted to the Official List, provided that this restriction does not apply to investments in any such investment trusts or investment companies which themselves have stated investment policies to invest no more than 15% of their total assets in other investment trusts or investment companies admitted to the Official List. In any event, the Company will not invest more than 15% of its total assets in other investment trusts or investment companies admitted to the Official List.

In addition, the Company will not:

- invest, either directly or indirectly, or lend more than 20% of its total assets to any single underlying issuer (including the underlying issuer's subsidiaries or affiliates), provided that this restriction does not apply to cash deposits awaiting investment;
- invest more than 20% of its total assets in other collective investment undertakings (open-ended or closed-ended);
- expose more than 20% of its total assets to the creditworthiness or solvency of any one counterparty (including the counterparty's subsidiaries or affiliates);
- invest in physical commodities;
- take legal or management control of any of its investee companies; or
- conduct any significant trading activity.

The Company may invest in derivatives, financial instruments, money market instruments and currencies for investment purposes (including the writing of put and call options for
non-speculative purposes to enhance investment returns) as well as for the purpose of efficient portfolio management (i.e. for the purpose of reducing, transferring or eliminating investment risk in the Company's investments, including any technique or instrument used to provide protection against foreign exchange and credit risks). For the avoidance of doubt, in line with the risk parameters outlined above, any investment in derivative securities will be covered.

The Investment Manager expects the Company's assets will normally be fully invested. However, during periods in which changes in economic conditions or other factors so warrant, the Company may reduce its exposure to securities and increase its position in cash and money market instruments.

Gearing Policy

The Board is responsible for determining the gearing strategy for the Company. The Board has restricted the maximum level of gearing to 25% of net assets although, in normal market conditions, the Company is unlikely to take out gearing in excess of 15% of net assets. Gearing is used selectively to leverage the Company's portfolio in order to enhance returns where this is considered appropriate. Borrowings are generally shorter-term, but the Board may from time to time take out longer-term borrowings where it is believed to be in the Company's best interests to do so. Particular care is taken to ensure that any bank covenants permit maximum flexibility of investment policy.

The percentage investment and gearing limits set out under this sub-heading "Investment Policy" are only applied at the time that the relevant investment is made or borrowing is incurred.

In the event of any breach of the Company's investment policy, shareholders will be informed of the actions to be taken by the Investment Manager by an announcement issued through a Regulatory Information Service or a notice sent to shareholders at their registered addresses.

The Company may only make material changes to its investment policy (including the level of gearing set by the Board) with the approval of shareholders (in the form of an ordinary resolution). In addition, any changes to the Company's investment objective or policy will require the prior approval of the Financial Conduct Authority as well as prior consent of the Jersey Financial Services Commission ("JFSC") to the extent that the changes materially affect the import of the information previously supplied in connection with its approval under Jersey Funds Law or are contrary to the terms of the Jersey Collective Investment Funds laws.

Duration and Continuation Vote

The Company does not have a fixed life. However, as explained in the Chairman's Statement, since the year end the Board has introduced a continuation vote so that shareholders can decide whether they wish the Company to continue in its current form at regular intervals. A continuation vote will first be tabled at the Company's Annual General Meeting in 2028, and every three years thereafter. Shareholders will be asked by simple majority vote if they wish the Company to continue in its current form. In the event that the vote should fail, further proposals will be brought to shareholders regarding the future of the Company.

Comparative Indices

The Company's portfolio is constructed without reference to any stock market index. It is likely, therefore, that there will be periods when the Company's performance will be quite unlike that of any index and there can be no assurance that such divergence will be wholly or even primarily to the Company's advantage. The Company compares its performance against the currency-adjusted MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index.

Promoting the Success of the Company

In accordance with corporate governance best practice, the Board is required to describe to the Company's shareholders how the Directors have discharged their duties and responsibilities over the course of the financial year following the guidelines set out in the UK under section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006 (the "s172 Statement") which the Company has adopted on a voluntary basis. This Statement, from "Promoting the Success of the Company" to "Board Composition" provides an explanation of how the Directors have promoted the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, taking into account, among other things, the likely long-term consequences of decisions, the need to foster relationships with all stakeholders and the impact of the Company's operations on the environment.

The purpose of the Company is to act as a vehicle to provide, over time, financial returns (both income and capital) to its shareholders. The Company's investment objective is disclosed above. The activities of the Company are overseen by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Board's philosophy is that the Company should operate in a transparent culture where all parties are treated with respect and provided with the opportunity to offer practical challenge and participate in positive debate which is focused on the aim of achieving the expectations of shareholders and other stakeholders alike. At its regular meetings, the Board reviews the culture and manner in which the Investment Manager operates and receives regular reporting and feedback from the other key service providers.

Investment companies, such as the Company, are long-term investment vehicles, with a recommended holding period of five or more years. Typically, investment companies are externally managed, have no employees, and are overseen by an independent non-executive board of directors. The Company's Board of Directors sets the investment mandate, monitors the performance of all service providers (including the Investment Manager) and is responsible for reviewing strategy on a regular basis. All this is done with the aim of preserving and, indeed, enhancing shareholder value over the longer-term.

Shareholder Engagement

The following table describes some of the ways the Board engages with the Company's shareholders:

Annual General Meeting ("AGM")	The AGM provides an opportunity for the Directors to engage with shareholders, answer their questions and meet them informally. The next AGM will take place at 10:30 a.m. on 8 May 2025 in London. Shareholders who are unable to attend are encouraged to lodge their votes by proxy on all the resolutions put forward.
Annual Report	The Company publishes a full annual report each year that contains a strategic report, governance section, financial statements and additional information. The report is available online and in paper format.
Company Announcements	The Company issues announcements for all substantive news relating to it. These can be found on the Company's website and the London Stock Exchange's website.
Results Announcements	The Company releases a full set of financial results at the half year and full year stage. Updated net asset value figures are announced on a daily basis.
Monthly Factsheets	The Investment Manager publishes monthly factsheets on the Company's website including commentary on the portfolio and market performance.
Website	The Company's website contains a range of information and includes a full monthly portfolio listing of the Company's investments as well as podcasts by the Investment Manager. Details of financial results, the investment process and Investment Manager together with Company announcements and contact details can be found here: **asian-income.co.uk**.
Investor Relations	The Company subscribes to the Investment Manager's Promotional and Investor Relations programme.

The Investment Manager

The key service provider for the Company is the Investment Manager, abrdn Asia Limited. The performance of abrdn Asia Limited is reviewed in detail at each Board meeting.

Key Stakeholders - Shareholders

Shareholders are key stakeholders in the Company - they are looking to the Investment Manager to achieve the investment objective over time and to deliver a regular growing income together with some capital growth. The Board is available to meet with shareholders at the AGM. This is seen as a very useful opportunity to understand the needs and views of the shareholders. In between AGMs, the Directors and Investment Manager also conduct programmes of investor meetings with larger institutional, private wealth and other shareholders to ensure that the Company is meeting their needs. Such regular meetings may take the form of joint presentations with the Investment Manager or meetings directly with a Director where any matters of concern may be raised directly.

Other Stakeholders - Service Providers

The other key stakeholder group is that of the Company's third party service providers. The Board is responsible for selecting the most appropriate outsourced service providers and monitoring the relationships with these suppliers regularly in order to ensure a constructive working relationship. The service providers look to the Company to provide them with a clear understanding of its needs in order that those requirements can be delivered efficiently and fairly. The Board, via the Management Engagement Committee, ensures that the arrangements with service providers are reviewed in detail at least annually. The aim is to ensure that contractual arrangements remain competitively priced in line with best practice, services being offered meet the requirements and needs of the Company and performance is in line with the expectations of the Board, Investment Manager and other relevant stakeholders. Reviews include those of the Company's Custodian, Company Secretary, Registrar, Broker and Auditor.

Principal Decisions

Pursuant to the Board's aim of promoting the long-term success of the Company, the following principal decisions were taken during the year:

Portfolio/Investment Performance

The Investment Manager's Review details the key investment decisions taken during the year and subsequently. The Investment Manager has continued to monitor the investment portfolio throughout the year under the supervision of the Board.

The Investment Manager's investment process seeks to outperform over the longer term. The Board has in place the necessary procedures and processes to continue to promote the long-term success of the Company. The Board continues to monitor, evaluate and seek to improve these processes as the Company continues to grow over time, to ensure that the investment evaluate and seek to improve these processes as the Company continues to grow over time, to ensure that the investment proposition is delivered to shareholders and other stakeholders in line with their expectations.

Gearing

The Company utilises gearing in the form of bank debt with the aim of enhancing shareholder returns over the longer term. Since the year end, the Board has renewed the £50 million revolving credit facility that existed during the year. The loan, with the Bank of Nova Scotia, London Branch, has been renewed for one year, to February 2026. Under the terms of the revolving credit facility, the Company has the option to increase the level of the commitment from £50 million to £70 million at any time, subject to the Lender's credit approval. The Board reviews the level of gearing at each Board meeting.

Share Buybacks

During the year, the Company continued to buy back Ordinary shares opportunistically in order to provide liquidity to the market and to provide an enhancement to the Company's net asset value and benefit all shareholders. 16.9 million Ordinary shares were bought back during the year to be held in treasury, representing 10.1% of the shares in issue at the start of the year. The average discount to NAV of the shares bought back was 12.4% and the buybacks provided an estimated enhancement of 1.2% to the NAV per share.

Corporate Broker

Following a review of its corporate broking arrangements during the year, the Board announced the appointment of Peel Hunt LLP to act as the Company's sole corporate broker. The Board considers that it is in shareholders' interests for the Company to have a pro-active Broker to manage any imbalance of supply and demand in the Company's shares and to work closely with the Investment Manager in respect of marketing activities and arranging meetings with the Company's larger shareholders.

PR Agent

Recognising the importance of communicating with shareholders and potential shareholders as a means to improving demand for the Company's shares, during the year the Board appointed an external PR agent to work alongside the Investment Manager in seeking to raise the profile of the Company. The Board considers that it is in shareholders' interests for the Company to engage external parties to help promote the Company to investors with the aim of this helping to narrow the discount at which the Company's shares trade.

Board Composition

During the year, and in accordance with its succession plans, the Board was pleased to announce the appointment of Jane Routledge as an independent non-executive Director of the Company, with effect from 8 May 2024. Ms Routledge has significant marketing experience which has already brought benefit to the Board's deliberations. Ms Routledge will stand for election at the forthcoming AGM.

Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs")

The Board uses a number of financial performance measures to assess the Company's success in achieving its objective and to determine the progress of the Company in pursuing its investment policy. The main KPIs identified by the Board in relation to the Company, which are considered at each Board meeting, are as follows:

KPI	Description
Dividend Payments per Ordinary share	The Board aims to grow the Company's dividends over time. Dividends paid over the past 10 years are set out below.
Performance	Absolute Performance: The Board monitors the Company's NAV total return performance in absolute terms. Relative Performance: The Board also measures performance against the MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (currency adjusted) and performance relative to other investment companies within the Company's peer group over a range of time periods, taking into consideration the differing investment policies and objectives employed by those companies. Share Price Performance: The Board also monitors the price at which the Company's shares trade relative to the MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (currency adjusted) on a total return basis over time. The Board measures performance over a time horizon of at least five years. The absolute, relative and share price performance is shown above and further commentary on the performance of the Company is contained in the Chairman's Statement and Investment Manager's Review.
Discount/Premium to NAV	The discount/premium relative to the NAV per share represented by the share price is closely monitored by the Board. The Directors aim to operate an active share buyback policy should the price at which the Ordinary shares trade relative to the NAV per share (including income) be at a discount of more than 5% in normal market conditions.
Ongoing Charges Ratio	The Board monitors the Company's operating costs carefully. Ongoing charges for the year and previous year are disclosed above.
Gearing	The Board ensures that gearing is kept within the Board's guidelines to the Investment Manager.

Risk Management

There are a number of risks which, if realised, could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its financial condition, performance and prospects. The Board has undertaken a robust review of the principal and emerging risks and uncertainties facing the Company including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. Those principal risks are disclosed in the table below together with a description of the mitigating actions taken by the Board. The principal risks associated with an investment in the Company's shares are published monthly on the Company's factsheet or they can be found in the Pre-Investment Disclosure Document published by the Investment Manager, both of which are available on the Company's website.

The Board reviews the risks and uncertainties faced by the Company in the form of a risk matrix and heat map at its Audit Committee meetings. The Board also has a process to consider emerging risks and if any of these are deemed to be significant they are categorised, rated and added to the risk matrix for closer monitoring.

The Board considers that there are a number of other risks which, if realised, could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its financial condition, performance and prospects. These include the impacts of the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, as well as continuing tensions between the US and China. The Board is also conscious of the impact of higher-than-forecast inflation in the UK and its potential impact on interest rate expectations, and also the potential impact on economic growth globally of recently announced US trade tariffs.

