



New Silk Road Investment Pte Ltd

Form ADV Part 2A

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This brochure (the “Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of New Silk Road Investment Pte Ltd (the “Firm”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at + 65 6593 6136 or e-mail enquiry@nsr.com.sg. The Firm’s Brochure is available by contacting us at +65 6593 6136 or enquiry@nsr.com.sg.

The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), the Monetary Authority of Singapore or any other securities authority or regulator. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply that the Firm or any of its principals or employees possesses a particular level of skill or training in the investment advisory business or any other business.

This Brochure provides information for our U.S. clients. In general, the provisions of the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940 do not apply to non-U.S. clients.

Additional information about us is available at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ITEM 2: MATERIAL CHANGES

We filed our last other than annual amendment Brochure on 29 March 2023. The material changes since then are as follows:

- Item 4: Advisory Business
 - We updated disclosures on our advisory business and our regulatory assets under management.
- Item 5: Fees and Compensation
 - We updated our standard management fee schedules.
- Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation
 - We updated disclosures relating to our solicitation arrangements.

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ITEM 4: ADVISORY BUSINESS

New Silk Road Investment Pte Ltd (“NSR” or the “Firm”) is a private limited company incorporated in Singapore in August 2008. Our founders and our principal shareholders are Raymond Goh Wee Hock and Hoong Yik Luen. We are an employee-owned firm and we are built upon the premise that every employee will eventually become a shareholder. Accordingly, several of our employees currently hold non-voting shares in the firm.

We are licensed as an Accredited/Institutional Licensed Fund Manager Company (“A/I LFMC”) with the Monetary Authority of Singapore (“MAS”). We are registered as an investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”).

We pride ourselves on our own ability to generate investment ideas from our research analysts. Nevertheless, we do leverage research reports and computer models of sell-side analysts to help narrow research directions. We believe that intensive, bottom-up research is pivotal to the success of our investment process. Once we identify an attractive investment opportunity, we carry out detailed company analysis where the emphasis will be on identifying the long-term drivers of shareholder value. We conduct company visits and conference calls to understand and assess the key drivers of the business model, the strength and robustness of the balance sheet, as well as the health of its cash flows.

We provide discretionary investment advisory services to long-only funds that are primarily focused on investing in Asia ex-Japan equity securities (each a “Fund”). We currently manage four Funds, with each Fund having a master-feeder fund structure.

- Asia Landmark Master Fund Ltd (“ALF Master Fund”);
- Asia Landmark (S) Fund Pte Ltd (wholly-owned subsidiary of ALF Master Fund);
- Asia Landmark Fund Ltd (“ALF Feeder Fund”).

- New Silk Road China Master Fund Pte Ltd (“NSR China Master Fund”);
- New Silk Road China Fund Ltd (“NSR China Feeder Fund”).

- NSR SEA Master Fund Pte Ltd (“NSR SEA Master Fund”);
- NSR SEA Fund Ltd (“NSR SEA Feeder Fund”).

- New Silk Road Investment Master Funds VCC on behalf of sub-fund China New Century Master Fund (“CNC Master Fund”)
- New Silk Road Investment Funds VCC on behalf of sub-funds China New Century (Non-US) Fund and China New Century (US) Fund (“CNC Feeder Funds”)

We also provide discretionary investment advisory services to separately managed accounts and act as a non-discretionary sub-adviser to a pooled investment vehicle (these are referred to herein as “Accounts”) (the Funds and Accounts are collectively referred to herein as “Clients”).

Investments for each Fund are managed in accordance with that Fund’s particular investment objectives, strategies, restrictions and guidelines. Our client is the Fund, in particular, we advise the master fund in each structure, and not the underlying investors of the Fund (each an “Investor”), though certain Funds may take into consideration the general characteristics (*e.g.*, tax status) of certain of its Investors. Information about each Fund and the particular investment objectives, strategies, restrictions, guidelines and risks associated with an investment in the Fund, is described in the private placement memorandum (“PPM”), constitutional documents and/or investment management agreement of the Fund (together the “Governing Documents”), which are made available to Investors only through us or another authorized party.

The investment advisory services we provide to Accounts are tailored to each Client’s needs. All Accounts, whether managed on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis, must sign an Investment Management Agreement (“IMA”) that will set out the applicable investment strategy and restrictions. Accounts are managed in accordance with the investment objectives, strategies, restrictions and guidelines set out in the IMA.

We generally provide investment management services in accordance with applicable investment guidelines and restrictions, including applicable restrictions on investing in certain securities, or types of securities or other financial instruments, that are developed in consultation with the Client, or in accordance with the mandate selected by the Client. With respect to Funds, each Fund is managed in accordance with its investment guidelines and restrictions as set forth in the Fund’s PPM and generally is not tailored to the individualized needs of any particular Investor, and an investment in a Fund does not, in and of itself, create an advisory relationship between the Investor and us. With respect to Accounts, NSR will allow Clients to customize their investments, upon their request, to implement reasonable investment restrictions on certain securities, industries or sectors. These requests are typically received at account inception and documented in the respective IMAs but reasonable restrictions may be requested, in writing, at any time thereafter.

We provide monthly newsletters and/or factsheets to existing and prospective investors of our Funds. The newsletters/factsheets contain the performance returns of the Funds as well general market and portfolio updates. We also provide introduction packs to prospective investors containing an overview of each Fund’s investment objectives and strategy, fund terms and performance. Such communication is construed as advertisements under the Marketing (Rule 206(4)-1 of the Advisers Act).

We manage funds that may invest part of their portfolio in other private funds also managed by us and to avoid double counting those assets, the RAUM was calculated looking through those investments. As of 31 December 2023, our regulatory assets under management are as follows:

Regulatory Assets Under Management	USD
Managed on a Discretionary basis	\$519,976,000
Managed on a Non-discretionary basis	\$141,259,000
Total Regulatory Assets Under Management	\$661,235,000

This Brochure contains disclosures relevant only to our U.S. resident Clients.

ITEM 5: FEES AND COMPENSATION

We are compensated for our investment advisory services by way of a management fee and/or a performance fee, both of which are described more fully below.

The table below shows our standard management fee schedules. Such fees and other compensation may be negotiated in certain circumstances and arrangements with any particular Client may vary from time to time. The performance fees for each Client are calculated based on the calculation methodology and/or rates as stated in the relevant Fund's PPM or Account's IMA.

