

**FIRM BROCHURE OF
("Brochure")**

APS ASSET MANAGEMENT PTE LTD

(A limited liability company incorporated in Singapore and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Investment Adviser. SEC number 801-56213.)

FORM ADV, PART 2A

The date of this Brochure is 28 March 2017

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of APS Asset Management Pte Ltd ('APS'). The Brochure is not intended to be a marketing brochure, nor is it designed to provide detailed information on all aspects of APS's business. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (65) 6333 8600 or email us at cs@aps.com.sg.

The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ('SEC') or by any state securities authority. Registration with the SEC or with any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Additional information about APS is also available on the APS's website at www.aps.com.sg and the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

The delivery of this Brochure at any time does not imply that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date shown above.

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Table of Material Changes

APS Asset Management Pte Ltd is required to identify and discuss any material changes made to its Brochure since the last annual update. This brochure ("Brochure") is the Form ADV Part 2 submitted to the SEC pursuant to amendments made to certain rules promulgated under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"), and the form formerly known as Form ADV Part II.

There are no material changes regarding our advisory business since the last annual update of this Brochure on 28 March 2016.

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Item 1: Advisory Business

A. Company Profile

Founded in 1995, APS Asset Management Pte Ltd (“APS”) is a Singapore-based fund management firm. The principal activities of APS are to provide fund management specializing in Asia Pacific equity investments.

Wong Kok Hoi, Founder and Chief Investment Officer of APS and his team of senior professionals are experienced in investing in Asia. The firm operates out of Singapore, Tokyo, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Beijing and New York.

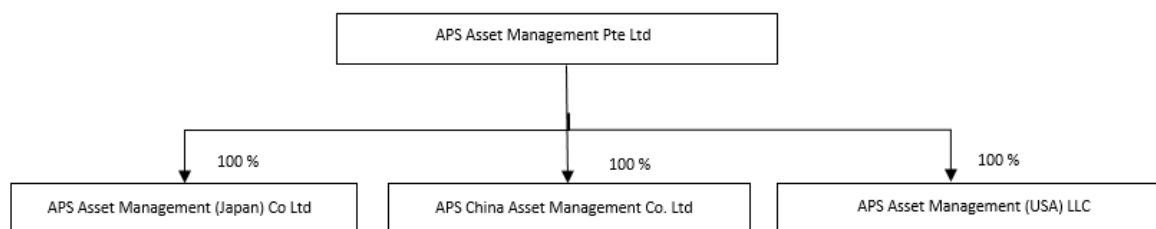
APS is a holder of Capital Market Services licence issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore to conduct fund management activities and registered as an investment adviser by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. APS is also registered with the Ontario Securities Commission as Portfolio Manager and has also been registered as a Portfolio Manager under MI 11-102 Passport System in British Columbia and Quebec. We aim to provide high quality value-added portfolio management services to investors. Our clients are mainly institutions that include pensions, endowments and foundations as well as financial intermediaries including fund of funds, private wealth management and family offices based in North America, Europe and Asia Pacific.

APS is a fully independent and employee-owned fund management firm offering investment management services to qualified investors in Asia, North America and Europe. The largest shareholder is Mr. Wong Kok Hoi, Founder and CIO. The remaining shareholders are senior professionals of the firm.

APS currently has three subsidiary companies under the group. They are:

1. APS Asset Management (Japan) Co. Ltd provides investment advisory and research services. It is located in Tokyo.
2. APS China Asset Management Co. Ltd [formerly APS China Research Pte. Ltd] provides investment research services. The main office is in Shanghai. It has 2 branches in Shenzhen and Beijing.
3. APS Asset Management (USA) LLC is incorporated in Delaware, U.S. It acts as the manager for APS Asia Pacific Hedge Fund LLC, the US feeder fund of APS Asia Pacific Long Short Master Fund. It provides client servicing functions. The representative office is located in New York.

