Advance Frontier Markets Fund Limited
Annual report 2011

Contents

Investment objective

The objective of the Company is to generate long-term capital growth for its Shareholders. The Investment Manager invests predominantly in a diversified portfolio of funds and other investment products which derive their value from Frontier Markets. The proportion of the portfolio invested in each component of Frontier Markets varies according to where the Investment Manager perceives the most attractive investment opportunities to be. Investee funds may include closed and open-ended funds, exchange traded funds, structured products, limited partnerships and managed accounts.

Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2011	
Net Asset Value ("NAV") per share (in US dollar terms)	+15.2%
Share price (in US dollar terms)	+15.2%

As at 30 June 2011	
NAV per share	$0.8358
Share price (in GB pounds)	£0.4475
Share price (in US dollars)	$0.7183
Total Assets	$141.6m

Financial calendar

Annual General Meeting	24 November 2011 at 11 a.m. 11 New Street St Peter Port Guernsey GY1 2PF

The Annual Report can be downloaded in electronic format from www.frontiermarketsfund.com

Chairman’s statement

On behalf of your Board, I am pleased to present to you the Annual Report for Advance Frontier Markets Fund Limited (“AFMF”, “the Fund” or “the Company”) for the financial year to 30 June 2011.

Over the course of the year the NAV and share price both rose by 15.2% in US dollar terms, these gains were entirely made in the first half of the year. The second half saw weaker markets and heightened volatility as the events of the “Arab Spring” unfolded and concerns over the ability of weaker Eurozone members to refinance maturing debts rose to prominence once more, dampening risk appetite globally.

Risk aversion also took its toll on the discount at which the Company’s shares traded in the latter part of the year with the discount widening from a low point of 6.9% in January to 14.1% by the end of the year. While the current discount is understandable given the global backdrop, the Board will monitor this and take action if deemed appropriate.

The Company does not have a fixed life but the directors consider it desirable that shareholders have the opportunity to review the future of the Company at appropriate intervals. At the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2014, a resolution will be proposed that the Company will continue as currently constituted.

In an effort to improve marketability and liquidity in the Company’s shares, the currency in which the shares are traded was changed from US dollars to Sterling in April. The financial statements and performance remain in US dollars.

As discussed in the Investment Manager’s report, the frontier markets asset class remains a compelling place to invest, with a large number of attractively valued markets offering strong growth prospects. We are confident that by focussing on the most desirable of these markets the Fund will deliver good returns for investors in the long run.

Grant Wilson
23 September 2011

Investment Manager's report

Performance review

The Fund's NAV per share rose by 15.2% over the 12 months to the end of June 2011. Over the same period the MSCI Frontier Markets, MSCI Emerging Markets and MSCI World Indices gained 16.3%, 27.8% and 30.5% respectively.

The financial year encompassed several distinct periods. In the first seven months of the year a combination of renewed quantitative easing and interest in the fundamental merits of frontier markets combined to generate significant rises on many frontier stock exchanges. By late January MSCI's Frontier Market index was up by just over 26% (see Figure 1), in line with the significant bounce seen in equities globally (see Figure 1). The rapid onset of civil unrest in Tunisia and its contagion across much of North Africa and the Middle East prompted a correction of around 12% in frontier markets as a whole, causing them to underperform emerging markets. Although the asset class recouped some of the lost performance during March, this quickly gave way to a final quarter characterised by unsettled markets globally on the back of resurgent concerns of an economic slowdown and sovereign risk in the US and Eurozone.

Figure 1: Performance of MSCI Frontier Markets Index over year to 30 June 2011

Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, net total return in US dollar terms, one year to 30 June 2011

AFMF's share price rose by 15.2%, in dollar terms, over the year which was in line with the NAV gain. The discount to NAV at which the Fund's shares trade was 14.1% at the end of the year, a level virtually identical to the 14.0% that prevailed at the start of the financial year. We view the level of the discount as anomalous given the positive outlook for the asset class, the already low valuations available in frontier markets, the look through discount on the Fund's portfolio (9% as at the end of June) and the superior NAV performance over the longer term relative to frontier market indices and competitor funds, which generally have shorter track records. We continue to actively market the Fund to new investors and anticipate the discount narrowing as risk appetite returns to markets globally.

Figure 2: Advance Frontier Markets Fund Performance Report

	6 Months	12 Months	Since Inception
AFMF NAV	-2.6%	15.2%	-13.6%
AFMF Price	-8.9%	15.2%	-28.2%

Source: AECL, Bloomberg, all figures in US dollar terms to 30 June 2011.

Note: Inception was 15 June 2007 (initial NAV per share after share issues expenses was $0.9685).

The drivers of AFMF's performance during the year were, in the majority of markets, investments in listed equity focussed funds. In Africa the Company's investments in funds such as Africa Emerging Markets Fund (NAV return +17.4%), Africa Opportunity Fund (share price return +25.1%, NAV return +37.9%) and Imara African Opportunities Fund (NAV return +25.9%) all proved beneficial to performance. In the Middle East we saw more modest returns from the likes of Alpha Mena Fund (NAV return +9.0%) and a loss of 3.5% from EFG MEDA Fund, with performance stalling in the first quarter of the year as events in the region caused markets to sell off. There were, however, some markets within the region such as Qatar that proved to be relatively immune to those events. AFMF's investment in Qatar Investment Fund returned 28.1% in share price terms and 23.5% on an NAV total return basis.

Within Asia we made solid returns from the Kazakhstan focussed fund Tau Capital (share price return +38.2%, NAV return +13.0%) as well as Komodo Fund in Indonesia (NAV return 35.8%), Picic Growth Fund in Pakistan (share price return +58.4%, NAV return +16.2%) and Ton Poh Thailand Fund (NAV return 35.2%). Vietnam proved to be more of a disappointment with several holdings detracting from performance, including PXP Vietnam Fund whose share price return was -7.4% and whose NAV fell by -30.9%.

Market environment

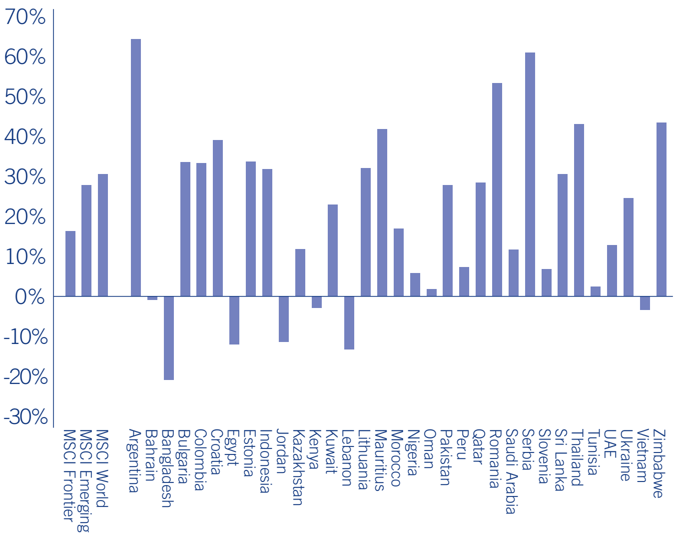
The returns from various frontier and emerging equity markets over the twelve months are illustrated in Figure 3. It comes as no surprise that those markets in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) which experienced uprisings, were amongst the worst performing. Bahrain (-0.9%), Egypt (-12.0%), Jordan (-11.4%), Lebanon (-13.3%), Oman (+1.8%) and Tunisia (+2.4%) all underperformed relative to other frontier markets. What is perhaps more surprising is the resilience of other markets in the region which either avoided the widespread disruption or whose governments were quick to attempt to address the issue through enhanced social expenditure. Thus, Kuwait (+22.9%), Qatar (+28.4%), Saudi Arabia (+11.6%) and the UAE (+12.8%) all fared well.

Argentina, the only really investable frontier market in Latin America, (+64.2%) excelled in the first half of the year, with strong external conditions and the potential for political change pushing stocks higher. The growing likelihood that incumbent President Cristina Kirchner will survive October's Presidential Elections has stemmed the rally for now, but the market remains attractive in our opinion.

In Asia, Bangladesh was one of the most volatile markets as local investors bought into a market that was already overvalued (in the region of 30 times earnings). As the market began to sell off, protests by local investors (which culminated in the stock exchange being attacked) exacerbated the situation – the local index declined by over 40% in US dollar terms between December 2010 and May 2011. Despite this, it remains one of the more expensive and least transparent frontier markets. Pakistan (+27.8%) meanwhile, proved that unstable politics and challenging economics are not over-riding negatives when valuations are at exceptionally low levels. It remains one of the cheapest stock markets in the world, trading on around 6 times earnings. Elsewhere in Asia, Vietnam (-3.4%) had a lacklustre year as high inflation and interest rates combined with budget and current account deficits and low foreign exchange reserves to depress the market.

In Sub Saharan Africa, Nigeria (+5.8%) failed to fulfil its potential again despite a relatively smooth election in April and positive (if painfully slow) reform in the banking sector. Kenya (-2.9%) suffered from persistent inflation concerns and, more recently, a severe drought. Zimbabwe (+43.4%) was a bright spot in Sub Saharan Africa as economic conditions began to normalise and growth in GDP and corporate earnings were reflected in share prices. Zambia (+39.0%) was equally strong, helped by continued investment in the mining sector, a strong copper price and continued political and economic stability.