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Management Fee Schedule</i>
<i>Asia ex-Japan Equities Strategy</i>	<i>Up to 1.0%</i>
<i>Chinese Equities Strategy</i>	<i>Up to 0.75%</i>
<i>South East Asian Strategy</i>	<i>Up to 1.0%</i>

The management fees and performance fees paid by the Clients are paid through a deduction by the Client's custodian or Fund Administrator of such fees from the Client's account.

Fund Fees and Expenses

Management Fee

Each Fund that we manage pays us a monthly management fee with respect to each class of participating shares as stated in the IMA we have with the Fund. This management fee is based on the net asset value of the relevant share class calculated as of the last business day of each month. Management fees are independently calculated by the Fund Administrator on a monthly basis. The Fund Administrator is authorized to deduct the fees from the Fund's account to pay us.

Performance Fee

We are entitled to receive a performance fee from each Fund calculated on a share-by-share basis so that each participating share is charged a performance fee that fully reflects the performance of that participating share of a relevant class or series. This method of share calculation ensures that all Investors are treated fairly and that: (i) any performance fee paid to us is charged only to those participating shares that have appreciated in value above the high water mark as increased by any applicable hurdle rate; (ii) all holders of participating shares within each class or series have the same amount of capital per participating share at risk in a Fund; and (iii) all participating shares of each class or series have the same net asset value per participating share of such class or series.

Performance fees are independently calculated by the Fund Administrator at the end of each performance period (31 December). The Fund Administrator is authorized to deduct the fees from the Fund's account to pay us. The performance fee will be paid as soon as practicable within 30 days after the end of the relevant performance period.

Investors should be aware that fees may change over time and that different fee schedules may apply if a Fund adopts new strategies or accepts clients other than the current Clients, in accordance with the Fund's PPM.

Administration and Custodian Fees

Each Fund's Administrator and/or custodian is entitled to receive administration fees and/or custodian fees from each Fund. Such fees will accrue monthly and will be payable monthly in arrears and charged at such rates or amounts as shall be agreed between the Fund and the administrator/custodian from time to time.

Redemption Fee

Fund Investors who redeem their shares during the soft lock-up period applicable to the relevant class of participating shares may be charged a redemption fee calculated as a percentage of the redemption proceeds. The redemption fee may be waived or lowered by the Fund in its discretion and we may be asked to advise upon this. The redemption fee is paid directly to the Fund and not to us.

Expenses

Each Fund shall bear all the costs of its trading and investment activities. Such costs may include, but are not limited to, brokerage commissions and exchange, clearing and other related transaction fees and charges. Each Fund also bears all other out-of-pocket expenses related to the operation of the Fund which include legal fees, audit fees, directors' fees, insurance costs and bank services fees. Please see Item 12 for discussion of brokerage practices.

Additional details related to fees and expenses of the Funds may be found in each Fund's PPM.

Accounts Fees and Expenses**Management and Performance Fees**

The fees paid to us by the Accounts are detailed in each Account's IMA and generally include: (1) an annual or annualized "management fee" expressed as a percentage of the Account's asset under management; (2) performance-based fees or compensation based upon a percentage of the Account's net capital appreciation; or (3) a combination of the foregoing. However, the specifics of any fee arrangements are subject to negotiation with the Client. Except as otherwise negotiated with the Client, fees are generally calculated based on the aggregate net asset value of assets under management with the Account, including allocations to cash.

We invoice our Clients for the management fees on a quarterly basis and performance fees at the end of the relevant Account's performance period. The Clients will then authorize their custodians to pay us these fees.

Expenses

Each Account shall bear all the costs of its trading and investment activities. Such costs may include, but are not limited to, brokerage commissions and exchange, clearing and other related transaction fees and charges. Please see Item 12 for discussion of brokerage practices.

ITEM 6: PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

As described in Item 5, we receive performance-based fees from our Clients. Performance-based fees are accrued at the end of each performance period of the relevant Client (as determined by each Client's fiscal year). Should an Investor redeem its investment in the Fund prior to the end of the performance period, the Investor is subject to his/her share of any performance fee accrued as of the redemption date.

Where an Account or a Fund underperforms any applicable high water mark or benchmark (as provided for in its IMA or PPM as the case may be), we will be required to achieve returns in excess of any previous underperformance prior to obtaining the right to earn a performance fee in the period in question.

It is possible that different Investors in the same Fund may pay varying incentive allocations or management fees. Similarly, it is possible that an Account may pay incentive allocations or management fees at a different rate than the Funds.

As discussed in Item 5, we manage different types of Clients having different fee arrangements (“side-by-side management”). Side-by-side management of Clients raises potential conflicts of interest. We may be incentivized to use higher-risk investments as such investments may generate higher returns that, in turn, could generate higher performance-based fees for us. For example, in certain cases, we or our related persons may have a financial interest in a Fund, and certain Clients may be subject to performance fees while others are charged higher, lower or otherwise different performance fees. We may be seen as having an incentive to favor certain Clients over others that are less lucrative where: (i) the actions taken on behalf of one Client potentially impact other similar or different Clients (e.g., because such Clients have the same or similar investment styles or otherwise compete for investment opportunities, have potentially conflicting investments or investment styles, or have differing abilities to engage in economically similar transactions); and (ii) we and our personnel have differential interests in such Clients (i.e., expose us or our related persons to differing potential for gain or loss through differential ownership interests or compensation structures, including circumstances where some Clients pay only asset-based fees while others are subject to performance fees).

To help mitigate such potential conflicts of interest, our policies and procedures state that investment decisions are to be made in accordance with the fiduciary duties owed to each such Client and without consideration of our (our personnel’s) pecuniary, investment or other financial interests. We allocate investments that are consistent with each Client’s IMA or PPM and investments are only made that are suitable for the Client’s investment objective and strategy and taking into consideration certain regulations governing the ability of Clients to invest side by side, and where we have a reasonable basis for the recommendation that we act upon. We do not favor one Client over another, particularly one that pays higher fees. We have also implemented trade allocation and aggregation procedures to ensure that all Clients are treated fairly and equally in terms of the allocation of investment opportunities.

ITEM 7: TYPES OF CLIENTS

Our Clients include the Funds and for Accounts, institutional investors such as foundations, endowments, pension funds, sovereign wealth funds and pooled investment vehicles.