The APS group structure as at 28 March 2017 is shown below:



The ultimate holding company of APS group is Asian Portfolio Specialists Pte Ltd, a company registered in Singapore. It owns 85% of APS. The principal owner who owns more than 25% of APS is Mr. Wong Kok Hoi. He owns 88% of APS directly and indirectly through his holdings in Asian Portfolio Specialists Pte Ltd.

B. Services Provided

APS provides fund management and investment research as ancillary services to fund management. It also performs other supporting functions such as trading, compliance, risk management, marketing, client servicing and all operational back-office support to its subsidiaries and affiliates. It specializes in managing portfolios invested mainly in equities in the Asia Pacific region.

The total discretionary asset under management is US\$2.13 billion as of 31 December 2016.

The investor segmentation as of 31 December 2016 is:

Mutual Funds: 38%

Managed accounts: 62%

As at 31 December 2016, APS managed a total of 8 mutual funds for high net worth individuals, retail and institutional investors. They were:

APS Far East Alpha Fund: US\$61m (includes feeder fund APS Alpha Fund which is US\$36m)

APS Japan Alpha Fund: US\$28m

APS Vietnam Alpha Fund: US\$24m

APS Asia Pacific Long Short Fund: US\$78m

APS Greater China Long/Short Fund: US\$81m

APS Asia Pacific Long Short (Cayman) Fund: US\$496m

Lyxor/APS Asia Pacific Hedge Fund Limited: US\$2m (Ceased operation on 17 Jan 2017)

APS China A Share (Cayman) Fund: US\$234m

APS may enter into “side letter” agreements or other similar arrangements where one or more investors in the funds retain additional and/or different rights (including, for example, fee arrangements) than other investors. APS will not enter into a “side letter” with any investor that

provides certain investors with preferential redemption rights or liquidity preferences that can potentially create conflicts among investors in the funds.

All "side letter" agreements must be agreed and approved by the directors.

In addition, APS also serves as the investment adviser with full discretionary authority and provides discretionary advisory services to managed accounts. Clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities by signing investment management agreements with APS.

APS does not participate in wrap fee programs.

Item 2: Fees and Compensation

APS charges two types of fees for its advisory services i.e. base fee and performance fee.

The fee arrangements for managed accounts are negotiable. Circumstances considered when negotiating fees may include, without limitation, asset sizes, market rates, specialized guidelines, and other performance fee arrangement with the client.

The base fee for managed accounts and mutual funds are calculated based on an annual percentage of the value of the assets under management. In addition, APS may collect performance fee based on the performance of the investments.

A. Mutual Funds

Base fee	0.75% to 2.00% per annum
Performance fee	15% to 20% per annum
Sales charge	3% to 5% on the subscription amount
Repurchase charge	3% to 5% on the redemption proceeds

The fees applicable to each mutual fund are set forth in detail in the fund's offering documents.

APS may enter into distribution agreements where it would share with the distributors a portion of its fees generated from investors.

The mutual funds bear the following expenses: legal, auditing and accounting fees, tax preparation expenses, investment expenses and all other expenses of each respective fund, including, without limitation, custodian fees, taxes on securities transactions, brokerage fees and commissions and any other similar fees, clearing expenses, government registration fees, fees to an administrator, entity-level taxes, organizational expenses and other similar or extraordinary expenses related to the

operation of the fund. Such expenses are generally shared on a pro rata basis by all of the investors in the fund.

B. Managed Accounts

Fees for the managed accounts are subject to negotiation and established pursuant to each account's investment management agreement. Circumstances considered when negotiating fees may include, without limitation, asset sizes, market rates, specialized guidelines, and other performance fee arrangement with the client.

All invoices are billed on quarterly basis in arrears. APS does not deduct fees from the client's assets. APS does not provide custody of client's assets. All assets are kept with the client's appointed custodian under the client's name. The client negotiates their own custody fees with the custodian.

