APQ global limited

Interim Report and Financial Statements

For the period 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017

APQ global limited

Contents **Page**

APQ global limited

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2017 TO 30 JUNE 2017

Book Value at 30 June 2017 was GBP76.4m, a decrease from GBP77.4m since the start of the period. Book Value is the net assets and liabilities of the Company including its subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss.

Book Value per share in the period declined from 99.15 pence to 97.82 pence.

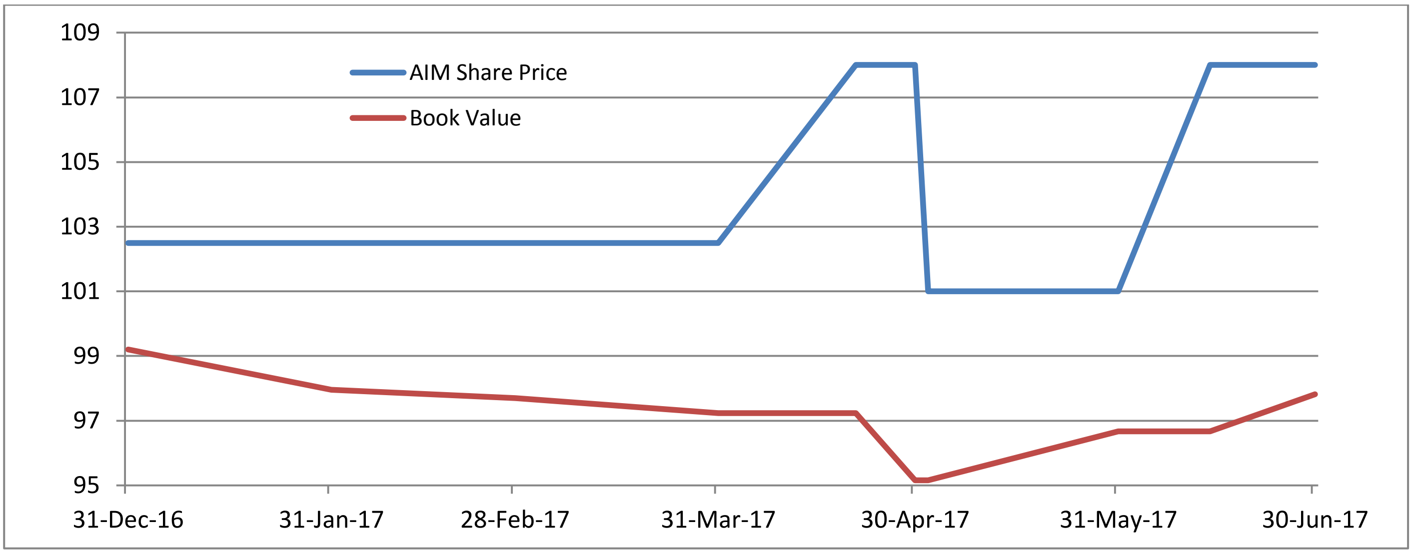
Earnings per share for the period was GBP 0.00672

Dividends totalling 2 pence per share were declared and paid during the period as follows:

- 0.5 pence per share Ex Dividend 26 January 2017 Paid 24 February 2017
- 1.5 pence per share Ex Dividend 27 April 2017 Paid 24 May 2017

After the period, a further dividend of 1.5 pence per share was declared on 17 July 2017 in relation to the quarter ended 30 June 2017.

In the period covered by these interim results, the share price of the Company has consistently traded at a premium over the actual Book Value of the Company, as shown in the graph below.



On 4 September 2017, after the reporting period, the Company raised £20.09 million before expenses by the issue of 4,018 units of £5,000 nominal 3.5 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 2024, listed and admitted to trading on the International Securities Market of the London Stock Exchange.

DIRECTORY

Registered Office and Business Address:
1st Floor, Tudor House
Le Bordage
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 1DB

Directors:
Bart Turtelboom
Wayne Bulpitt
Richard Bray
Philip Soulsby

Company Secretary and
Corporate Services Provider
Active Services (Guernsey) Limited
1st Floor, Tudor House
Le Bordage
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 1DB

Nominated Adviser and Broker

Nplus1 Singer Advisory LLP
1 Bartholomew Lane
London EC2N 2AX
United Kingdom

Registrar and Transfer Agent
Capita Registrars (Guernsey) Limited
Mont Crevelt House
Bulwer Avenue
St Sampson
Guernsey GY2 4LH

Principal Bankers
NatWest
2nd Floor
Royal Bank Place
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 4BQ

Solicitors
As to English law:
Stephenson Harwood LLP
1 Finsbury Circus
London EC2M 7SH
United Kingdom

Advocates
As to Guernsey law:
Mourant Ozannes
PO Box 186
1 Le Marchant Street
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 4HP
Channel Islands

TISE Sponsor
Carey Commercial Limited
1st & 2nd Floors
Elizabeth House
Les Ruettes Brayes
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 4LX

For the latest information, please visit:
www.apqglobal.com

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT
For the period 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017

This was a solid first half year for emerging markets, with more opportunities on the horizon.