Risk Management	Mitigating Actions
Investment strategy & objectives - the setting of an unattractive strategic proposition to the market and the failure to adapt to changes in investor demand could lead to the Company becoming unattractive to investors, a decreased demand for its shares and a widening discount.	The Board keeps the investment objective and policy as well as the level of discount and/or premium at which the Company's shares trade under review. In particular, there are periodic strategy discussions where the Board reviews the Investment Manager's investment processes, analyses the work of the Investment Manager's Promotional and Investor Relations teams and receives reports on the market from the Broker. In addition, the Directors are updated at each Board meeting on the make-up of and any movements in the shareholder register. As set out in more detail in the Chairman's Statement, since the year end the Board has introduced an enhanced dividend policy which will apply from the start of the 2025 financial year.
Investment portfolio & investment management - the appointment or continuing appointment of an investment manager with inadequate resources, skills or experience or which makes poor investment decisions could result in poor investment performance, a loss of value for shareholders and a widening discount.	The Board sets the investment restrictions and guidelines in which the Investment Manager may operate, and reviews the Investment Manager's adherence with these, as well as detailed performance reports, at each Board meeting. The Investment Manager is represented at all Board meetings. The Management Engagement Committee formally reviews the performance and contractual arrangements with the Investment Manager on an annual basis. The financial risks associated with the Company include market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk, all of which are mitigated in conjunction with the Investment Manager. Further details are contained in note 18 to the financial statements.
Marketing & Shareholder Communication - the setting of an inappropriate marketing strategy or a failure to address shareholder concerns could result in the Company becoming unattractive to investors and a widening of the discount.	In addition to marketing activities conducted by the Investment Manager, the Board has engaged a PR agent to help raise the Company's profile. The Board annually agrees marketing and communications programmes and budgets with the Investment Manager and PR agent, and receives updates regularly on these activities. The Directors are updated at each Board meeting on the composition of, and any movements in, the shareholder register. The Chairman responds directly to shareholder correspondence as required and copies of shareholder letters are included in Board papers.
Discount Management - failure to manage the discount effectively could lead to a fall in the share price relative to the NAV per share, a wider discount compared to the Company's peers and a loss of shareholder confidence.	The Board keeps the level of discount and/or premium at which the Company's shares trade under review. The Directors aim to operate an active share buyback policy should the price at which the Ordinary shares trade relative to the NAV per share (including income) be at a discount of more than 5% in normal market conditions. The Company bought back 16.9 million Ordinary shares during the year to be held in treasury, representing 10.1% of the shares in issue at the start of the period, at an average discount of 12.4% and providing an estimated enhancement of 1.2% to the NAV per share.
Regulatory - a failure to comply with relevant laws and regulations (including those in Jersey and the UK) could result in the Company being subject to fines, censures or lawsuits or the loss of investment trust status, causing a fall in investor confidence and loss of shareholder value.	The Board-appointed Compliance Officer, together with the Investment Manager's compliance team, perform compliance monitoring to ensure the Company's compliance with applicable laws and regulatory obligations, and from time to time the Board employs external advisers to advise on specific issues. The Board reviews the Compliance Officer's and Investment Manager's compliance reports at each Board meeting.
Cyber - control failures or the absence of adequate IT security systems of third party service providers (including the Investment Manager) could result in losses or damage to the Company.	The Board receives reports from the Investment Manager on its internal controls and risk management processes, including on matters relating to cyber security, and receives a bi-annual presentation from the Investment Manager's cyber security team. The Investment Manager monitors closely the IT security controls of its outsourced service providers, including those of the Custodian.

	The Management Engagement Committee formally reviews the performance and contractual arrangements with the Company's third party providers on an annual basis.
Operational - control failures and gaps in the systems and services of third party service providers (including the Investment Manager) could result in losses or damage to the Company.	The Board receives reports from the Investment Manager on its internal controls and risk management processes, including on matters relating to operational resilience. Written agreements are in place with all third party service providers. The Investment Manager monitors closely the control environments and quality of services provided by its outsourced service providers, including those of the Custodian, through service level agreements, regular meetings and key performance indicators. The Management Engagement Committee formally reviews the performance and contractual arrangements with the Company's third party providers on an annual basis. Further details of the internal controls which are in place are set out in the Directors' Report.
Geo-Political - the impact of current and future geo-political events could result in losses to the Company.	The Board discusses geo-political developments with the Investment Manager at each Board meeting. The diversified nature of the portfolio and a managed level of gearing both serve to provide a degree of protection in times of market volatility.

Promoting the Company

The Board recognises the importance of communicating the long-term attractions of the Company to prospective investors both for improving liquidity and enhancing the value and rating of the Company's shares. The Board believes an effective way to achieve this is through subscription to and participation in the promotional programme run by the abrdn Group on behalf of a number of investment companies under its management. The Company also supports the abrdn investor relations programme which involves regional roadshows and promotional and public relations campaigns. The purpose of these initiatives is both to communicate effectively with existing shareholders and to gain new shareholders with the aim of improving liquidity and enhancing the value and rating of the Company's shares. The Company's financial contribution to the programmes is matched by the abrdn Group.

The Company, through the Investment Manager, has also commissioned independent paid-for research which has been undertaken by Edison Investment Research Limited and a copy of the latest research is available for download from the Company's website.

In addition, during the year the Board appointed an external PR agent to work alongside the Investment Manager in seeking to raise the profile of the Company.

Environmental, Social and Human Rights Issues

The Company has no employees as management of the assets is delegated to the Investment Manager. There are therefore no disclosures to be made in respect of employees.

Due to the nature of the Company's business, being a Company that does not offer goods and services to customers, the Board considers that it is not within the scope of the UK's Modern Slavery Act 2015 because it has no turnover. The Company is therefore not required to make a slavery and human trafficking statement.

Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Under Listing Rule 11.4.22(R), the Company, as a closed ended investment company, is exempt from complying with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD").

Socially Responsible Investment Policy

The Company supports the UK's Stewardship Code, and seeks to play its role in supporting good stewardship of the companies in which it invests. While the delivery of stewardship activities has been delegated to the Investment Manager, the Board acknowledges its role in setting the tone for the effective delivery of stewardship on the Company's behalf.

Sustainability Disclosure Requirements ("SDR")

In November 2023, the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") published its sustainability disclosure requirements and investment labels regime ("SDR") to address concerns about misleading sustainability claims. SDR includes an opt-in labelling regime for sustainable investment products, additional disclosure requirements and restrictions on the use of sustainability terms. It also establishes anti-greenwashing ("AGW") rules. Investment trusts and their managers are in scope of the SDR. Although investment trusts are not directly in scope of the AGW requirements, the rules apply indirectly to them, mostly via obligations imposed on their managers.

Although Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") factors are taken into consideration by the Investment Manager as part of its investment analysis, the Company itself does not have an explicit sustainability objective and so under SDR is categorised as "Non-labelled" rather than "Labelled" or "Other".

Viability Statement

The Company does not have a formal fixed period strategic plan but the Board formally considers risks and strategy at least annually. The Board considers the Company, with no fixed life, to be a long-term investment vehicle, but for the purposes of this viability statement has decided that a period of three years is an appropriate period over which to report. The Board considers that this period reflects a balance between looking out over a long-term horizon and the inherent uncertainties of looking out further than three years. In assessing the viability of the Company over the review period the Directors have focused upon the following factors:

- the principal risks detailed in the Strategic Report;
- the ongoing relevance of the Company's investment objective in the current environment;

- the ongoing relevance of the Company's investment objective in the current environment;
- the demand for the Company's shares evidenced by the historical level of premium and/or discount;
- the level of income generated by the Company;
- the liquidity of the Company's portfolio;
- the flexibility provided by the £50 million revolving credit facility that has been renewed since the year end and which matures in February 2026; and
- the announcement by the Board since the year end of the introduction of a continuation vote, which will first be tabled at the Company's Annual General Meeting in 2028, and every three years thereafter.

Accordingly, taking into account the Company's current position, the fact that its investments are mostly liquid and the potential impact of its principal risks and uncertainties, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of three years from the date of this Report. In making its assessment, the Board is also aware that there are other matters that could have an impact on the Company's prospects or viability in the future, including significant stock market volatility, and changes in regulation or investor sentiment.

Future

Many of the non-performance related trends likely to affect the Company in the future are common across all closed- end investment companies, such as the attractiveness of investment companies as investment vehicles, the increased focus on ESG factors when making investment decisions, the impact of regulatory changes and the effects of changes to the pensions and savings market in the UK in recent years. These factors need to be viewed alongside the outlook for the Company, both generally and specifically, in relation to the portfolio. The Board's view on the general outlook for the Company can be found in the Chairman's Statement whilst the Investment Manager's views on the outlook for the portfolio are included in its statement.

Ian Cadby

Chairman

25 March 2025

28 Esplanade St Helier
Jersey JE2 3QA

DIVIDENDS AND TEN YEAR FINANCIAL RECORD

Dividends

	Rate	Ex-dividend date	Record date	Payment date
First interim 2024	2.55p	25 April 2024	26 April 2024	24 May 2024
Second interim 2024	2.55p	25 July 2024	26 July 2024	23 August 2024
Third interim 2024	2.55p	24 October 2024	25 October 2024	22 November 2024
Fourth interim 2024	6.78p	23 January 2025	24 January 2025	21 February 2025
2024	14.43p			
First interim 2023	2.50p	27 April 2023	28 April 2023	23 May 2023
Second interim 2023	2.50p	27 July 2023	28 July 2023	25 August 2023
Third interim 2023	2.50p	26 October 2023	27 October 2023	24 November 2023
Fourth interim 2023	4.25p	25 January 2024	26 January 2024	23 February 2024
2023	11.75p			

Ten Year Financial Record

Year to 31 December	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total revenue (£'000)	21,216	20,947	21,758	21,056	20,996	16,942	20,198	21,841	24,021	22,286
Per Ordinary share (p)										
Revenue return	9.11	9.15	9.58	9.25	9.42	7.41	8.95	10.23	11.97	11.35
Total return	(18.86)	49.12	33.14	(13.17)	22.29	27.10	25.88	(10.01)	5.18	11.73
Dividends payable	8.50	8.75	9.00	9.15	9.25	9.30	9.50	10.00	11.75	14.43
Net asset value per Ordinary share (p)	170.58	211.82	235.63	213.96	227.15	245.40	262.76	243.44	238.59	251.42
Share price per Ordinary share (p)	159.00	194.25	218.00	195.75	214.00	228.50	231.00	215.00	208.00	220.00
Equity shareholders' funds (£'000)	329,432	396,028	431,869	382,199	403,403	431,476	450,790	413,447	398,868	362,358

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

As at 31 December 2024

	Valuation 2024	Total assets A	Valuation 2023 B

Company	Country	£'000	assets %	2023 £'000
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company	Taiwan	56,804	13.8	35,371
Power Grid Corp	India	14,688	3.6	12,056
DBS Group	Singapore	14,512	3.5	15,260
Samsung Electronics (Pref)	South Korea	12,650	3.1	28,170
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation	Singapore	12,399	3.0	14,088
Mirvac Group	Australia	12,012	2.9	-
United Overseas Bank	Singapore	11,523	2.8	10,807
Taiwan Mobile	Taiwan	10,940	2.7	9,963
BHP Group	Australia	10,580	2.6	19,340
MediaTek	Taiwan	10,097	2.5	13,062
Top ten investments		166,205	40.5	
China Construction Bank	China	9,970	2.4	-
Tencent Holdings	Hong Kong	9,460	2.3	4,088
Accton Technology	Taiwan	8,593	2.1	7,365
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Australia	8,120	2.0	6,396
Telstra Corporation	Australia	8,100	2.0	4,207
Hon Hai Precision Industry	Taiwan	7,488	1.8	4,442
AIA Group	Hong Kong	7,390	1.8	8,730
Rio Tinto [C]	Australia	7,250	1.8	10,516
Midea Group 'A' [D]	China	7,140	1.7	5,252
Charter Hall Long Wale REIT	Australia	6,995	1.7	7,153
Top twenty investments		246,711	60.1	
Sunonwealth Electric Machine	Taiwan	6,931	1.7	7,603
Tisco Financial Group Foreign	Thailand	6,661	1.6	7,055
Tata Consultancy Services	India	6,647	1.6	4,979
Bank Mandiri	Indonesia	6,631	1.6	4,251
Singapore Technologies Engineering	Singapore	6,399	1.6	6,582
SITC International Holdings	Hong Kong	6,130	1.5	4,662
Capitaland India Trust	Singapore	6,077	1.5	6,129
Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing	Hong Kong	6,042	1.5	5,465
Singapore Telecommunications	Singapore	5,935	1.5	4,333
Infosys	India	5,884	1.4	6,442
Top thirty investments		310,048	75.6	
Venture Corporation	Singapore	5,819	1.4	11,147
Dah Sing Financial Holding	Hong Kong	5,632	1.4	3,134
Region RE	Australia	5,582	1.4	6,569
PICC Property and Casualty 'H'	China	5,564	1.4	-
National Australia Bank	Australia	5,492	1.3	4,903
Centuria Industries REIT	Australia	5,133	1.3	9,219
China Resources Land	China	4,761	1.2	8,704
Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial 'A'	China	4,398	1.1	-
NZX	New Zealand	4,241	1.0	4,278
Taiwan Union Technology	Taiwan	4,165	1.0	3,768
Top forty investments		360,835	88.1	
Transurban Group	Australia	4,134	1.0	-
Capitaland Investment	Singapore	4,049	1.0	4,947
Amada Co	Japan	4,014	1.0	4,197
Axtra Future City	Thailand	3,849	0.9	-
Fuyao Glass Industry 'A'	China	3,393	0.8	-
Autohome Inc - ADR	Hong Kong	3,393	0.8	3,609
AKR Corporindo	Indonesia	3,283	0.8	4,119