Each Fund is exempt from being an “investment company” under Section 3(c)(7) of the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940 (“1940 Act”). The securities of the funds are offered on a private placement basis to U.S. resident investors pursuant to Regulation D under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“1933 Act”).

The minimum initial investment by each prospective Investor in a Fund is USD 100,000. The minimum size for an Account is USD 100 million. We may alter minimum required amounts for Accounts depending on the type of investment advisory services to be performed and are negotiable. The opening of any Account is in our sole discretion.

ITEM 8: METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

This Item includes a general description of the investment strategies applicable to, and the types of investments held by the Funds or Accounts in which U.S. Persons¹ are eligible to invest as well as the primary risks associated with those investments and strategies. Any investment includes the risk of loss and there can be no guarantee that any particular level of return will be achieved.

An Investor could lose some or all of its investment and should be prepared to bear the risk of such potential losses, including through diversification. Investors are responsible for appropriate diversification of their assets.

Investment Strategy

Our investment strategy is to invest with an absolute-return orientation with a longer-term time horizon. We employ an intensive, fundamental, bottom-up stock-picking approach to build a concentrated, high-conviction portfolio.

The four core pillars of our investment philosophy are the following.

Absolute Return Focus: The first priority is preservation of capital. For every investment, we focus on risks as much as we do on returns. We invest when we believe that the return-risk payoff is significantly skewed in the Fund's or Account's favor. We are benchmark agnostic and may not be fully invested at all times. We manage cash levels flexibly to achieve our investment objective of generating positive returns over the long term.

Independent Fundamental Research: We believe that intensive research is fundamental to sound investment decisions. We view every stock as a fractional ownership of a company. In our research of every investment prospect, we strive to understand every aspect of the company's business model. We seek first-hand, in-depth information through meetings with each company's management, as well as through contacts with its competitors, customers and suppliers. We strive to invest with superior managements.

Long Term Orientation: We believe in a long-term approach. For core holdings, we adopt a 3-5 year time horizon. Our focus is on long-term drivers of shareholder value. This long-term time horizon will be reflected in the typically low turnover of our portfolio holdings.

Price-Value Discipline: We seek a margin of safety for all investments, investing when the market price of a stock is at a sufficient discount to its intrinsic value. We are a patient investor. We believe that a good entry price is the best risk control measure.

Our principal portfolio manager has deployed a similar investment philosophy over a 25-year span. The portfolio manager believes this investment philosophy has effectively translated into a buy-low-sell-high trading discipline designed to preserve capital in the long term.

¹ U.S. Person according to the definition under Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933.

Risks

The private offering materials for each Fund include extensive disclosures regarding potential material risks involved with investing in a Fund. The Firm urges all potential Investors in any of the Funds to carefully review the relevant private offering materials.

There can be no assurance, and none is given by the Firm, that a Client's investment objectives will be achieved, or that a Client or any Investor will receive any positive return on its invested capital. Investing in securities involves a risk of loss and past performance is not indicative of future results.

Investors should refer to each Fund's offering document for full details of the risk factors of investing in the respective Fund. Any investment can be risky, and our Clients and Investors in our Funds must be prepared to assume any potential loss.

The following discussion of risks is relevant to an investment with us and do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of the risks involved. A detailed description of risks that are applicable to the Fund investments can be found in the Fund's PPM.

Investment Constraints

Our investment strategy is to invest with an absolute-return orientation with a longer term time horizon. We seek 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 prospects of individual companies or industries, and the future behavior 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 our strategies will be successful and an unsuccessful strategy may result in significant losses.

Furthermore, there is a risk that our fundamental, bottoms-up approach will not result in profitable trading because we may not know all of the factors affecting a particular investment or hedging instrument.

We may, but are not required to, use derivatives such as warrants, options and futures or over-the-counter derivatives, such as forwards. The primary risk with derivative investments is that their use may amplify a gain or loss, potentially earning or losing more money than the actual cost of the derivative instrument. Derivative instruments may further be subject to various types of risk, including market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty credit risk, legal risk and operations risk.

Our strategies focus primarily on equity investments in the Asia ex-Japan region. The Funds and Accounts therefore mainly deals with non-U.S. counterparties and brokers. Non-U.S. counterparties and brokers are generally not subject to U.S. laws and regulations, and non-U.S. markets may be subject to less regulation and supervision than in the United States. Trading in non-U.S. markets involves the risk of currency exchange rate fluctuations. The Funds and Accounts are not required to hedge against the risk of a decline in the value of the U.S. dollar in relation to other currencies in which they may invest.

Any investment decision with respect to an investment in a Fund should be made based upon the information in the Fund's PPM and Governing Documents. Investors should carefully read such documents, in consultation with their advisers, prior to making any such investment decision. The

information contained herein is not intended to be complete or final and is qualified in its entirety by the PPM and Governing Documents for the applicable Fund.

Potential Loss of Investment

Returns derived from our investment strategies may fluctuate, as will the securities in which strategies are invested. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of these strategies will be achieved. As is true of any investment, there is a risk that an investment will be lost entirely or in part. Our investment strategies are not a complete investment program and should represent only a portion of an investor's portfolio management strategy.

Value Investing

The identification of investment opportunities in undervalued securities is a difficult task, and there are no assurances that such opportunities will be successfully recognized or acquired. While investments in undervalued securities offer the opportunity for above-average capital appreciation, these investments involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial losses.

Emerging Markets Investments

Investments in emerging market countries are subject to specific risks, some of which are summarized below:

Economic and Political Risks

Client assets may be invested in countries where the market economy is relatively less developed. Although the recent general trend in such countries has been towards more open markets and the promotion of private business initiatives, no assurance can be given that the governments of these countries will continue to pursue such policies or that such policies may not be altered significantly. Political instability, economic distress, the difficulties of adjustment to a market economy, social instability, organized crime or other factors beyond our control could have a material adverse effect on the performance of Clients' accounts.

International Trade

The economies of many emerging markets are heavily dependent upon international trade and accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. These economies also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade.

Investment Controls

Restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude foreign investment in certain emerging markets and increase the costs and expenses of Clients' accounts. Certain emerging markets require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular issuer, limit the investment by foreign persons only to a specific class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domiciliaries of the countries and/or impose additional taxes on foreign investors. Certain emerging markets may also restrict investment opportunities in issuers in industries deemed important to national interests.

