PRUSIK ASIA FUND PLC

(An open-ended investment company with variable capital incorporated with limited liability and established as a UCITS under the law of Ireland)

Condensed Semi-Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
For the Financial Period Ended 30 June 2016

Registered Number: 407740

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Prusik Asia Fund plc (the "Company") is a public limited liability investment company with variable capital, incorporated on 7 September 2005 in Ireland pursuant to Part 24 of the Companies Act 2014 and authorized by the Central Bank of Ireland (the "Central Bank") under (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 420 of 2015) (the "Central Bank UCITS Regulations").

Except where the context otherwise requires, defined terms shall bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus of the Company.

The Company, with the prior approval of the Central Bank, may create additional Share Classes as the Directors may deem appropriate.

The Company commenced trading on 7 October 2005. There are six share classes available to investors in the Company:

- Class A Dollar Non-Distributing Class (first issued on 7 October 2005)
- Class B Dollar Distributing Class (first issued on 7 October 2005)
- Class C Sterling Distributing Class (first issued on 14 July 2006)
- Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class (first issued on 22 December 2009)
- Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class (first issued on 21 September 2011)
- Class U Sterling (Unhedged) Distributing Class (first issued on 1 July 2013)

Brown Brothers Harriman Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited (the "Administrator") determines the Net Asset Value ("NAV") per Share of each Class of the Company daily ("Dealing Day"). The valuation point is 11.00 am (Irish time) on each Dealing Day.

The most recent Prospectus of the Company is dated 31 March 2016.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Company is to engineer capital growth primarily by investing in companies operating in the Asian region.

In pursuit of its investment objective the Company invests in companies operating in Asia including Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, China, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines and generally seeks to invest, on average, in companies which have a price to book value ratio and price/earnings ratio below the level then prevailing in the market of that sector. The Company pursues its investment objective primarily by taking long positions in publicly traded common stocks and other equity securities of Asian issuers.

The Company has the ability to hold up to 100% of the NAV in cash for any period of time Prusik Investment Management LLP (the "Investment Manager") deems this prudent. The Company limits its investment in other collective investment schemes to a maximum of 10% of its NAV.

The Company may invest in American depositary receipts and global depositary receipts and other equity related securities and instruments, which may be over-the-counter or listed, including convertible bonds, depositary receipts and warrants as well as other securities such as bonds and preference shares issued by corporate and governmental issuers and which may be fixed or floating, and of both investment grade (rated BB- or higher by Standard & Poor's/ Moody's) or non-investment grade.

The Company may invest in both short and long term Asian and foreign debt securities (such as fixed and/or floating rate bonds and notes) of corporate issuers and government entities. The debt and other fixed income securities in which the Company may invest will principally be of investment grade.

GENERAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Investment Objective (continued)

The Company may, however, invest on a very limited basis in debt and fixed income securities which are not required to satisfy any minimum rating standard. Such securities may include instruments that are considered to be of poor standing and which have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

The Company may also invest in certain securities and markets, using forms of indirect investment including, but not limited to Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITS"), where such investment represents a more practical, efficient or less costly way of gaining exposure to the relevant security or market.

The Company may utilise techniques for efficient portfolio management and/or to protect against exchange risks, subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. These techniques and instruments include but are not limited to futures, options, forward foreign exchange contracts, total return and exchange rate swap contracts, stock lending and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements.

The Company may also invest in currency forwards such as non-deliverable forwards ("NDF") in order to manage currency exposure.

Pending investment of the proceeds of a placing or offer of Shares or where market or other factors so warrant, the Company's assets may be invested in money market instruments, including but not limited to certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and fixed or variable rate commercial paper listed or traded on Recognised Markets and in cash deposits.

The annual report and audited financial statements and unaudited half-yearly financial statements are available to the public at the registered office of the Company and are sent to shareholders.

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

Report

Over the first half of the year to June 2016 the fund fell -2.9% versus the M2APJ index move of +2.5%. Below we examine what the drivers of performance were in each quarter, note any significant changes to the portfolio and explore the outlook for some important themes, such as financialisation, as well as the outlook for Asia overall.

Review

Over the first quarter the index rose 1.9%, whilst the Prusik Asia Fund fell 3.7%. This disappointing relative performance was attributable to a few clear factors, most of which we were confident would see a good recovery in the following months. We made very few changes to the fund during the period so the lack of an appreciation in the fund NAV is largely a failure of our stocks to rally as much as the index during March. While March was disappointing, we also think it is important to highlight that what did well in the month was mostly low quality cyclical stocks, which is not our typical hunting ground for long term investment ideas.

Here is a summary of the positive and negative contributors in 1Q16.

What did well in 1Q16?

Local Brands: 7.3% average weighting in 1Q16

- This was our best performing theme in 1Q16 in terms of attribution.
- 3 of 4 stocks generated solid positive returns, led by our new purchase of **Treasury Wine Estates.**
- Another recent addition, **Haier Electronics**, also got off to a good start.
- Philippines multi format retailer, **Robinsons Retail**, rebounded strongly after announcing 12% YTD same store sales growth.
- **Anta Sports Products** was weak but saw 20% year on year EPS growth in 2015.

Treasury Wine Estates, our Australian based global wine exporter which is seeing huge growth in China, was particularly strong up in the quarter, rising by 22%. We also took the decision to add to the local brands theme in the quarter via our purchase of **Haier Electronics**. **Haier** makes branded washing machines and water heaters in China where it is a market leader. In addition, it has a formidable logistics business where its ecommerce sub segment is seeing very strong growth. At the time of purchase, the stock had been de-rated, likely in response to macro concerns in China, and so on 10.7x forward earnings and just 0.5x sales, we felt **Haier** represented a very attractive new investment opportunity.

"Other" [Gold, Healthcare, Data, Electric Car]: 9.9% average weighting in 1Q16

- We have 4 separate themes each represented by one stock, all of which contributed positively in 1Q, led by **Newcrest**.
- We made a new purchase in the data theme, **Bharti Infratel**, which performed well.
- Electric vehicle play, **LG Chemical**, was strong in response to news that its 2015 EPS rose 34% year on year.
- Our Indonesian healthcare stock, **Lippo Karawaci**, rose in line with the previously oversold Indonesian market.

Vietnam: 18.8% average weighting in 1Q16

- Our Vietnam theme saw a modest positive attribution in 1Q but underperformed the index overall.
- **Phu Nhuan Jewellery** was strong as the core business saw 55% year on year operating profit growth in 2015.
- There was some weakness in our financial holdings.
- Our Vietnam portfolio is still attractively valued on a 14.4x forward P/E.

Finally, elsewhere, our internet theme saw returns slightly ahead of the index in aggregate, while the underlying growth story here continues to be very exciting indeed. Leading social network and mobile gaming giant, **Tencent**, saw its earnings per share increase by 35% year on year in 2015 and China's dominant online search and 'online to offline' player, **Baidu**, saw its earnings per share increase by a massive 156% in 2015 on the back of a marked improvement in operating margins.