Figure 3: Market returns over the year to 30 June 2011 in US dollar terms



Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, S&P and local market indices, total returns in US dollar terms, one year to 30 June 2011

Portfolio

The Fund's asset allocation at the end of the year is shown on page 5. In terms of regional exposure AFMF continued to maintain significant allocations to Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

At the year end, Africa accounted for 29.8% of net assets, compared with 35.1% a year ago. The decrease was in large part attributable to our decision to exit virtually all of its Tunisian exposure as unrest broke out in that country early in 2011. In the rest of the region, the Fund has enjoyed generally good performance from our managers and only minor adjustments were made.

The Company's allocation to the Middle East was 22.1% at the year end compared with 24.6% a year ago. Qatar (8.1%) remains our preferred market in the region and proved wonderfully devoid of revolutionary spirit as the rest of the MENA region grabbed the headlines. The Qatar government is committing large sums of money to infrastructure projects that should help economic growth for many years to come, while liquefied natural gas exports continue to boost the country's reserves. Whilst some may view the awarding of the 2022 Football World Cup to Qatar as ridiculous, they are one of the few countries in the world right now that will be able to finance it, without having to worry about the cost. The Fund's holding in Qatar Investment Fund was increased during the year on discounts in the mid to high teens. There were very few other material changes to the Fund's Middle Eastern exposure.

Asia's allocation was 24.3% at the year end, a level broadly similar to the position a year ago. There were, however, several changes at the stock and country level. Exposure to Bangladesh fell to just 0.1% as the proceeds of a sale were received at the start of the year, while Thailand was reduced to 2.5% as we halved the position in Ton Poh Thailand Fund in September 2010. The proceeds of these reductions helped to finance the building of a 5.7% position in central Asian market Kazakhstan, up from just 0.3% a year ago. The vehicle chosen was Tau Capital plc, a London traded closed end fund with a portfolio of listed and unlisted exposure to the Kazakhstan market that we have followed since its launch in 2007. Shares were bought a number of times during the year at an average discount of over 40%. At present the MSCI Kazakhstan Index trades on 5.4x trailing earnings and a Price to Book ratio of 1.0x.

Latin America saw the largest increase rising from 7.0% at the end of June 2010 to 11.8% by the end of the year as the proceeds of sales in other regions were invested into Argentina, Peru and Colombia. The position in Argentina was initiated in 2010 following a second trip to the country, the conclusion from which was that with cheap stock market valuations and highly favourable terms of trade, both the economy and the stock market have scope to continue performing well. Initially, the exposure was achieved through a participation note on a basket of Argentinean stocks. Over the following months we worked closely with a local investment manager to structure the first long only, actively managed vehicle available for investing in Argentinean equities. The Advance Copernico Argentina Equity Fund was launched in March 2011 with AFMF as the cornerstone investor. Elsewhere in the region, small allocations were made to exchange traded funds investing in Colombia and Peru, where the investment rationale is similar to that for the larger Latin American markets – sound economic management, rising levels of wealth, high growth and well managed companies. A reduction was made to the holding in Brazilian fund Tarpon All Equities following a period of exceptional performance.

At the year end, 32.8% of the portfolio was invested in closed end funds. The weighted average discount on the closed end funds in the portfolio was 27.5%. This equates to a 9% discount on the portfolio as a whole, in addition to the 14% discount that the Fund's own shares were trading on at the time of writing. We believe this represents a significant source of potential outperformance for investors seeking exposure to an already cheap asset class.

Market outlook

The gains made by the Fund this year were reasonable given the severe headwinds experienced both locally and internationally. The relative underperformance of frontier markets against global equity markets during the year was, however, disappointing. The underperformance stemmed entirely from the unrest in the MENA region. It is frustrating that events that should be positive for the future development of these countries have, in the short term, served to create further caution amongst investors who were just growing more comfortable with the rationale for investing in frontier markets.

We see through our marketing of the Fund that many investors continue to watch and wait for a better entry point into frontier markets. We would argue that that the combination of deteriorating conditions in developed markets and the underperformance in frontier markets make now a good time to invest in the frontier. The asset class remains significantly under-owned.

Valuations are at depressed levels which was highlighted in a note from investment bank UBS, written in early July before the recent sell off, which noted that 79% of the MSCI Frontier Markets index capitalisation was trading at levels below 10 times forward earnings. The note went on to point out that frontier markets were standing at a 20% discount to mainstream emerging markets and 45% below UBS's estimate of fair value. Since that note was written an already cheap asset class has become cheaper still.

Volatility in specific markets throws up opportunities. A lack of confidence generally causes assets to trade at low valuations. The fall of despotic and dictatorial leaders and the end of internal conflict in frontier markets have often been catalysts for rapid growth and flourishing stock markets. We expect MENA markets to offer some exceptional opportunities once the immediate political and social uncertainties subside.

Recent downgrades to multiple "developed" markets are long overdue. They reflect a level of indebtedness and financial uncertainty that simply is not present in frontier markets, which remain largely unencumbered by debt (either sovereign or household) and, as a result, are not subject to the same "squeeze" as is going on elsewhere in the world. The situation facing the consumer in frontier markets and developed markets illustrates this point well. In frontier markets, workers are generally enjoying rising wages, increased access to credit and low (or zero, in the case of the substantial informal frontier economy) tax rates. They are consuming. In developed markets, people are suffering modest wage increases, debt repayments and increasing tax rates – the focus is on capital preservation, not consumption. No amount of quantitative easing can undo the excesses that have built up over the last several decades.

In short, recent market turmoil has had no impact on the long term drivers of frontier markets. They continue to enjoy favourable demographics, abundant resources and low levels of sovereign debt. AFMF's portfolio is focussed on a handful of key markets including Qatar, Kazakhstan, Argentina, Vietnam and Nigeria that in your Manager's opinion offer compelling combinations of "Quality, Value, Growth and Change".

Advance Emerging Capital Limited

23 September 2011

Asset allocation

Country split	Percentage of net assets
Africa	**29.8%**
Botswana	0.8%
Egypt	3.4%
Kenya	1.3%
Mauritius	1.5%
Morocco	0.3%
Nigeria	8.0%
Senegal	1.6%
South Africa	2.6%
Tunisia	0.9%
Zambia	1.8%
Zimbabwe	3.0%
Other Africa	4.6%
Asia	**24.3%**
Bangladesh	0.1%
China	5.5%
India	2.2%
Indonesia	1.4%
Kazakhstan	5.7%
Pakistan	1.6%
Thailand	2.5%
Vietnam	5.1%
Other Asia	0.2%
Eastern Europe	**2.5%**
Croatia	0.6%
Romania	0.7%
Other Eastern Europe	1.2%

Country split	Percentage of net assets
Middle East	**22.1%**
Bahrain	0.7%
Jordan	0.6%
Kuwait	2.2%
Lebanon	0.6%
Oman	0.8%
Qatar	8.1%
Saudi Arabia	5.8%
UAE	2.9%
Other Middle East	0.4%
Latin America	**11.8%**
Argentina	5.1%
Brazil	4.3%
Columbia	1.3%
Peru	1.1%
Non-specified	**1.6%**
Cash (including cash in the underlying funds)	7.9%
Total	**100.0%**

The above analysis has been prepared on a portfolio look-through basis.

Twenty largest investments

Fund Name	Asset Class	Investment manager	Style	Structure	At 30 June 2011 Valuation £'000	At 30 June 2011 % of net assets
EFG Hermes – MEDA Fund	Middle East & North Africa equities	EFG Hermes	GARP/value	Bermuda OEIC	8,810	6.2%
Tau Capital	Kazakhstan listed and private equity	Spencer House Compass Capital	GARP	AIM closed end fund	8,004	5.6%
Alpha Mena Fund	Middle East & North Africa equities	Algebra Capital	Value/GARP	Bahrain OEIC	7,727	5.5%
Africa Emerging Markets Fund	African equities	Emerging Markets Management	Value	Dublin OEIC	7,299	5.2%
Blakeney Investors	Middle East & African equities	Blakeney AM	Value	Luxembourg SICAV	7,140	5.0%
Advance Copernico Argentina	Argentinian equities	Copernico Capital Partners	Value	Cayman OEIC	6,927	4.9%
Tarpon All Equities Fund	Brazilian listed and private equity	Tarpon Investimentos	Deep value	Cayman feeder into Delaware LLC	6,450	4.5%
Worldwide Opportunities – CEF Class S1	Fund of distressed GEM property funds	Terra Partners	Deep value/ discount trading	Cayman OEIC	6,401	4.5%
Africa Opportunity Fund	African equities & debt	Africa Opportunities Partners	Value/arbitrage	AIM closed end fund	6,137	4.3%
Duet Africa Opportunities Fund	African equities	Duet AM	Small cap value	Jersey OEIC	5,855	4.1%
Qatar Investment Fund	Qatari equities	Qatar Insurance Company	Growth and value	AIM closed end fund	5,661	4.0%
Optis African Frontier Fund	African equities	Optis IM	Value, absolute return	BVI OEIC	5,201	3.7%
EMM Middle East Fund	Middle East equities	Emerging Markets Management	Bottom-up fundamental value and quality	Dublin OEIC	4,330	3.1%
Morgan Stanley Frontier Emerging Markets Fund	Frontier market equities	MSIM	GARP	US listed closed end fund	4,225	3.0%
PXP Vietnam Fund	Vietnamese listed and private equities	PXP Vietnam Asset Management	Value	Cayman closed end fund	4,073	2.9%
Frontaura Global Frontier	Frontier markets equities	Frontaura Capital	Value	Cayman OEIC	3,898	2.8%
Ton Poh Emerging Thailand Fund	Thai equities	Ton Poh Capital	Value	Cayman OEIC	3,553	2.5%
ARC Capital Holdings	Chinese private equity	ARC Capital Partners	Focus on consumer sector	AIM closed end fund	3,413	2.4%
IMARA African Opportunities Fund	Sub Saharan African equities	Imara AM	Value	BVI OEIC	3,371	2.4%
MENA Alchemy Fund	Middle East & North Africa equities	Mena Capital LP	Value	Bermuda OEIC	2,649	1.9%
Top twenty holdings					**111,124**	**78.5%**
Other holdings					26,486	18.7%
Total holdings					**137,610**	**97.2%**
Cash and other net assets					4,029	2.8%
Net assets					**141,639**	**100.0%**

GARP = Growth at a reasonable price

Directors' report

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 30 June 2011.