At the turn of the year, we were preparing for potentially volatile markets as the world adapted to the watershed events of 2016. Six months in, however, these events have had less of an impact than many had anticipated. Despite rhetoric to the contrary, Trump's administration has so far failed to make good on many of his election pledges and the results of European elections post Brexit and the Italian referendum have on the whole been very sensible.

While markets globally seem to be faring quite well in the year-to-date, it is emerging markets that are once more leading the pack, both in equity and debt markets. Emerging markets have been boosted in particular by a strong performance in a number of individual economies, a weakening US dollar and strong liquidity. Of course, new challenges have now come to the fore – namely the growing risks arising from the tensions in the Gulf and the muscle-flexing displays of North Korea. However, despite these tensions and challenges, there are very specific opportunities to be had across emerging markets and at APQ, we are well positioned to identify these to deliver our shareholders stable income. In this mid-year review, our recently strengthened International Advisory Council takes the opportunity to share their views and discuss the investment opportunities they have identified from regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa to Mongolia and Nigeria.

Looking at our own performance as a company, we are pleased to confirm that our second quarterly dividend of 1.5p has been declared and paid. Our liquid portfolio is largely unchanged and our sizeable hedge on rates is serving us well. Looking forward, we remain confident of delivering a 6% yield, supported by solid capital growth. We are excited by some new strategic opportunities that we intend to pursue as we enter the second half of the year and will share more information on these in due course.

OUR FIRST YEAR AS A LISTED COMPANY

On 11 August 2016, APQ Global Limited was listed on the International Stock Exchange and was shortly thereafter admitted for trading on the London Stock Exchange's AIM Market. The mid-summer timing of the IPO was itself a reflection of market conditions in 2016: the BREXIT referendum was still being digested and investors were looking for opportunities outside the UK. Furthermore, the Trump bandwagon was gathering speed but overall income per annum returns the consensus remains that he would lose the Presidential election in November.

Our key objective from the start was to generate sufficient income in the portfolio to retain a healthy dividend yield, and that objective remains to that day (with APQ maintaining its current target of 6%). This focus on income is not just a reflection of the current state of the investment universe but reflects our fundamental view that investors in emerging markets tend to overpay for the 'dream' of long-term growth and underpay for the cash flows readily coming from the asset class. Our approach is the exact opposite: We believe Emerging Markets ('EM') offer tremendous income opportunities regardless of index performance, asset class. If public or private bonds offer the best opportunities, we will pursue them. If we can find decent long-dated cash flows in hedging instruments or royalties, we will pursue those as well. Our edge as team, in our view, is a deep and long-standing expertise in scanning the EM universe for these opportunities and embedding them on our balance sheet to achieve the income target we have set ourselves and achieve modest book value growth in the medium term.

This approach has served us well in our first year of operation. We paid our first dividend in January, and subsequent 1.5p dividends in April and August. We have stuck to liquid exposure because we see a distinct lack of value and income potential in illiquid opportunities across EM. The latter is a reflection of a glut of liquidity compressing risk premia in global markets. For a detailed look at these trends, we refer you to our quarterly fact sheets on our website (http://apqglobal.com/investors/rns-announcements-regulatory-news/).

This approach does not mean that we hold a bearish view on emerging markets. As a whole, we believe the long-term structural arguments for EM growth are very compelling (for instance, demographics, trade and capital market liberalisation, technological leapfrogging). However, we want to remind investors that those same arguments were true in 2009, when the global EM equity index actually underperformed the S&P Index in the subsequent five years by well over 100% (the S&P rallied 83.3% during 2010-2015 while the EM equity index dropped 19.7%). Investors not only underperformed in EM equities, they actually lost money during a formidable bull market in US equities.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Our focus on income protects our shareholders from these large market swings. Immediately after the US Presidential elections, our approach insulated our shareholders from an aggressive EM market selloff; this year's rally has more than offset the selloff in Q4 last year. There is no doubt, we will see many more such gyrations and our approach is to stay the course and focus on the income potential in EM.