C. Advance Payment of Fees

All our client's invoices are calculated and billed in arrears. No advance fee payment is paid by the clients.

Item 3: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

As described in Item 2, APS charges performance fees for some of the managed accounts and mutual funds that it manages. The performance fee is measured annually or upon redemption against a benchmark such as MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index or a fixed hurdle rate. The performance fees for funds with long/short strategy are measured using equalisation methodology against the high water mark and/or hurdle rate. This method ensures that performance fee payable to APS is calculated on a share-by-share basis and equates precisely with the performance of each investor. For other long-only mutual funds, the performance fee is accrued on a daily or weekly basis and paid annually at the end of the performance period to APS. Any underperformance of the net asset value per unit against the benchmark or hurdle rate in a financial year will be claimed back against outperformance in future financial years. The starting point for the calculation of the performance fee shall be reset after each performance period in which a performance fee is payable.

The side-by-side management of portfolios with different fee structures may create a potential conflict of interest. The portfolio managers may have an incentive to favor the portfolio with the higher fee structure. This conflict of interest is mitigated by managing the portfolios in accordance with their investment strategy and guidelines and in accordance to the trade allocation policies to treat client's portfolios fairly and equitably as discussed in Item 9. The payment of a performance fee may create an incentive for the portfolio managers to cause the fund to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if the performance fee were not payable or based solely on a flat percentage of assets under management. This incentive may be particularly acute

when APS's incentive fee is payable only upon exceeding a hurdle rate or high water mark and performance of the fund is below any such hurdle or high water mark.

Compensation for the portfolio management team is subject to the performance of their portfolio, company's profitability and annual appraisal by their immediate supervisor. The portfolio management team are paid basic wages and a performance bonus. Since the performance bonus for the portfolio management team is based on the performance of the portfolios under their management, this may create an incentive for them to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if they did not receive a performance bonus. To minimize the risk that the portfolio management team may take on higher risks in their portfolios to enhance individual performance, the performance incentive earned by the investment staff in any one year is added to an existing bonus pool; where 40% of the bonus pool is paid in the current year and the balance of 60% is accumulated in an accrued bonus pool for the following years and subject to offsets of underperformance in following years.

Item 4: Types of Clients

APS provides investment advisory services to mutual funds and managed accounts, as described in Item 1. Generally, investors in the funds may include high net worth individuals, pension funds, foundations, and family offices based in North America, Europe and Asia. The offering documents for the funds set minimum amounts for investment by prospective investors. Investors should refer to the respective fund's offering document for full details on the share classes and minimum investment amounts. APS has waived, and reserves the right to modify or waive, the minimum initial investment amounts for the funds from time to time. For managed accounts, the minimum account size is negotiable and will depend on the type of product and investment strategy.

The funds' investment advisory contracts may be terminated upon 90 days' prior written notice. The termination provisions for the managed accounts are subject to negotiation and established pursuant to each account's investment management agreement.

Item 5: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

The investment strategies APS pursues are speculative and entail substantial risks. Investors should be prepared to bear a substantial loss of capital. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of any investor will be achieved.

APS employs a bottom-up fundamental stock research process to uncover and identify undervalued (long positions) and/or overvalued securities (short positions) in the Asian Pacific equity markets.

Long Strategy

- Positive changes in fundamentals not well appreciated by market
- New stocks or IPOs not adequately covered and appreciated by investment community
- Overlooked deep value stocks
- Under-researched small cap stocks
- Companies recovering successfully from financial distress or cyclical downturn
- Opportunistic positioning to benefit from short-term pricing inefficiency
- The first leg of a pair trade

Short Strategy

- Deterioration in company fundamentals not well appreciated by market
- Companies managed by incompetent and/or dishonest management
- Companies with dubious business models
- Excessive valuations after years of strong growth/good news
- Negative changes in industry trends materially affecting the company
- Opportunistic positioning to benefit from short-term pricing inefficiency
- The second leg of a pair trade

Additionally, APS may also opportunistically invest in attractive distressed equity and convertible bonds.