What did not do well in 1Q16?

<u>Financialisation: 10.7% average weighting in 1Q16</u>

- Financialisation saw the poorest returns for the fund, led by insurance company **China Taiping**.
- **Ping An's** rising net investment yield and good asset-liability matching set it apart.
- The strength of **AIA's** franchise remains intact, although AIA made a small negative contribution in 1Q16.
- While overall the financialisation theme detracted in the quarter we would note it performed well in March.

<u>Smart textiles: 19.4% average weighting in 1Q16</u>

- Smart textiles had a poor quarter.
- Markets were concerned that the global sportswear brands' aims of higher margins could translate to margin pressure in the supply chain, including our holdings in the theme.
- We visited a number of companies in this theme in 1Q16 and as a result of our findings we reduced our weighting in this theme in the quarter.

<u>Telecoms: 2.0% average weighting in 1Q16</u>

- We completed our exit of this theme in 1Q16. As of 2Q16 this is no longer a theme in the fund.
- We switched leading Indian telco, **Bharti Airtel**, for leading Indian telco towers business, **Bharti Infratel**, which is a purer way of gaining exposure to data growth in India.

Smart Textiles

After a difficult quarter in terms of performance and some mixed results announced for this theme, we spent a week in Asia visiting a number of our smart textiles holdings. We found that whilst our longer term thematic view remained intact, namely that casual wear is increasingly likely to use functional fabrics and consolidation by the bigger sports brands towards fewer suppliers (a move which favoured our holdings) was continuing apace, there were some headwinds which we felt we could not ignore in the short term. As a result we subsequently lightened our exposure here.

The key issues included, firstly, the fact that major brands such as Lululemon had started to show signs of stress at the inventory level, suggesting that the sportswear trend itself might be running out of steam. As a fashion this might be the case, although it is interesting to note some counter trends here such as the genuine pick up in sports activities in China. This, however, was not such a benefit to our global suppliers.

Secondly, global players such as Nike and Under Armour, had recently announced that they are targeting higher margins. Although our suppliers in Asia were benefitting from supplier consolidation and they remain amongst the strongest in terms of value added services to their customers, we believed that there was a risk that this margin expansion for the global brands could happen at the expense of their suppliers. On the ground conversations with garment industry players indicated that there was no strong evidence of this so far, but it was a rising risk.

Thirdly, global competition in this space appeared to be increasing. Many fashion brands had jumped into the sportswear trend which had led to significant benefits for our suppliers as supply had not yet kept pace with demand. However, capacity was and continues to increase as was competition between the rising number of fashion brands entering the sportswear space, both of which were likely to be negative for our suppliers. Finally, these stocks were not sufficiently cheap to withstand this period of rising risks.

2Q16 Review

Over the second quarter the Prusik Asia Fund rose 0.8% versus the index rise of 0.6%.

It was a tumultuous end to the half year period with the Brexit vote coming at the end of June. We have very little exposure to the UK in the portfolio, or even to Europe, as the vast majority of the portfolio is focused on the Asian consumer, international tech trends and regional drivers. One exception is **Treasury Wine Estates**, the Australian based global exporter of wines. **Treasury Wine Estates** derives 13% of its sales from the UK, although less of its profits. More importantly, the company's key future growth driver is China. Post Brexit, we have reduced our weighting in the stock to 2% as a matter of caution, but in reality we would not expect the UK to have a material impact to the company's long term future earnings growth.

What Did Well in 2Q16?

Gold: 5.8% average weighting in 2Q16

- The fund's exposure to gold is via **Newcrest Mining**, the highest quality Australian gold miner.
- Our gold theme saw very strong performance in the quarter.
- The gold price is up nearly 30% YTD as investors look for safe havens, especially post Brexit.
- The stock is also benefitting from an operational turnaround post senior management changes.

Vietnam: 23.5% average weighting in 2Q16

- This long standing theme, held since end 2011, continues to generate superior returns.
- Our investments are diversified across blue chip companies e.g. dairy products, jewellery and financials.
- Strong earnings growth and the rising likelihood of FDI caps being removed continued to drive share prices.

Virtual Reality 2.2% average weighting in 2Q16

- Virtual reality trailblazer, **HTC** of Taiwan, performed well in 2Q16 post positive news for its handsets unit.
- **HTC** is the only pure play stock in Asia on this game-changing theme.
- The market opportunity for virtual reality remains hugely underestimated.

What Did Not Do Well in 2Q16?

Clean Energy/ EVs 8.0% average weighting in 2Q16

- This new theme comprises makers of electric vehicle (EV) batteries, solar and electric buses.
- The long term market opportunities in EV's and solar requires a long term investment horizon and patience.
- Near term concerns regarding China's approved EV battery makers list have been weighing on **LG Chem**. We expect this issue to be resolved in time though.
- Valuations are compelling with the average P/E for the theme at just 13.1x and the median P/E just 11.7x.

Smart Textiles: 6.0% average weighting in 2Q16

- This key theme which was a focus in 2015 but was reduced in 1Q16 was fully exited in 2Q16.
- We exited the theme owing to valuations being too rich to withstand profit margin and inventory concerns.
- Overall, the theme made a good positive contribution to NAV.

Data: 3.3% average weighting in 2Q16

- This new theme comprises the leading Indian telecoms tower operator, **Bharti Infratel**.
- **Infratel** was weak in the quarter as market digests concerns about contract renewal rates.
- The long term attractions are clear though: India's data users should increase from 130m to 500m by FY21.
- **Infratel**, as the #1 Indian tower company with very strong FCF generation, is the best way to play this theme.

Has the Elastic Stretched too Far for the Chinese Insurance Companies?

One of the major reasons that the fund NAV has not recovered from its 1Q16 relative and absolute return dip is the stubborn behaviour of the Chinese insurance companies. When we invested in these stocks these companies were very attractively valued and were seeing tremendous growth in light of the dearth of savings options for the Chinese. Both of these positive factors are still very much in force.

However, a number of other elements have come into play to depress share prices and keep them low so far this year.

Firstly, the China A-share market fell and so did the Chinese bond yields. Not only did this lead to concerns regarding rising re-investment risk and the prospect of lower future yields, this also ushered in the attendant fear that the companies would gear up in order to boost returns.

Secondly, several new players have entered the market, predominantly in the form of 'platform' insurers – notably Anbang Life – and some existing players have lost market share as a result.

Finally, and quite inexplicably to foreigner investors, some of the Chinese insurance companies have acquired Chinese banks. The rationale for this is that the larger asset base after these acquisitions leads to greater political clout and a higher quota for overseas acquisitions, which is a function of a company's asset base. Nevertheless, we think you would be hard pressed to find many institutions, and indeed investors, willing to invest heavily in a Chinese bank, in which case it is little surprise that this seemingly poor capital allocation by some industry players had a negative impact in terms of sentiment for the sector overall.