GLOBAL MARKETS BACKDROP

An exceptional globally synchronised macroeconomic cycle has taken hold, supported by hope of fiscal reform in the US, improving conditions in the European periphery and continuing support from favourable monetary policies in Europe, the US and Japan.

Six months into the Trump administration, the single most important driver of markets over the past year, we take a look back at how the US economy has performed over 2017-to-date, how US investor sentiment has changed and finally, whether this is impacting investors' appetite for emerging markets.

The US economy continues to be the growth story for the world. While President Trump's ambitious goals to sharply boost economic growth are yet to be achieved, the truth is that the economy has not slowed as much as some analysts anticipated and corporate finance activity is in fact reaching fever pitch. What this likely tells us is that there is a willingness on behalf of US investors to give this administration the benefit of the doubt and they believe that the markets are offering them the certainty and stability that they so desperately crave.

The monetary policy story supports this belief, with the Federal Reserve sending the signals they have and by gradually raising rates. However fiscal policy tells a different story, with a bill on tax reform yet to be drafted and healthcare on such shaky ground. While monetary policy is likely to have a greater impact for US businesses and institutional investors right now, it is hard to ignore the potential ramifications for the economy (and investor sentiment) resulting from ineffective fiscal policy. It will be interesting to see how long investors continue to give this administration the benefit of the doubt.

US investors have, on the whole, stayed away from emerging markets exposure for some years, and many are now considering how to get back into emerging markets in a risk-adjusted and liquid way. There is now a realisation that emerging markets are not as remote or as adversarial as people thought after the financial crisis, and while they may have taken on a marginal commitment, they are now seeking out strong investment stories that they can be confident investing in. These investors need a safe and smart way to invest large pools of capital with people who have broad knowledge and experience of emerging markets, which is why APQ is well positioned to help them achieve this balance.

Please see below some headline thoughts from our Advisory Board on specific markets of interest.

A new crisis in the Middle East?
Saudi Arabia has shocked observers, setting off a new wave of instability in the Gulf region by cutting diplomatic ties with Qatar. But how did things escalate so quickly, and what does this mean for investors in the region?

Most of those with an eye on the Middle East were unsurprised that Qatar was targeted for isolation, however almost everyone has been surprised at the intensity the diplomatic conflict has taken. The demands being made of the Qataris are impossible for any country that wants to call itself sovereign to accept.

While the UAE and Egypt have their own reasons to punish Qatar, Saudi Arabia is clearly governing this conflict. Indeed, it seems that one person in particular is trying to make a strong political statement – that person being the recently appointed crown prince of Saudi Arabia and effectively the person running the show, Prince Mohammed bin Salman. This transitional period of a new, young regional leader with a very complex set of strategic and economic challenges is not an easy backdrop for investors. It is more difficult for regional politicians: how do you deal with your political and economic sponsor demanding greater loyalty for riskier regional enterprises, precisely when its resources are dwindling? The stakes are also higher because tail risks increase in other regional conflicts as a result. For example, in Syria, the chances increase of an accident involving two or more of Iran, Israel, Russia, US, Saudi Arabia or Turkey, although it is reassuring to note that the G20 conference bought some comforting headings reasserting Russian-US coordination.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Another interesting transition is perhaps revealed by the Qatar crisis, being the vacuum created by US foreign policy under President Trump, exacerbated by the eroding political authority of the White House. This invariably entices (or compels) regional powers to take more unusual, riskier actions to pursue their interests. In any event, politicians and investors are trying to get used to a new world where the most important power in the region, the US, behaves with a new, less predictable style. Contradictory signals emanating from the White House and the State Department are not viewed as nuanced and coordinated signals, but rather flip-flopping policy improvisations.

As for Qatar, all this means it is difficult to predict how the crisis will be resolved. If we see sanctions increasing to such a point that the Qataris have little choice but to meet the harsh criteria set out, or Saudi Arabia threatening military action, the outlook would be pretty bleak for the Qatari leadership as it stands. Needless to say, the Qataris are fighting for their survival to find a deal to diffuse the situation. However, even such a peaceful outcome degrades the political landscape, for unprecedentedly loud ultimatums would have to be quietly forgotten. This is the new normal: the opposite of the "speak softly and carry a big stick." It reminds us not only of the peculiarity of the Trump presidency, but also of the volatility and stresses confronting Gulf ruling families in a world of persistently lower energy prices and multiple regional wars.