Investments in emerging markets may require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. In addition, if a deterioration occurs in an emerging market's balance of payments, the country could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. Clients' accounts could be adversely affected

by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to Clients' accounts of any restrictions on investments. Investing in emerging markets may require us to adopt special procedures, seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to Clients' accounts.

Foreign Currency and Exchange Rate Risks

Clients' assets may be invested in portfolio companies denominated in a functional currency other than the U.S. Dollar. Changes in the exchange rate may result over time from the interaction of many factors directly or indirectly affecting economic and political conditions in the countries in which account invests. National governments rarely voluntarily allow their currencies to float freely in response to economic forces. Sovereign governments use a variety of techniques, such as intervention by a country's central bank or imposition of regulatory controls or taxes, to affect the exchange rates of their currencies. We may use hedging techniques with the objective of protecting against loss through the fluctuation of the valuation of foreign currencies, particularly the forward market in foreign exchange, currency option and currency futures. For certain currencies, however, there currently may not be a reliable and cost-efficient method of hedging currency risk. Consequently, currency exchange rate fluctuations, currency devaluations and exchange control regulations may adversely affect the performance of the investee companies and the return realized on Clients' investments.

Small and Mid-Capitalization Companies

The stocks of small and mid-capitalisation companies may have lower liquidity and their prices are typically more volatile and more vulnerable to adverse business or economic developments than those of larger capitalisation companies. This may impact the value of Clients' accounts to a larger extent than those of accounts that invest in stocks of larger capitalisation companies. Small and mid-capitalisation companies generally have less diverse product lines than large-capitalisation companies and thus are more susceptible to adverse developments concerning their products.

Derivatives

Investments may include derivatives such as warrants, options and futures. The risk of investing in derivatives, for example, warrants, options and futures depends on the terms attached to them and on the volatility of the financial markets on which they are traded. Separately, in relation to over-the-counter derivatives, because over-the-counter derivatives - such as forwards, and options - are customized transactions, they often assemble risks in complex ways. This can make the measurement and control of these risks more difficult and create the possibility of unexpected loss.

New Issues Risk

New Issue Securities are defined as an initial public offering of an equity security. When we place market orders for New Issue Securities, it risks receiving an execution substantially away from the market or offering price. This risk may be significantly reduced if a limit order is utilized. However, it is possible that a limit order will not be executed. In determining if and for how long we should hold New Issue Securities, we must gauge whether other investors are likely to buy this stock on the secondary market and how long the attraction for the stock is likely to last as well as other factors. The market for these stocks is often untested. Because the offering is on a first-time basis, there may be limited market information about the stock to help determine its value or its outlook.

Settlement, Clearing and Registration Risks

Some of the countries in which we may invest are undergoing rapid expansion. Settlement, clearing and registration of transactions in some of these markets are still developing. Where organized securities markets and banking and telecommunications systems are underdeveloped, concerns inevitably arise in relation to settlement, clearing and registration of transactions in securities where

these are acquired other than as direct investments. Furthermore, due to the local market and regulatory systems in many less developed markets, no guarantee can be given that all entitlements attaching to quoted and over-the-counter traded securities acquired in connection with these strategies, including those related to dividends, can be realized. Some markets currently dictate that a local prime broker receive monies for settlement a number of days in advance of settlement, and that assets are not transferred until a number of days after settlement.

Market Risk

Financial markets are increasingly volatile. Wide swings in market prices that have been a feature of smaller and less developed markets are also becoming common in major financial markets. In many instances, market prices can defy rational analysis or expectation for prolonged periods and may be influenced by movements of large funds as a result of short-term factors, counter-speculative measures or other reasons. Market volatility of large magnitude can sometimes weaken what is deemed a sound fundamental basis for investing in a particular market. Investment expectations may therefore fail to be realized in such instances.

Accordingly, the prices of financial instruments in which we may invest can be volatile. Price movements of forward and other derivative contracts in which assets may be invested are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. Our investment strategies are subject to the risk of failure of any exchange on which its positions trade or of its clearing houses.

Investments in Publicly Traded Securities

Some of the markets in which the Clients may invest are emerging markets, and consequently tend to be substantially smaller, less liquid, less regulated and more volatile than major securities markets, such as those in more developed economies. The limited liquidity of securities in some emerging countries could also affect our ability to acquire or dispose of securities at the price and at the time we wish to do so.

Investment Concentration

As the investment strategies generally do not mandate diversification, all or a high percentage of a Client's assets may be invested in only a few investments. Such lack of diversification could result in either large gains or losses depending on the performance of one or a few investments. Accordingly, the investment strategies may be subject to more rapid change in value than would be the case if our investment strategies required diversification in terms of companies, industry type or geographical focus.

Cybersecurity Risk

The computer systems, networks and devices used by the Firm and its service providers to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized, systems, networks, or devices potentially can be breached. As a result, Clients and investors could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach.

Cybersecurity breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cybersecurity breaches may cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to a Client; impediments to trading; the inability of the Firm and other service

providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information.

Misconduct of Staff and of Third-Party Service Providers

Misconduct by staff or by third party service providers could cause significant losses to a Client. Such misconduct may include binding the Client to transactions that exceed authorized limits or present unacceptable risks and unauthorized trading activities or concealing unsuccessful trading activities (which, in either case, may result in unknown and unmanaged risks or losses). Losses could also result from actions by third party service providers, including, without limitation, failing to recognize trades and misappropriating assets. In addition, staff and third-party service providers may improperly use or disclose confidential information, which could result in litigation or serious financial harm, including limiting the Client's business prospects or future marketing activities. Although the Firm has adopted measures to prevent and detect such misconduct and to select reliable third-party providers, such measures may not be effective in all cases.

Nature of Investments

All investments risk the loss of capital. The Firm believes that its investment program and research techniques may moderate this risk through a careful selection and balancing of securities. No guarantee or representation is made that the Firm's program in respect of a Client will be successful. No guarantee or representation is made that the Advisory Client's investment objective will be achieved.

Public Health Risk

Certain countries have been susceptible to epidemics, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian flu, H1N1/09 flu and COVID-19. The outbreak of an infectious disease or any other serious public health concern, together with any resulting restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed, could have a negative impact on the economy, and business activity in any of the countries in which the Firm may invest and/or operate. Such disruption could thereby adversely affect the ability of the Firm to provide investment management services and the performance of the Firm's investments.

ITEM 9: DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

There are no disciplinary actions to report.