The result is that valuations are now eye-wateringly low and we are now seeing sector specialists starting to aggressively recommend the sector. For example, life insurer, **China Taiping**, is currently trading on 0.45x price to embedded value. To put this in context, Shinkong Insurance, a dismally low quality Taiwanese insurance company with not only a low growth outlook, but also negative spread issues, is trading on 0.45x price to embedded value, or the same multiple as **China Taiping**. Crucially, the key difference is that **China Taiping** has a tremendous growth opportunity (new premiums are growing at over 40% year on year so far in 2016) and enjoys a healthy positive spread. Elsewhere, blue chip Chinese insurer, **Ping An**, is trading on 0.8x price to embedded value. An appropriate benchmark for **Ping An** is **AIA**, the leading pan-Asia insurer and stock market darling (also a holding in the fund). AIA is trading on 1.6x price to embedded value or a 100% premium to **Ping An**. The valuation disconnect between the Chinese insurers and their Asian peers could not be clearer.

In addition, there are further catalysts on the horizon.

Firstly, we believe that the next round of the China – Hong Kong Stock Connect programme will be announced very shortly and will come into existence in either late 2016 or early 2017. We believe that both the 'Northbound' and 'Southbound' quotas will be doubled for the Shanghai stock exchange and that the Shenzhen stock exchange will be added to the programme with similarly sized quotas. Overall, this means a quadrupling of the current quota. This could be a significant boost for the China A-share market as well as the Hong Kong market. We would also highlight the insatiable appetite in China right now to move money into overseas assets.

Secondly, Chinese bond yields have now stabilised, thus reducing the risk of falling reinvestment yields. The Chinese insurance companies' share prices are yet to discount this positive development though.

Finally, it looks as though new entrant, Anbang Life, is growing with an express objective to list in the next 12-18 months. This new company has a shareholder list which includes the great and the good from both sides of the border, including, allegedly, members of Deng Xiao Ping's family! As such we would expect there to be tremendous pressure for Anbang Life to be listed at rich valuations. Should this happen, it is likely that this will drive a re-rating for the sector overall.

Outlook

Looking into the future, there are catalysts coming which we think could turn the fortunes of Asia, especially Hong Kong and China. Firstly, as mentioned above, we expect imminently the announcement of the second tranche of the Hong Kong - China Stock Connect programme. The first round, announced in April 2014 and launched in November of the same year, acted as a catalyst for a 25% return for the Hong Kong index between April 2014 and mid June 2015, and a 163% return for the Shanghai index over the same period.

Secondly, we notice that some respected quantitative analysis shows very early signs that China's ROE is bottoming. ROEs in China have fallen steadily for the past 5 years, albeit with the occasional rally. The recent few months show a flattening of the trend and the ex-financials, ex-energy ROE has definitely turned. A meaningful improvement in ROEs in China could prove to be a powerful catalyst for the market, particularly as the consensus view is that a turnaround in China is unlikely to materialize any time soon.

Thirdly, we have been on the road a lot since Brexit, which we believe will have a minimal impact on Asia unless Europe deteriorates further. Importantly, with the UK and Europe facing stronger headwinds, Asia is clearly becoming a more attractive prospect to international investors. Asia, at its most broad description, delivers about 60% of the world's growth, half of that from China, and the Asian index is just 9% above historic price to book lows.

Fourthly, it is possible that we will see another quantitative easing programme announced in Europe. In any event, we now expect that interest rates will stay low for longer. Should interest rates, globally, remain low for longer this creates a more supportive environment for interest rate cuts in India and Indonesia, where interest rates are still stubbornly high and have plenty of room to fall. Again, this would bode well for Asia in general and these two markets in particular.

Finally, whilst it may be an old fashioned concept, technical analysis at present is pointing to a chart breakout for Emerging Markets, which, according to CLSA, points to some 30% upside for Asian indices from here.

Prusik Investment Management LLP
25 August 2016

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

Country	Holding	Security Description	Cost USD	Value USD	% of Net Assets
Common Stock (31 December 2015: 99.24%)					
Australia (31 December 2015: 1.79%)					
	168,000	Newcrest Mining Ltd.	1,981,244	2,877,134	5.21%
	345,000	Treasury Wine Estates Ltd.	2,097,138	2,371,067	4.29%
			4,078,382	5,248,201	9.50%
China (31 December 2015: 33.83%)					
	170,000	AAC Technologies Holdings, Inc.	1,317,853	1,443,713	2.61%
	540,000	ANTA Sports Products Ltd.	1,393,382	1,080,021	1.95%
	8,700	Baidu, Inc.	1,451,451	1,430,367	2.59%
	1,670,000	Beijing Capital International Airport Co. Ltd.	1,250,270	1,805,615	3.27%
	93,000	JD.com, Inc.	2,398,315	1,896,270	3.43%
	428,000	Ping An Insurance Group Co. of China Ltd.	1,788,886	1,883,567	3.41%
	112,000	Tencent Holdings Ltd.	1,850,435	2,544,585	4.61%
	3,500,000	Xinyi Solar Holdings Ltd.	1,443,703	1,375,671	2.49%
			12,894,295	13,459,809	24.36%
Hong Kong (31 December 2015: 19.58%)					
	525,000	AIA Group Ltd.	2,238,329	3,129,088	5.66%
	780,000	China Taiping Insurance Holdings Co. Ltd.	2,974,853	1,451,471	2.63%
	8,000,000	GCL-Poly Energy Holdings Ltd.	1,176,691	1,051,567	1.90%
	1,100,000	Haier Electronics Group Co. Ltd.	1,831,381	1,681,218	3.04%
			8,221,254	7,313,344	13.23%
India (31 December 2015: 5.20%)					
	340,000	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	1,858,407	1,743,177	3.15%
			1,858,407	1,743,177	3.15%
Philippines (31 December 2015: 2.28%)					
	1,085,590	Robinsons Retail Holdings, Inc.	1,889,496	1,981,786	3.59%
			1,889,496	1,981,786	3.59%
South Korea (31 December 2015: 3.71%)					
	8,500	LG Chem Ltd.	2,064,150	1,921,488	3.48%
	19,800	Samsung SDI Co. Ltd.	1,868,087	1,859,236	3.36%
			3,932,237	3,780,724	6.84%
Taiwan (31 December 2015: 6.17%)					
	500,000	HTC Corp.	1,535,401	1,608,367	2.91%
			1,535,401	1,608,367	2.91%
Thailand (31 December 2015: 3.47%)					
	3,200,000	Sino-Thai Engineering & Construction PCL	2,078,193	2,167,331	3.92%
			2,078,193	2,167,331	3.92%
Vietnam (31 December 2015: 20.84%)					
	700,000	Bao Viet Holdings	1,275,727	1,851,603	3.35%
	910,000	Phu Nhuan Jewelry JSC	1,119,167	3,141,448	5.69%
	2,112,000	Saigon Securities, Inc.	1,126,177	1,969,496	3.56%