AKR Corporindo	Indonesia	3,283	0.8	4,119
GlobalWafers	Taiwan	3,229	0.8	5,221
Hang Lung Properties	Hong Kong	2,630	0.6	4,479
Advanced Info Service	Thailand	2,212	0.5	-
Top fifty investments		395,021	96.3	
Land & Houses Foreign	Thailand	2,053	0.5	3,263
China Resources Gas	China	2,004	0.5	1,627
Spark New Zealand	New Zealand	1,900	0.5	8,188
Midea Group [E]	China	1,794	0.4	-
Convenience Retail Asia	Hong Kong	1,694	0.4	2,746
SK Hynix	South Korea	1,575	0.4	-
Top fifty-six investments		406,041	99.0	
G3 Exploration [F]	China	-	-	-
Total value of investments		406,041	99.0	
Net current assets [G]		4,276	1.00	
Total assets [A]		410,317	100.0	

[A] Net assets excluding borrowings.

[B] Purchases and/or sales effected during the year may result in 2024 and 2023 values not being directly comparable.

[C] Incorporated in and listing held in United Kingdom.

[D] Shares denominated in Chinese Renminbi.

[E] Shares denominated in Hong Kong Dollars.

[F] Corporate bonds.

[G] Excludes bank loans of £32,422,000 and includes deferred tax liability on Indian capital gains of £1,706,000.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (EXTRACT)

Introduction

The Directors present their Report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Results and Dividends

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 are contained below. The Company's dividend policy is to pay interim dividends on a quarterly basis and for the year to 31 December 2024 dividends were paid on 24 May, 23 August and 22 November 2024 and 21 February 2025.

Status

The Company is registered with limited liability in Jersey as a closed-end investment company under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 with registered number 91671 and regulated as an Alternative Investment Fund by the Jersey Financial Services Commission. In addition, the Company constitutes and is regulated as a collective investment fund under the Collective Investment Funds (Jersey) Law 1988 and is an Alternative Investment Fund (within the meaning of Regulation 3 of the Alternative Investment Fund Regulations). The Company has no employees and makes no political donations. The Ordinary shares are admitted to the Official List and are traded on the London Stock Exchange's Main Market.

With effect from 1 January 2022 the Company applied to HM Revenue & Customs to become an investment trust subject to the Company continuing to meet the relevant eligibility conditions of Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 and the ongoing requirements of Part 2 Chapter 3 Statutory Instrument 2011/2999 for all financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2022. The Directors are of the opinion that the Company has conducted its affairs for the period from 1 January 2022 so as to enable it to comply with the ongoing requirements for investment trust status.

The Company is a member of the Association of Investment Companies ("AIC").

Individual Savings Accounts

The Company has conducted its affairs so as to satisfy the requirements as a qualifying security for Individual Savings Accounts. The Directors intend that the Company will continue to conduct its affairs in this manner.

Capital Structure, Issuance and Buybacks

The Company's capital structure is summarised in note 15 to the financial statements. At 31 December 2024, there were 150,306,492 fully paid Ordinary shares of no par value (2023 - 167,178,707) Ordinary shares in issue. At the year end there were 44,626,897 Ordinary shares held in treasury (2023 - 27,754,682).

During the year 16,872,215 Ordinary shares were purchased in the market for treasury (2023 - 2,653,694) and no Ordinary shares were issued or sold from treasury.

Subsequent to the year end 3,927,318 Ordinary shares have been purchased in the market at a discount for treasury.

Voting Rights

Each Ordinary share holds one voting right and shareholders are entitled to vote on all resolutions which are proposed at general meetings of the Company. The Ordinary shares, excluding treasury shares, carry a right to receive dividends. On a winding up or other return of capital, after meeting the liabilities of the Company, the surplus assets will be paid to Ordinary shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings. There are no restrictions on the transfer of Ordinary shares in the Company other than certain restrictions which may be applied from time to time by law.

Borrowings

At the year end the Company had a £50 million loan with the Bank of Nova Scotia, London Branch. Since the year end, the facility has been renewed for a year, to February 2026. Under the terms of the revolving credit facility, the Company has the option to increase the level of the commitment from £50 million to £70 million at any time, subject to the Lender's credit approval.

Management and Company Secretarial Arrangements

abrdn Asia Limited (a Singapore-based wholly-owned subsidiary of abrdn plc) has been appointed by the Company to provide portfolio and risk management services and to act as the Company's non-EU 'alternative investment fund manager' for the purposes of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive 2011/61/EU. abrdn Investments Limited (a UK-based wholly owned subsidiary of abrdn plc), which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority, has been appointed to provide general administrative and advisory services, fund accounting, secretarial, marketing and promotional activities as well as group risk and compliance reporting to the Company.

In addition, the Company has appointed JTC Fund Solutions (Jersey) Limited ("JTC") under an administration agreement between JTC and the Company to provide certain Jersey based services including, but not limited to, Jersey administration services and compliance with applicable Jersey codes (including provision of a compliance officer, money laundering reporting officer and money laundering compliance officer). JTC also provides a registered office and company secretarial services. The administration fee charged by JTC is met by the abrdn Group.

Termination of the management agreement is subject to six months' notice. Further details of the management fee arrangements are contained in notes 5 and 20 to the financial statements.

Risk Management

Details of the financial risk management policies and objectives relative to the use of financial instruments by the Company are set out in note 18 to the financial statements.

Substantial Interests

Information provided to the Company by major shareholders pursuant to the FCA's Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules are published by the Company via a Regulatory Information Service.

The table below sets out the interests in 3% or more of the issued share capital of the Company, of which the Board was aware as of 31 December 2024.

Shareholder	**No of Shares Held**	**% Held**
Interactive Investor	16,909,912	11.2
City of London Investment Management	14,599,937	9.7
Hargreaves Lansdown	13,444,247	8.9
Rathbones	11,143,622	7.4
1607 Capital Partners	10,103,531	6.7
AJ Bell	5,674,139	3.8
Charles Stanley	5,563,029	3.7
Allspring Global Investments	5,293,555	3.5

Since the year end, 1607 Capital Partners has notified the Company of a reduced holding of 7,211,181 Ordinary shares (4.9%). There have been no other changes notified to the Company since the year end.

Directors

The Board currently consists of six non-executive Directors, Robert Kirkby, Mark Florance, Ian Cadby, Nicky McCabe, Jane Routledge and Krystyna Nowak. Jane Routledge was appointed on 8 May 2024. The other Directors each held office throughout the year.

Governance

The AIC's Code of Corporate Governance recommends that all Directors should be subject to annual re-election by shareholders. Accordingly, all members of the Board, other than Krystyna Nowak, will retire at the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") and will offer themselves for election/ re-election. Having served as a Director for more than nine years, Krystyna Nowak will retire from the Board at the AGM.

The Board considers that there is a balance of skills and experience within the Board relevant to the leadership and direction of the Company and that all the Directors contribute effectively. The Board has reviewed each of the proposed elections/re-elections and concluded that each of the Directors has the requisite high level and range of business and financial experience and recommends their election/re- election at the forthcoming AGM.

In common with most investment companies, the Company has no employees. Directors' & Officers' liability insurance cover has been maintained throughout the year at the expense of the Company.

Board Diversity

The Board recognises the importance of having a range of skilled, experienced individuals with the right knowledge represented on the Board in order to allow it to fulfil its obligations. The Board also recognises the benefits, and is supportive of, the principle of diversity in its recruitment of new Board members, including diversity of thought, location and background. The Board will not display any bias for age, gender, race, sexual orientation, religion, ethnic or national origins, or disability in

The Board will not display any bias for age, gender, race, sexual orientation, religion, ethnic or national origins, or disability in considering the appointment of its Directors. In view of its size, the Board will continue to ensure that all appointments are made on the basis of merit against the specification prepared for each appointment. In doing so, the Board will take account of the targets set out in the FCA's Listing Rules, which are set out below.

The Board has resolved that the Company's year-end date is the most appropriate date for disclosure purposes. In addition to the information contained below, of the six Directors at 31 December 2024, one is based in Singapore, two are based in Jersey and three are based in the UK.

Table for reporting on gender as at 31 December 2024

	Number of Board members	Percentage of the Board	Number of senior positions on the Board (note 1)
Men	3	50%	5
Women	3	50%	-
Not specified/prefer not to say	-	-	-

Table for reporting on ethnic background as at 31 December 2024

	Number of Board members	Percentage of the Board	Number of senior positions on the Board (note 1)
White British or other White (including minority-white groups)	6	100%	5
Minority ethnic	-	-	-
Not specified/prefer not to say	-	-	-

Notes:
1. The Company is externally managed and does not have any executive staff. Specifically, it does not have either a CEO or CFO. The Board considers that the roles of Chairman of the Board, Senior Independent Director, and the chairs of the Audit Committee, Management Engagement Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee are Senior Board Positions.

As shown in the above table, the Company has not met the target set out in LR 6.6.6R (9)(a)(iii) that at least one Director is from a minority ethnic background. The Board short listed and interviewed ethnically diverse candidates as part of its most recent recruitment process and will continue to take ethnic diversity into account for future appointments. At the year end the Company also did not meet the target set out in LR 6.6.6R (9)(a)(ii) that at least one Senior Board Position is held by a woman. However, since the year end, Ms Routledge has been appointed as Chair of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Company now meets the Listing Rule target that at least one Senior Board Position is held by a woman.

Policy on Tenure

In normal circumstances, it is the Board's expectation that Directors will not serve beyond the Annual General Meeting following the ninth anniversary of their appointment. However, the Board takes the view that independence of individual Directors is not necessarily compromised by length of tenure on the Board and that continuity and experience can add significantly to the Board's strength. The Board believes that recommendation for re-election should be on an individual basis following a rigorous review which assesses the contribution made by the Director concerned, but also taking into account the need for managed succession and diversity.

It is the Board's policy that the Chairman of the Board will not serve as a Director beyond the Annual General Meeting following the ninth anniversary of his or her appointment to the Board. However, this may be extended in exceptional circumstances or to facilitate effective succession planning and the development of a diverse Board. In such a situation the reasons for the extension will be fully explained to shareholders and a timetable for the departure of the Chairman clearly set out.

Corporate Governance

The Company is committed to high standards of corporate governance. The Board is accountable to the Company's shareholders for good governance and this statement describes how the Company has applied the principles identified in the UK Corporate Governance Code as published in July 2018 (the "UK Code"), which is available on the Financial Reporting Council's (the "FRC") website: **frc.org.uk**.

The Board has also considered the principles and provisions of the AIC Code of Corporate Governance as published in February 2019 (the "AIC Code"). The AIC Code addresses the principles and provisions set out in the UK Code, as well as setting out additional provisions on issues that are of specific relevance to the Company. The AIC Code is available on the AIC's website: **theaic.co.uk**.

The Board considers that reporting against the principles and provisions of the AIC Code, which has been endorsed by the FRC, provides more relevant information to shareholders.

The Board confirms that, during the year, the Company complied with the principles and provisions of the AIC Code and the relevant provisions of the UK Code, except as set out below.

The UK Code includes provisions relating to:

- interaction with the workforce (provisions 2, 5 and 6);
- the role and responsibility of the chief executive (provisions 9 and 14);
- previous experience of the chairman of a remuneration committee (provision 32); and
- executive directors' remuneration (provisions 33 and 36 to 40).

The Board considers that these provisions are not relevant to the position of the Company, being an externally managed investment company. In particular, all of the Company's day-to-day management and administrative functions are outsourced to third parties. As a result, the Company has no executive directors, employees or internal operations. The Company has therefore not reported further in respect of these provisions.

Full details of the Company's compliance with the AIC Code of Corporate Governance can be found on its website.