The key tenets of APS's investment philosophy are the following:

- Securities may be priced irrationally and incorrectly in a volatile fast-moving emotional market;
- Economic modelling in Asia is not always reliable for reducing risk or for generating excess returns; and
- Rigorous primary fundamental research may enable managers to exploit the market inefficiencies.

APS invests independently from the market by utilizing:

- In-house idea generation by its investment professionals; and
- Independence of ideas and thoughts.

The investments strategies pursued by APS are speculative and have an inherent risk of loss. There is no guarantee that any strategy will achieve its investment objective. In APS, risk management begins with stock selection where we

- Focus on companies with improving fundamentals;
- Buy securities that are undervalued;
- Statistical modelling does not always quantify risk in times of financial turmoil and crisis;
- Construct a diversified portfolio of "alpha clusters" to limit downside risk and participate in rising markets.

Investment Risk

APS does not share the widely-held view that volatility or tracking error is investment risk. Instead, APS believes that overpaying for a stock is genuine investment risk. The other investment risk is buying a stock whose fundamentals would deteriorate after purchase. Therefore, APS believes that investment risk can be controlled through the application of extremely thorough investment research process. Through in-depth knowledge of each investment in the portfolio, as well as ongoing dialogue with the management of those companies, the number of surprises, especially negative ones, can be minimized. While adopting a pure bottom-up stock selection approach, APS will use diversification among its portfolio holdings to minimize concentration risk. Liquidity risk in the investment portfolio is minimized by investing a substantial part of the portfolio in liquid stocks. However, APS will invest in less liquid stocks from time to time to earn the illiquidity premium. Exposure is, nonetheless, normally small.

Due to APS's investment style, risk is not monitored through quantitative systems such as Barra. However, APS has an independent Investment Risk Management Unit (IRMU) and a compliance department which jointly ensure that the investment portfolio adheres to both internal and client guidelines. There is a Risk Management Process in compliance with the UCITS requirements in which the IRMU monitors investment risks such as exposure limits, leverage, liquidity and counterparty risks. The compliance department focuses on the laws and regulations applicable to all investment managers throughout the industry. Additionally, the compliance department generally monitors security concentration, issuer concentration, majority holding and country/sector limits.

APS follows closely investment guidelines mandated by and agreed upon with each client/fund.

APS's strategy may be considered speculative in that it seeks to anticipate movements in the price level or volatility of individual securities, market segments and the financial markets as a whole and to position the investments to benefit from such expected movements. Successful implementation of this strategy requires accurate assessments of general economic conditions, the detailed analysis of individual companies or industries, the relationship between a security and its derivatives, the risk correlation between a wide variety of investments, and the future behaviour of other financial market participants. Even with the most careful analysis, the direction of the financial markets is often driven by unforeseeable economic, political and other events and the reaction of market participants to these events. There can be no assurance that this strategy will be successful and an unsuccessful strategy may result in significant losses to the investors.

Investors should be aware that the value of their investments and the return derived from them can fluctuate. There can be no assurance that the investments will achieve their investment objectives. In addition, though the investments are managed in a prudent manner and in accordance with the investment policies, restrictions and risk management policies in the offering documents or investment management agreements, there can be no guarantee that losses will be avoided at all times. As is true of any investment, there is a risk that an investment made by APS in equities or

derivatives will be lost entirely or in part. The past performance of the company may not be construed as an indication of the future results of an investment managed by APS.

Investors should refer to each fund's offering document for full details of the risk factors of investing in the respective fund.

Item 6: Disciplinary Information

As at the reporting date, APS is not aware of any legal or disciplinary events that are material to the client's evaluation of our business or the integrity of our management.