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Country	Holding	Security Description	Cost USD	Value USD	% of Net Assets
Common Stock (31 December 2015: 99.24%) (continued)					
Vietnam (31 December 2015: 20.84%) (continued)					
	476,482	Vietnam Dairy Products JSC	2,270,371	3,012,058	5.45%
	832,500	Vingroup JSC	1,344,514	1,843,779	3.34%
	3,410,000	VNDirect Securities Corp.	1,504,239	1,788,702	3.24%
			8,640,195	13,607,086	24.63%
		Total Common Stock	**45,127,860**	**50,909,825**	**92.13%**
Warrant (31 December 2015: 0.00%)					
China (31 December 2015: 0.00%)					
	460,000	Zhengzhou Yutong Bus Co., Ltd. 05/06/2017	1,475,446	1,371,336	2.48%
			1,475,446	1,371,336	2.48%
		Total Warrants	**1,475,446**	**1,371,336**	**2.48%**
		Total Fair Value of Investments	**46,603,306**	**52,281,161**	**94.61%**

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts (31 December 2015: (0.02%))

Currency Bought	Amount Bought	Currency Sold	Amount Sold	Maturity Date	Counterparty	Unrealised Gain/(Loss)	% of Net Assets
SGD	783,431	USD	(577,126)	14/09/2016	Brown Brothers Harriman	4,548	0.01%
	Total unrealized gains on Forward Foreign Currency Contracts					**4,548**	**0.01%**
	Total Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss					**52,285,709**	**94.62%**
GBP	538,443	USD	(761,800)	14/09/2016	Brown Brothers Harriman	(37,250)	(0.07%)
	Total unrealized losses on Forward Foreign Currency Contracts					**(37,250)**	**(0.07%)**
	Total Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss					**(37,250)**	**(0.07%)**

	Value USD	% of Net Assets
Cash	3,075,279	5.57%
Other Net Liabilities	(65,778)	(0.12%)
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares	**55,257,960**	**100.00%**

BALANCE SHEET

	Notes	As at 30 June 2016 USD	As at 31 December 2015 USD
Assets			
Financial assets, at cost		46,603,306	56,299,349
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
- Transferable securities		50,909,825	63,541,156
- Warrants		1,371,336	–
- Financial derivative instruments		4,548	6,903
Cash		3,075,279	548,867
Margin cash due from broker		2,011	2,014
Dividends receivable		113,380	205,916
Subscriptions receivable		–	54,462
Total assets		**55,476,379**	**64,359,318**
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
- Financial derivative instruments		37,250	21,319
Redemptions payable		–	9,397
Investment management fees	2	45,620	58,203
Administration fees	3	21,269	27,329
Depositary fees	4	14,423	24,146
Directors' fees	5	23,054	16,174
Audit fees		10,403	8,035
Performance fees	2	654	94,284
Professional fees		58,649	71,108
Other liabilities		7,097	5,240
Total liabilities		**218,419**	**335,235**
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares		**55,257,960**	**64,024,083**

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

	Notes	As at 30 June 2016	As at 31 December 2015
Class A Dollar Non-Distributing Class			
Net Assets		USD 5,029,446	USD 5,708,314
Outstanding Redeemable Participating Shares	1	26,480	29,178
Net Asset Value per Share		USD 189.94	USD 195.64
Class B Dollar Distributing Class			
Net Assets		USD 1,021,344	USD 1,282,991
Outstanding Redeemable Participating Shares	1	5,374	6,554
Net Asset Value per Share		USD 190.06	USD 195.76
Class C Sterling Distributing Class			
Net Assets		GBP 565,829	GBP 583,152
Outstanding Redeemable Participating Shares	1	5,409	5,409
Net Asset Value per Share		GBP 104.61	GBP 107.81
Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class			
Net Assets		SGD 822,438	SGD 847,239
Outstanding Redeemable Participating Shares	1	3,110	3,110
Net Asset Value per Share		SGD 264.43	SGD 272.40
Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class			
Net Assets		SGD 3,557,093	SGD 3,816,537
Outstanding Redeemable Participating Shares	1	23,904	23,904
Net Asset Value per Share		SGD 148.81	SGD 159.66
Class U Sterling Unhedged Distributing Class			
Net Assets		GBP 33,602,100	GBP 35,684,220
Outstanding Redeemable Participating Shares	1	273,088	310,953
Net Asset Value per Share		GBP 123.04	GBP 114.76

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

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Notes	For the period ended 30 June 2016 USD	For the period ended 30 June 2015 USD
Investment income			
Dividend income		471,197	863,407
Interest income		1,613	334
Miscellaneous income		5,997	1,573
Net realised (loss)/gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(69,027)	5,519,054
Movement in net unrealised loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(1,607,686)	(721,744)
Total (loss)/income		**(1,197,906)**	**5,662,624**
Expenses			
Investment management fees	2	300,432	487,099
Administration fees	3	54,844	50,149
Depositary fees	4	36,616	41,662
Directors' fees	5	23,580	20,561
Audit fees		11,440	10,265
Professional fees		39,595	77,300
Performance fees	2	21	173,320
Transaction costs		130,098	309,967
Other expenses		2,592	13,923
Total expenses		**599,218**	**1,184,246**
Net (expense)/income before finance costs		**(1,797,124)**	**4,478,378**
Finance costs			
Overdraft interest		(324)	(3,746)
Total finance costs		**(324)**	**(3,746)**
Withholding tax on dividends		(25,472)	(64,316)
Change in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares from Operations		**(1,822,920)**	**4,410,316**

Gains and losses arise solely from continuing operations. There were no recognised gains or losses other than those reflected above and therefore, no statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES

		For the period ended 30 June 2016 USD	For the period ended 30 June 2015 USD
Change in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares from Operations		(1,822,920)	4,410,316
Capital Share Transactions of Redeemable Participating Shares			
Proceeds from issuance of Redeemable Participating Shares	1	3,718,874	10,755,977
Payments on redemption of Redeemable Participating Shares	1	(10,662,077)	(22,088,377)
Net decrease from Capital Share Transactions of Redeemable Participating Shares		(6,943,203)	(11,332,400)
Change in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares		(8,766,123)	(6,922,084)
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares at the beginning of the period		64,024,083	92,752,599
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares at the end of the period		**55,257,960**	**85,830,515**

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies and estimation techniques adopted by the Company are as follows:

Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland and Irish statute comprising the Companies Act 2014 and the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 420 of 2015) (the “Central Bank UCITS Regulations”). The financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles under the historical cost convention, as modified by the reduction of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and they comply with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, as promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. Financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

FRS 102: “The financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 and replaces the accounting standards under which the financial statements of the Company were previously prepared. These unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the new standard for interim statements, FRS 104 “Interim Financial Reporting”, and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015. FRS 104 is effective for interim reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2015. The information required to be included in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and a Reconciliation of Movements in Shareholders Funds, is, in the opinion of the Directors contained in the Profit and Loss account and the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares on pages 9 and 10, respectively.

