

FIDELITY ASIA BANK'S BEST EXECUTION POLICY



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This policy is not intended to create third party rights or duties that would not already exist if the policy had not been made available and it does not form part of any contract between Fidelity Asia Bank (or any of its affiliates) and any client or prospective client.
- 1.2 What follows is an overview on how trades and orders are executed, the factors that can affect an execution's timing and the way in which market volatility plays a part in handling orders when buying or selling a financial product.
- 1.3 Upon acceptance of a client order and when there is no specific client instruction regarding the execution method, Fidelity Asia Bank will endeavor to execute that order in accordance with the Best Execution policy.
- 1.4 Nevertheless, whenever there is a specific instruction from a client Fidelity Asia Bank shall execute the order following the specific instruction. In fact, any specific instructions from a client may prevent Fidelity Asia Bank from taking the steps that it has designed and implemented in the execution policy to obtain the best possible result for the execution of those orders in respect of the elements covered by those instructions.
- 1.5 This Policy is available to clients upon request and is also made available on our website at: (www.fabinvesting.com). Fidelity Asia Bank reserves the right to amend or supplement this Policy at any time.

2. FINANCIAL PRODUCTS TO WHICH THIS POLICY APPLIES

- 2.1 The financial products to which this Policy applies are: Stocks, Bonds, Exchange Traded Funds, Futures, Foreign Exchange Forwards, Foreign Exchange options and OTC securities (i.e. Contracts for Difference). Spot FX does not fall within the scope of this Policy.
- 2.2 The trading conditions of the above products are available on Fidelity Asia Bank website: (www.fabinvesting.com).

3. FIDELITY ASIA BANK'S APPROACH TO BEST EXECUTION

- 3.1 Fidelity Asia Bank identifies and seeks to obtain the most favorable terms reasonably available when executing an order on behalf of a client.
- 3.2 To do this, Fidelity Asia Bank relies on three basic components: (i) state-of-the-art technology for routing, monitoring and executing orders; (ii) careful consideration of the elements of order execution; (iii) regular and rigorous examination of the overall execution quality.
- 3.3 When executing a buy or sell order, Fidelity Asia Bank always considers:
 - 3.3.1 the classification of the client as retail or professional;
 - 3.3.2 the nature of the client order;
 - 3.3.3 the characteristics of the financial instruments that are subject to that order;
 - 3.3.4 the characteristics of the execution venues to which that order can be directed.



4. THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN EXECUTING CLIENTS' ORDERS

- 4.1 Fidelity Asia Bank uses automated systems to route and execute client orders. When a client order is received by Fidelity Asia Bank, it is automatically routed to an available execution venue that Fidelity Asia Bank believes will provide the best execution or kept in-house for products which Fidelity Asia Bank through Fidelity Asia Bank, trades against its own proprietary desk (e.g. OTC products).
 - 4.1.1 For listed securities (i.e. Cash Stocks and Futures), Fidelity Asia Bank always routes orders to an exchange or to a third party for execution.
 - 4.1.2 For OTC securities, Fidelity Asia Bank may through Fidelity Asia Bank trade against its own proprietary desk or will route the orders to other market-maker firms. Orders are only sent to firms that comply with limit order display and "Manning" limit order protection rules. Many of these firms also provide automated executions for orders.
 - 4.1.3 For FX forwards and FX options client orders are automatically routed internally by Fidelity Asia Bank against Fidelity Asia Bank's own book in its capacity as market maker.