Directors attended the following scheduled Board and Committee meetings during the year ended 31 December 2024 (with their eligibility to attend the relevant meeting in brackets):

	Board	Audit	MEC	Nom
Total Meetings	4	2	1	1
I Cadby A	4 (4)	2 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)
M Florance	4 (4)	2 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)
R Kirkby	4 (4)	2 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)
N McCabe	4 (4)	2 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)
K Nowak	4 (4)	2 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)
J Routledge B	3 (3)	1 (1)	- (-)	- (-)

A Mr Cadby is not a member of the Audit Committee but attended both meetings by invitation.
B Appointed a Director on 8 May 2024.

In addition to the above meetings there were a number of ad hoc Board Meetings held during the year to review and approve dividends and other operational matters.

The Board has a schedule of matters reserved to it for decision and the requirement for Board approval on these matters is communicated directly to the senior staff of the Investment Manager. Such matters include strategy, gearing, treasury and dividend policy. Full and timely information is provided to the Board to enable the Directors to function effectively and to discharge their responsibilities. The Board also reviews the financial statements, performance and revenue budgets.

The Board is conscious of the FRC's updates to the UK Corporate Governance Code, and the corresponding updates to the AIC Code, some of which will apply to the Company's financial year beginning on 1 January 2025. It is the Board's intention that the Company will comply with all relevant provisions of the new codes.

The Role of the Chairman and Senior Independent Director

The Chairman is responsible for providing effective leadership to the Board, by setting the tone of the Company, demonstrating objective judgement and promoting a culture of openness and debate. The Chairman facilitates the effective contribution, and encourages active engagement, by each Director. In conjunction with the Company Secretary, the Chairman ensures that Directors receive accurate, timely and clear information to assist them with effective decision-making. The Chairman leads the evaluation of the Board and individual Directors, and acts upon the results of the evaluation process by recognising strengths and addressing any weaknesses. The Chairman also engages with major shareholders and ensures that all Directors understand shareholder views.

The Senior Independent Director acts as a sounding board for the Chairman and acts as an intermediary for other Directors, when necessary. Working closely with the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Senior Independent Director takes responsibility for an orderly succession process for the Chairman, and leads the annual appraisal of the Chairman's performance. The Senior Independent Director is also available to shareholders to discuss any concerns they may have.

Management of Conflicts of Interests

The Board has a procedure in place to deal with a situation where a Director has a conflict of interest. As part of this process, the Directors are required to disclose other positions held and all other conflict situations that may need to be authorised either in relation to the Director concerned or his or her connected persons. The Board considers each Director's situation and decides whether to approve any conflict, taking into consideration what is in the best interests of the Company and whether the Director's ability to act in accordance with his or her wider duties is affected. Each Director is required to notify the Company Secretary of any potential or actual conflict situations that will need authorising by the Board. Authorisations given by the Board are reviewed at each Board meeting.

No Director has a service contract with the Company although Directors are issued with letters of appointment upon appointment. No Directors had any interest in contracts with the Company during the period or subsequently.

The Company has a policy of conducting its business in an honest and ethical manner. The Company takes a zero tolerance approach to bribery and corruption and has procedures in place that are proportionate to the Company's circumstances to prevent them. The abrdn Group also adopts a group-wide zero tolerance approach and has its own detailed policy and procedures in place to prevent bribery and corruption. Copies of the abrdn Group's anti-bribery and corruption policies are available on its website: **abrdn.com**.

Going Concern

The Directors have undertaken a robust review of the Company's viability and ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's assets consist primarily of a diverse portfolio of listed equity shares which in most circumstances are realisable within a very short timescale.

The Directors have reviewed forecasts detailing revenue and liabilities, have set limits for borrowing and reviewed compliance with banking covenants, including the headroom available.

Since the year end, the Company has renewed its £50 million revolving credit facility for one year with the Bank of Nova Scotia, London Branch, its existing lender. In the event that it is not possible to renew the loan in February 2026, the Board considers that there is sufficient portfolio liquidity to enable the loan to be repaid.

Having taken these factors into account, the Directors believe that the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and at least 12 months from the date of this Annual Report. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Accountability and Audit

Each Director confirms that, so far as he or she is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditor is unaware, and he or she has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditor is aware of that information.

Independent Auditor

Shareholders approved the re-appointment of KPMG Channel Islands Limited as independent Auditor at the AGM held on 8 May 2024 and a resolution to re-appoint KPMG Channel Islands Limited as the Company's Auditor and to authorise the Directors to fix the Auditor's remuneration will be put to shareholders at the AGM to be held on 8 May 2025.

Principal Risks and Internal Control

The Principal Risks and Uncertainties facing the Company are detailed in the Strategic Report. The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the Company's system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness.

Following the Financial Reporting Council's publication of "Guidance on Risk Management, Internal Controls and Related Financial and Business Reporting" (the "FRC Guidance"), the Directors confirm that there is an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the principal risks faced by the Company. This process has been in place for the full year under review and up to the date of approval of the financial statements, is regularly reviewed by the Board and accords with the FRC Guidance.

The design, implementation and maintenance of controls and procedures to safeguard the assets of the Company and to manage its affairs properly extends to operational and compliance controls and risk management. The Board has prepared its own risk register which identifies potential risks as summarised in the Strategic Report. The Board considers the potential cause and possible impact of these risks as well as reviewing the controls in place to mitigate these potential risks. A risk is rated by having a likelihood and an impact rating and the residual risk is plotted on a "heat map" and is reviewed regularly.

The Board has reviewed the effectiveness of the system of internal control and, in particular, it has reviewed the process for identifying and evaluating the principal risks faced by the Company and the policies and procedures by which these risks are managed.

The Directors have delegated the investment management of the Company's assets to the Investment Manager within overall guidelines. This embraces implementation of the system of internal control, including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management. Internal control systems are monitored and supported by the Investment Manager's internal audit function which undertakes periodic examination of business processes, including compliance with the terms of the management agreement, and ensures that recommendations to improve controls are implemented.

Risks are identified and documented through a risk management framework by each function within the Investment Manager's activities. Risk is considered in the context of the FRC Guidance and includes financial, regulatory, market, operational and reputational risk. This helps the internal audit risk assessment model identify those functions for review. Any relevant weaknesses identified are reported to the Board and timetables are agreed for implementing improvements to systems. The implementation of any remedial action required is monitored and feedback provided to the Board.

The key components designed to provide effective internal control for the year under review and up to the date of this Report are outlined below:

- the Investment Manager prepares forecasts and management accounts which allow the Board to assess the Company's activities and review its investment performance;
- the Board and Investment Manager have agreed clearly defined investment criteria;
- there are specified levels of authority and exposure limits. Reports on these issues, including performance statistics and investment valuations, are regularly submitted to the Board. The Investment Manager's investment process and financial analysis of the companies concerned include detailed appraisal and due diligence;
- written agreements are in place which specifically define the roles and responsibilities of the Investment Manager and other third-party service providers and the Audit Committee reviews, where relevant, ISAE3402 Reports, a global assurance standard for reporting on internal controls for service organisations. The Board has reviewed the exceptions arising from abrdn Investments Limited's ISAE3402 for the year to 30 September 2024, none of which were judged to be of direct relevance to the Company;
- the Board has considered the need for an internal audit function but, because of the compliance and internal control systems in place within the abrdn Group, has decided to place reliance on the abrdn Group's systems and internal audit procedures; and
- twice a year, at its meetings, the Audit Committee carries out an assessment of internal controls by considering documentation from the Investment Manager, including its internal audit and compliance functions and taking account of events since the relevant period end.

In addition, the Investment Manager ensures that clearly documented contractual arrangements exist in respect of any activities that have been delegated to external professional organisations. The Board meets periodically with representatives from the Custodian, BNP Paribas SA, London Branch, and receives control reports covering its activities.

Representatives from the Investment Manager's internal audit department report six monthly to the Audit Committee of the Company and have direct access to the Directors at any time.

The internal control systems are designed to meet the Company's particular needs and the risks to which it is exposed. Accordingly, the internal control systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and, by their nature, can provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The UK Stewardship Code and Proxy Voting

Responsibility for actively monitoring the activities of portfolio companies has been delegated by the Board to the Investment Manager.

abrdn plc is a signatory of the UK Stewardship Code which aims to enhance the quality of engagement by investors with investee companies in order to improve their socially responsible performance and the long-term investment return to shareholders.

Relations with Shareholders

The Directors place a great deal of importance on communication with shareholders. The Chairman welcomes feedback from all shareholders and meets periodically with the largest shareholders to discuss the Company. The Annual Report and financial statements are available on the Company's website and are widely distributed to other parties who have an interest in the Company's performance. Shareholders and investors may obtain up to date information on the Company through its website.

The Notice of the AGM included within the Annual Report and financial statements is ordinarily sent out at least 20 working days in advance of the meeting. All shareholders have the opportunity to put questions to the Board or Investment Manager, either formally at the Company's AGM or informally following the meeting.

The Company Secretary is available to answer general shareholder queries at any time throughout the year. The Directors are keen to encourage dialogue with shareholders and the Chairman welcomes direct contact from shareholders.

The Board's policy is to communicate directly with shareholders and their representative bodies without the involvement of the management group (either the Company Secretary or the Investment Manager) in situations where direct communication is required and usually a representative from the Board meets with major shareholders on an annual basis in order to gauge their views.

Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ("AIFMD")

In accordance with the Alternative Investment Funds (Jersey) Regulations 2012, the Jersey Financial Services Commission ("JFSC") has granted its permission for the Company to be marketed within any EU Member State or other EU State to which the AIFMD applies. The Company's registration certificate with the JFSC mandates that the Company "must comply with the applicable sections of the Codes of Practice for Alternative Investment Funds and AIF Services Business".

abrdn Asia Limited, as the Company's non-EEA alternative investment fund manager, has notified the UK Financial Conduct Authority in accordance with the requirements of the UK National Private Placement Regime of its intention to market the Company (as a non-EEA AIF under the AIFMD) in the UK.

In addition, in accordance with Article 23 of the AIFMD and Rule 3.2.2 of the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") Fund Sourcebook, abrdn Asia Limited is required to make available certain disclosures for potential investors in the Company. These disclosures, in the form of a Pre-Investment Disclosure Document ("PIDD"), are available on the Company's website.

Annual General Meeting

The AGM will be held at 10:30 a.m. on 8 May 2025 at 18 Bishops Square, London E1 6EG.

Ian Cadby

Chairman

25 March 2025

28 Esplanade St Helier

Jersey JE2 3QA

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they are required to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB and applicable law.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of its profit or loss for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable, relevant and reliable;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at
any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991. They are responsible for such internal controls as they determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Jersey governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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

Responsibility Statement of the Directors in Respect of the Annual Financial Report
The Directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge:

- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with the applicable set of accounting standards, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.

The Directors consider the Annual Report and financial statements, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy.

Ian Cadby
Chairman
25 March 2025

28 Esplanade St Helier
Jersey JE2 3QA

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		Year ended 31 December 2024			Year ended 31 December 2023		
		Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Investment income	4						
Dividend income		21,918	-	21,918	23,558	32	23,590
Interest income		325	-	325	459	-	459
Stock lending income		43	-	43	4	-	4
Total revenue	3	22,286	-	22,286	24,021	32	24,053
Gains/(losses) on investments held at fair value through profit or loss	11	-	4,835	4,835	-	(8,457)	(8,457)
Net currency (losses)/gains		-	(773)	(773)	-	701	701
		22,286	4,062	26,348	24,021	(7,724)	16,297
Expenses							
Investment management fee	5	(1,053)	(1,315)	(2,368)	(1,216)	(1,825)	(3,041)
Other operating expenses	6	(1,049)	-	(1,049)	(867)	-	(867)
Profit/(loss) before finance costs and tax		20,184	2,747	22,931	21,938	(9,549)	12,389
Finance costs	7	(780)	(1,170)	(1,950)	(810)	(1,215)	(2,025)
Profit/(loss) before tax		19,404	1,577	20,981	21,128	(10,764)	10,364
Tax expense	2d, 8	(1,338)	(968)	(2,306)	(934)	(686)	(1,620)
Profit/(loss) for the year		18,066	609	18,675	20,194	(11,450)	8,744
Earnings per Ordinary share (pence)	10	11.35	0.38	11.73	11.97	(6.79)	5.18

The Company does not have any income or expense that is not included in profit/(loss) for the year, and therefore the "Profit/(loss) for the year" is also the "Total comprehensive income for the year".

All of the profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income is attributable to the equity holders of abrdn Asian Income Fund Limited. There are no non-controlling interests.