The “big picture” outlook for investors in the region is therefore difficult. Political stresses and military exigencies mean that economic growth and development cannot be prioritised, something challenging enough with the very depressed oil prices. Moreover, the policy track record from better times is not stellar. Back in April, our hunch was to avoid anything with a Gulf component to it, and that view seems to have played out. Qatar’s equity market recorded double-digit losses in the first six months of 2017 for obvious reasons, but other Gulf countries dependent on oil or on Saudi largesse have also performed badly (Bahrain and Kuwait are exceptions). But countries outside the Gulf conflict such as Tunisia and Morocco have performed well. Egypt, though closer to the Gulf conflict, has itself fared reasonably, no doubt largely due to revaluation effects after last year’s massive currency devaluations. As it is impossible to foresee what will happen next in the Gulf, we believe as a top-down rule it is best to continue to focus on markets in the region that are smaller and less exciting.

Green shoots for South Africa?
As Jacob Zuma shows signs of weakness in the run up to December’s presidential candidacy elections, will party deputy Cyril Ramaphosa fight for control? And what does this mean for the long-suffering Rand?

South Africa has been in political and economic turmoil for some time, and 2017 has been no exception to date. Following eight years of weak economic growth in real terms under Zuma’s leadership, S&P downgraded the country to junk status in April and the Rand continues to be oversold ever since. But with the country going to the polls in 2019, could we be about to see a change in the South African political landscape? And could the impact of this spill over into economic markets?

Our optimism that we could be on the brink of change is driven by the recent African National Congress (“ANC”) policy conference. While the policy conference has little to no bearing on the South African political landscape, it does give us an inside view on what is happening within the party. And potentially a hint at who will have the party’s support in December when the ANC chooses its candidate for the next president.

Of course, Jacob Zuma has publically endorsed his ex-wife Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma as the next leader, for the simple reason that he is facing continued allegations of fraud and racketeering. Accusations are so heightened that is he likely to be put in jail once his presidential immunity expires after the 2019 elections. His only options to avoid that fate are either escaping to a non-extradition country or to protect himself under his ex-wife’s presidency. His prospects are bleak and that is why he is on the road trip of his lifetime to position his ex-wife into power.

However, the thorn in his side is his current deputy, Ramaphosa, who is gaining support to become the next president instead of Dlamini-Zuma. Ramaphosa has articulated a short tolerance for corruption, and has made no secret of his support for anti-Zuma protestors. The anticipated battle for power between the two candidates is literally tearing the ANC apart. The ANC is a conglomeration of three parties, including the South African Communist Party (“SACP”), who have already said they will not let Zuma’s ex-wife into power and have given an ultimatum that they will break away from the ANC if that is the case. The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) is also a massive backer of Ramaphosa, a former trade union leader.

It was not until at the policy conference where we really started to see the balance of power shift away from Zuma. Zuma put forward eleven policies for the ANC going into the next election, ten of which were rejected outright. Even though the policy conference cannot result in any change of law, Zuma has clearly come out of this with a bloody nose and Ramaphosa seems the stronger candidate.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

The Rand suffered in the aftermath of the conference, driven mostly by the ANC proposals for uncompensated land expropriation. The fact of the matter is that without a change of constitution or referendum this cannot happen, so is nothing more than a benign attempt to appeal to the uneducated masses to try and win votes before the next election.
Our view is that the Rand has now been weakened to the point where it offers interesting buying opportunities in the country. You need a strong constitution if you are going to follow the Rand, but that is exactly what our instinct is telling us right now. From now until December, we are likely to see huge volatility, but ultimately we see more risk that the Rand will strengthen rather than weaken from its current levels.

Mongolia: Virtuous recovery underway.
In our 2017 Outlook at the beginning of the year, we predicted a virtuous recovery for Mongolia, following a very troubled 2016. Year-to-date it looks like our thesis is holding and the economy has turned, driven in part by some very significant mining projects that have already started. Noted, the newly elected president, known for his pro-Kremlin stance, is a risk, however it is broadly thought that the election outcome will not have much impact on the recovery that is underway.