5. THE ELEMENTS OF OUR BEST EXECUTION POLICY

- 5.1 Routing determinations are mainly based on four criteria and are regularly reviewed by Fidelity Asia Bank. Hence to determine the best way to execute an order for a client Fidelity Asia Bank takes into consideration:
 - 5.1.1 Speed and Likelihood of the Execution. Due to the levels of volatility affecting both price and volume, Fidelity Asia Bank seeks to provide client orders with the fastest execution reasonably possible.
 - 5.1.2 Price Improvement and overall Consideration of Costs. Orders in OTC and listed securities are routed to market makers and/or market centers where opportunities for price improvement exist. The criteria to be used by other market-makers and/or market centers include:
 - 5.1.2.1 automatically matching incoming market and limit orders to pending limit orders,
 - 5.1.2.2 crossing transactions where price improvement is offered to one or both sides of the trade.
 - 5.1.3 Size Improvement. In routing orders, Fidelity Asia Bank seeks markets that provide the greatest liquidity and thus potential for execution of large orders. Fidelity Asia Bank also seeks opportunities for client orders to benefit from order-size guarantees offered by exchanges and other dealers.
 - 5.1.4 Overall Execution Quality. When determining how and where to route or execute an order, Fidelity Asia Bank' traders draw on extensive day-to-day experience with various markets and market makers, focusing on prompt, sequential and reliable execution.
 - 5.1.5 Clients' specific instructions. Fidelity Asia Bank will always execute client orders in accordance with the instructions given by that client or on its behalf. Consequently, if a client requires an order to be executed in a particular manner and not in accordance with Fidelity Asia Bank' best execution principles set forth herein, the client must clearly state his/her desired method of execution when he/she places the order. To the extent that a client instruction is not comprehensive, Fidelity Asia Bank will determine any non-specified components of the execution in accordance with these best execution principles.
- 5.2 Fidelity Asia Bank invites the clients to bear in mind that the duty of best execution not only relates to price but also involves the consideration of various factors including availability cost, speed and likelihood of execution and settlement. Even if a trade appears not to have been executed at the best possible price, it does not necessarily constitute a violation of the duty of best execution.

6. REGULAR REVIEW OF EXECUTION QUALITY

- 6.1 Fidelity Asia Bank regularly evaluates the overall quality of its order executions. Fidelity Asia Bank studies the quality of executions for listed and OTC retail market orders.
- 6.2 Fidelity Asia Bank' Management periodically evaluates the execution quality and makes recommendations regarding order routing practices.

7. LIST OF EXECUTION VENUES CURRENTLY CHOSEN

- 7.1 Fidelity Asia Bank uses the regulated markets when trading stocks and CFDs as chosen venues for trading. All trades are benchmarked to the pricing and liquidity in the primary regulated market for a selected company.
- 7.2 Stock brokers are used as order routing facilitators and in some cases an order will be filled internally or at another trading venue than the regulated exchange, if this will result in a better execution of the trade than if it was routed to the regulated market.
- 7.3 The venues currently chosen are: American Stock Exchange, Euronext Amsterdam, Australian Stock Exchange, Athens Stock Exchange, Euronext Brussels, OMX Copenhagen, Frankfurt/Xetra Stock Exchange, Hong Kong Stock Exchange, OMX Helsinki, Euronext Lisbon, London Stock Exchange SETS Markets, Milano Stock Exchange, NASDAQ Global Markets, NASDAQ Capital Markets, New York Stock Exchange, Oslo Stock Exchange, Euronext Paris, Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, Sistema De Interconexion Bursatil Espanol, oMx Stockholm, Swiss Exchange, Tokyo Stock Exchange, Wiener Börse (Vienna) Stock Exchange SWX Europe (formerly Virt-x), Warsaw Stock Exchange, Electronic Chicago Board of Trade, Eurex, Euronext Derivatives, Globex, ICE Futures Europe, ICE Futures U.S. (NYBOT), Borsa Italiana Spa, Spanish official Exchange Osaka Securities Exchange, Sydney Futures Exchange Corp. Ltd., Singapore Exchange Derivatives Trading Ltd., OMX Stockholm, Tokyo Stock Exchange.

8. PRICE VOLATILITY

- 8.1 Volatility is one factor that can affect order execution. When clients place a high volume of orders with brokers, order imbalances and backlogs can occur. This implies that more time is needed to execute the pending orders. Such delays are usually caused by the occurrence of different factors: (i) the number and size of orders to be processed, (ii) the speed at which current quotations (or last-sale information) are provided to Fidelity Asia Bank and other brokerage firms; and (iii) the system capacity constraints applicable to the given exchange, as well as to Fidelity Asia Bank and other firms.
- 8.2 The client's orders may, at the discretion of Fidelity Asia Bank but still in compliance with the best execution principles, be aggregated with Fidelity Asia Bank's own orders, orders of any of Fidelity Asia Bank's associates and/or persons connected with Fidelity Asia Bank (including employees and other clients). Furthermore, Fidelity Asia Bank may split the client's orders as well as aggregate orders before executing such. although orders will only be aggregated or split where Fidelity Asia Bank reasonably believes it to be in the overall best interest of its clients, aggregation and split may on some occasions result in the client obtaining a less favorable price than if the client's orders had been executed respectively separately or mutually. In such case, Fidelity Asia Bank gives priority to factors affecting execution other than simply price, like the overall consideration of costs or the size and nature of the order or the likelihood of execution and settlement.
- 8.3 Electronic orders are not always executed simultaneously; some orders placed through online trading systems may be sent over the internet to an employee, who then determines where to route the order for execution. When high traffic in electronic orders causes a backlog, Fidelity Asia Bank, as well as market makers to which orders are sent for execution, must sometimes discontinue normal automatic execution procedures and turn to manual execution, leading to further delay.
- 8.4 In order to minimize such a risk, Fidelity Asia Bank has in place procedures and arrangements which to the furthest extent possible provide for the prompt, fair and expeditious execution of client orders.