Item 7: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliation

APS acts as the investment manager and/or distributors for the following mutual funds as at 31 December 2016:

- APS Far East Alpha Fund – UCITS domiciled in Dublin, Ireland
- APS Japan Alpha Fund – UCITS domiciled in Dublin, Ireland
- APS Vietnam Alpha Fund – UCITS domiciled in Dublin, Ireland
- APS Asia Pacific Long Short Fund – UCITS domiciled in Dublin, Ireland
- APS Alpha Fund – unit trust domiciled in Singapore
- APS Greater China Long/Short Fund – hedge fund domiciled in the Cayman Islands
- APS Asia Pacific Long Short (Cayman) Fund – hedge fund domiciled in the Cayman Islands
- Lyxor/APS Asia Pacific Hedge Fund Limited – hedge fund incorporated in Jersey (Ceased operation on 17 Jan 2017)
- APS China A Share (Cayman) Fund – mutual fund domiciled in the Cayman Islands

APS is also the general partner of APS Asia Pacific Hedge Fund LLC, a company incorporated in Delaware, U.S. This company is the U.S. feeder fund of APS Asia Pacific Long Short Master Fund. It has been dormant since its incorporation in 2004.

APS also provides trading, client servicing and other routine back-office services such as investment administration, risk management, compliance and finance to an affiliated company, APS Asset Management International Limited ("APSIL"). APSIL is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. It is licensed by the Financial Services Commission of the British Virgin Islands to act as manager and registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. APS is also the investment adviser to a private fund managed by APSIL.

APS and its management persons are not registered as broker-dealers and do not have any application pending to register with the SEC as a broker-dealer or registered representative of a

broker-dealer. APS and its management persons are not registered as, and do not have any application to register as, futures commission merchants, commodity pool operators (“CPO”), commodity trading advisors or associated persons of the foregoing entities. While APS may trade commodity futures and/or commodity options contracts, it is exempt from registration with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) as a CPO pursuant to CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3).

APSIL’s employees responsible for making investment decisions for clients are also responsible for managing certain APS’s funds and client assets that are substantially similar or identical to the fund and managed account managed by APSIL. APSIL’s employees are co-employed by APS and APSIL and receive compensation from both APS and APSIL to manage products that are substantially similar or identical. Further, the majority of APSIL employees have ownership interests in APS. APS maintains an investment advisory agreement with APSIL for the provision of investment management services with full discretion to a private fund managed by APSIL and a service level agreement with APSIL for the provision of certain investor relations and middle/back office services, including trading, client services, investment administration, risk management, compliance and operational matters. Therefore, certain key APSIL positions such as Chief Compliance Officer and Chief Operating Officer are served by APS officers. The Deputy Chief Investment Officer of APS also serves as Chief Investment Officer of APSIL. Besides, certain directors of APS have direct ownership in some of APS’s funds. Certain owners of APSIL likewise have employment relationships with both APS and APSIL. For additional information on APSIL, please see APSIL’s Brochure, registration No. 801-73348.

Executive officers and employees of APS may have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and resources between APS and APSIL, in allocating investments between APS and APSIL and in effecting transactions between APS and APSIL. Such employees are generally only required to devote so much of their time to APSIL as is reasonably necessary in good faith. Any conflicts of interest for directors of the funds are subject to their duties as fiduciaries to the funds.

APSIL, APSIL’s fund and managed account will not have any right to any income or profits derived by assets managed by APS. Different performance and management fees may be charged by substantially similar products managed by APS, which may also create a conflict of interest with APSIL. Although APS’s funds and managed accounts and certain APSIL’s accounts generally have similar and overlapping investment strategies, their investment programs may differ. APS and APSIL may have conflicting interests with respect to their investments, including with respect to selling objectives, taxes, performance, liquidity, timing and other objectives. APS may give advice, and take action, with respect to similarly situated APSIL assets which may differ from the advice given, or the timing or nature of action taken with respect to the APS managed assets. The portfolio strategies that APS may use for the funds and managed accounts could conflict with the transactions and strategies employed by APSIL and could affect the prices and availability of the securities and other financial instruments in which APS invests.