The total column of this statement represents the Statement of Comprehensive Income of the Company, prepared in accordance with IFRS. The revenue and capital columns are supplementary to this and are prepared under guidance published by the Association of Investment Companies. All items in the above statement derive from continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET

	Notes	As at 31 December 2024 £'000	As at 31 December 2023 £'000
Non-current assets			
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	11	406,041	429,636

	Note		
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		9,349	1,560
Other receivables	12	1,421	2,913
		10,770	4,473
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Bank loans	13(a)	(32,422)	(32,123)
Other payables	13(b)	(4,788)	(1,503)
		(37,210)	(33,626)
Net current liabilities		(26,440)	(29,153)
Total assets less current liabilities		379,601	400,483
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
Deferred tax liability on Indian capital gains	13(c)	(1,706)	(1,615)
		(1,706)	(1,615)
Net assets		377,895	398,868
Stated capital and reserves			
Stated capital	15	194,933	194,933
Capital redemption reserve		1,560	1,560
Capital reserve	16	152,185	187,549
Revenue reserve		13,680	14,826
Equity shareholders' funds		362,358	398,868
Net asset value per Ordinary share (pence)	17	251.42	238.59

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Stated capital £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Capital reserve £'000	Revenue reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
Opening balance		194,933	1,560	187,549	14,826	-	398,868
Buyback of Ordinary shares for treasury	15	-	-	(35,973)	-	-	(35,973)
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	18,675	18,675
Transferred from retained earnings to capital reserveA		-	-	609	-	(609)	-
Transferred from retained earnings to revenue reserve		-	-	-	18,066	(18,066)	-
Dividends paid	9	-	-	-	(19,212)	-	(19,212)
Balance at 31 December 2024		194,933	1,560	152,185	13,680	-	362,358

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Stated capital £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Capital reserve £'000	Revenue reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
Opening balance		194,933	1,560	204,414	12,540	-	413,447
Buyback of Ordinary shares for treasury	15	-	-	(5,415)	-	-	(5,415)
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	8,744	8,744
Transferred from retained earnings to capital reserveA		-	-	(11,450)	-	11,450	-
Transferred from retained earnings to revenue reserve		-	-	-	20,194	(20,194)	-
Dividends paid	9	-	-	-	(17,908)	-	(17,908)
Balance at 31 December 2023		194,933	1,560	187,549	14,826	-	398,868

A Represents the capital profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders per the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The revenue reserve represents the amount of the Company's reserves distributable by way of dividend.

The stated capital in accordance with Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 Article 39A is £260,822,000 (2023 - £260,822,000). These

amounts include proceeds arising from the issue of shares by the Company but exclude the cost of shares purchased for cancellation or treasury by the Company.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Dividend income received		22,084	23,293
Interest income received		-	481
Investment management fee paid		(3,090)	(2,734)
Return of capital included in investment income		-	32
Other cash expenses		(1,827)	(940)
Net cash generated from operating activities before interest paid and tax		17,167	20,132
Interest paid		(1,529)	(2,115)
Overseas taxation paid		(655)	(1,980)
Net cash inflows from operating activities		14,983	16,037
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of investments		(204,628)	(142,128)
Sales of investments		253,457	152,001
Indian capital gains tax on sales		-	(195)
Net cash inflow from investing activities		48,829	9,678
Cash flows from financing activities			
Purchase of own shares for treasury	15	(35,973)	(5,415)
Dividends paid	9	(19,212)	(17,908)
Repayment of loans		-	(8,000)
Costs associated with loan		(65)	-
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(55,250)	(31,323)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		8,562	(5,608)
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year		1,560	7,328
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents		(773)	(160)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2(f)	9,349	1,560

Non-cash transactions during the year comprised stock dividends of £nil (2023 - £390,000) (Note 4).

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1. Principal activity

   The Company is a closed-end investment company incorporated in Jersey, with its Ordinary shares being listed on the London Stock Exchange. The Company's principal activity is investing in securities in the Asia Pacific region.

2. Accounting policies

   (a) Basis of preparation. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and interpretations issued by the International Reporting Committee of the IASB ("IFRIC"). The financial statements give a true and fair view and comply with the Companies (Jersey) Law, 1991.

   The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP), 'Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts' issued in July 2022 to the extent they are consistent with IFRS.

   The Company had net current liabilities at the year end. The Directors have undertaken a robust review of the Company's viability and ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's assets consist primarily of a diverse portfolio of listed equity shares which in most circumstances are realisable within a very short timescale. The Directors have reviewed forecasts detailing revenue and liabilities, have set limits for borrowing and reviewed compliance with banking covenants, including the headroom available. Having taken these factors into account, the Directors believe that the Company has adequate financial resources to continue its operational existence for the foreseeable future and at least 12 months from the date of this Annual Report. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Significant accounting judgements and estimates**.** The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain significant accounting judgements and estimates which requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies and are continually evaluated. These judgements include the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. One area requiring significant judgement and assumption in the financial statements is the determination of the fair value hierarchy classification of quoted bonds which have been assessed as being Level 2 due to not being considered to trade in active markets. In addition, significant judgement is required to determine the fair value hierarchy classification of Thai securities held on foreign markets whose pricing is based on the local market and have been assessed as Level 1 as the local securities are considered to be identical assets in line with IFRS 13 guidance. Another area of judgement includes the assessment of whether special dividends should be allocated to revenue or capital based on their individual merits. Examples of where special dividends are allocated to capital include events such as the disposal of capital assets and capital restructuring. Furthermore, the Board of Directors has a policy to write down the value of investments in the financial statements where there are concerns over liquidity, credit worthiness, exit opportunities and the timing of any potential receipts. The Directors believe there are no significant estimates contained within the financial statements as all investments are valued at quoted bid price and all other assets and liabilities are valued at amortised cost.
The financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investments that have been measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The financial statements are presented in sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (£'000) except when otherwise indicated.
New and amended accounting standards and interpretations. There were no new and amended accounting standards and interpretations applied to the financial statements of the Company during the year.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following amendments to Standards and Interpretations were assessed to be relevant and are all effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024:

Standards Issued and effective

IAS 1 Amendments - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (effective 1 January 2024)

IAS 1 Amendments - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (effective 1 January 2024)

Future amendments to accounting standards and interpretations

Standards Issued but not yet effective

IAS 21 Amendments - Lack of Exchangeability (effective 1 January 2025)

Annual Improvements 2023-24 - Minor amendments to IFRS 1, 7, 9, 10, and IAS 7 (effective 1 January 2026)

IFRS 7 and 9 Amendments - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (effective 1 January 2026)

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective 1 January 2027)

The Company intends to adopt the Standards and Interpretations in the reporting period when they become effective and the Board does not anticipate that the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations in future periods will materially impact the Company's profit/(loss) in the period of initial application although there may be revised presentations to the Financial Statements and additional disclosures resulting from application of IFRS 18 when it becomes effective.

(b) Income. Dividend income receivable on equity shares is recognised on the ex-dividend date. Dividend income on equity shares where no ex-dividend date is quoted is brought into account when the Company's right to receive payment is established. Where the Company has elected to receive dividends in the form of additional shares rather than in cash, the amount of the cash dividend foregone is recognised as income. Special dividends are an area of significant accounting judgement and are credited to capital or revenue according to their circumstances. Dividend income is presented gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes, which are disclosed separately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Interest is recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method. Interest income includes interest from cash and cash equivalents. Interest from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss includes interest from debt securities.

(c) Expenses. All expenses, with the exception of interest expenses, which are recognised using the effective interest method, are accounted for on an accruals basis. Expenses are charged through the revenue column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income except as follows:

- expenses which are incidental to the acquisition or disposal of an investment are treated as capital and separately identified and disclosed in note 11;

- expenses (including share issue costs) are treated as capital where a connection with the maintenance or enhancement of the value of the investments can be demonstrated; and

- the Company charges 60% of investment management fees and finance costs to capital, in accordance with the Board's expected long term return in the form of capital gains and income respectively from the investment portfolio of the Company.

(d) Taxation. With effect from 1 January 2022 the Company migrated tax residency to the UK from Jersey and elected to join the UK's investment trust regime.

The tax expense for year ended 31 December 2024 represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. Any tax payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that were applicable at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences at the Balance Sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the Balance Sheet date. This is subject to deferred tax assets only being recognised if it is considered more likely than not that there will be suitable profits from which the future reversal of the temporary differences can be deducted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the rates applicable to the legal jurisdictions in which they arise, using tax rates that are expected to apply at the date the deferred tax position is unwound. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

In some jurisdictions, investment income and capital gains are subject to withholding tax deducted at the source of the income. The Company presents the withholding tax separately from the gross investment income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(e) Investments. The Company has adopted the classification and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'.

The Company classifies its investments based on their contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing the assets. The business model, which is the determining feature for debt instruments, is such that the portfolio of investments is managed, and performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis. The Investment Manager is also compensated based on the fair value of the Company's assets. Equity instruments are classified as FVTPL because cash flows resulting from such instruments do not represent payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and therefore they fail the contractual cash flows test. Consequently, all investments are measured at FVTPL.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on a trade date basis. Proceeds are measured at fair value, which is regarded as the proceeds of sale less any transaction costs.

The fair value of the financial assets is based on their quoted bid price at the reporting date, without deduction for any estimated future selling costs.

Changes in the value of investments held at fair value through profit or loss and gains and losses on disposal are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as "(Losses)/gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss" on an average cost basis. Also included within this caption are transaction costs in relation to the purchase or sale of investments.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents. Cash comprises cash held at banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in values.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank net of any outstanding bank overdrafts.

(g) Other receivables. Financial assets previously classified as loans and receivables are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. As such they are measured at amortised cost. Other receivables do not carry any interest, therefore they have not been assessed for any expected credit losses over their lifetime due to their short-term nature.

(h) Other payables. Other payables are non interest bearing and are stated at amortised cost.

(i) Dividends payable. Interim dividends payable to Shareholders are recognised in the financial statements in the period in which they are declared and paid.

(j) Nature and purpose of reserves

Capital redemption reserve. The capital redemption reserve arose when Ordinary shares were redeemed, at which point an amount equal to £1 per share of the Ordinary share capital was transferred from the Statement of Comprehensive Income to the capital redemption reserve. Following a law amendment in 2008, the Company is no longer required to make a transfer. Although the transfer from the Statement of Comprehensive Income is no longer required, the amount remaining in the capital redemption reserve is not distributable in accordance with the undertaking provided by the Board in the launch Prospectus.

Capital reserve. This reserve reflects any gains or losses on investments realised in the period along with any increases and decreases in the fair value of investments held that have been recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. This reserve also reflects any gains realised when Ordinary shares are issued at a premium to £1 per share and any losses suffered on the redemption of Ordinary shares for cancellation at a value higher than £1 per share.

When the Company purchases its Ordinary shares to be held in treasury, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognised as a deduction from the capital reserve. Should these shares be sold subsequently, the amount received is recognised in the capital reserve and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction remains in the capital reserve.

Revenue reserve. This reserve reflects all income and costs which are recognised in the revenue column of the

Statement of Comprehensive Income and is utilised to fund dividend payments to shareholders.

(k) Foreign currency. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. The Company's performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in sterling. Therefore sterling is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. Transactions during the year involving foreign currencies are converted at the rate of exchange ruling at the transaction date. Gains or losses arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of a transaction are included as a currency gain or loss in revenue or capital in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, depending on whether the gain or loss is of a revenue or capital nature.

(l) Bank loans. The Company has adopted the classification and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'. Bank loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Bank loans are stated at the amount of the net proceeds immediately after draw down plus cumulative finance costs less cumulative payments. The finance cost of bank loans is allocated to years over the term of the debt at a constant rate on the carrying amount and charged 40% to revenue and 60% to capital to reflect the Company's investment policy and prospective revenue and capital growth.

(m) Share capital. The Company's Ordinary shares are classified as equity as the Company has full discretion on repurchasing the Ordinary shares and on dividend distributions.

Issuance, acquisition and resale of Ordinary shares are accounted for as equity transactions. Upon issuance of Ordinary shares, the consideration received is included in equity.

Transaction costs incurred by the Company in acquiring or selling its own equity instruments are accounted for as a deduction from equity to the extent that they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Own equity instruments which are acquired (treasury shares) are deducted from equity and accounted for at amounts equal to the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs.

No gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company's own instruments.

(n) Traded options**.** The Company may enter into certain derivative contracts (e.g. options) to gain exposure to the market. The option contracts are classified as fair value through profit or loss and accounted for as separate derivative contracts and are therefore shown in other assets or other liabilities at their fair value i.e. market value. The premium received on the open position is recognised over the life of the option in the revenue column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income along with fair value changes in the open position which occur due to the movement in underlying securities. Losses realised on the exercise of the contracts are recorded in the capital column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income as they arise. Where the Company enters into derivative contracts to manage market risk, gains or losses arising on such contracts are recorded in the capital column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

3. Segmental information

The Company is organised into one main operating segment, which invests in equity securities, debt instruments and derivatives. All of the Company's activities are interrelated, and each activity is dependent on the others. Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the Company as one segment. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

The following table analyses the Company's operating income by each geographical location. The basis for attributing the operating income is the place of incorporation of the instrument's counterparty.