9. EFFECTS ON ORDER EXECUTION

9.1 Clients should be aware of the following risks associated with volatile markets, especially at or near the open or close of the standard trading session:

- 9.1.1 Execution at a substantially different price from the quoted bid or offer or the last reported sale price at the time of order entry, as well as partial executions or execution of large orders in several transactions at different prices.
- 9.1.2 Delays in executing orders for securities that Fidelity Asia Bank must send to external market maker and manually routed or manually executed orders.
- 9.1.3 Opening prices that may differ substantially from the previous day's close.
- 9.1.4 Locked (the bid equals the offer) and crossed (the bid is higher than the offer) markets, which prevent the execution of client trades.

10. ALTERNATIVE TYPES OF ORDERS

10.1 Given the risks that arise when trading in volatile markets, you may want to consider using different types of orders to limit risk and manage investment strategies.

- 10.1.1 **Market order.** With a market order the client instructs a broker to execute a trade of a certain size as promptly as possible at the prevailing market price. Financial institutions are required to execute market orders without regard to price changes. Therefore, if the market price moves significantly during the time it takes to fill a client's order, the order will most likely be exposed to the risks outlined above, including execution at a price substantially different from the price when the order was entered.

Certain exchanges* do not support market orders. If you place a market order in these markets, Fidelity Asia Bank will automatically translate the order to an aggressive limit order within a certain percentage limit "in the money"**. It is the client's own responsibility to check if the order is traded in the market after order entry. If you experience or suspect any errors with your order you should contact Fidelity Asia Bank immediately.

*Exchange	**Percentage Limit
American Stock Exchange (AMEX)	2.50%
Australian Stock Exchange (ASX)	1%
Athens Stock Exchange (AT)	2%
Oslo Stock Exchange (OSE)	2.50%
OMX Copenhagen (CSE)	2.50%
OMX Helsinki (HSE)	2.50%
OMX Stockholm (SSE)	2.50%
Singapore Exchange (SGX-ST)	1%

Some of our execution brokers may choose to translate market orders on various markets into aggressive limit orders 3% in the money. This is often a result of internal compliance requirements applied to protect clients from "bad fills". Fidelity Asia Bank cannot be held responsible for missing fills due to such translation performed by third party execution brokers.



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- 10.1.2 Limit order. With a limit order, the client sets the maximum purchase price, or minimum sale price, at which the trade is to be executed. As a limit order may be entered away from the current market price, it may not be executed immediately. A client that leaves a limit order must be aware that he/she is giving up the certainty of immediate execution in exchange for the expectation of getting an improved price in the future. Limit orders may be routed to an exchange without human intervention.
- 10.1.3 Stop order. Different from a limit order, a stop order allows selling below the current market price or buying above the current market price if the stop price is reached or breached. A stop order is therefore a “sleeping” order until the stop price is reached or breached. When the stop price is reached or breached, the stop order is converted to a market order. See section 10.1.1 for market orders.
- 10.1.4 Trailing Stop order. The trailing stop order is a stop order as described in 10.1.3 but the trailing stop price moves according to parameters set by the client. This way the trailing stop can be used to sell if price drop more than a specified distance from the highest price traded or to buy if the price trades above a set level from the lowest traded price.

11. FIDELITY ASIA BANK'S GENERAL BUSINESS TERM

- 11.1 Fidelity Asia Bank's Best Execution policy specifies the terms and conditions that already constitute an integral part of its General Business Terms. Hence the policy is to be read and understood in light of the General Business Terms