To address these potential conflicts of interests in its relationships, APS has adopted policies and procedures, including a Code of Ethics, as discussed in Item 8. Other than as referenced above, APS is not aware of any other material affiliations.

Item 8: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

APS follows the APS Code of Ethics (the “Code”), which will be provided upon request to any client or prospective investor.

The Code follows the principle that officers, directors and employees owe a fiduciary duty to APS clients. Accordingly, APS must avoid activities, interests and relations that might interfere or appear to interfere with making decisions in the best interests of the APS clients or otherwise take unfair advantage of their position. The Code focuses on a wide range of important considerations including, but not limited to: outside business activities, potential conflicts of interest, confidentiality, disciplinary matters, personal trading, insider trading and prohibited transactions. Any violations of the Code must promptly be reported to the Chief Compliance Officer.

Cross Trades

APS may determine that it would be in the best interests of certain clients to transfer a security from one client to another (each such transfer, a “Cross Trade”) for a variety of reasons, including, without limitation, tax purposes, liquidity purposes or to reduce transaction costs that may arise in an open market transaction. APS may engage in a Cross Trade only if the following conditions are met:

- APS determines that the Cross Trade is in the best interests of each client involved in the Cross Trade.
- APS takes steps to ensure that the transaction is consistent with the duty to seek best execution for each client involved in the Cross Trade.
- The Cross Trade is effected at “arm’s length” through a trading floor or electronic trading system; no Cross Trade may be effected internally.
- Each client involved in the Cross Trade provides written consent to the transaction.
- The Cross Trade is effected in compliance with all applicable regulations.

Principal Transactions

To the extent that Cross Trades may be viewed as principal transactions due to the ownership interest in a Client by APS or its personnel, APS will comply with the requirements of Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act.

Personal Trading Policy

APS permits its employees to engage in personal trades provided that:

- (a) The funds and managed accounts are not disadvantaged by these personal trades;
- (b) Employees do not benefit personally from the trades undertaken for the funds and managed accounts;

- (c) Employees comply with all existing and applicable regulatory requirements; and
- (d) All personal trades are conducted in compliance with the provisions regarding personal trading contained in the Code.

APS shall at all times deal fairly with the funds and managed accounts and place the funds' and managed accounts' interest first; thereby eradicating, to the fullest extent possible, conflict or potential conflict of interest and giving clients the confidence that they are dealing with APS where fair dealing is central to its corporate culture.

To address the possible conflict of interest where APS, its affiliates or employees recommend a particular transaction because of a financial interest held by any such person in such securities, employees are prohibited from engaging in personal trades on the same securities when the funds or managed accounts are making transactions on behalf of clients. Employees can only engage in personal trades on the same securities one clear day after the funds or managed accounts have completed buying or selling of the securities for its clients. Personal trades include those made for the employee's own account, for family (including spouse, children and other immediate family members) accounts, for accounts in which the staff has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest, and for accounts in which employees have the power to dispose or direct the disposition of the securities or investments. Employees must seek the prior written approval of Management (i.e. the Chief Compliance Officer, and in his absence, the CEO or COO) before engaging in personal trades. Employees are also required to obtain confirmation from a member of the dealing team certifying that the funds or managed accounts are not currently making any transaction on the same securities the employee intends to buy or sell.

Employees are also prohibited to trade (buy and sell) the same securities within a sixty (60) calendar-day duration ("short-term trades"). Employees are required to submit to the Compliance Department:

- (a) an initial disclosure of personal holdings within 10 days of the commencement of employment. A Nil return is also required;
- (b) a quarterly report within thirty (30) days from the close of the calendar quarter; detailing all personal trades (buy/sell) transacted in the calendar quarter just ended. Employees shall also submit a Nil return;
- (c) a list of all their personal securities holdings by 30 days after the end of each calendar year, where the information is current as of a date no more than 45 days prior to the date the report was submitted.