ITEM 10: OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

NSR has claimed exclusions from the definition of commodity pool operator ("CPO"). For the Funds, NSR has claimed an exemption from CPO registration pursuant to CFTC Regulation 4.13(a)(3) under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA").

Our controlling shareholder, Mr Raymond Goh is the Chief Investment Officer and our Chief Executive Officer, Mr William Ng sits on the board of the Funds we manage. They are related persons because of this. Such relationships create a potential conflict of interest. To address this, each Fund's board of directors has at least 50% independent directors than executive directors. We require the recusal of these persons from Fund board of directors' deliberations concerning their activities with us. The Funds prepare records of meetings and decisions taken. We document all

actions taken at board meetings to address conflicts and the means to address, including recusal from meetings and decisions when warranted.

In December 2020, NSR incorporated New Silk Road Management Consulting (Shanghai) Ltd, a 100%-owned subsidiary in Shanghai (“NSR Subsidiary”). NSR Subsidiary commenced operations in January 2021. This entity functions as a research office focusing on China companies and does not perform any regulated activities in China. One of NSR’s Portfolio Managers is appointed as the Executive Director of the Shanghai subsidiary and has oversight of the operations of this office.

All personnel of NSR and NSR Subsidiary are treated as “access persons” by NSR within the meaning of Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act and are subjected to our Code of Ethics. Please see Item 11, “Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions, and Personal Trading” below for additional information about our Code of Ethics.

Our investment team includes our controlling shareholders, Mr Raymond Goh and Mr Hoong Yik Luen, and certain non-voting shareholders, Mr Lim Koh Sang (Portfolio Manager) and Mr Feng Xin (Portfolio Manager). Our Investment Risk Committee oversees and reviews the investment team’s activities to ensure that investment-related risks are managed effectively. This Committee is comprised of the Chief Investment Officer, the Portfolio Managers and certain non-investment employees as observers, including Mr William Ng, Chief Executive Officer, Mr Adrian Ang, Chief Compliance Officer and Ms Irene Phua, Compliance Manager. This Committee keeps minutes of meetings to document its deliberations and decisions taken.

Subject to meeting the eligibility requirements required by applicable regulations, certain senior management individuals and staff members may invest in the Funds. We require that such investments be made in accordance with our Code of Ethics (Item 11), on the same terms as other Fund Investors and subject to preference and priority to third parties for subscriptions, exchanges and redemptions. The CCO reviews and approves all staff subscriptions, transfers or redemptions.

ITEM 11: CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

Code of Ethics

Pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act, NSR has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) which sets forth standards of business and personal conduct for all employees of NSR and NSR Subsidiary and addresses conflicts of interest that may arise from personal trading by employees or gifts and entertainment received or provided by employees. The Code sets forth, among other things, standards for the purpose of deterring wrongdoing and promoting: (i) honest and ethical reporting; (ii) full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in reports and documents; (iii) compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations; (iv) prompt internal reporting of violations of the Code; and (v) accountability for adherence to the Code.

All employees, officers, directors and principals of NSR and NSR Subsidiary are access persons for purposes of the Code. Personnel who fail to observe the Code and our written policies and procedures risk serious sanctions, including dismissal and personal liability.

Subject to compliance with our relevant policies and procedures, including our Code of Ethics (“Code”) and applicable law, staff may invest in securities for their own personal accounts. We prohibit front-running or “trading with” Clients.

We advise a variety of Clients and may rely on various, complementary, competing and, in some cases, conflicting investment strategies. In performing advisory services, we may give advice and take action with respect to any Client account, or staff may act, in a way that may differ from actions taken on behalf of other accounts. We are not obligated to recommend, buy or sell, or to refrain from recommending, buying or selling, for any Client any security that we or an access person may buy or sell for our or their own accounts or for any other account that we manage. Additionally, we and our personnel may invest or otherwise have an interest, either directly or indirectly, in a fund which, in turn, may invest, directly or indirectly, in securities held by the Clients.

Standards of Business Conduct

A basic tenet of our Code is that we are a fiduciary and act solely in our Client's best interests. The Code includes standards of business conduct requiring all employees to comply with the federal securities laws and the fiduciary duties we owe to our Clients.

Personal Account Dealing Policy

Our Code includes a personal account dealing policy that imposes requirements and restrictions with respect to personal trading and investment activities by access persons. We maintain a Personal Trading Restricted List containing securities which access persons are prohibited from trading in their personal accounts. In particular, we prohibit access persons from trading in the securities of Asia ex-Japan companies (including their ADRs, GDRs or EDRs). Only those Asia ex-Japan securities held by access persons prior to or at the time of joining NSR may continue to be held or sold down subject to obtaining pre-clearance from the CCO or the CCO's designate but no additions to the portfolio are allowed. The Code also requires access persons to obtain clearance from the CCO or the CCO's designate prior to participating in initial public offerings ("IPOs") and limited offerings (as defined by Rule 204A-1). This Restricted List is updated as appropriate to reflect the investment activities of our Clients.

Preventing the Misuse of Inside Information

We may, from time to time, come into possession of material non-public and other confidential information of certain securities. Under applicable law, we are prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for personal benefit or for the benefit of any other person, regardless of whether such other person is a Client. Accordingly, should we come into possession of material nonpublic or other confidential information, that information will be reported to the CCO on a confidential basis and the security will be put on our Firm's Restricted List where trading will be prohibited. Any person with such information shall be under strict obligations not to use or misuse it for any purpose. Any violation of this will lead to immediate disciplinary action.

Code Reporting Requirements

Access persons must provide periodic reports with respect to their personal securities transactions, holdings and accounts, including annual reports of holdings in certain reportable securities and monthly reports of their personal transactions in reportable securities. These reports are submitted to and reviewed by the CCO or the CCO's designate. If any violation of the Code, fiduciary duty or applicable law with respect to trading activities is determined to have occurred, the CCO may impose sanctions and take such other actions, including, without limitation, requiring that the trades in question be reversed and/or profits be disgorged.

The Firm takes any violation of the Code of Ethics seriously and will take relevant action where necessary.

Clients or potential clients may obtain a copy of the Code free of charge by writing to NSR at the address on the cover page of this Brochure.