Investing policy

Investment objective and policies

The objective of the Company is to generate long-term capital growth for its shareholders. The Investment Manager invests predominantly in a diversified portfolio of funds and other investment products which derive their value from frontier markets. The proportion of the portfolio invested in each component of frontier markets varies according to where the Investment Manager perceives the most attractive investment opportunities to be.

Investee funds may include closed-end and open-end funds, exchange traded funds, structured products, limited partnerships and managed accounts. The number of investments in the portfolio varies depending on the availability of attractive opportunities but, under normal market conditions, falls within a range of 20 to 50. The Company does not seek to control its investments.

The Company may, at the Investment Manager's discretion, hold cash or cash equivalents to protect shareholder's capital although it is envisaged that the value of these will not generally exceed 10% of net asset value.

Investment philosophy, strategy and process

The Investment Manager's investment philosophy is that the high degree of diversity seen across markets creates opportunities that are best exploited by specialist fund managers investing in specific regions, countries or sectors. By using a fund of funds approach to investment, the Investment Manager believes it can access such specialist investment talent, ideas and themes within this asset class.

The strategy employed by the Investment Manager consists of three core components: investee manager selection, geographical asset allocation and participation in special situations.

A. Investee Manager selection

The Investment Manager aims to identify funds and Investee Managers which it considers are likely to deliver consistent capital growth over the long term. The Investment Manager believes that qualitative aspects of a fund are the strongest indicators of the prospects for future performance. The Investment Manager has substantial experience in the appraisal and selection of Investee Managers. The Investment Team also has the benefit of a global network of contacts in the fund industry.

B. Geographical asset allocation

The Investment Manager takes a long-term view on asset allocation and, where a high degree of conviction exists, may position the portfolio aggressively. Investee Managers have a key role to play as they will typically have extensive experience of investing in their respective markets. They will have dedicated resources at their disposal used in the collection and analysis of market information on which they base investment decisions and hence their own asset allocation. The Investment Manager uses its regular contact and good relationships with Investee Managers to benefit from the Investee Manager's experience and knowledge when determining the Company's asset allocation.

The Investment Manager's internal view on market prospects is used to validate and challenge those views expressed by Investee Managers, who may be focused on a single market or region. The Investment Manager aims to identify markets within its investment universe that offer the most attractive combinations of quality, value, growth and change. This helps to temper market bias amongst Investee Managers and therefore, in the identification of the optimum balance of investments, on an inter and intra-regional basis.

The assimilation of these factors combined with the effect of bottom-up decisions relating to individual investment opportunities will determine the actual geographic split of the Company's funds at any one point in time.

C. Special situations

The Investment Manager seeks to identify pricing anomalies in investment products and use such opportunities to add value to the Company's portfolio. Normally, this will involve investing in closed-end funds that are available for purchase at a discount to their net asset value. Discounts usually arise as a result of imbalances in supply and demand for the shares of a fund. The Investment Manager will then implement a strategy to realise value from the special situation.

Investment restrictions

The Investment Manager is required to adhere to the following investment restrictions:

• Geographical Focus. The Company will limit exposure to any individual country to 15% of the Company's Net Asset Value at the time of investment. If, at any time, this limit is exceeded, the Company will seek to rebalance its portfolio of investment so that the restriction is adhered to.

• Investment Size. No single investment position in any fund will exceed 10% of the Company's Net Asset Value at the time of the investment.

Gearing

The Company will not borrow to fund its investments but may use an overdraft and/or other short-term borrowing facilities to meet its working capital needs, including for the payment of any expenses or fees. The same facilities may be used to take advantage of favourable investment opportunities pending the payment of proceeds from the sale or redemption of investments.

Business activities

The Company is a closed-end investment company incorporated and resident in Guernsey and quoted on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange and listed on the Channel Islands Stock Exchange.

Results and dividends

The Company's profit on ordinary activities after taxation for the year was $18,658,000 (2010: $10,956,000).

The Company's revenue loss on ordinary activities after taxation for the year amounted to $606,000 (2010: $434,000). In accordance with its statement in the Admission Document of the Company, the directors do not recommend a final dividend.

Investment report and outlook
The Chairman's Statement and Investment Manager's Report incorporate a review of the highlights during the year.

Market information
The net asset value per share is calculated weekly and published through a regulatory information service.

Ordinary shares in issue
During the year and at the year end the Company had 169,460,000 ordinary shares in issue.

Purchases of own shares
There were no share re-purchases during the year.

The Company's present authority to make market purchases of its own ordinary shares will expire at the conclusion of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. As stated in the Company's Admission Document, a renewal of this authority will be sought from shareholders at each annual general meeting of the Company. The timing of any purchase will be decided by the Board. Any shares bought back by the Company will either be cancelled, or if the directors so determine, held in treasury (and may be re-sold). Purchases of own shares will only be made at a price representing a discount to net asset value per share.

The directors recommend that the Company is granted authority to purchase up to a maximum of 25,402,054 ordinary shares (subject to a maximum of 14.99% of the ordinary shares in issue at the date of the Annual General Meeting). A resolution to this effect will be put to the Annual General Meeting (item 5 in the Notice of Meeting).

Further share issues
The directors have authority to issue shares on a non pre-emptive basis up to an amount representing 20% of the issued share capital immediately following the completion of the placing of shares in June 2008 (equivalent to 33,880,000 ordinary shares). Unless authorised by shareholders, the Company will not issue further shares or re-sell shares out of treasury for cash at a price below the prevailing net asset value per share unless they are first offered pro rata to existing shareholders.

Life of the Company
The Company does not have a fixed life but the directors consider it desirable that shareholders have the opportunity to review the future of the Company at appropriate intervals. At the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2014, a resolution will be proposed that the Company will continue in existence. If the resolution is not passed, the directors will be required to formulate further proposals to reorganise, reconstruct or wind up the Company. If the resolution is passed, the Company will continue its operations and a similar resolution will be put to shareholders every three years thereafter.

Custody
Custody of the Company's investments has been contracted to The Northern Trust Company since business operations commenced.

Borrowings
The Company is permitted to borrow, at the point of drawdown, up to 10% of its net assets. Any borrowings will not be used to fund investments but may be used to meet working capital requirements or to take advantage of favourable investment opportunities pending the payment of proceeds from the sale or redemption of investments.

The Company has a loan facility of up to $6 million with Investec Bank plc, available for 364 days from 15 February 2011. As at 30 June 2011 the Company had nil drawn down. The commitment fee on the unutilised part of the facility is calculated at a rate of 1.25% per annum and the interest charge on any amount drawn down is calculated at a rate of 3 month US dollar LIBOR + 4% per annum. A debenture has been issued which gives Investec Bank plc a floating charge over the Company's assets. An arrangement fee of £20,000 was payable on the facility.

Management
The management of the Company's investments is contracted to Advance Emerging Capital Limited ("AECL"), which is authorised and regulated by the FSA.

Fees payable to the Investment Manager
The Investment Manager is appointed under a contract subject to twelve months' notice and is entitled to remuneration comprised of a basic fee and in certain circumstances a performance fee.

The Investment Manager receives a basic management fee payable by the Company monthly in arrears equal to one twelfth of 1.25% of the lower of Market Capitalisation and Net Asset Value.

The Investment Manager may receive, in addition to the basic fee, a performance fee in respect of each Performance Period equal to a percentage (set forth below) of the excess of the Net Asset Value per Share over the Target Net Asset Value per Share. Any such fee is paid annually in arrears out of the assets of the Company. A Performance Period is a period in respect of which the Company produces audited accounts and, if different, the final period for which the management agreement subsists.

The Target Net Asset Value per Share means the higher of (i) the High Watermark and (ii) Net Asset Value per Share at the start of the relevant Performance Period as increased by the Hurdle Rate. The High Watermark is the higher of (i) one US dollar and (ii) the Net Asset Value per ordinary share, after the deduction of the relevant performance fee, as at the end of the latest Performance Period in respect of which the Investment Manager was awarded a performance fee.

The performance fee in respect of a particular Performance Period will be an amount equal to 12% of the amount (if any) by which the Net Asset Value per Share at the end of that Performance Period, before the deduction of any performance fee, exceeds the Target Net Asset Value per Share multiplied by the weighted average number of Shares in issue during the relevant Performance Period.