The Company has availed of the exemption available to open-ended investment funds under FRS 102 not to prepare a cash flow statement.

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

(i) Classification
The Company has chosen to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of International Accounting Standard 39: ‘Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement’ (“IAS 39”), (as adopted for use in the European Union) and the disclosure and presentation requirement of FRS 102 to account for all the financial instruments. The Company has designated all of its investments into financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading
These include equities, warrants and forward foreign currency contracts held by the Company. These instruments are acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuation in price. All the Company’s assets and liabilities are held for the purpose of being traded or are expected to be realised within one year.

Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition
These include Financial Assets or Financial Liabilities that are not held for trading. These financial instruments are designated on the basis that their fair value can be reliably measured and their performance has been evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the risk management and/or investment strategy as set out in the Company’s Prospectus. There were no such financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition held by the Company at the period end.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (continued)

(ii) Recognition
All regular purchases and sales of financial instruments are recognised on the trade date, subject to receipt before agreed cut-off time, which is the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell an asset. Regular way purchase or sales are purchases or sales of financial instruments that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are included in the Profit and Loss Account in the period which they arise. Dividends are credited to the Profit and Loss Account on the dates on which the relevant securities are listed as “ex-dividend”.

(iii) Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar assets) is derecognised where:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the assets or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under “pass through” arrangements; or
- Either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company’s continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iv) Initial Measurement
Financial instruments categorised at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially at fair value, with transaction costs for such instruments being recognised directly in the Profit and Loss Account.

Financial liabilities, other than those classified as at fair value through profit and loss are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue.

Components of hybrid financial instruments are measured in accordance with the above policies based on their classification.

(v) Subsequent Measurement
After initial measurement, the Fund measures financial instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at their fair values. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s length transaction. The value of any security which is not quoted, listed or dealt in on a Recognised Exchange or which is so quoted, listed or dealt but for which no such quotation or value is available or the available quotation or value is not representative of the fair market value shall be the probable realisation value as estimated with care and good faith by the Directors or by a competent person, firm or corporation appointed for such purpose by the Depositary.

Cash and other Liquid Assets
Cash comprises current deposits with banks. Cash and other liquid assets will be valued at their face value with accrued interest on interest bearing accounts as at the close of business on each valuation date.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (continued)

Derivative Instruments
Derivative instruments traded on a regulated market shall be valued at the settlement price as determined by the market. If the settlement price is not available the value shall be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by (i) the Directors or the Investment Manager or (ii) a competent person, firm or corporation selected by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Depositary or (iii) any other means provided that the value is approved by a competent person (such competent person having been approved for the purpose by the Depositary). Derivative contracts which are not traded on a regulated market including without limitation, swap contracts, will be valued on the basis of a quotation provided daily by the relevant counterparty and verified or approved at least weekly by a party independent of the counterparty, including the Investment Manager, or another independent party which is approved for such purpose by the Depositary. Apart from forward foreign exchange contracts, as at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015, the Company did not hold any derivative instruments.

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts
Forward foreign currency contracts shall be valued in the same manner as derivatives contracts which are not traded in a regulated market or by reference to the price at the Valuation Point at which new forward contract of the same size and maturity could be undertaken. The forward foreign currency contracts held by the Company as at 30 June 2016, are included in the Schedule of Investments.

Collective Investment Schemes
Units in collective investment schemes shall be valued at the latest available net asset value per unit or bid price as published by the relevant collective investment scheme or, if traded on a Recognised Exchange, in accordance with listed securities above. As at 30 June 2016 the Company did not hold any collective investment schemes units.

Warrants
The Company may invest in warrants. Warrants which are fully paid up and have a zero strike price exhibit the identical risk and return characteristics as in the case where the Company had acquired the underlying equity directly. Such warrants are valued at the last traded price for the underlying equity quoted on the stock exchange or principal market on which it is listed. The warrants held by the Company as at 30 June 2016 are included in the Schedule of Investments.

Distributions Payable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares

The Company received Reporting Fund Status from HMRC with effect from 1st January 2010 (the Company had previously been registered as having distributor status for the year ended 31 December 2009). The Directors, at their discretion, can propose to distribute any of the net investment income of the Class B Dollar Distributing Class, the Class C Sterling Distributing Class, the Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class, the Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class and the Class U Sterling (Unhedged) Distributing Class of the Company. In the event that a dividend is paid it will be paid out of the net investment income and/or net realised and unrealised capital gains (i.e. realised and unrealised gains net of realised and unrealised losses) of the Company. It is currently anticipated that, if there is net income to distribute, a dividend will be declared in April of each year, and will be paid within two months of declaration. However, the Directors may at their discretion determine the frequency at which a dividend is paid. Shareholders will be notified of any change in the frequency of the payment of dividends. Distributions to holders of redeemable participating shares are recorded in the Profit and Loss Account as finance costs when paid. As at 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015 no distributions were paid or payable from the Company.

Foreign Exchange Translation

Functional and Presentation Currency
Items included in the Company’s financial statements are measured using the currency in which Shareholder transactions take place (the “functional currency”) which is US Dollars (“USD”). The Fund’s reporting currency is also USD.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign Exchange Translation (continued)

Transactions and Balances
Assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Gains and losses on foreign exchange transactions are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in determining the result for the period.

Investment Transactions and Investment Income

Investment transactions are accounted for as at the date purchased or sold. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss are included in the Profit and Loss account in the period in which they arise.

Interest Income and Interest Expenses

Interest income and interest expenses are recognised on an accruals basis in line with the contractual terms. Interest is accrued on a daily basis.

Dividend Income

Dividends are credited to the Profit and Loss Account on the dates on which the relevant securities are listed as "ex-dividend". Income is shown gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes and net of any tax credits. Withholding tax is shown as a finance cost in the Profit and Loss Account.

Transaction Costs

Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents (including employees acting as selling agents), advisers, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums or discounts, financing costs or internal administrative or holding costs. Transaction costs are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as an expense.

Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on an accruals basis

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Share Capital

Authorised
The authorised capital of the Company is Euro ("EUR") 300,000 divided into 300,000 redeemable non-participating Shares of EUR1 each and 500 billion Redeemable Participating Shares of no par value.