ITEM 12: BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Investment and brokerage decisions are made by our portfolio managers with assistance from the investment team. When placing transactions, we (i) determine each Client's trading requirements, (ii) select appropriate trading methods, venues and brokers to execute the trades under the relevant circumstances, (iii) evaluate market liquidity of each security and take appropriate steps to mitigate excessive market impact, to the extent practicable, (iv) maintain confidentiality and proprietary information inherent in the decision to trade, and (v) review the results of executions on a periodic basis.

We regularly review the effectiveness of our brokerage policies and procedures, including the selection of execution venues/brokers, the quality of executions received and commission rates paid by our Clients, in order to determine if any adjustments should be made to our brokerage arrangements. The objective of this process is to exercise reasonable, good faith judgment to select brokers or execution venues that will provide the best possible result for the execution of client orders on a consistent basis.

We do not trade for our own account. Trades between access persons and Clients are prohibited.

We do not take U.S. Account Client orders to buy or sell securities.

Evaluation Criteria for Brokers

We place orders for the purchase or sale of securities with the primary objective of seeking the best possible result from responsible brokers at competitive commission rates considering all relevant circumstances. We have a panel of brokers from which to select. On a semi-annual basis, the investment team conducts a broker evaluation process to evaluate the respective merits and performance of the brokers and based on the results of the votes, determines the amount of trades to be given to the selected brokers for the subsequent 6-month period. The commission rates paid are similarly reviewed on a regular basis.

The following are the factors we consider when conducting a broker evaluation:

Corporate Access

- Quality of corporate access provided
- Helpfulness with meetings
- Quality of client communication

Research

- Quality of research provided
- Research specialist skills/communication
- Investment/ trading ideas generation

Trading

- Execution capability of broker
- Ability to meet price expectations
- Ability to handle large orders or position a portion of an order

- Confidentiality/anonymity provided by broker
- Opportunity for price improvement
- Commission/trading costs expectations met
- Knowledge of the other side of the trade
- Ability to deal in specific markets

We also take into consideration any material issues concerning a particular broker with regards to settlement and credit rating/financial stability.

We maintain an “Approved Broker List” following each broker evaluation. New brokers may be added to the approved list as long as they are subject to the same formal process. We will only place orders with those brokers on the Approved Broker List.

Best Execution

When placing or executing orders, we take all sufficient steps to obtain the best possible result or best execution for our Clients. In this regard, we take into account the following best execution factors:

- i) **Price** – This is the price the order is executed. The price factors in implicit costs such as bid/offer spread and other opportunity costs.
- ii) **Cost** – This includes all explicit fees and costs related to order execution, such as broker commissions.
- iii) **Speed** – This is the time it takes to execute a transaction.
- iv) **Size** – This is the size of the transaction.
- v) **Likelihood of execution and settlement** – This is the likelihood that we will be able to complete the transaction and that the transaction will settle.
- vi) **Nature of the transaction or any other consideration relevant to the execution of the transaction** – This is how the particular characteristics of a transaction can affect best execution.

When determining the relative importance of each of the above execution factors, we use our commercial judgement and experience in light of reasonably available market information, and take into account a number of factors including, but not limited to:

- i) The investment intent or specific instructions of the portfolio manager who created the order;
- ii) The characteristics and nature of the order, such as market order or limit order;
- iii) The characteristics of the market, such as the degree of liquidity and volatility in the market;
- iv) The characteristics of the execution venues or brokers to which the order can be directed;
- v) The characteristics of financial instruments that are subject to that order, e.g. equity or debt instrument.

For most transactions, we consider the price at which the transaction is executed to be the most important execution factor. We will take reasonable care to ascertain the price which is the best

available for the Client in the relevant market at the time for transactions for the kind and size concerned.

However, where markets are volatile or liquidity is limited, we may prioritise one or more of the other execution factors as more important than price such as the likelihood of execution and speed. For example, where an order is particularly large or the stock is not very liquid, we may favour execution venues which will allow us to fill either the whole order, or at least a material part of it. We may also prioritise speed where the market may move very fast in the short term, so that we can take advantage of any market movements.

We do not generally prioritize costs as an execution factor, given that for the majority of our trades, the commissions that we have agreed with our execution brokers are fairly standardised. As we trade primarily listed equities, we generally do not prioritize likelihood of settlement given equity markets have a delivery versus payment process.

When considering each execution factor during the trading process, we will use our expertise and experience to achieve the best balance across the full range of factors. These factors may vary throughout the day, even on the same type of trades, and require flexibility for effective implementation. Overall, this may mean that we do not always achieve the best price for every transaction, but the best result that can be reasonably expected given the information available during the execution process.

Commission Rates or Equivalents Policy

We endeavor to be aware of the current charges of available brokers and to minimize the expense incurred for effecting Client transactions, we review the commission rates paid to our brokers on a regular basis. The commission rates we have negotiated and agreed with our brokers are fairly standardized.

We recognize that different brokers may have different execution capabilities with respect to different types of securities and transactions and that some brokers are better than other firms at executing certain types of orders. Thus, there may be situations where it may be in the best interests of a Client if we use a broker whose commission rates for a particular market or order are not the lowest, but whose executions may result in improved execution quality. The overriding consideration in choosing a broker to execute Client orders is to seek to maximize client profits (or minimize losses) through a combination of controlling transaction and securities costs, identifying and obtaining potential improvements in execution quality and seeking the most effective uses of broker capabilities.

Research and Soft Dollars

Brokers typically provide a bundle of services including research and execution of transactions. As noted above, we consider research and other services provided by brokers and as we deem appropriate, may use a portion of the commissions generated when executing Client transactions (commonly referred to as “soft dollars”) to acquire useful research and brokerage services (“soft dollar items”) in a manner consistent with the “safe harbor” provided by Section 28(e) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under this safe harbor, we may use client commissions to acquire soft dollar items to the extent appropriate and permitted by law, when such items assist us in meeting the Client’s investment objectives or in managing Client assets. Our policies with respect to the use of soft dollars are consistent with the Section 28(e) safe harbor and applicable local laws, rules and regulations. We will not enter into any agreement or understanding with a broker that would obligate us to direct a specific amount of brokerage transactions or commissions in return for such soft dollar items.

Research services provided by a broker can be either proprietary (created and provided by the broker, including tangible research products as well as access to analysts and traders) or third-party (created by a third party but provided by the broker). Thus, when allocating brokerage, and consistent with our policies and procedures, we take into account the value of permissible soft dollar services provided by a broker who provide soft dollar items, as long as doing so is not inconsistent with the objective of seeking best execution for Client transactions. We also utilize commission sharing arrangements (“CSAs”) whereby executing brokers agree to allocate a portion of eligible commissions into a pool (“CSA credits”) that can be used to pay for research services from other brokers or providers whom we do not have a brokerage relationship with.