The performance fee in respect of a particular Performance Period will not exceed 3% of the Company's Net Asset Value, before the deduction of any performance fee, at the end of that Performance Period.

No performance fee was payable in respect of the year ended 30 June 2011 (2010: $nil).

Two thirds of the basic fee and the entirety of any performance fees are allocated to the capital column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Company secretary and administrators
Legis Fund Services Limited ("Legis") was appointed as Administrator and Secretary to the Company on 25 November 2010 as a result of the novation of the administration agreement between the Company and Legis Corporate Services Limited. Legis is appointed under a contract subject to 90 days' written notice. Legis receives a fee at a rate of £30,000 per annum, as well as the fees payable to the UK Administration Agent, Cavendish Administration Limited.

Cavendish Administration Limited was reappointed by Legis to act as administration agent in the United Kingdom when the change in administrator was approved. Cavendish is appointed under a contract subject to six months notice. The aggregate amount paid to Legis and Cavendish is detailed in note 3 to the accounts.

Payment of suppliers
It is the Company's payment policy to obtain the best possible terms for all business and therefore there is no consistent policy as to the terms used. The Company contracts with its suppliers the terms on which business will take place and abides by such terms; a high proportion of expenses, including management and administration fees, are paid within the month when invoiced. There were no invoices outstanding from trade creditors at 30 June 2011 (2010: $nil).

Settlement of share transactions
Transactions in the Company's shares can be settled through CREST share settlement system.

Donations
The Company did not make any donations during the year under review.

Going concern
After making inquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Auditors
In accordance with The Companies (Guernsey) Law 2008, a resolution for the re-appointment of Grant Thornton Limited as auditors of the Company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Helen Green

Richard Hotchkis
23 September 2011

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the year and of the profit or loss for the year and are in accordance with The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008.
In preparing these accounts, the directors are required to:

• Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

• Make judgements and estimates which are reasonable and prudent;

• State whether applicable International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

• Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In accordance with The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware. The directors also confirm that they have taken all steps they ought to have taken as directors to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

The financial statements are published on the Company's website (website address: www.frontiermarketsfund.com) and on the Investment Manager's website (website address: www.advance-emerging.com). The maintenance and integrity of the Investment Manager's website, so far as it relates to the Company, is the responsibility of the Investment Manager. The work carried out by the auditor does not involve consideration of the maintenance and integrity of these websites and accordingly, the auditor accepts no responsibility for any changes that have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on these websites. Visitors to the websites need to be aware that legislation in Guernsey governing the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements may differ from legislation in their jurisdiction.

Corporate governance

The Company is not required to comply with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code or any Guernsey corporate governance regime. However, the directors recognise the value of the UK Corporate Governance Code and have taken appropriate measures to ensure that the Company complies, as far as practicable and to the extent appropriate given the Company's assets, liabilities and other relevant information.

The Board

Composition

All the directors were appointed by the Company with effect from 25 April 2007 and hold their office in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

Grant Wilson, aged 49, is Chairman of the Company.

Grant Wilson is the Chief Investment Officer of International Asset Monitor Limited, based in Guernsey. He was an institutional fund manager for over twenty years and has been a director of several fund management companies including Martin Currie Investment Management Limited and Gartmore Investment Trust Management Limited. He is also a Trustee of the Church of Scotland Investors Trust and a director of China Development Capital (GP) Limited. Grant is a member of the CFA Society of the UK and an associate of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators.

Helen Green, aged 48, is a non-executive director of the Company.

Helen Green is a chartered accountant. She has been employed by Saffery Champness, a UK top 20 firm of chartered accountants since 1984. She qualified as a chartered accountant in 1988 and became a partner in the London office in 1997. Since 2000 she has been based in the Guernsey office where she is client liaison director responsible for trust and company administration. Helen serves on the boards of a number of companies in various jurisdictions.

Richard Hotchkis, aged 60, is a non-executive director of the Company.

Richard Hotchkis has 30 years' investment experience. Until October 2006, he was an investment manager at the Co-operative Insurance Society, where he started his career in 1976. Richard has wide experience of equity investment in both the UK and overseas and also of the externally managed funds industry, including investment trust and other closed-ended funds, offshore funds and hedge funds.

All the directors are independent of the Investment Manager, Advance Emerging Capital Limited ("AECL"). There were no contracts subsisting during or at the end of the year in which a director was or is materially interested.

Richard Hotchkis is a director of Advance Developing Markets Fund Limited, a closed end fund listed on the London Stock Exchange which is also managed by AECL. The Board does not believe that this affects the independence of Richard Hotchkis as a director of the Company.

A policy of insurance against directors' and officers' liabilities is maintained by the Company.

At 30 June 2011 and at the date of this report the directors had the following shareholdings in the Company.

	Ordinary shares At 30 June 2011 and at the date of this report	*Ordinary shares At 1 July 2010*
(James) Grant Wilson	200,000	*200,000*
Helen Green	18,664	*18,664*
Richard Hotchkis	45,000	*35,000*

A procedure has been adopted for directors, in the furtherance of their duties, to take independent professional advice at the expense of the Company.

In the year ended 30 June 2011 there were six meetings of the Board. Richard Hotchkis and Helen Green attended all of those meetings. Grant Wilson attended five of the meetings.

Re-election of directors

The services of each of the directors are provided under the terms of letters of appointment between each of them and the Company and appointment is subject to termination upon three months' notice.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Grant Wilson will retire and put himself forward for re-election at the Annual General Meeting.

The Board has reviewed the contribution made by Grant Wilson and in accordance with the performance evaluation detailed below recommends that Grant Wilson should be re-elected.

Board committees

The Company has established an Audit Committee, a Management Engagement Committee and a Nominations Committee. Since all the directors are non-executive, the Board has not formed a Remuneration Committee as it is satisfied that any relevant issues can be properly considered by the Board as a whole. Other committees of the Board may be formed from time to time to deal with specific matters.

Audit Committee

The Company has established an Audit Committee, which comprises Helen Green, Richard Hotchkis and Grant Wilson. The Audit Committee normally meets on a twice yearly basis and its main functions include, inter alia, reviewing and monitoring internal financial control systems and risk management systems on which the Company is reliant, considering annual and interim accounts and audit reports, making recommendations to the Board in relation to the appointment and remuneration of the Company's auditors and monitoring and reviewing annually their independence, objectivity, effectiveness and qualifications. Helen Green is the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

The Company's external auditors also attend the Audit Committee meeting at its request and report on their work procedures, the quality and effectiveness of the Company's accounting records and their findings in relation to the Company's statutory audit.

During the year ended 30 June 2011 there were two meetings of the Audit Committee. All of the committee members attended both meetings.

Management Engagement Committee

The Company has established a management engagement committee which meets formally at least on an annual basis to consider the appointment and remuneration of the Investment Manager. The management engagement committee will also consider the appointment and remuneration of other suppliers of services to the Company. The management engagement committee comprises Helen Green, Richard Hotchkis and Grant Wilson. Helen Green is the Chairman of the Management Engagement committee.

During the year ended 30 June 2011 there was one meeting of the Management Engagement Committee. This was attended by all the committee members.

Nominations Committee
All of the directors are members of the Nominations Committee. It has been established for the purpose of identifying and putting forward candidates for the office of director of the Company. The Nominations Committee will meet as and when it is required. Grant Wilson is Chairman of the Nominations Committee.

In the period from the Company's listing up to the date of this document there have been no meetings of the Nominations Committee.

Performance evaluation
A formal annual performance appraisal process is performed. The Chairman appraises the performance of the individual directors and the Board. The results are discussed so that any necessary action can be considered and undertaken. A separate appraisal of the Chairman is carried out and the results are reported back to the Board and the Chairman.

Internal controls
The UK Corporate Governance Code requires the Board to review the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal controls. The Board recognises its ultimate responsibility for the Company's system of internal controls and for monitoring its effectiveness. The system of internal controls is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives. It can provide only reasonable assurance against material misstatement or loss. The Board has undertaken a review of the aspects covered by the FRC guidance on internal controls and has identified risk management controls in the key areas of business objectives, accounting, compliance, operations and secretarial as being matters of particular importance upon which it requires reports. The Board believes that the existing arrangements, set out below, represent an appropriate framework to meet the internal control requirements. By these procedures the directors have kept under review the effectiveness of the internal control system throughout the year and up to the date of this report.

The Board has contractually delegated to external agencies, including the investment manager, the management of the investment portfolio, the custodial services (which include the safeguarding of the assets), the registration services and the accounting and company secretarial requirements. Each of these contracts was entered into after full and proper consideration of the quality and cost of services offered, including the financial control systems in operation in so far as they relate to the affairs of the Company.

Financial aspects of internal control
The directors are responsible for the internal financial control systems of the Company and for reviewing their effectiveness. These aim to ensure the maintenance of proper accounting records, the reliability of the financial information upon which business decisions are made and which is used for publication and that the assets of the Company are safeguarded. As stated above, the Board has contractually delegated to external agencies the services the Company requires, but they are fully informed of the internal control framework established by the Investment Manager, the administrator and the UK administration agent to provide reasonable assurance on the effectiveness of internal financial controls. The Board does not consider that an internal audit function would be appropriate to the nature and circumstances of the Company.