Non-Participating Shares
There are currently 300,000 redeemable non-participating Shares authorised, with two in issue. The redeemable non-participating Shares do not form part of the NAV of the Company and are thus disclosed in the financial statements by way of this note only. In the opinion of the Directors, this disclosure reflects the nature of the Company's business as an investment fund.

Redeemable Participating Shares
The net assets attributable to holders of Redeemable Participating Shares are at all times equal to the NAV of the Company. Redeemable Participating Shares are redeemable at the Shareholder's option and are classified as Financial Liabilities under FRS 102 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation" ("FRS 102") as they can be redeemed at the option of the Shareholder. Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares represent a liability in the Balance Sheet, carried at the redemption amount that would be payable at the balance sheet date if a Shareholder exercised the right to redeem. Consequently the differences adjust the carrying amount of Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

The movement in the number of redeemable participating shares for the period ended 30 June 2016 is as follows:

	Class A Dollar Non-Distributing Class Shares	**Class B Dollar Distributing Class Shares**	**Class C Sterling Distributing Class Shares**
At the beginning of the period	29,178	6,554	5,409
Redeemable Participating Shares issued	80	570	–
Redeemable Participating Shares redeemed	(2,778)	(1,750)	–
At the end of the period	26,480	5,374	5,409

	Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class Shares	**Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class Shares**	**Class U Sterling Unhedged Distributing Class Shares**
At the beginning of the period	3,110	23,904	310,953
Redeemable Participating Shares issued	–	–	22,815
Redeemable Participating Shares redeemed	–	–	(60,680)
At the end of the period	3,110	23,904	273,088

1. Share Capital (continued)

The movement in the number of redeemable participating shares for the period ended 30 June 2015 is as follows:

	Class A Dollar Non-Distributing Class Shares	Class B Dollar Distributing Class Shares	Class C Sterling Distributing Class Shares
At the beginning of the period	103,122	12,103	10,875
Redeemable Participating Shares issued	376	–	17
Redeemable Participating Shares redeemed	(23,337)	(3,669)	(5,466)
At the end of the period	80,161	8,434	5,426

	Class D Singapore Dollar Distributing Class Shares	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class Shares	Class U Sterling Unhedged Distributing Class Shares
At the beginning of the period	4,333	23,618	365,489
Redeemable Participating Shares issued	–	65	59,122
Redeemable Participating Shares redeemed	–	–	(84,892)
At the end of the period	4,333	23,683	339,719

Application for redemption of Redeemable Participating Shares may be submitted prior to 5.00pm Irish time two calendar days before any Dealing Day (the "dealing deadline") or such other time as the Board of Directors may determine, provided that the dealing deadline is no later than the valuation point for the Company. Shares will be issued at the NAV per Share based on last traded prices.

Holders of the Distributing Class are entitled to receive all dividends declared and paid by the Company. Upon winding up, the holders are entitled to a return of capital based on the NAV per Share of the Company.

2. Investment Management Fees

The Company has entered into an Investment Management Agreement with Prusik Investment Management LLP (the "Investment Manager") pursuant to which the Investment Manager manages the Company's investments on a discretionary basis.

The Investment Manager receives from the Company a fee of 1.5% per annum of the NAV of the Company together with Value Added Tax ("VAT"), if any, on such fee. Fees payable to the Investment Manager shall be accrued at each Valuation Point and shall be payable monthly in arrears. The Company shall bear the cost of any VAT applicable to any fees or other amounts payable to or by such nominee in the performance of their respective duties. Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Shares shall not be charged an Investment Management Fee. The Investment Management Fee payable in respect of the Class U Sterling (Unhedged) Distributing Class shall be subject to a maximum fee of 1% per annum of the NAV of the Company together with VAT, if any on such fee.

The Investment Manager earned a fee of USD300,432 during the period ended 30 June 2016 (USD487,099: 30 June 2015), of which USD45,620 is outstanding at the period end (USD58,203: 31 December 2015).

Performance fee and equalisation
In relation to Classes A, B, C, D, and U the Investment Manager also receives a Performance Fee out of the assets of the Company. The Performance Fee is calculated in respect of each twelve month period ending on 31 December respectively in each year (a "Calculation Period") for Classes A, B, C and D and quarterly for Class U.

2. Investment Management Fees (continued)

For each Calculation Period, the Performance Fee in respect of each Share for Classes A, B, C and D will be equal to 10% of the appreciation in the Net Asset Value per Share during that Calculation Period above the base Net Asset Value per Share. The base Net Asset Value per Share is the greater of the Net Asset Value per Share at the time of issue of that Share and the highest Net Asset Value per Share achieved as at the end of any previous Calculation Period (if any) during which such Share was in issue.

The Performance Fee in respect of each Class U Sterling (Unhedged) Distributing Share ("Class U Share") will be equal to 10% of the Net Percentage Outperformance (as defined below) by the Class U Sterling (Unhedged) Distributing Shares of the performance of the MSCI AC Asia Pacific excluding Japan Index, free-float weighted equity index ("MXAPJ") (the "Index Performance") during that Calculation Period multiplied by the Net Asset Value per Share of the Class U Shares as at the beginning of the Calculation Period. The net percentage outperformance in respect of Calculation Periods where Class U Performance is greater than Index Performance is the arithmetic difference between Index Performance expressed in GBP and Class U Performance, expressed as a percentage (the "Net Percentage Outperformance").

In the case of Classes A, B, C and D there is a further calculation, which is intended to ensure the performance fee for these classes is based on the performance of each individual shareholding, and the result of this calculation is that certain shareholders may benefit from a credit against future performance fees referred to as an equalisation credit. Other shareholders may be required to pay additional amounts of performance fee if they have subscribed for shares at a time when the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant class is less than that when a performance fee was last paid for that class. In respect of class U, the performance fee is calculated based on the performance of the share classes as a whole, and not that of any individual shareholding. The Investment Manager will not charge the Holders of Participating Shares of the Company a performance fee if the Net Asset Value does not appreciate by more than 6% per annum for all classes.

For further details on the Performance Fee calculations and Equalisation Credits please refer to the Prospectus. The Investment Manager may, at its sole discretion, agree with any Shareholder, to rebate, return and or remit any part of the Management and Performance Fees which are paid or payable to the Investment Manager. Details of the Performance fees and Equalisation fees charged to the Company and payable at the end of the year are included in the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet, respectively.

The Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class will not be charged a Performance Fee.

A Performance Fee of USD21 was earned during the period ended 30 June 2016 (USD173,320: 30 June 2015), which includes USDNil due to the issuance of redeemable participating shares in exchange for cancellation of performance fee equalisation credits (USDNil: 30 June 2015). The performance fee outstanding at the end of the period was USD654 (USD94,284: 31 December 2015), which includes USDNil of an additional performance fee (USDNil: 31 December 2015).