The receipt of these research and brokerage services through soft dollars or CSA credits benefits us by allowing us, at no direct cost, to among other things: (i) supplement and enhance our own research and analysis activities; (ii) receive the views and information of individuals and research staffs of other securities firms; and (iii) gain access to persons having special expertise on certain companies, industries, areas of economy and market factors. Accordingly, the use of soft dollars or CSA credits presents potential conflicts of interest as we may have an incentive to select a particular broker in order to obtain the research, products or other services from that broker, rather than to obtain the most favourable/lowest price for execution. Our obligation to obtain best execution for our Clients is not solely based on the lowest price and we will seek to achieve best execution for our Clients on a consistent basis. We establish such arrangements only with those brokers whom we have established strong trading relationships with and have negotiated favourable rates and terms, and who have committed to providing best execution.

Research obtained with soft dollars or CSA credits will not always be utilized by us for the specific Client that generated the soft dollars. As we may batch Client transactions, brokerage commissions attributable to one or more Clients may be allocated to brokers who provide statistical data and other research used by us in managing other Clients, and vice versa. We keep records to establish the use of soft dollars and CSA credits.

Cross Trades

Where there are orders in the opposite direction in the same security, we may look to “cross” that security from one Client’s portfolio to another, to the extent permitted by applicable law and regulations. Cross trades can meet the objective of best execution because there is no market impact and they incur minimal administrative fees or commissions. The liquidity of the security and market volatility levels are some of the factors considered when deciding whether to cross between Clients.

We follow the below process to ensure that crossing can achieve best execution and is advantageous to both Clients:-

- a) The sale and purchase decisions are in the best interests of both Clients and fall within the investment objectives, guidelines and investment restrictions of both Clients;
- b) The reason and basis for such trade is documented prior to execution; and
- c) The cross trades are executed on an arm’s length basis by an external broker in the market and at a price that is fair to both Clients – this is usually the full-day volume weighted average price (VWAP) applicable to the market.

Allocation and Aggregation Policy

We allocate investment opportunities with consideration to the prime determinants of market exposure, cash availability and industry sector exposure and with regard to the suitability of such investments to each Client.

In determining the suitability of each investment opportunity to a Client, consideration will be given to a number of factors, the most important being the Client's investment objectives and strategies, existing portfolio composition and cash levels.

Where an investment opportunity is suitable for two or more Clients, we will allocate the investment opportunity such that the Clients will have fair and equitable access to the same investment opportunity, taking into account factors including but not limited to the following:

- a) the need within a particular Client for liquidity;
- b) each Client's own investment objectives and restrictions;
- c) the need to rebalance positions in an investment due to capital injections or withdrawals;
- d) legal and regulatory restrictions affecting the participation rates.

We allocate and record allocations before we place an order to buy or sell. Clients that are managed to the same or similar strategies may have similar or identical portfolio compositions and weightings and may seek to acquire or dispose of the same securities contemporaneously. As part of our duty to seek best execution we may, but are not required to, "bunch" or batch together trade orders for such Clients and allocate the trades in a manner that is fair and equitable over time, across participating Clients. Use of batch transactions may allow us to negotiate more favorable prices, obtain more timely, efficient and equitable executions or reduce overall commission charges.

When we aggregate trade orders, we (i) seek best execution of Client transactions, (ii) treat all Clients fairly and equitably and (iii) not systematically advantage or disadvantage any single Client or group of Clients. When a decision is made to enter into a batch transaction, the results of the transactions will be allocated to all participating Clients in a fair and equitable manner before placing the order. Each participating Client will typically participate at the average price paid or received, per share or unit, on that day for the batch transaction (and will pay associated transaction costs based on that Client's level of participation in the batch transaction), subject to certain size or cost-related exceptions.

Trades will be allocated on a basis that is fair and equitable; no participating Client will receive preferential treatment over any other. Prior to entering an aggregated order, the portfolio manager will specify the participating Clients and how it intends to allocate the order among those Clients. If the aggregated order is filled in its entirety, it will be allocated among clients in accordance with the stated intention. If the aggregated order is partially filled ("partial fill"), the partial fill will be allocated among the participating Clients pro rata based on the size of each Client's original trade order, subject to rounding in order to achieve round lots. If the partial fill is too small such that the resulting pro-rata allocations would not be practical or meaningful to allocate across the participating Clients, the portfolio manager shall have the authority to determine an appropriate allocation methodology, provided that all Clients receive fair and equal treatment over time. If there is any deviation from the trade allocation policy, the rationale for deviation should be documented and reviewed by the CCO.

No changes to allocations are permitted except where the original allocation was done in error. We take steps to ensure that no Client will be systematically disadvantaged by the aggregation, placement, or allocation of trades.

Allocation of "New Issues"

We may from time to time invest Client assets in "new issues", as defined in FINRA Rule 3150. This provides that broker-dealers, their affiliates and certain other persons ("restricted persons") may not be able to participate in new issues.

The principle of fair allocation of investment opportunities as described above will be applied to such new issues or initial public offerings (“IPOs”). To the extent that we may determine to invest Client assets in IPOs or other new issues, and to the extent that such investments are not subject to the restrictions imposed by FINRA rules, we may enter indications of interest on a Client-by-Client or an aggregate basis and may allocate the resulting fill among participating Clients in accordance with our trade allocation policy.

To the extent that Clients expect to invest in new issues subject to this FINRA rule, we take measures necessary to ensure compliance with applicable rules which may include, for example, prohibiting or limiting investment by restricted persons or by creating multiple class structures pursuant to which a certain class (or classes) of interests may be issued only to restricted persons while other classes exclude restricted persons.

Other Limitations Resulting from Legal, Regulatory or Market Features

Non-U.S. markets may also impose restrictions or limitations on investments in IPOs or new issues (as defined under local rules). In certain markets, significant regulations exist with respect to IPOs and an investor’s exit from an investment through an IPO. These regulations may impose lock-in restrictions on pre-issuance share capital of unlisted companies and securities issued on a firm allotment basis as well as pricing restrictions on private placements by listed companies, each of which may limit our freedom of action with respect to such investments.