	Year ended 31 December 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 £'000
Asia Pacific region	21,395	23,069
United Kingdom	891	952
	22,286	24,021

4. Investment income

	Year ended 31 December 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 £'000
Income from investments		
Overseas dividend income	21,184	22,398
UK dividend income	734	770
Stock dividend income	-	390
	21,918	23,558
Other income		
Bond interest	168	277
Deposit interest	157	182

Stock lending income	43	4
	368	463
Total revenue	22,286	24,021

5. Investment management fee

	Year ended 31 December 2024			Year ended 31 December 2023		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Investment management fee	1,053	1,315	2,368	1,216	1,825	3,041

With effect from 15 August 2023, investment management services have been provided by abrdn Asia Limited ("abrdn Asia"). Prior to this management services were provided by abrdn Capital International Limited ("aCil"). Any stocklending activity has been sub-delegated to abrdn Investments Limited.

With effect from 1 January 2024, the fee structure has been determined by the lower of the Company's market capitalisation or net asset value. The fee is calculated monthly at a rate of 0.75% per annum on market capitalisation (or net assets, whichever is lower) up to £300 million, and 0.60% for amounts exceeding this threshold. From this fee, an annual amount of £130,000 is rebated for the provision of marketing services. An additional amount of £129,000 is rebated for the provision of secretarial services provided by JTC, although JTC's fee is included as part of the management fee cost. The balance due to abrdn Asia at the year end was £372,000 (2023 - £1,093,000).

6. Other operating expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2024	Year ended 31 December 2023
	£'000	£'000
Directors' fees	215	175
Promotional activities [A]	286	200
Auditor's remuneration:		
- statutory audit	60	57
- disbursements	-	2
Custody fees	163	98
Printing & postage	23	36
Professional fees	132	56
Registrars fees	60	58
Other	110	185
	1,049	867

[A] Promotional activities are provided by abrdn Investments Limited. The total fees paid are based on an annual rate for Marketing of £193,000 (from 1 July 2023 - £193,000) and from 20 May 2024 an annual Marketing and PR fee of £130,000 (2023 - £nil). An amount of £38,000 (2023 - £48,000) was payable to abrdn Investments Limited at the year end.

No fees have been paid to the Company's Auditor during the period other than those listed here.

7. Finance costs

	Year ended 31 December 2024			Year ended 31 December 2023		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Interest on bank loans	779	1,168	1,947	804	1,205	2,009
Amortisation of loan arrangement expenses	1	2	3	6	10	16
	780	1,170	1,950	810	1,215	2,025

Finance costs are charged 40% to revenue and 60% to capital as disclosed in the accounting policies.

8. Taxation

a) Analysis of tax charge in the year

	2024			2023		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Indian capital gains tax	-	876	876	-	195	195
Overseas withholding tax	1,338	-	1,338	934	-	934
Total current tax charge for the year (note b)	1,338	876	2,214	934	195	1,129
Movement of deferred tax liability on Indian CGT	-	92	92	-	491	491
Total deferred tax charge for the year (note c)	-	92	92	-	491	491
Total tax charge for the year	1,338	968	2,306	934	686	1,620

b) The UK corporation tax rate is 25% (2023 - 19% from 1 Janaury 2023 until 31 March 2023 and 25% from 1 April 2023, giving an effective rate of 23.5%). The tax charge for the year differs from the corporation tax rate.

	2024			2023		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Net profit before taxation	19,404	17,114	36,518	21,128	(10,764)	10,364
Corporation tax @ 25.0% (2023 - 23.5%)	4,851	4,279	9,130	4,965	(2,529)	2,436
Effects of:						
UK dividends	(184)	-	(184)	(181)	-	(181)
Non-taxable overseas dividends	(4,628)	-	(4,628)	(4,700)	-	(4,700)
Other Non-taxable overseas dividends	-	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
Currency gains/losses	-	193	193	-	(805)	(805)
Realised/unrealised gains/losses on investments	-	(5,093)	(5,093)	-	2,627	2,627
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	-	-	2	-	2
Excess management expenses	5	621	626	(53)	715	662
Tax effect of expensed double taxation relief	(44)	-	(44)	(33)	-	(33)
Irrecoverable overseas withholding tax	1,338	-	1,338	934	-	934
Indian capital gains tax	-	876	876	-	195	195
Movement of deferred tax liability on Indian CGT	-	92	92	-	491	491
Total current tax charge for the year (note a)	1,338	968	2,306	934	686	1,620

c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

At the year end, after offset against income taxable on receipt, there is a potential deferred tax asset of £1,903,000 (2023 - £1,276,000) in relation to surplus management expenses. It is unlikely that the fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these amounts and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised.

9. Dividends on Ordinary shares

	Year ended 31 December 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 £'000
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the year:		
Fourth interim dividend 2023 - 4.25p per Ordinary share (2022 - 3.10p)	7,100	5,263
First interim dividend 2024 - 2.55p per Ordinary share (2023 - 2.50p)	4,155	4,227
Second interim dividend 2024 - 2.55p per Ordinary share (2023 - 2.50p)	4,043	4,216
Third interim dividend 2024 - 2.55p per Ordinary share (2023 - 2.50p)	3,914	4,202
	19,212	17,908

Following the change of tax residency on 1 January 2022, the Company needs to comply with the UK investment trust retention test to satisfy s.1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. The total dividends payable in respect of the financial year which form the basis of s.1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 are set out below. The revenue available for distribution by way of dividend for the year is £18,066,000 (2023 - £20,194,000).

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
First interim dividend 2024 - 2.55p per Ordinary share (2023 - 2.50p)	4,155	4,227
Second interim dividend 2024 - 2.55p per Ordinary share (2023 - 2.50p)	4,043	4,216
Third interim dividend 2024 - 2.55p per Ordinary share (2023 - 2.50p)	3,914	4,202
Fourth interim dividend 2024 - 6.78p per Ordinary share (2023 - 4.25p)	10,148	7,100
	22,260	19,745

The fourth interim dividend for 2024, amounting to £10,148,000 (2023 - fourth interim dividend of £7,100,000), is not recognised as a liability in these financial statements as it was announced and paid after 31 December 2024.

10. Earnings per share

Ordinary shares. The earnings per Ordinary share is based on the profit after taxation of £34,212,000 (2023 - £8,744,000) and on 159,233,450 (2023 - 168,693,861) Ordinary shares, being the weighted average number of Ordinary shares in issue during the year excluding Ordinary shares held in treasury, which do not carry the rights to vote or to dividends.

The earnings per Ordinary share detailed above can be further analysed between revenue and capital as follows:

Year ended Year ended

	Year ended			Year ended		
	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
Net profit/(loss) (£'000)	18,066	609	18,675	20,194	(11,450)	8,744
Weighted average number of Ordinary shares in issue A			159,233,450			168,693,861
Return per Ordinary share (pence)	11.35	0.38	11.73	11.97	(6.79)	5.18

A Calculated excluding Ordinary shares held in treasury.

11. Investments held at fair value through profit or loss

	Year ended 31 December 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 £'000
Opening book cost	339,747	346,553
Opening investment holding gains	89,889	101,770
Opening fair value	429,636	448,323
Analysis of transactions made during the year		
Purchases at cost	208,734	142,526
Sales proceeds received	(252,701)	(152,756)
Realised gains on investments	40,418	24,522
Realised losses on investments	(19,804)	(21,098)
Decrease in unrealised gains on investments	(5,077)	(10,412)
Decrease/(increase) in unrealised losses on investments	4,835	(1,469)
Closing fair value	406,041	429,636

	£'000	£'000
Closing book cost	316,394	339,747
Closing investment gains	89,647	89,889
Closing fair value	406,041	429,636

The Company generated £252,701,000 (2023 - £152,756,000) from investments sold in the year. The book cost of these investments when they were purchased was £232,087,000 (2023 - £149,332,000). These investments have been revalued over time and until they were sold any unrealised gains/(losses) were included in the fair value of the investments.

The portfolio valuation	Year ended 31 December 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 £'000
Listed on recognised stock exchanges:		
Equities - overseas	406,041	426,315
Bonds - overseas	-	3,321
Total	406,041	429,636

Transaction costs. During the year expenses were incurred in acquiring or disposing of investments held at fair value through profit or loss. These have been expensed through capital and are included within gains/(losses) on financial investments held at fair value through profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The total costs were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2024 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 £'000
Purchases	166	120
Sales	301	209
	467	329

The above transaction costs are calculated in line with the AIC SORP. The transaction costs in the Company's Key Information Document are calculated on a different basis and in line with the PRIIPs regulations.

12. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Prepayments and accrued income	1,421	2,913

None of the above assets are past their due date or impaired.

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

(a) Bank loans. At the year end, the Company had the following unsecured bank loans:

	2024			2023		
	Interest rate %	Local currency principal amount	Carrying amount £'000	Interest rate %	Local currency principal amount	Carrying amount £'000
Unsecured bank loans repayable						
Hong Kong Dollar	5.359	73,500,000	7,555	6.609	73,500,000	7,384
United States Dollar	5.580	8,850,000	7,067	6.634	8,850,000	6,942
Sterling	5.700	17,800,000	17,800	6.420	7,800,000	7,800
Sterling	-	-	-	1.530	10,000,000	9,997
Total			32,422			32,123

During the year, the Company had a £40 million multi currency revolving loan facility agreement with Bank of Nova Scotia, London Branch. The Company also had a three year loan of £10 million with Bank of Nova Scotia, London Branch at a fixed interest rate of 1.53%. Both facilities matured on 1 March 2024. Financial covenants contained within the relevant loan agreements provided, inter alia, that the Company's NAV shall at no time be less than £185 million and that adjusted NAV coverage shall at no time be less than 4.0 to 1.0. At 31 December 2024 adjusted NAV coverage was 11.7 to 1.0 based on borrowings of £32,422,000 and net assets were £377,895,000. The Company has complied with all financial covenants throughout the year.

On 1 March 2024, the £10 million fixed rate loan was repaid in full and the Company renewed its £40 million multi currency revolving credit facility with a £50 million loan for one year with Bank of Nova Scotia, London Branch, its existing lender. Under the terms of the revolving credit facility, the Company also has the option to increase the level of the commitment from £50 million to £70 million at any time, subject to the Lender's credit approval.

At the date of signing this report, loans of HKD 73,500,000, US 8,850,000 and £17,800,000 were drawn down at variable interest rates of 4.963%, 5.28% and 5.404% respectively.

	2024	2023
(b) Other payables	£'000	£'000
Investment management fees	371	1,093
Amounts due to brokers	4,217	-
Other amounts due	200	410
	4,788	1,503

Amounts falling due in more than one year:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
(c) Deferred tax liability on Indian capital gains	1,706	1,615

14. Analysis of changes in financing during the year

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Opening balance at 1 January	32,123	40,967
Net decrease in loan drawdown	-	(8,000)
Amortisation of loan arrangement expenses	3	16
Foreign exchange movements	296	(860)
Closing balance at 31 December	32,422	32,123

15. Stated capital

	Ordinary shares (number)	Treasury shares (number)	Total shares (number)	£'000
Authorised Ordinary shares of no par value	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited

Issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of no par value				
At 31 December 2023	167,178,707	27,754,682	194,933,389	194,933
Shares purchased for treasury	(16,872,215)	16,872,215	-	-
At 31 December 2024	150,306,492	44,626,897	194,933,389	194,933

During the year 16,872,215 (2023 - 2,653,694) Ordinary shares were bought back by the Company for holding in treasury at a total cost of £35,973,000 (2023 - £5,415,000). At the year end 44,626,897 (2023 - 27,754,682) Ordinary shares were held in treasury, which represents 22.89% (2023 - 14.24%) of the Company's total issued share capital at 31 December 2024.

For each Ordinary share issued £1 is allocated to stated capital, with the balance taken to the capital reserve.

The Ordinary shares give shareholders the entitlement to all of the capital growth in the Company's assets and to all the income from the Company that is resolved to be distributed.

Since the year end a further 3,927,318 Ordinary shares have been bought back for holding in treasury at a cost of £8,717,000.

Voting and other rights. In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company, on a show of hands, every member (or duly appointed proxy) present at a general meeting of the Company has one vote; and, on a poll, every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for each Ordinary share held, excluding shares held in treasury.

The Ordinary shares carry the right to receive all dividends declared by the Company or the Directors, excluding shares held in treasury.

On a winding-up, provided the Company has satisfied all of its liabilities, holders of Ordinary shares are entitled to all of the surplus assets of the Company, excluding shares held in treasury.

16. Capital reserve

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
At 1 January	187,549	204,414
Net currency (losses)/gains [A]	(773)	701
Overseas dividend capital	-	32
Movement in unrealised fair value	(242)	(11,881)
Profit on realisation of investments	5,077	3,424
Costs charged to capital	(3,453)	(3,726)
Buyback of Ordinary shares for treasury	(35,973)	(5,415)
At 31 December	152,185	187,549

[A] Gains/(losses) arising during the year have principally arisen from a revaluation of the foreign currency bank loans offset by a revaluation of foreign currency cash held.