APS's employees also invest alongside its clients in the funds APS manages, both to align the interest of the company and its clients and as a show of confidence. To avoid front running, employees' investment in the funds are subject to the same subscription and redemption deadlines as with the other investors of the funds in accordance with the offering document of each fund. All management and performance fees are waived for employee investments in the funds. This may create a potential conflict of interest where the portfolio managers may favor the funds over the managed accounts. To mitigate this, APS adopts the best execution and fair allocation policies

described in Item 9. Any exception is documented and monitored on a regular basis by the Compliance Department.

No employees have any roles in the companies in which APS invests.

Item 9: Brokerage Practices

Best Execution, Broker Selection and Ongoing Monitoring

In executing trades for the funds and managed accounts, APS is aware of its responsibility to seek the best execution for its client's transactions. APS deals only with reputable brokers who are regulated by their local regulators.

APS's Best Execution Policy takes into consideration a number of factors when executing transactions on behalf of clients, such as price, market, liquidity and size of order. Execution of trades are centralised and carried out by the dealing team. The portfolio managers do not have the ability to choose the executing broker.

No broker is an affiliate of APS. In selecting a broker, APS has a structured broker voting process. Twice yearly each portfolio manager and analyst votes on the value of research services to be received from their brokers for the next six months. The broker voting, which is carried out every January and July, gives the dealing team guidance as to where research commissions should be paid.

APS has a robust broker selection and voting processes, which prevents potential conflicts to transpire owing to the robust controls in place. Potential conflicts include directing trades to certain brokers that could be prejudicing best execution obligations. Execution brokers are selected according to their ability to provide best execution. Price, trade flow, market impact, systems and access to execution venues, local market knowledge, risk prices, nature of the transaction, type of financial instrument, counterparty risk and cost and efficiency of process can all contribute to this selection process.

APS maintains an approved broker list. A counterparty risk due diligence is conducted before a new broker is added to the approved broker list. This process can include a review of the broker's financials and its regulatory environment, terms of business, and credit worthiness, if available. All permanent additions to the approved broker list are approved by APS's CIO or Deputy CIO after the risk analysis is reviewed by the President/COO.

System controls prevent dealers from executing trades through a venue other than an approved broker.

On-going counterparty risk monitoring of approved brokers will include: analysis of available information indicating financial health, any regulatory breaches and awareness of market information to determine whether a broker should be temporarily suspended and/or permanently removed from the approved broker list.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

Neither APS nor any related person receives client referrals from any broker-dealer or related party. However, as discussed above, subject to best execution, APS may consider, among other things, capital introduction and marketing assistance with respect to investors in the funds in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for the funds.

Soft Dollar Policy

APS has a soft dollar policy that is in accordance with clients' requirements and the MAS Code of Collective Investment Scheme. It also ensures that the services provided are within Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "safe harbor"). When engaging in soft dollar practices, APS shall at all times be responsible to place clients' interests before its own.

APS adopts the following policy when it receives or engages in soft dollar practices:

- (i) The goods and services obtained can reasonably and generally be expected to assist in the provision of the investment services to APS's clients;
- (ii) Execute transactions on the best available terms, taking into account the market at the time, for transactions of the concerned kind and size;
- (iii) Not to enter into unnecessary trades to achieve sufficient volume to qualify for soft dollars;
- (iv) Disclose to clients its practices for receiving such goods and services, including a description of the goods and services received by way of investment management agreement, trust deed, prospectus or other client agreement; and
- (v) Maintain records of soft dollar arrangements and activities.

A report disclosing the source, usage of soft dollars and other details is made available to client upon request.