The key procedures include monthly production of management accounts and NAV calculations, monitoring of performance at regular board meetings, review by directors of the valuation of securities, segregation of the administrative function from that of securities and cash custody and of both from investment management, maintenance of appropriate insurance and adherence to physical and computer security procedures. In addition, the Board keeps under its own direct control all material payments out of the Company other than for investment purposes. Payment of management fees is authorised only by directors after they have studied the financial data upon which those fees are based.

The Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the financial statements is on page 10 and a statement of going concern is on page 9. The report of the independent auditors is on page 14.

Other aspects of internal control
The Board holds at least four regular meetings each year, plus additional meetings as required. Between these meetings there is regular contact with the Investment Manager, the administrator and the UK administration agent.

The Investment Manager and the Company Secretary report in writing to the Board on operational and compliance issues prior to each meeting, and otherwise as necessary.

Directors receive and consider regular monthly reports from the UK administration agent, giving full details of all holdings in the portfolio and of all transactions and of all aspects of the financial position of the Company. The administrator and UK administration agent report separately in writing to the Board concerning risks and internal control matters within their purview, including internal financial control procedures and secretarial matters. Additional ad hoc reports are received as required and directors have access at all times to the advice and services of the Corporate Company Secretary, which is responsible to the Board for ensuring that Board procedures are followed and that applicable rules and regulations are complied with.

This contact with the Investment Manager, administrator and UK administration agent enables the Board to monitor the Company's progress towards its objectives and encompasses an analysis of the risks involved. These matters are assessed on an ongoing basis through the year.

Shareholder relations
The Company invites all shareholders to attend the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") and seeks to provide twenty working days' notice of that meeting. The Notice of Meeting sets out the business of the AGM and any item not of an entirely routine nature is explained in the Directors' Report. Separate resolutions are proposed for each substantive issue.

The structure of the Board is such that it is considered unnecessary to identify a senior non-executive director other than the Chairman. All other directors are, however, available to shareholders if they have concerns over issues they feel have not been dealt with through the normal mode of communication with the Chairman.

Exercise of voting powers
The Company nearly always exercises its voting powers in respect of general meetings of investee companies. The Company considers shareholder voting to be an important issue in the pursuance of its investment objective. The Company and the Investment Manager support the principles of the UK Stewardship Code issued by the Financial Reporting Council in July 2010. The Investment Manager's proxy voting policy and a statement of the compliance with the principles of best practice of the Stewardship Code are available on the Investment Manager's website.

Social and environmental policy
The Company is a closed-end investment Company and therefore has no staff, premises, manufacturing or other operations.

Directors' remuneration report

Since all directors are non-executive, a remuneration committee has not been formed as the directors are satisfied that any relevant issues can be properly considered by the Board as a whole.

Policy on directors' fees
The Board's policy is that the remuneration of non-executive directors should be fair and should reflect the experience, work involved, responsibilities and potential liabilities of the Board as a whole. The non-executive directors' fees are determined within the limits set out in the Company's Articles of Association and they are not eligible for bonuses, pension benefits, share benefits, share options, long-term incentive schemes or other benefits. It is intended that this policy will continue for the year ending 30 June 2012 and for subsequent years.

The maximum amount currently payable in aggregate to the directors is $200,000 per annum and this may only be changed by the passing of an ordinary resolution of the Company.

No services have been provided by, or fees paid to, advisers in respect of remuneration policy during the year ended 30 June 2011.

Directors' service contracts
The directors do not have service contracts. The directors have appointment letters subject to termination upon three months' notice. The directors are all subject to re-election by shareholders at a maximum interval of three years.

Directors' emoluments for the year
Following a review, the directors resolved that with effect from 1 October 2010, the directors' fees would be payable in sterling and at a rate of £30,000 per annum to the Chairman and £20,000 per annum to the other directors. Helen Green receives an additional fee of £5,000 per annum for the position of Chairman of the Audit Committee. Prior to the review, fees payable to the directors were at a rate of $30,000 per annum.

The following emoluments in the form of fees were payable in the year ended 30 June 2011 to the directors who served during that year.

	Fees 2011 $	*Fees 2010 $*
Grant Wilson	43,361	*30,000*
Helen Green	37,636	*30,000*
Richard Hotchkis	31,408	*30,000*
Aly El-Tahry – resigned 19 April 2010	–	*24,062*
	112,405	***114,062***

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Advance Frontier Markets Fund Limited
We have audited the financial statements of Advance Frontier Markets Fund Limited for the year ended 30 June 2011 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flow and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (as adopted by the European Union).

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 262 of The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors
As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 10 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements
An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the financial statements
In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2011 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (as adopted by the European Union); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 requires us to report to you, if in our opinion:

- the Company has not kept proper accounting records; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

Grant Thornton Limited
Chartered Accountants
St Peter Port, Guernsey
Channel Islands

23 September 2011

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2011	Note	Revenue $'000	Capital $'000	2011 Total $'000	*Revenue $'000*	*Capital $'000*	*2010 Total $'000*
Gains on investments		–	20,300	20,300	*–*	*12,280*	*12,280*
Capital gains on currency movements		–	27	27	*–*	*4*	*4*
Net investment gains		**–**	**20,327**	**20,327**	***–***	***12,284***	***12,284***
Investment income	2	568	–	568	*658*	*–*	*658*
Total income		**568**	**20,327**	**20,895**	***658***	***12,284***	***12,942***
Investment management fees	3	(513)	(1,026)	(1,539)	*(447)*	*(894)*	*(1,341)*
Other expenses	3	(593)	–	(593)	*(609)*	*–*	*(609)*
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before finance costs and taxation		**(538)**	**19,301**	**18,763**	***(398)***	***11,390***	***10,992***
Finance costs	4	(19)	(37)	(56)	*–*	*–*	*–*
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		**(557)**	**19,264**	**18,707**	***(398)***	***11,390***	***10,992***
Taxation	7	(49)	–	(49)	*(36)*	*–*	*(36)*
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation		**(606)**	**19,264**	**18,658**	***(434)***	***11,390***	***10,956***
Earnings per ordinary share	8	(0.36c)	11.37c	11.01c	*(0.25c)*	*6.72c*	*6.47c*

The total column of this statement represents the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income, prepared under IFRS. The revenue and capital columns, including the revenue and capital earnings per share data, are supplementary information prepared under guidance published by the Association of Investment Companies. The Company does not have any income or expenses that are not included in the profit for the year and therefore the "Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation" is also the total comprehensive income for the year, as defined by IAS 1 (revised).

All revenue and capital items in the above statement derive from continuing operations. No operations were acquired or discontinued during the year.

The notes on pages 19 to 25 form part of these accounts.

Statement of financial position

At 30 June 2011	Notes	2011 $'000	*2010 $'000*
Non-current assets			
Investments designated as fair value through profit or loss	9	137,610	*121,081*
Current assets			
Other receivables		57	*71*
Sales for future settlement		–	*1,752*
Cash and cash equivalents		4,498	*281*
		4,555	*2,104*
Total assets		**142,165**	***123,185***
Current liabilities			
Other payables		526	*204*
		526	*204*
Total assets less current liabilities		**141,639**	***122,981***
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders			
Share premium account		88,788	*88,788*
Share purchase reserve		82,319	*82,319*
Capital reserve	11	(28,981)	*(48,245)*
Revenue reserve		(487)	*119*
Total equity		**141,639**	***122,981***
Net assets per Ordinary Share (US cents)	12	83.58c	*72.57c*
Exchange rate GBP/USD (mid market)		0.6229	*0.6682*
Net assets per Ordinary Share (pence)		52.06p	*48.49p*

Approved by the Board of directors on 23 September 2011 and signed on their behalf by:

Helen Green

Richard Hotchkis

The notes on pages 19 to 25 form part of these accounts.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2011	Share premium account $'000	Share purchase reserve $'000	Capital reserve $'000	Revenue reserve $'000	Total $'000
Opening shareholders' funds	88,788	82,319	(48,245)	119	122,981
Profit/(loss) for the year	–	–	19,264	(606)	18,658
Closing equity	**88,788**	**82,319**	**(28,981)**	**(487)**	**141,639**

For the year ended 30 June 2010	*Share premium account $'000*	*Share purchase reserve $'000*	*Capital reserve $'000*	*Revenue reserve $'000*	*Total $'000*
Opening shareholders' funds	*88,788*	*82,319*	*(59,635)*	*553*	*112,025*
Profit/(loss) for the year	–	–	*11,390*	*(434)*	*10,956*
Closing equity	***88,788***	***82,319***	***(48,245)***	***119***	***122,981***

The notes on pages 19 to 25 form part of these accounts.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2011	Notes	2011 $'000	*2010 $'000*
Operating activities			
Cash inflow from investment income and bank interest		595	*649*
Cash outflow from management expenses		(2,047)	*(1,955)*
Cash inflow from disposal of investments		64,416	*29,953*
Cash outflow from purchase of investments		(58,659)	*(29,563)*
Cash inflow from foreign exchange costs		27	*4*
Cash outflow from taxation		(48)	*(36)*
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities	13	**4,284**	***(948)***
Financing activities			
Loan facility and arrangement fee paid		(36)	–
Interest paid		(31)	–
Net cash flow used in financing activities		**(67)**	**–**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**4,217**	***(948)***
Opening balance		281	*1,229*
Cash inflow/(outflow)		4,217	*(948)*
Balance at 30 June 2011		**4,498**	***281***

The notes on pages 19 to 25 form part of these accounts.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting
The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), approved by the International Accounting Standards Board and as adopted by the European Union.

The financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the year and of the profit or loss for the year and are in accordance with The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008.

Under IFRS, the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) issued by the Association of Investment Companies has no formal status, but the Company has taken the guidance of the 2009 SORP into account to the extent that it is deemed appropriate and compatible with IFRS and the Company's circumstances.

The particular accounting policies adopted are described below:

(a) Accounting convention
The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the measurement at fair value of investments.

(b) Investments
As the Company's business is investing in financial assets with a view to profiting from their total return in the form of increases in fair value, financial assets are designated as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition in accordance with IAS 39. These investments are recognised on the trade date of their acquisition. At this time, fair value is the cost of investment.

After initial recognition such investments are valued at fair value which is determined by reference to:

(i) market bid price for investments quoted on recognised stock exchanges;

(ii) net asset value per individual investee funds' administrators for unquoted open-end funds; and

(iii) by using other valuation techniques to establish fair value for any other unquoted investments.

Investments are derecognised on the trade date of their disposal. Gains or losses are recognised in the capital column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(c) Income from investments
Investment income from ordinary shares and units in open-end funds deemed equivalent to ordinary shares is accounted for on the basis of ex-dividend dates. Income from fixed interest shares and securities is accounted for on an accruals basis using the effective interest method. Special Dividends are assessed on their individual merits and are credited to the capital column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the substance of the payment is a return of capital; with this exception all other investment income is taken to the revenue column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Bank interest receivable is accounted for on a time apportionment basis.

(d) Capital reserves
Profits and losses on disposals of investments and gains and losses on investments held are allocated to the capital reserve via the capital column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(e) Investment management fees
Two thirds of the basic investment management fee is allocated to the capital column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The entirety of any performance fee is allocated to the capital column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Fees allocated to the capital column are taken to the capital reserve.

(f) Foreign currency
The Company's shares were issued in US dollars and the majority of the Company's investments are priced in US dollars and this is considered to be the functional currency of the Company. Therefore, it is the Company's policy to present the accounts in US dollars. The Company's shares are traded in Sterling on AIM and the Channel Islands Stock Exchange.

Assets and liabilities held in currencies other than US dollars are translated into US dollars at the market rates of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Currency gains and losses arising on retranslating investments are allocated to the capital column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. All other currency gains and losses are allocated to the capital or revenue columns of the Statement of Comprehensive Income depending on the nature of the transaction.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and Cash Equivalents in the Statement of Cash Flows comprise cash held at the bank or by the custodian.

(h) Operating segments
IFRS 8, 'Operating segments' requires a 'management approach', under which segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes. The Board, as a whole, has been determined as constituting the chief operating decision maker of the Company. The Board has considered the requirements of the standard and is of the view that the Company is engaged in a single segment of business, which is to generate long-term capital growth for its shareholders by investing in a diversified portfolio of funds and other investment products which derive their value from frontier markets.

The Board of directors is responsible for ensuring that the Company's investment objective is followed. The day-to-day implementation of this has been delegated to the Investment Manager but the Board retains responsibility for the overall direction of the Company. The Board reviews the investment decisions of the Investment Manager at regular Board meetings. The Investment Manager has been given full authority to make investment decisions on behalf of the Company in accordance with the investment objective.

(i) New standards issued but not effective
At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but do not have an impact on the preparation of the accounts of the Company.

The completion of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments has been deferred until 2015. Management have yet to assess the impact the new standard is likely to have on the financial statements of the Company. However they do not expect to implement the amendments until all chapters of the replacement to IAS 39 have been published and they can comprehensively assess the impact of all changes.

IFRS 13 Fair value measurement is not due to become effective until reporting periods commencing 1 January 2013. It is intended to increase transparency of fair value measurements and enhanced disclosures. Its impact on the Company has not yet been determined.

2 Investment income

	2011 $'000	*2010 $'000*
Income from investments		
Dividends from investments	568	*658*

3 Investment management fees and other expenses

	Revenue $'000	Capital $'000	2011 Total $'000
Investment management fees – basic	513	1,026	1,539
Administration fees	188	–	188
Custodian's fees	72	–	72
Registrar's fees	26	–	26
Directors' fees	112	–	112
Auditor's fees	30	–	30
Nominated Adviser fees	39	–	39
Other expenses	126	–	126
Total other expenses	**593**	**–**	**593**
Total expenses	**1,106**	**1,026**	**2,132**

	Revenue $'000	*Capital $'000*	*2010 Total $'000*
Investment management fees – basic	*447*	*894*	*1,341*
Administration fees	*168*	–	*168*
Custodian's fees	*64*	–	*64*
Registrar's fees	*21*	–	*21*
Directors' fees	*114*	–	*114*
Auditors' fees	*28*	–	*28*
Nominated Adviser fees	*39*	–	*39*
Other expenses	*175*	–	*175*
Total other expenses	***609***	**–**	***609***
Total expenses	***1,056***	***894***	***1,950***

Further details on the management agreement is provided on page 8 of the directors' report.

The Company's total expense ratio for the year (based on average net assets) was 1.5% (2010: 1.5%)

4 Finance costs

The Company has a loan facility of $6 million with Investec Bank plc, available for 364 days from 15 February 2011. The purpose of the borrowing is to act as a bridging facility, providing short term liquidity to finance investment purchases. As at 30 June 2011 the Company had nil drawn down. The commitment fee on the unutilised part of the facility is calculated at a rate of 1.25% per annum and the interest charge on any amount drawn down is calculated at a rate of 3 month US dollar LIBOR + 4% per annum. An arrangement fee of £20,000 was payable on the facility.

In accordance with directors' expectations of the split of future returns being mostly of a capital nature, two thirds of of finance costs have been charged as capital items in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

	Revenue $'000	Capital $'000	2011 Total $'000
Facility and arrangement fees	5	9	14
Interest charges	14	28	42
Total finance costs	**19**	**37**	**56**

	Revenue $'000	*Capital $'000*	*2010 Total $'000*
Facility and arrangement fees	–	–	–
Interest charges	–	–	–
Total finance costs	**–**	**–**	**–**

5 Directors' fees

The fees paid or accrued were $112,405 (2010: $114,062). There were no other emoluments. Full details of the fees of each director are given in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 13.

6 Transaction charges

	2011 $'000	*2010 $'000*
Transaction costs on purchases of investments	61	*20*
Transaction costs on sales of investments	110	*30*
Total transaction costs included in gains/(losses) on investments at fair value through profit or loss	**171**	***50***

7 Taxation

The Company is resident for tax purposes in Guernsey.

With effect from 1 January 2008, Guernsey abolished the exempt company regime. Thereafter, the Company will be taxed at the company standard rate (0%). Prior to that, the Company was exempt from Guernsey income tax under the Income Tax (Exempt Bodies) (Guernsey) Ordinances 1989 and 1992 and was charged an annual exemption fee of £600.

During the year, the Company suffered foreign withholding tax on income from investments totalling in aggregate $48,758 (2010: $36,094).

8 Earnings per share

Earnings per share is based on the net gain of $18,658,000 (2010: gain of $10,956,000) attributable to the weighted average of 169,460,000 (2010: 169,460,000) ordinary shares of no par value in issue during the year to 30 June 2011.

Supplementary information is provided as follows: revenue per share is based on the net revenue loss of $606,000 (2010: loss of $434,000) and capital earnings per share is based on the net capital profit of $19,264,000 (2010: profit of $11,390,000) attributable to the above ordinary shares.

9 Investments

	2011 $'000	*2010 $'000*
Quoted & listed closed-end fund shares and warrants	44,565	*29,766*
Open-end fund and limited liability partnership investments	93,045	*91,315*
Total fixed asset investments at fair value	**137,610**	***121,081***
Investments at cost		
Opening balance of investments, at cost	145,560	*151,410*
Additions, at cost	58,893	*30,564*
Disposals, at cost	(56,616)	*(36,414)*
Cost of investments at 30 June	**147,837**	***145,560***
Revaluation of investments to fair value		
Opening balance	(24,479)	*(41,467)*
Investment holding gains, taken to capital reserve	14,252	*16,988*
Balance at 30 June	**(10,227)**	***(24,479)***
Fair value of investments at 30 June	**137,610**	***121,081***

Global MENA has been valued by an alternative valuation technique, using a discount formula, which the directors believe better reflects the fair value of the investment than its published Net Asset Value.

10 Share capital

At 30 June		2011	*2010*
Authorised			
Ordinary shares of no par value	Number	Unlimited	*Unlimited*
Allotted, issued and fully paid			
Ordinary shares of no par value	Number	169,460,000	*169,460,000*

Voting rights
At General Meetings of the Company every member present in person or proxy shall have one vote for every ordinary share of which they are the registered holder.