17. Net asset value per share

Ordinary shares. The net asset value per Ordinary share and the net asset values attributable to Ordinary shareholders at the year end calculated in accordance with the Articles of Association were as follows:

	Net asset value per share 2024 p	Net asset values attributable 2024 £'000	Net asset value per share 2023 p	Net asset values attributable 2023 £'000
Ordinary shares	251.42	377,895	238.59	398,868

The net asset value per Ordinary share is based on 150,306,492 (2023 - 167,178,707) Ordinary shares, being the number of Ordinary shares in issue at the year end excluding Ordinary shares held in treasury.

18. Financial instruments

The Company's investment activities expose it to various types of financial risk associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invests. The Company's financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprise securities and other investments, cash balances, bank loans and debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations; for example, in respect of sales and purchases awaiting settlement, and debtors for accrued income.

The Board has delegated the risk management function to abrdn Asia under the terms of its management agreement with abrdn Asia (further details of which are included under note 5). The Board regularly reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the key financial risks identified with the Investment Manager. The types of risk and the Manager's approach to the management of each type of risk, are summarised below. Such approach has been applied throughout the year and has not changed since the previous accounting period. The numerical disclosures exclude short-term debtors and creditors, with the exception of short-term borrowings.

Risk management framework. The directors of abrdn Asia collectively assume responsibility for the Manager's obligations under the AIFMD including reviewing investment performance and monitoring the Company's risk profile during the year.

abrdn Asia is a fully integrated member of the abrdn plc Group (the "Group"), which provides a variety of services and support to abrdn Asia in the conduct of its business activities, including in the oversight of the risk management framework for the Company. abrdn Asia is responsible for the day to day administration of the investment policy and ensuring that the Company is managed within the terms of its investment guidelines and the limits set out in its pre-investment disclosures to investors (details of which can be found on the Company's website).

The Investment Manager conducts its risk oversight function through the operation of the Group's risk management processes and systems which are embedded within the Group's operations. The Group's Risk Division supports management in the identification and mitigation of risks and provides independent monitoring of the business. The Division includes Compliance, Business Risk, Market Risk, Risk Management and Legal. The team is headed up by the Group's Head of Risk, who reports to the Chief Executive Officer of the Group. The Risk Division achieves its objective through embedding the Risk Management Framework throughout the organisation using the Group's operational risk management system ("Shield").
The Group's Internal Audit Department is independent of the Risk Division and reports directly to the Group Chief Executive Officer and to the Audit Committee of the Group's Board of Directors. The Internal Audit Department is responsible for providing an independent assessment of the Group's control environment.

The Group's corporate governance structure is supported by several committees to assist the board of directors of abrdn plc, its subsidiaries and the Company to fulfil their roles and responsibilities. The Group's Risk Division is represented on all committees, with the exception of those committees that deal with investment recommendations. The specific goals and guidelines on the functioning of those committees are described on the committees' terms of reference.

Risk management. The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are (i) market risk (comprising interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk), (ii) liquidity risk, (iii) credit risk and (iv) gearing risk.

The Board regularly reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks. The Manager's policies for managing each of these risks are summarised below and have been applied throughout the year. The numerical disclosures exclude short-term receivables and payables with the exception of the credit risk of short-term debtors.

(i) Market risk. The fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument held by the Company may fluctuate because of changes in market prices. This market risk comprises three elements - interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk.
Interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rate movements may affect:

- the fair value of the investments in fixed interest rate securities;
- the level of income receivable on cash deposits;
- the interest payable on the Company's variable rate borrowings.

Management of the risk

Financial assets. Although the majority of the Company's financial assets comprise equity shares which neither pay interest nor have a stated maturity date, at the year end the Company had one (2023 - two) holdings in fixed rate overseas corporate bonds, with G3 Exploration valued at £nil (2023 - £nil) and ICICI Bank not held at end of 2024 (2023 - £3,321,000). Bond prices are determined by market perception as to the appropriate level of yields given the economic background. Key determinants include economic growth prospects, inflation, the Government's fiscal position, short-term interest rates and international market comparisons. The Investment Manager takes all these factors into account when making any investment decisions as well as considering the financial standing of the potential investee entity. G3 Exploration appointed joint liquidators during December 2019. Using an adjusted net asset value model the Board of Directors decided to write down the value of G3 Exploration to £nil due to concerns over liquidity, credit worthiness, exit opportunities and the timing of any potential receipts. There has been no change in carrying value during the year under review or as at the date of this Report.
Returns from bonds are fixed at the time of purchase, as the fixed coupon payments are known, as are the final redemption proceeds. This means that if a bond is held until its redemption date, the total return achieved is unaltered from its purchase date. However, over the life of a bond the market price at any given time will depend on the market environment at that time. Therefore, a bond sold before its redemption date is likely to have a different price to its purchase level and a profit or loss may be incurred.

Financial liabilities. The Company primarily finances its operations through use of equity, retained profits and bank borrowings. Details of the terms and conditions of the bank borrowings are disclosed in note 13. Interest is due on the Bank of Nova Scotia, London multi currency revolving loan facility on the maturity date, with the next interest payment being due on 6th January 2025 for HKD loan, GBP loan and USD loans.

The Board actively monitors its bank borrowings. A decision on whether to roll over its existing borrowings is made prior to their maturity dates, taking into account the Company's ability to draw down fixed, long-term borrowings. The Company does not employ any hedging against floating rate borrowings.
The interest rate profile of the Company (excluding short term debtors and creditors but including short term borrowings as stated previously) was as follows:

At 31 December 2024	Weighted average period for which rate is fixed Years	Weighted average interest rate %	Floating rate £'000	Fixed rate £'000
Assets				
Cash at bank - Sterling	-	-	8,674	-
Cash at bank - Chinese Renminbi	-	-	3	-
Cash at bank -Taiwanese Dollar	-	-	670	-
Cash at bank - US Dollar	-	-	2	-
			9,349	-

	Weighted average period for which	Weighted average	Floating	Fixed

At 31 December 2024	rate is fixed Years	interest rate %	rate £'000	rate £'000
Liabilities				
Bank loan - Hong Kong Dollar	0.07	5.36	-	(7,555)
Bank loan - US Dollar	0.07	5.58	-	(7,067)
Bank loan - Sterling	0.07	5.70	-	(17,800)
			-	(32,422)

At 31 December 2023	Weighted average period for which rate is fixed Years	Weighted average interest rate %	Floating rate £'000	Fixed rate £'000
Assets				
Indian Overseas Corporate Bond	0.60	9.15	-	3,321
Cash at bank - Sterling	-	-	3,199	-
Cash at bank - Chinese Yuan	-	-	(372)	-
Cash at bank - Chinese CNY	-	-	373	-
Cash at bank - Hong Kong Dollar	-	-	2	-
Cash at bank - Indian Rupee	-	-	(1,682)	-
Cash at bank - Taiwan Dollar	-	-	40	-
			1,560	3,321

At 31 December 2023	Weighted average period for which rate is fixed Years	Weighted average interest rate %	Floating rate £'000	Fixed rate £'000
Liabilities				
Bank loan - Hong Kong Dollar	0.05	6.61	-	(7,384)
Bank loan - US Dollar	0.05	6.63	-	(6,942)
Bank loans - Sterling	0.05	6.42	-	(7,800)
Bank loans - Sterling	0.17	1.53	-	(9,997)
			-	(32,123)

The weighted average interest rate is based on the current yield of each asset, weighted by its market value. The weighted average interest rate on bank loans is based on the interest rate payable, weighted by the total value of the loans.

The floating rate assets consist of cash deposits on call earning interest at prevailing market rates.

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Interest rate sensitivity. The sensitivity analysis demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's profit for the year to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

The sensitivity of the profit/(loss) for the year is the effect of the assumed change in interest rates on:

- the net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets held at the Balance Sheet date; and

- changes in fair value of investments for the year, based on revaluing fixed rate financial assets at the Balance Sheet date.

The Directors have considered the potential impact of a 100 basis point movement in interest rates and concluded that it would not be material in the current year (2023 - not material). This consideration is based on the Company's exposure to interest rates on its floating rate cash balances, fixed interest securities and bank loans.

Foreign currency risk. A significant proportion of the Company's investment portfolio is invested in overseas securities and the Balance Sheet can be significantly affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. It is not the Company's policy to hedge this risk on a continuing basis. A significant proportion of the Company's borrowings, as detailed in note 13, is in foreign currency as at 31 December 2024.

Management of the risk. The revenue account is subject to currency fluctuation arising on overseas income. The Company does not hedge this currency risk on a continuing basis but the Company may, from time to time, match specific overseas investment with foreign currency borrowings.

The fair values of the Company's monetary items that have foreign currency exposure at 31 December are shown below. Where the Company's equity investments (which are non-monetary items) are priced in a foreign currency, they have been included within the equity price risk sensitivity analysis so as to show the overall level of exposure.

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Equity investments £'000	Net monetary assets /(liabilities) £'000	Total currency exposure £'000	Equity investments £'000	Net monetary assets /(liabilities) £'000	Total currency exposure £'000

Australian Dollar	68,047	-	68,047	77,929	-	77,929
Chinese Renminbi	14,931	3	14,934	10,266	1	10,267
Hong Kong Dollar	63,072	(7,555)	55,517	43,636	(7,382)	36,254
Indian Rupee	27,219	-	27,219	23,477	1,639	25,116
Indonesian Rupiah	9,914	-	9,914	8,371	-	8,371
Japanese Yen	4,013	-	4,013	4,197	-	4,197
New Zealand Dollar	4,241	-	4,241	4,278	-	4,278
Singapore Dollar	66,713	-	66,713	83,310	-	83,310
South Korean Won	14,226	-	14,226	37,145	-	37,145
Taiwanese Dollar	108,248	670	108,918	91,657	40	91,697
Thailand Baht	14,774	-	14,774	25,059	-	25,059
US Dollar	3,393	(7,065)	(3,672)	6,474	(6,942)	(468)
Total	398,791	(13,947)	384,844	415,799	(12,644)	403,155

Foreign currency sensitivity. The following table details the impact on the Company's net assets to a 10% decrease (in the context of a 10% increase the figures below should all be read as negative) in sterling against the foreign currencies in which the Company has exposure. The sensitivity analysis includes foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates.

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Australian Dollar	6,805	7,793
Chinese Renminbi	1,493	1,027
Hong Kong Dollar	5,552	3,625
Indian Rupee	2,722	2,512
Indonesian Rupiah	991	837
Japanese Yen	401	420
New Zealand Dollar	424	428
Singapore Dollar	6,671	8,331
South Korean Won	1,423	3,715
Taiwanese Dollar	10,892	9,170
Thailand Baht	1,477	2,506
US Dollar	(367)	(47)
Total	38,484	40,317

Equity price risk. Equity price risk (i.e. changes in market prices other than those arising from interest rate or currency risk) may affect the value of the Company's quoted equity investments.

Management of the risk. It is the Board's policy to hold an appropriate spread of investments in the portfolio in order to reduce the risk arising from factors specific to a particular country or sector. The allocation of assets to international markets and the stock selection process both act to reduce market risk. The Investment Manager actively monitors market prices throughout the year and reports to the Board, which meets regularly in order to review investment strategy. The investments held by the Company are listed on recognised stock exchanges.

Concentration of exposure to equity price risks. The majority of the investments' value is in the Asia Pacific region. It should be recognised that an investment's country of domicile or of listing does not necessarily equate to its exposure to the economic conditions in that country.

Equity price risk sensitivity. The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the profit after taxation for the year and the equity to an increase or decrease of 10% (2023 - 10%) in the fair values of the Company's equities. This level of change is considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's equities at each Balance Sheet date, with all other variables held constant.

	2024		2023	
	Increase in fair value	Decrease in fair value	Increase in fair value	Decrease in fair value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income - profit after taxation				
Capital return - increase /(decrease)	40,604	(40,604)	42,632	(42,632)
Total profit after taxation - increase /(decrease)	40,604	(40,604)	42,632	(42,632)
Equity				
Capital reserve	40,604	(40,604)	42,632	(42,632)

(ii) Liquidity risk. This is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities, which stood at £38,916,000 (2023 - £35,241,000).

Management of the risk. Liquidity risk is not considered to be significant as the Company's assets comprise mainly cash and readily realisable securities, which can be sold to meet funding commitments if necessary and these amounted to £9,349,000 and £406,041,000 (2023 - £1,560,000 and £429,636,000) at the year end respectively. Short-term flexibility is achieved through the use of loan facilities.