Certain stock exchanges on which we may trade are subject to significant regulation. Clients dealing through such exchanges may be affected by regulations relating to the acquisition and sale of shares, which may limit our effective level of discretion or influence the manner or price of transactions. Where such transactions involve the transfer of securities, other than through an exchange, between a resident and a non-resident, the price is determined (under applicable laws, rules and regulations) by a specified formula, which may have the effect of limiting our discretion as to the price for such transactions. In some cases, other legal or regulatory restrictions or reporting requirements related to certain types of investments or investment thresholds may limit our freedom of action or may have an adverse effect on the price or liquidity of a holding. For example, when certain aggregate ownership thresholds (which may apply across all managed Funds or other Accounts) are reached, the ability of any Client to purchase or sell an investment, exercise rights (including voting rights) or engage in transactions may be restricted or impaired or may trigger reporting obligations which would entail the disclosure of our or such Clients’ interests in the relevant investment or issuer, which may adversely affect price and liquidity. We may, in our discretion, limit additional purchases, dispose of existing holdings, or refrain from exercising certain rights, when we believe that doing so is appropriate in light of regulatory requirements or restrictions.

Services Provided by Custodians and/or Key Brokers

We may select one or more firms to serve as custodian (“Custodian”) to hold the funds and securities of a Fund. The identity of, and other relevant information about, the Custodian for each Fund is contained in the Fund’s PPM. Subject to compliance with requirements in the PPM and the relevant Fund’s Governing Documents, the Fund may change custodial and brokerage arrangements without notice to investors in the Fund. However, we will, to the extent required by applicable rules, provide appropriate notice to the Investors upon opening of such an account and upon any changes to relevant information about the Custodian or the manner of custody.

Separately managed Accounts appoint their own Custodians and the identity of, and other relevant information about, the Custodian will be contained in the relevant IMA with the Account.

ITEM 13: REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

The Chief Investment Officer (“CIO”) and the Portfolio Manager of each Client review the portfolio holdings and the performance of each Client portfolio on a regular basis and may confer with, and consider information provided by other members of the investment team when evaluating and making decisions for Clients. While such personnel may provide information or insight regarding, among other things, investment ideas, economic developments, current events, investment strategies, and issues related to one or more portfolio holdings, only the CIO and the Portfolio Managers have full discretion over the investment decisions and/or recommendations made for each Client.

In addition to his day-to-day oversight of Client Accounts, the CIO monitors and assesses the impact of extreme market occurrence on the value of each Client portfolio as necessary.

Funds: At the end of each month, each investor in the Fund is provided with an unaudited investor statement by the Fund Administrator. The statement details any contributions or withdrawals made by the investor and the opening and closing account balance for the relevant period. We also send out monthly investor newsletters explaining the Fund’s performance and providing general market and portfolio updates.

Accounts: Depending on our arrangement with each Client, we provide regular reports (either on a monthly or quarterly basis) to the Accounts regarding their cash, portfolio holdings and portfolio performance.

ITEM 14: CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

We have entered into contractual agreements with two third-party placement agents (the “Agents”) to solicit Investors for two of our Funds. The Agents are remunerated on a success basis directly by NSR and no compensation has been made to the Agents so far.

ITEM 15: CUSTODY

In all cases, NSR does not have custody of Client funds or securities. NSR does not directly hold Clients’ cash, nor does it hold any assets and/or listed or unlisted assets in custody for Clients. Client cash and assets are held by a third-party qualified custodian pursuant to a custody agreement between each Client and its custodian.

Clients will receive accounts statements from the qualified custodian for their account. Clients should carefully review statements received from the qualified custodian.

ITEM 16: INVESTMENT DISCRETION

For those Clients for which we manage assets on a fully discretionary basis, we are authorized to make the following determinations in accordance with the Client’s specified investment objectives without consultation or consent before a transaction is effected.

- which securities to buy or sell;
- the total amount of securities to buy or sell;

- the broker or dealer through whom securities are bought or sold;
- the commission rates at which securities transactions will be effected; and
- the prices at which transactions are effected, including spreads and transaction costs.

Such discretionary authority is set forth in each Client's IMA and will remain in full force and effect until the Firm receives written notice from a Client of termination.

ITEM 17: VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

We have discretion to vote securities held by the Funds that we manage. With respect to Accounts, the discretion to vote proxies is usually at the Client's discretion and this is set forth in our IMA with the relevant Account. We generally do not accept client directed proxy requests, but may do so, in our sole discretion, on a case-by-case basis.

Where we are given the authority to vote for the Funds or Accounts (as the case may be), we will vote in a way that is in the best interests of our Clients. Our approach to proxy voting will be in accordance with the respective investment guidelines and restrictions of the Clients' portfolios, taking into account:

- the impact on the value of the securities;
- the anticipated costs and benefits associated with the proposal;
- the effect on liquidity; and
- customary industry and business practices.
- whether to join the efforts of other concerned investors, with due regard to compliance procedures to prevent market abuse.

Our investment team monitors upcoming company meetings and will review the proxy items or resolutions. If any proxy item or resolution is of particular concern or if there exists a material conflict of interest, the relevant analyst will consult with the Portfolio Manager before making an eventual voting decision. We maintain documentation relating to the identification and resolution of conflicts of interest, including a determination that the decision is not influenced by any conflict of interest.

We generally seek to vote all proxies that are timely received. However, there may be times when refraining from voting a proxy is in the Client's best interest, such as when we determine that the cost of voting the proxy exceeds the expected benefit to the Client. We may refrain (or be precluded) from voting proxies where: (i) the cost of exercising a vote materially outweighs the benefit (e.g., where in person voting is required, where material is in a foreign language or otherwise does not provide sufficient background information to allow us to make a reasonable voting decision, where there is substantial delay in receiving the proxy materials or where voting would limit our ability to engage in subsequent transactions in the subject issuer); (ii) where the securities are no longer held on the meeting date; (iii) where proxies were not received with sufficient time to make an appropriate voting determination and cast a vote; and (iv) where the exercise of voting rights is restricted or prohibited by the terms of the security, by applicable law, or otherwise.

Clients who wish to obtain information on how proxies in their account were voted may write to us at the address on the cover page of this Brochure.

ITEM 18: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We do not seek or solicit any pre-payment of any type of Client fees in advance.

We do not have a financial commitment that impairs our ability to meet contractual and fiduciary client commitments. We have not been subjected to any bankruptcy proceedings.