Trade Allocation

It is the policy of APS to allocate investment opportunities among the clients fairly and equitably, to the extent possible, over a period of time. Trade orders would generally be allocated in proportion to the size of the order for each portfolio. However, in a number of cases including, but not limited to, cash limits or client restrictions, trade orders will not be allocated identically. In the event of a deviation, the dealing team should document the reason of deviation. The compliance department shall review allocation of trades for compliance with APS's policies on a monthly basis.

Item 10: Review of Accounts

The portfolio managers monitor the funds and managed accounts portfolios on a regular basis to ensure they comply with their investment guidelines and restrictions. The portfolio managers will also review the accounts in the event of unexpected circumstances such as sudden changes in regulations, market conditions or political developments.

Fund investors will receive monthly and quarterly reports that contain a detailed portfolio review including a write-up of market overview, major portfolio contributions and withdrawals and transactions (buy and sell) and top portfolio holdings together with a portfolio performance review. Fund investors also receive annual audited financial statements and half-yearly unaudited financial statements.

Portfolio reports for the managed accounts are subject to negotiation and established pursuant to each account's investment management agreement.

Item 11: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

APS works with a number of external distributors and introducers to market its funds. It compensates them through a fee sharing arrangement which is negotiable. APS pays the distributors and introducers their share of base fee on quarterly basis and their share of performance fee, if any on annual basis. There are no material conflicts of interest in the arrangement with the external distributors and introducers. No distributors and introducers APS engaged are affiliates of APS.

Item 12: Custody

APS does not have custody of the funds or managed accounts assets. All funds and securities are held by the custodians appointed by the funds or managed accounts.

Item 13: Investment Discretion

APS has discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of its clients. Some clients may mandate certain investment restrictions. The types of restrictions vary from clients to clients and are set out in the offering documents of the funds or investment management agreements (IMAs) of the managed accounts.

APS will manage the portfolio to achieve the investment objectives and within the investment guidelines and restrictions agreed with the clients. APS has full discretion subject to applicable law and regulations, under the respective IMA to exercise its power, authority and rights in managing the portfolios including discretion to buy, sell, retain or deal in other assets or securities, deposits and other instrument allowed under the IMAs. APS also has the authority on behalf of the funds to negotiate and appoint counterparty and account opening documentation.

Item 14: Voting Client Securities

APS has full discretion in managing the client's portfolio including authority to vote on some of the client's securities. We believe that proxy voting rights are an important part of our investment process. It would lead to good governance of the companies in which we invest, which is an essential part of creating additional shareholder value. A fundamental fiduciary principle of APS is to safeguard the interests of our clients. In this context, we recognise that we must exercise voting rights to serve their best interests.

In cases where a decision is required, the portfolio managers will discuss with the CIO or Deputy CIO on the decision to be taken in the best interests of the client. The decision made together with the reasons and rationale of taking such a decision is documented before it is executed. Corporate action information is provided by Bloomberg on daily basis. This information is verified against other independent source from the custodian for correctness.

The table below summaries the common types of corporate action and the internal procedures followed by APS:

Type of Corporate Action	Internal Procedures
Cash Dividend	Not required to refer to portfolio manager
Bonus Issue/Stock Split	Not required to refer to portfolio manager
Stock Dividend/Dividend Reinvestment Plan	Refer to portfolio manager for decision
Right Issue	Refer to portfolio manager for decision whether to subscribe/sell the rights or purchase additional rights
Warrant Issue	Refer to portfolio manager whether to hold or convert the warrant
AGM/EGM (e.g. appointment of directors, auditors, share option etc.)	Refer to portfolio manager for decision
Proxy Voting	Refer to portfolio manager for decision.
Class Action	Refer to portfolio manager/client for decision.

APS's Proxy Voting Policy will be provided to client upon request.

Item 15: Financial Information

APS does not require prepayment of fees and thus is not required to include a balance sheet for its more recent fiscal year. It is not aware of any financial condition reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to its clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time since its incorporation.