Maturity profile. The following table sets out the undiscounted gross cash flows, by maturity, of the Company's significant financial liabilities and cash at the Balance Sheet date:

	Within 1 year	Between 1-5 years	Total
At 31 December 2024	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed rate			
Bank loans	32,422	-	32,422
Interest on bank loans	164	-	164
	32,586	-	32,586
Floating rate			
Cash	9,349	-	9,349

	Within 1 year	Between 1-5 years	Total
At 31 December 2023	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed rate			
Bank loans	32,123	-	32,123
Interest on bank loans	162	-	162
	32,285	-	32,285
Floating rate			
Cash	1,560	-	1,560

Details of the Company's borrowing arrangements are disclosed in note 13.

(iii) Credit risk. This is failure of the counterparty to a transaction to discharge its obligations under that transaction that could result in the Company suffering a loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk on debt instruments. These classes of financial assets are not subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements as they are measured at FVTPL. The carrying value of these assets, under IFRS 9 represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on financial instruments not subject to the IFRS 9 impairment requirements on the respective reporting dates (see table below "Credit Risk Exposure").

The Company's only financial assets subject to the expected credit loss model within IFRS 9 are only short-term other receivables. At 31 December 2024, the total of short-term other receivables was £1,421,000 (2023 - £2,913,000). Given the balance is not material an assessment of credit risk is not performed. No other assets are considered impaired and no other amounts have been written off during the year.

All other receivables are expected to be received within twelve months or less. An amount is considered to be in default if it has not been received on the due date.

As only other receivables are impacted by the IFRS 9 model, the Company has adopted the simplified approach. The loss allowance is therefore based on lifetime ECLs.

Management of the risk. Where the Investment Manager makes an investment in a bond, corporate or otherwise, where available, the credit rating of the issuer is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Company of default. The Company has the following holdings:

- a Chinese overseas corporate bond issued by G3 Exploration with a book cost of £4,611,000. G3 Exploration appointed joint liquidators during December 2019. Therefore the Board of Directors decided to write down the value of G3 Exploration to £nil due to the uncertainty over the repayment of the debt. No interest for G3 Exploration has been accrued since the joint liquidators were appointed.

been accrued since the joint liquidator was appointed.
- an Indian overseas corporate bond issued by ICICI Bank has matured at December 2024 (2023 - £3,321,000).

Each of the above bonds are non-rated. The Investment Manager undertakes an ongoing review of their suitability for inclusion within the portfolio.

Investment transactions are carried out with a large number of brokers, whose credit rating is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Company of default.

The risk of counterparty exposure due to failed trades causing a loss to the Company is mitigated by the review of failed trade reports on a daily basis. In addition, both stock and cash reconciliations to the Custodian's records are performed on a daily basis to ensure discrepancies are investigated on a timely basis. The Manager's Compliance department carries out periodic reviews of the Custodian's operations and reports its finding to the Manager's Risk Management Committee. It is the Manager's policy to trade only with A- and above (Long Term rated) and A-1/P-1 (Short Term rated) counterparties.

Cash is held only with reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

None of the Company's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements.

Credit risk exposure. In summary, compared to the amounts included in the Balance Sheet, the maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December was as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Balance Sheet	Maximum exposure	Balance Sheet	Maximum exposure
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Non-current assets				
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	406,041	-	429,636	3,321
Current assets				
Cash at bank	9,349	9,349	1,560	1,560
Other receivables	1,421	1,421	2,913	2,913
	416,811	10,770	434,109	7,794

(iv) Gearing risk. The Company's policy is to increase its exposure to equity markets through the judicious use of borrowings. When borrowings are invested in such markets, the effect is to magnify the impact on shareholders' funds of changes, both positive and negative, in the value of the portfolio. As noted in note 2(l) financial liabilities are classified under IFRS 9. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities at FVPL. Therefore, this requirement has not had an impact on the Company. The loans are carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method in the financial statements.
Management of the risk. The Board imposes borrowing limits to ensure gearing levels are appropriate to market conditions and reviews these on a regular basis. Borrowings comprise fixed rate, revolving, and uncommitted facilities. The fixed rate facilities are used to finance opportunities at low rates and, the revolving and uncommitted facilities to provide flexibility in the short-term.

19. Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern; and
- to maximise the income and capital return to its equity shareholders through an appropriate balance of equity capital and debt. The policy is that debt should not exceed 25% of net assets.

The Company's capital at 31 December comprises:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Debt		
Borrowings under the multi-currency loan facility	32,422	32,123
	32,422	32,123

	2024	2023
Equity	£'000	£'000

Equity share capital	194,933	194,933
Retained earnings and other reserves	167,425	203,935
	362,358	398,868
Debt as a % of net assetsA	8.95	8.05

AThe calculation above differs from the AIC recommended methodology, where debt levels are shown net of cash and cash equivalents held.

The Board, with the assistance of the Investment Manager monitors and reviews the broad structure of the Company's capital on an ongoing basis. This review includes:

- the planned level of gearing, which takes account of the Investment Manager's views on the market;
- the need to buy back equity shares for cancellation or for holding in treasury, which takes account of the difference between the net asset value per Ordinary share and the Ordinary share price (i.e. the level of share price discount);
- the need for new issues of equity shares; and
- the extent to which revenue in excess of that which is required to be distributed should be retained.

The Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital are unchanged from the preceding accounting period.

20. Related party transactions and transactions with the Investment Manager

Fees payable during the period to the Directors are disclosed in note 6 and within the Directors' Remuneration Report (unaudited), along with their interests in shares of the Company, totalling 87,128 (2023 - 98,101 including Mr Hugh Young's interest of 27,500 as at 31 December 2023).

Mr Hugh Young, who was a Director of the Company until his retirement at the Annual General Meeting held on 10 May 2023, was employed by the Company's Investment Manager, abrdn Asia, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of abrdn plc.

Investment management, promotional activities and administration services are provided by the abrdn group with details of transactions during the year and balances outstanding at the year end disclosed in notes 5 and 6.

The Company also has an agreement with JTC Fund Solutions (Jersey) Limited for the provision of company secretarial and administration services at a cost of £129,000 per annum, which abrdn plc has agreed to rebate in full from the investment management fee which it receives.

21. Controlling party

In the opinion of the Directors on the basis of shareholdings advised to them, the Company has no immediate or ultimate controlling party.

22. Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' requires an entity to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:
Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

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

The financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the Balance Sheet are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

At 31 December 2024	Note	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Quoted equities	a)	406,041	-	-	406,041
Quoted bonds	b)	-	-	-	-
Net fair value		406,041	-	-	406,041

At 31 December 2023	Note	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Quoted equities	a)	426,315	-	-	426,315
Quoted bonds	b)	-	3,321	-	3,321
Net fair value		426,315	3,321	-	429,636

a) Quoted equities. The fair value of the Company's investments in quoted equities has been determined by reference to their quoted bid prices at the reporting date. Quoted equities included in Fair Value Level 1 are actively traded on recognised stock exchanges.
b) Quoted bonds. The fair value of the Company's investments in quoted bonds has been determined by reference to their quoted bid prices at the reporting date. Investments in quoted bonds are not considered to trade in active markets. There are no holdings in quoted bonds as at 31 December 2024.

In October 2019 the Board of Directors took the decision to write down the value of G3 Exploration by 50% in light of interest payment default and concerns over ongoing trading. At this point the G3 Exploration bond was reclassified as Level 3. G3 Exploration appointed joint liquidators during December 2019. Using an adjusted net asset value model the Board of Directors decided to write down the value of G3 Exploration to £nil due to concerns over liquidity, credit worthiness, exit opportunities and the timing of any potential receipts. There has been no change in carrying value during the year under review or as at the date of this Report.

Fair value of financial assets. The Directors are of the opinion that the fair value of other financial assets is equal to the carrying amounts in the Balance Sheet.
Fair values of financial liabilities. There is no fair value attributed to the borrowings as at 31 December 2024 given their short-term nature. Under the fair value hierarchy in accordance with IFRS 13, these borrowings can be classified as Level 2 due to the use of a discount rate as an observable input in the calculation of fair value.

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES (Unaudited)

Alternative performance measures are numerical measures of the Company's current, historical or future performance, financial position or cash flows, other than financial measures defined or specified in the applicable financial framework. The Company's applicable financial framework includes IFRS and the AIC SORP. The Directors assess the Company's performance against a range of criteria which are viewed as particularly relevant for closed-end investment companies.

Discount to net asset value per Ordinary share

The discount is the amount by which the share price is lower than the net asset value per share, expressed as a percentage of the net asset value.

		2024	2023
NAV per Ordinary share (p)	a	251.42	238.59
Share price (p)	b	220.00	208.00
Discount	(b-a)/a	12.5%	12.8%

Dividend cover

Dividend cover measures the revenue return per share divided by total dividends per share, expressed as a ratio.

		2024	2023
Revenue return per share	a	11.35p	11.97p
Dividends per share	b	14.43p	11.75p
Dividend cover	a/b	0.79	1.02

Dividend yield

The annual dividend per Ordinary share divided by the share price, expressed as a percentage.

		2024	2023
Annual dividend per Ordinary share (p)	a	14.43p	11.75p
Share price (p)	b	220.00p	208.00p
Dividend yield	(b-a)/a	6.6%	5.6%

Net gearing

Net gearing measures the total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents dividend by shareholders' funds, expressed as a percentage. Under AIC reporting guidance cash and cash equivalents includes amounts due to and from brokers at the year end as well as cash and cash equivalents including amounts due to and from brokers.

		2024	2023
Borrowings (£'000)	a	32,422	32,123
Cash (£'000)	b	9,349	1,560
Amounts due to brokers (£'000)	c	4,127	21
Amounts due from brokers (£'000)	d	-	756
Shareholders' funds (£'000)	e	377,895	398,868
Net gearing	(a-b+c-d)/e	7.2%	7.5%

Ongoing charges

The ongoing charges ratio has been calculated in accordance with guidance issued by the AIC, to include the look-through costs of holding certain investment funds as well as the total of investment management fees and administrative expenses and expressed as a percentage of the average daily net asset values with debt at fair value published throughout the year.

	2024	2023
Investment management fees (£'000)	2,368	3,041
Administrative expenses (£'000)	1,049	867
Less: non-recurring charges A (£'000)	(134)	(18)
Ongoing charges (£'000)	3,283	3,890
Average net assets (£'000)	384,548	395,914
Ongoing charges ratio (excluding look-through costs)	0.85%	0.98%
Look-through costsB	-	0.02%
Ongoing charges ratio (including look-through costs)	0.85%	1.00%

A Professional services comprising advisory and legal fees considered unlikely to recur.

B Calculated in accordance with AIC guidance issued in October 2020 to include the Company's share of costs of holdings in investment companies on a look-through basis.

Total return

NAV and share price total returns show how the NAV and share price has performed over a period of time in percentage terms, taking into account both capital returns and dividends paid to shareholders. Share price and NAV total returns are monitored against open-ended and closed-ended competitors, and the Reference Index, respectively.

Year ended 31 December 2024		NAV	Share Price
Opening at 1 January 2024	a	238.59p	208.00p
Closing at 31 December 2024	b	251.42p	220.00p
Price movements	c=(b/a)-1	5.4%	5.8%
Dividend reinvestment A	d	5.4%	6.2%
Total return	c+d	10.8%	12.0%

Year ended 31 December 2023		NAV	Share Price
Opening at 1 January 2023	a	243.44p	215.00p
Closing at 31 December 2023	b	238.59p	208.00p
Price movements	c=(b/a)-1	-2.0%	-3.3%
Dividend reinvestment A	d	4.5%	5.2%
Total return	c+d	2.5%	1.9%

A NAV total return involves investing the net dividend in the NAV of the Company with debt at par value on the date on which that dividend goes ex-dividend. Share price total return involves reinvesting the net dividend in the share price of the Company on the date on which that dividend goes ex-dividend.

Additional Notes:

The Annual Financial Report Announcement is not the Company's statutory financial statements. The above results for the year ended 31 December 2024 are an abridged version of the Company's full financial statements, which have been approved and audited with an unqualified report. The 2023 and 2024 statutory financial statements received unqualified reports from the Company's Auditor and did not include any reference to matters to which the Auditor drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying the reports. The financial information for 2023 is derived from the statutory financial statements for 2023 which have been lodged with the JFSC. The 2024 financial statements will be filed with the JFSC in due course.

The Annual Report will be posted to Shareholders and further copies may be obtained from the registered office, 28 Esplanade St Helier Jersey JE2 3QA and on the Company's website* asian-income.co.uk.

Please note that past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future and that the value of investments and the income from them may fall as well as rise and may be affected by exchange rate movements. Investors may not get back the amount they originally invested.

** Neither the content of the Company's website nor the content of any website accessible from hyperlinks on the Company's website (or any other website) is (or is deemed to be) incorporated into, or forms (or is deemed to form) part of this announcement.*

JTC Fund Solutions (Jersey) Limited
Company Secretary
25 March 2025

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