3. Administration Fees

The Company pays Brown Brothers Harriman Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited (the "Administrator") a fee of 0.04% of the NAV of the Company if the NAV is less than USD200,000,000, 0.03% of any increment greater than USD200,000,000 and less than USD400,000,000, and 0.02% of any increment greater than USD400,000,000 (plus VAT, if any) subject to a minimum charge of USD4,000. Additional Classes in excess of two Classes shall be charged at $250 per month. The Administrator is also entitled to receive registration fees and transaction and reporting charges at normal commercial rates which shall accrue daily and be paid monthly in arrears.

The Administrator is also be entitled to be repaid out of the assets of the Company all of its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the Company which shall include legal fees, couriers' fees and telecommunication costs and expenses together with VAT, if any, thereon.

The Administrator earned a fee of USD54,844 during the period ended 30 June 2016 (USD50,149: 30 June 2015), of which USD21,269 is outstanding at the period end (USD27,329: 31 December 2015).

4. Depositary Fees

The Company pays Brown Brothers Harriman Trustee Services (Ireland) Limited (the "Depositary") a trustee fee of 0.02% of the NAV of the Fund. The Company shall also pay the fees and reasonable transaction charges (charged at normal commercial rates) of any sub-depositary appointed by the Depositary. The Depositary fees are payable monthly in arrears, subject to a minimum charge of USD36,000 per Fund per annum.

The Depositary shall also be entitled to be repaid all of its disbursements out of the assets of the Company, including legal fees, couriers' fees and telecommunication costs and expenses and the fees, transaction charges and expenses of any sub-depositary appointed by it which shall be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon.

The Depositary earned a fee of USD36,616 during the period ended 30 June 2016 (USD41,662: 30 June 2015), of which USD14,423 is outstanding at the period end (USD24,146: 31 December 2015).

5. Directors' Fees

The Directors of the Company are entitled to a fee in remuneration for their services of EUR15,000 each (plus VAT, if any) per annum. In addition, the Directors are entitled to special remuneration if called upon to perform any special or extra services to the Company. All Directors are entitled to reimbursement by the Company of expenses properly incurred in connection with the business of the Company or the discharge of their duties. Heather Manners and Anthony Morris have waived their entitlement to Directors fees (as disclosed in Note 6).

The Directors earned fees of USD23,580 during the period ended 30 June 2016 (USD20,561: 30 June 2015), of which USD23,054 is outstanding at the period end (USD16,174: 31 December 2015).

6. Related Parties

Directors
Heather Manners, a Director of the Company, is Chief Investment Officer of the Investment Manager and has not been paid a fee for the period ended 30 June 2016.

Anthony Morris, Alternate Director for Heather Manners, is also a partner and is Chief Operating Officer and Head of Trading of the Investment Manager. As an Alternate Director, he is not entitled to receive a director's fee from the Company.

The following Directors and related parties held Shares in the Company as at 30 June 2016:

Related Party	Shares held	Share Class
David Hammond (Family members)	835	Class A Dollar Non-Distributing Class
Heather Manners	11,966	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class
Thomas Naughton (Partner of the Investment Manager)	7,458	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class
Tony Morris	3,000	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class
Tony Morris (Family member)	98	Class U Sterling Unhedged Distributing Class
Richard Hayes	1,262	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class

The following Directors and related parties held Shares in the Company as at 31 December 2015:

Related Party	Shares held	Share Class
David Hammond (Family members)	835	Class A Dollar Non-Distributing Class
Heather Manners	11,966	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class
Thomas Naughton (Partner of the Investment Manager)	7,458	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class
Tony Morris	3,000	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class
Tony Morris (Family member)	98	Class U Sterling Unhedged Distributing Class
Richard Hayes	1,262	Class E Singapore Dollar Distributing Class

7. Taxation

The Company qualifies as an investment undertaking as defined in Section 739B of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 (as amended). It is not chargeable to Irish tax on its income and gains.

Tax may arise on the happening of a chargeable event. A chargeable event includes any distribution payments to Shareholders or any encashment, redemption or transfer of Shares. No tax will arise on the Company in respect of chargeable events in respect of:

- a Shareholder who is not Irish resident and not ordinarily resident in Ireland at the time of the chargeable event, provided the necessary signed statutory declarations are held by the Company; and
- certain exempted Irish tax investors who have provided the Company with the necessary signed statutory declarations.

The holding of Shares at the end of a Relevant Period will, in respect of Irish Resident investors, also constitute a chargeable event. To the extent that any tax issues arise on such a chargeable event, such tax will be allowed as a credit against any tax payable on the subsequent encashment, redemption, cancellation or transfer of the relevant Shares.

A Relevant Period is defined as a period of eight years beginning with the acquisition of a Share by a Shareholder and each subsequent period of eight years beginning immediately after the preceding relevant period.

Dividend income and interest received by the Company may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax in the countries of origin.

8. Financial Risk Management

Fair Value Estimation

FRS 102 Section 11.27 on "Fair Value: Disclosure" requires disclosure relating to the fair value hierarchy in which fair value measurements are categorised for assets and liabilities. The disclosures are based on a three level fair value hierarchy for the inputs used in valuation techniques to measure fair value. In March 2016 amendments were made to paragraphs 34.22 and 34.42 of this FRS, revising the disclosure requirements for financial institutions and retirement benefit plans. An entity shall apply these amendments for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. Early application is permitted. This amendment has been early adopted in the preparation of these financial statements.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

(i) Level 1: Investments, whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and therefore are classified within Level 1, include active listed equities. Quoted prices for these instruments are not adjusted.

(ii) Level 2: Financial instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified within Level 2. As Level 2 investments include positions that are not traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information.

(iii) Level 3: Investments classified within Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently. Pricing inputs are unobservable for the investment and includes situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the instrument. The inputs into the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. As observable prices are not available for these securities, a Fund would use valuation techniques to derive fair value.

When fair values of listed equity as well as publicly traded derivatives at the reporting date are based on quoted market prices or binding dealer price quotations (bid price for long position and ask price of short positions), without any deduction for transaction cost, the instruments are included within level 1 of the hierarchy.

8. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Fair Value Estimation (continued)

The fair values of forward currency exchange contracts are calculated by reference to the current exchange rates for contract with similar maturity risk profile.