11 Capital reserve

	2011 $'000	*2010 $'000*
Disposal of investments		
Opening balance	(23,766)	*(18,168)*
Transfer from capital reserve – investments held	(693)	*(7,455)*
Gains from disposal of investments by reference to revalued book costs	6,741	*2,747*
Investment management fees charged to capital	(1,026)	*(894)*
Finance charge to capital	(37)	*–*
Foreign exchange gains	27	*4*
Balance at 30 June	**(18,754)**	***(23,766)***
Investments held		
Opening balance	(24,479)	*(41,467)*
Transfer to capital reserve – disposal of investments	693	*7,455*
Revaluation of investments	13,559	*9,533*
Balance at 30 June	**(10,227)**	***(24,479)***
Capital reserve balance at 30 June	**(28,981)**	***(48,245)***

12 Net assets per ordinary share

Net assets per ordinary share is based on net assets of $141,639,000 (2010: $122,981,000) divided by 169,460,000 (2010: 169,460,000) ordinary shares in issue at the Statement of Financial Position date.

13 Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash flow from operating activities

	2011 $'000	*2010 $'000*
Operating profit	18,763	*10,992*
Less: Tax deducted at source on income from investments	(49)	*(36)*
Add: Realisation of investments at book cost	56,616	*36,414*
Less: Purchase of investments	(58,893)	*(30,564)*
Less: Adjustment for unrealised gains	(14,252)	*(16,988)*
Decrease/(Increase) in debtors	1,788	*(761)*
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	311	*(5)*
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	**4,284**	***(948)***

14 Related party transactions

Details of the management contract can be found in the Directors' Report on page 8. Fees payable to the Investment Manager are detailed in note 3 on page 20. Other payables include accruals of management fees of $126,801 (2010: $110,114).

15 Financial instruments – risk profile

Market risks

(i) Risks associated with Frontier Markets

The Company invests in Frontier Markets. Investing in Frontier Markets involves certain risks and special considerations not typically associated with investing in other more established economies or securities markets. Such risks may include (a) the risk of nationalisation or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (b) social, economic and political uncertainty including war and revolution; (c) dependence on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade and commodities prices; (d) less liquidity of securities markets; (e) currency exchange rate fluctuations; (f) potentially higher rates of inflation (including hyper-inflation); (g) controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and a fund manager's ability to exchange local currencies for US dollars; (h) a higher degree of governmental involvement and control over the economies; (i) government decisions to discontinue support for economic reform programmes and imposition of centrally planned economies; (j) differences in auditing and financial reporting standards which may result in the unavailability of material information about economics and issuers; (k) less extensive regulatory oversight of securities markets; (l) longer settlement periods for securities transactions; (m) less stringent laws regarding the fiduciary duties of officers and directors and protection of investors; and (n) certain consequences regarding the maintenance of portfolio securities and cash with sub-custodians and securities depositories in Frontier Markets.

(ii) Currency risk

As stated under (i) above the Company invests in Frontier Markets. It is therefore exposed to currency risks which affect both the performance of its investee funds and also the value of the Company's holdings against the Company's base currency, the US dollar. Currency exposures are not hedged by the Company. An analysis of investee funds by reference to the currencies in which the funds are priced is provided at the end of this note.

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Company is normally fully invested in funds but holds interest bearing assets from time to time and whilst investing proceeds from share issues and redemptions. The Company's interest bearing assets are typically bank deposits.

The funds that the Company invests in may invest in Frontier Market debt securities. These securities may be unrated or rated in lower rating categories by various credit rating agencies. These securities are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher rated securities.

(iv) Other price risk

Investor returns
Investors contemplating an investment in the ordinary shares should recognise that their market value can fluctuate and may not always reflect their underlying value. Returns achieved are reliant upon the performance of the funds in which the Company's assets are invested. No guarantee is given, express or implied, that Shareholders will receive back the amount of their investment in the ordinary shares.

Due to the overall size, concentration in particular markets and maturities of positions held indirectly by the Company (i.e. through funds selected by the Investment Manager), the value at which its investments can be liquidated may differ, sometimes significantly, from the valuations calculated by the Investment Manager. In addition, the timing of liquidations of investments may also affect the values obtained at liquidation. Securities held indirectly by the Company may routinely trade with bid-offer spreads that may be significant.

Diversification
Although the Investment Manager seeks to obtain diversification by investing with a number of different funds with different strategies or styles, it is possible that the selected funds may take substantial positions in the same security or group of securities at the same time. This possible lack of diversification may subject the investments of the Company to more rapid change in value than would be the case if the assets of the Company were more widely diversified.

(v) Management of market risks

As stated above the Investment Manager seeks to obtain diversification within the Company's portfolio. The Company has imposed a restriction so that no single position in any fund will exceed 10% of the Company's net asset value at the time of the investment.

The Investment Manager's strategy consists of three core components: investee manager selection, geographical asset allocation and participation in special situations.

Investee manager selection
Using both qualitative and quantitative techniques, the Investment Manager aims to identify funds and Investee Managers which it considers are likely to deliver consistent capital growth over the long term.

Geographical asset allocation
The Investment Manager takes a long term view in this area. The Company has an investment restriction which states that exposure to any individual country will be limited to 15% of the Company's net asset value at the time of investment. If, at any time, this limit is exceeded, the Company will seek to rebalance its portfolio of investments so that this restriction is adhered to.

Special situations
The Investment Manager seeks to identify pricing anomalies in investment products and use such opportunities to add value to the Company's portfolio. Normally this will involve investing in closed-end funds that are available for purchase at a discount to their net asset value.

(vi) Quantitative analysis

The twenty largest investments are shown on page 6 and a breakdown of the pricing denominations of the funds in which the Company is invested is below.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities at 30 June 2011 comprised:

2011	Cash flow interest rate risk $'000	No interest rate risk $'000	Total $'000
Non-current investments at fair value:			
US dollar denominated	–	128,124	128,124
Euro denominated	–	3,449	3,449
GB pound denominated	–	776	776
Pakistan rupee denominated	–	1,659	1,659
Tunisian dinar denominated	–	1,101	1,101
South African rand denominated	–	2,501	2,501
Cash at bank			
Floating rate – US $	4,498	–	4,498
Short term debtors	–	56	56
Short term creditors	–	(525)	(525)
	4,498	**137,141**	**141,639**

2010	*Cash flow interest rate risk $'000*	*No interest rate risk $'000*	*Total $'000*
Non-current investments at fair value:			
US dollar denominated	–	*105,341*	*105,341*
Euro denominated	–	*2,595*	*2,595*
GB pound denominated	–	*7,813*	*7,813*
Pakistan rupee denominated	–	*455*	*455*
Tunisian dinar denominated	–	*4,877*	*4,877*
South African rand denominated	–	–	–
Cash at bank			
Floating rate – US $	*281*	–	*281*
Short term debtors	–	*1,823*	*1,823*
Short term creditors	–	*(204)*	*(204)*
	281	***122,700***	***122,981***

(vii) Sensitivity analysis

The Company had cash in the portfolio at the year end and no borrowing. A 10% increase or decrease in the valuation of the investment portfolio at the end of June 2011 would have resulted in a £13,761,000 corresponding increase or decrease to the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income, all other things being equal.

	30 June 2011	*30 June 2010*	Change
Trade weighted US dollar Index*	74.1	*86.0*	-13.9%
Federal Funds Target Rate	0.25%	*0.25%*	0
Advance Frontier Markets Fund NAV $	$0.84	*$0.73*	15.2%
Advance Frontier Markets Share Price (expressed in US dollars)	$0.72	*$0.62*	15.2%

*The US dollar Index indicates the general international value of the US dollar. It is calculated by averaging the exchange rates between the US dollar and 6 major world currencies.

Neither the value of the US dollar nor the level of domestic interest rates within the United States of America are considered to be primary drivers of returns to investors in Advance Frontier Markets Fund Limited. The returns to investors in the Company are more dependent on the prospects for economic growth, corporate profitability and socio-political developments within the countries in which the Company is ultimately invested.

Credit risk

Frontier Market debt securities

The funds selected by the Investment Manager may invest in Frontier Market debt securities, including short-term and long-term securities denominated in various currencies. These securities may be unrated or rated in the lower rating categories by the various credit rating agencies. These securities are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities and are generally considered to be predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They are also generally subject to greater risk than securities with higher credit ratings in the case of deterioration of general economic conditions. Additionally, evaluating credit risk for Frontier Market debt securities involves great uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparisons across countries difficult. Because investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with lower-rated securities, the yields or prices of such securities may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher-rated securities. The market for Frontier Market debt securities is thinner and less active than that for higher-rated securities, which can adversely affect the prices at which securities are sold. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions about emerging market debt securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may be a contributing factor in a decrease in the value and liquidity of such securities.

The estimated amount invested in Frontier Market debt securities on a look through basis at the year end was $4,793,000 (2010: $4,600,000).

Other credit risk

The Company's direct credit risk is the risk of default on cash held at the bank. Cash at bank at 30 June 2011 included $4,344,000 (2010: $249,000) held by the Company's custodian, The Northern Trust Company. Interest is based on the prevailing money market rates.

Substantially all of the assets of the Company are held by The Northern Trust Company (the "custodian"). Bankruptcy or insolvency of the custodian or any sub-custodian used by the custodian may cause the Company's rights with respect to securities held by the custodian to be delayed or limited. The Company monitors the credit quality of the custodian.

Credit risk arising on transactions with brokers relates to transactions awaiting settlement. Risk relating to unsettled transactions with brokers is considered to be low as trading is almost always done on a delivery versus payment basis. When investments are made in open-end funds, the Investment Manager performs due diligence on those funds before making any investment.