The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities. The following table provides an analysis within the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015:

As at 30 June 2016
Prusik Asia Fund plc

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	**Level 1 USD**	**Level 2 USD**	**Level 3 USD**	**Total USD**
Common Stock	50,909,825	–	–	50,909,825
Warrants	–	1,371,336	–	1,371,336
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	–	4,548	–	4,548
Total Assets	50,909,825	1,375,884	–	52,285,709
Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss				
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	–	(37,250)	–	(37,250)
Total Liabilities	–	(37,250)	–	(37,250)

As at 31 December 2015

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	**Level 1 USD**	**Level 2 USD**	**Level 3 USD**	**Total USD**
Common Stock	63,541,156	–	–	63,541,156
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	–	6,903	–	6,903
Total Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	63,541,156	6,903	–	63,548,059
Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss				
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	–	(21,319)	–	(21,319)
Total Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	–	(21,319)	–	(21,319)

9. Portfolio Analysis

As at 30 June 2016	Market Value USD	% of Total Assets
Transferable securities admitted to an official exchange listing	50,909,825	91.77
Other securities	1,371,336	2.47
Financial derivative instruments (Forward Foreign Currency Contracts)	(32,702)	(0.06)
Net financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	52,248,459	94.18

As at 31 December 2015	Market Value USD	% of Total Assets
Transferable securities admitted to an official exchange listing	63,541,156	98.73
Financial derivative instruments (Forward Foreign Currency Contracts)	(14,416)	(0.02)
Net financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	63,526,740	98.71

10. Soft Commission Agreements

During the period ended 30 June 2016, the Investment Manager entered into soft commission arrangements with brokers/dealers in respect of which certain services used to support the investment decision process were received.

The Investment Manager does not make direct payment for these services but does transact an agreed amount of business with the brokers on behalf of the Company and commission is paid on these transactions. The Investment Manager considers these arrangements are to the benefit of the Company and has satisfied itself that it obtains best execution on behalf of the Company and the brokerage rates are not in excess of the customary institutional full service brokerage rates.

These arrangements do not affect the Investment Manager’s obligation to obtain best execution on investment transactions undertaken for the Company.

11. Efficient Portfolio Management

During the period ended 30 June 2016, the Company did not hold any instruments for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (31 December 2015: None).

12. Exchange Rates

The following exchange rates have been used to translate assets and liabilities in currencies other than USD:

	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
Australian Dollar	1.3430	1.3671
British Pound Sterling	0.7435	0.6750
Euro	0.8986	0.9163
Hong Kong Dollar	7.7599	7.7509
Indian Rupee	67.5250	66.1550
Indonesian Rupiah	-	13,787.5000
Philippine Peso	47.0820	46.8540
Singapore Dollar	1.3463	1.4129
South Korean Won	1,150.1500	1,176.3900
Taiwan Dollar	32.1755	32.8755
Thailand Baht	35.1400	36.0200
Vietnamese Dong	22,305.0000	22,485.0000

13. Comparatives

The comparative figures are for the period ended 30 June 2015 for the Condensed Profit and Loss Account and the Condensed Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares, and as at 31 December 2015 for the Condensed Balance Sheet.

14. Remuneration

The European Union Directive 2014/91/EU (known as "UCITS V Directive") came into effect on 21 March 2016. The Company operates a remuneration policy in accordance with applicable UCITS requirements and which is set out in the Company's Remuneration Policy dated 18 March 2016 which can be found at www.prusikim.co.uk and is referred to in the current Prospectus.

Details of the Company's remuneration and associated financial disclosures will be made within the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

15. Significant Events during the Period

In order to present performance data of the Company in a more transparent manner, from 31 March 2016, a change has been made in the Performance Index used in the calculation of performance data from MXAPJ to the MSCI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Gross Return USD Index ("M2APJ").

Brown Brothers Harriman, the Custodian of the Company, was reappointed as Depositary following the UCITS V changes, effective from 21 March 2016.

There are no other events during the period ended that had a material effect on the unaudited condensed financial statements.

16. Events since the Period End

There were no events after the period end that had a material effect on the unaudited condensed financial statements.

17. Approval of Financial Statements

The unaudited financial statements were approved by the Directors on 25 August 2016.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF PORTFOLIO

In accordance with the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 420 of 2015) (the "Central Bank UCITS Regulations") a statement of changes in the composition of the portfolio during the reporting period is provided to ensure that Shareholders can identify changes in the investments held by the Company. These statements present the aggregate purchases and sales of transferable securities exceeding 1% of the total value of purchases and sales for the period. At a minimum the largest 20 purchases and 20 sales must be given.

Major Purchases for the period ended 30 June 2016

Security Description	Acquisitions Nominal	Cost USD
Newcrest Mining Ltd.	235,000	2,765,851
Treasury Wine Estates Ltd.	345,000	2,092,952
Samsung SDI Co. Ltd.	19,800	1,864,358
Bharti Infratel Ltd.	340,000	1,852,340
Haier Electronics Group Co. Ltd.	1,100,000	1,825,763
HTC Corp.	500,000	1,532,336
Zhenzhou Yutong Bus Co. Ltd.	460,000	1,475,446
Xinyi Solar Holdings Ltd.	3,500,000	1,439,274
AAC Technologies Holdings, Inc.	170,000	1,313,811
GCL-Poly Energy Holdings Ltd.	8,000,000	1,173,081

Major Sales for the period ended 30 June 2016

Security Description	Disposals Nominal	Proceeds USD
Shenzhou International Group Holdings Ltd.	713,000	3,546,237
Pacific Textiles Holdings Ltd.	1,800,000	2,232,616
Texwinca Holdings Ltd.	2,400,000	2,223,957
Oberoi Realty Ltd.	500,000	2,036,912
Eclat Textile Co. Ltd.	157,540	1,980,661
China Telecom Corp. Ltd.	4,200,000	1,874,258
Ctrip.com International Ltd.	40,000	1,828,404
Formosa Taffeta Co. Ltd.	2,000,000	1,797,038
Hutchison Telecommunications Hong Kong Holdings Ltd.	4,800,000	1,532,531
Lippo Karawaci Tbk PT	20,200,000	1,445,686
Bharti Airtel Ltd.	255,000	1,192,010
Beijing Capital International Airport Co. Ltd.	1,100,000	1,127,836
Newcrest Mining Ltd.	67,000	1,092,719
Fairfax Media Ltd.	1,700,000	1,026,079
Bao Viet Holdings	300,000	764,581
Phu Nhuan Jewelry JSC	273,793	761,423
Vingroup JSC	281,560	651,312

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
David Hammond* (Irish)
Heather Manners (British)
Anthony Morris (British)(Alternate Director)
Richard Hayes* (Irish)
*Independent of the Investment Manager

COMPANY NAME AND REGISTERED OFFICE
Prusik Asia Fund plc
33 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

INVESTMENT MANAGER AND DISTRIBUTOR
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6th Floor Moss House
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United Kingdom

ADMINISTRATOR
Brown Brothers Harriman Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited
30 Herbert Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

DEPOSITARY
Brown Brothers Harriman Trustee Services (Ireland) Limited
30 Herbert Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
Ernst & Young
Harcourt Street
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Ireland

COMPANY SECRETARY
Tudor Trust Limited
33 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
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Ireland

LEGAL ADVISERS IRELAND
Dillon Eustace
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LEGAL ADVISERS UNITED KINGDOM
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