Liquidity risks

The underlying investee funds selected by the Investment Manager may have significant investments in smaller to medium sized companies of a less seasoned nature whose securities are traded in an "over-the-counter" market. These "secondary" securities often involve significantly greater risks than the securities of larger, better-known companies, due to shorter operating histories, potentially lower credit ratings and, if they are not listed companies, a potential lack of liquidity in their securities. As a result of lower liquidity and greater share price volatility of these "secondary" securities, there may be a disproportionate effect on the value of the investee funds and, indirectly, on the value of the Company's portfolio.

The fact that the Company may invest in funds that are not traded on investment exchanges or do not permit frequent redemptions including funds that may have "lock-up" periods or "gateways", or otherwise do not permit redemptions for significant periods of time, an investment in the Company may be a relatively illiquid investment.

As a result of liquidation or redemption of a holding in a fund, limited partnership or other investment vehicle, or due to the creation of an illiquid investment or receipt of an illiquid asset in lieu of an existing holding, the Company's portfolio may contain illiquid assets.

The Investment Manager reports to the directors on the liquidity of the Company's quoted investments on a monthly basis.

The Investment Manager has estimated the percentages of the portfolio that could be liquidated within various timescales. The results are shown below.

One month	63.2%
Three months	70.6%
One year	82.4%
Three years	92.3%
Five years	96.3%
Greater than five years	100.0%

Capital management

The Company's authorised share capital consists of an unlimited number of ordinary shares of no par value. At 30 June 2011 there were 169,460,000 (2010: 169,460,000) ordinary shares in issue.

The Company is permitted to borrow, at the point of drawdown, up to 10% of its net assets. Any borrowings will not be used to fund investments but may be used to meet working capital requirements or to take advantage of favourable investment opportunities pending the payment of proceeds from the sale or redemption of investments. The Company has a facility of up to $6m with Investec Bank plc. The facility contains covenants with which the Company must comply. The main covenants are that the net asset value of the Company must be greater than $100 million, the amount of any loans may not be greater than 25% of the Company's assets held through Crest and Euroclear, no single investment may be greater than 15% of the net asset value and no more than 15% (by net asset value) originates from any one country. The Company reports to the bank on compliance with the financial covenants on a monthly basis.

The Investment Manager and the Company's broker monitor the demand for the Company's shares and the directors review the position at Board meetings. Details on the Company's policies for issuing further shares can be found in the Directors' Report.

16 Fair value estimation

IFRS 7 requires the Company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Company. The Company considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Company's investments measured at fair value:

	2011 Investments designated as fair value through profit or loss £'000	*2010* *Investments designated as* *fair value through profit or loss* *£'000*
Level 1	46,853	*39,853*
Level 2	88,163	*78,447*
Level 3	2,594	*2,781*
Total	**137,610**	***121,081***

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and therefore classified within level 1, include active listed equities. The Company does not adjust the quoted price for these instruments.

Investments 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. These include monthly priced investments funds.

Investments classified within level 3 have significant unobservable inputs as they trade infrequently. The level 3 figure consists of limited partnerships investing in distressed debt and Global MENA Financial Assets. The investment was delisted from the London Stock Exchange on 27 January 2010. Its NAV is published weekly on its own website. The directors apply a discount formula to the NAV as an alternative valuation technique, which they believe better reflects its fair value.

Reconcilation of the Level 3 classification investments during the year to 30 June 2011 is shown below:

	2011 $'000	*2010* *$'000*
Opening balance at 1 July	2,781	*1,576*
Additions during the year	–	*1,563*
Valuation adjustments	(187)	*(358)*
Closing balance at 30 June	**2,594**	***2,781***

The valuation policies used by the Company are explained in the Accounting Policies Note 1(b) on page 19.

Notice of meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Advance Frontier Markets Fund Limited will be held at 11 New Street, St Peter Port, Guernsey at 11 a.m. on 24 November 2011, for the following purposes:

1 To receive and adopt the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011, with the reports of the directors and auditors thereon.

2 To re-elect Grant Wilson as a director of the Company, who retires by rotation.

3 To re-appoint Grant Thornton Limited as auditor to the Company.

4 To authorise the directors to determine the remuneration of Grant Thornton Limited for the forthcoming financial year.

Special resolution
5 THAT the Company acting through its Board of directors be and is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with The Companies (Purchase of Own Shares) Ordinance 1998 to make market purchases as defined in that Ordinance of its ordinary shares (either for retention as treasury shares for future reissue and resale or transfer, or cancellation), PROVIDED THAT:

(i) the maximum number of ordinary shares hereby authorised to be purchased shall be 25,402,054 (subject to a maximum of 14.99% of the Company's issued share capital at the time of this Annual General Meeting);

(ii) the minimum price (exclusive of expenses) which may be paid for an ordinary share is $0.01;

(iii) the maximum price (exclusive of expenses) which may be paid for an ordinary share shall be the lower of (a) 5% above the average of the middle market quotation for a Share for the 5 business days immediately preceding the day on which that ordinary share is purchased and (b) the last published diluted net asset value per ordinary share;

(iv) the authority hereby conferred shall expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2012 or, if earlier, on the anniversary of the passing of this resolution; and

(v) the Company may make a contract to purchase ordinary shares under the authority hereby conferred prior to the expiry of such authority which will or may be executed wholly or partly after the expiration of such authority and may make a purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to any such contract.

Notes
1 A Shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote instead of him or her. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A form of proxy accompanies this Notice. Completion and return of the form of proxy will not preclude members from attending or voting at the meeting, if they so wish. A member may appoint more than one proxy in relation to a meeting, provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by him. A member may appoint more than one proxy provided each proxy is appointed to exercise voting rights in respect of a different share or shares held by him.

2 To be valid, the form of proxy, together with the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is executed (or a notarially certified copy of such power of attorney) must be deposited at the UK office of the Company's Registrar, Capita Registrars, PXP , 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, BR3 4TU not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the Meeting.

3 CREST members may utilise the CREST proxy appointment service by following the directions set out on the form of proxy. Completion and return of the form of proxy will not prevent a Shareholder from subsequently attending the meeting and voting in person if he so wishes.

4 A holder of Shares must first have his or her name entered on the register of members not later than 4.30 p.m. on 22 November 2011. Changes to entries in that register after that time shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any holders to attend and vote at such meeting.

Form of proxy

I/We ____ of ______________________________ (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

being (a) member(s) of Advance Frontier Markets Fund Limited appoint the chairman of the meeting

or (see note 1) ________________________________ of ____

as my/our proxy to attend and vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the annual general meeting of the Company to be held at 11 New Street, St Peter Port, Guernsey, on 24 November 2011 at 11 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof.

Please indicate with an X in the spaces provided how you wish your votes to be cast on the resolutions specified.

Resolution	For	Against	Withheld
1 To receive and adopt the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011, with the reports of the directors and auditors thereon.	☐	☐	☐
2 To re-elect Grant Wilson as a director.	☐	☐	☐
3 To re-appoint Grant Thornton Limited as auditors to the Company.	☐	☐	☐
4 To authorise the directors to determine the remuneration of Grant Thornton Limited for the forthcoming financial year.	☐	☐	☐
Special resolution	**For**	**Against**	**Withheld**
5 To renew authority for the Company to purchase its own shares.	☐	☐	☐

Subject to any voting instructions so given the proxy will vote, or may abstain from voting, on any resolution as he may think fit.

Signature ________________________________ Dated this ____________ day of ______________2011

Notes

1 If you so desire you may delete the words ‘chairman of the meeting’ and insert the name of your own choice of proxy, who need not be a member of the Company. Please initial such alteration.

2 The proxy form must be lodged at the Company’s registrars, Capita Registrars, not less than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting. In default the proxy cannot be treated as valid.

3 Alternatively, in the case of CREST members, voting may be effected by using the CREST electronic proxy appointment service. CREST members who wish to utilise the CREST service may do so by following the procedures described in the CREST Manual. CREST Personal Members or other CREST sponsored members, and those CREST members who have appointed a voting service provider, should refer to their CREST sponsor or voting service provider, who will be able to take the appropriate action on their behalf. In order for a proxy appointment made by means of CREST to be valid, the appropriate CREST message must be transmitted so as to be received by the Company’s agent, Capita Registrars (whose CREST ID is RA10) by the specified latest time for receipt of proxy appointments. For this purpose, the time of receipt will be taken to be the time (as determined by the timestamp applied to the message by the CREST Applications Host) from which the Company’s agent is able to retrieve the message by enquiry to CREST in the manner prescribed.

4 A corporation must execute the proxy under its common seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised.

5 If this proxy form is executed under a power of attorney or other authority, such power of attorney or other authority or a notarially certified copy thereof must be lodged with the Registrars with the proxy form.

6 In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior shall be accepted to the exclusion of the other joint holders, seniority being determined by the order in which the names stand in the register in respect of the joint holding.

Your completed and signed proxy form should be posted, in the enclosed reply paid envelope, to the Company's Registrars, Capita Registrars, PXS, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, BR3 4TU, so as to arrive before 11am on 22 November 2011 (48 hours prior to the Annual General Meeting).

Cut along dotted rule

Directors, Investment Manager and advisers

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(James) Grant Wilson (Chairman)
Helen Green
Richard Hotchkis

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