Nigeria: Presidential succession issues, but economy on a better trajectory.
After currency controls caused significant issues earlier in the year, we are starting to see some more liquidity in the parallel market and even the start of some convergence with the official market. Overall, the economy is on an upward trajectory as oil production is up substantially and foreign capital is flowing into the market. The presidential succession issues are weighing on people’s minds, given no one has seen President Buhari following two months of undisclosed medical treatment. While we will likely see some sectarian violence and disruption to capital markets if Buhari does not make it back, this could potentially be a buying opportunity for investors. In the short term, local bills, bonds and selective equities are our focus. In the medium to longer term, we turn our attention to power, as Nigeria has a significant power deficit and any improvement in this sector will have a very substantial follow on effect for the broader economy.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Volatile markets, but there are still opportunities for investors.
The overarching theme across Sub-Saharan Africa is political instability. Mozambique is having problems with the International Monetary Fund on the back of some dubious deals. Zambia declared a state of emergency just a few weeks ago. South African political woes continue as highlighted above. These are difficult markets to navigate and the volatility is expected to persist, certainly for the next twelve months. However, that does not mean there are not opportunities to be had in this region. South Africa seems to be the most fertile hunting ground for investment ideas given the liquidity in currency and credits.

Turkey: Unlikely to sustain growth from first half of 2017.
Following the Justice and Development Party’s referendum success earlier in the year, the government has introduced various measures to stimulate growth, resulting in the largest increases in Turkish GDP in almost two years (5.0% in the first quarter, and 3.5% in the second quarter of 2017). But in our view, this is not sustainable and we remain bearish on Turkey. For example, one measure they have established to boost growth is the credit guarantee fund, allowing tradespeople and craftspeople easier access to financing. Already standing at 100 billion Turkish Lira, this measure appears to be more about helping Erdogan’s political fate than his country’s future stability.
The Turkish real estate market is a particularly challenging sector, and is most definitely a story of two halves. While the mid and lower sectors are holding up due to government controls in this area, there are definite problems in the higher end of the market. Bodrum, the summer holiday spot for wealthy residents, is showing signs of a 40% discount compared to a few years ago, and buyers are very scarce.
Our current focus is on helping foreign investors who are facing difficulties collecting money from creditors in the region.

India – China: Standoff over Bhutan border dispute.
Bhutan is at the centre of escalating tensions between these Asian giants over a scrap of remote but strategically important territory. The current deadlock started in mid-June, as China started work to expand a road in east Bhutan. The Indian government responded by sending troops, following a request for assistance from Bhutan. While it is hard to imagine a sustained conflict in such a remote area, the more assertive stance from the Indian government combined with the scale of the mobilisation means that this is one to watch looking forward.

North Korea: Rising tensions from the West.
No round up of global markets would be complete without mention of North Korea, and global reactions to its escalating nuclear program. While it is unlikely the North Koreans are ready to launch a nuclear missile capable of striking North America just yet (there is no evidence they have miniaturised a nuclear warhead or developed a missile that can survive the pressure of re-entry), the speed at which they are ready to do so could be sooner than US intelligence previously anticipated, meaning leaders are under intense pressure to resolve the issues.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Trump's call for a UN Security Council Resolution following the successful ICBM test on 4 July 2017 was vetoed by Russia and China. Instead, President Trump deployed troops in South Korea in a show of force and announced efforts to seize North Korean assets held in western banks. Russia and China subsequently joined forces to call on the Koreans and the US to sign up to a de-escalation plan designed to defuse tensions, including a request to the US to remove their missile defensive systems from the Korean peninsula. All eyes are now on the Trump administration to see how this progresses.

Final thoughts

As we reflect on both our performance and the performance of the markets more generally over the past year, there are many reasons to be cheerful. Our first year as a listed company saw us deliver our objective of stable income against an ever-changing market backdrop and emerging markets generally have performed well. As we look forward to our second year, we are confident that our approach and focus on income continues to hold us in good stead.

Despite clear challenges on the horizon, our Advisory Board has identified some very compelling opportunities in specific markets. To re-iterate, we are not bearish across emerging markets and in fact, we firmly believe in the long-term structural arguments for emerging markets growth and expect the bull run to continue for the remainder of the year. However, we are mindful of the risks and therefore taking a very considered view on selecting the right opportunities to deliver our objectives and achieve stable income.

Wayne Bulpitt

Wayne Bulpitt CBE
Chairman, APQ Global Limited

BUSINESS MODEL AND STRATEGY

The objective of the Company is to steadily grow its earnings to seek to deliver attractive returns and capital growth through a combination of building growing businesses in emerging markets as well as earning revenue from income generating operating activities.

The Company focuses its activities in emerging markets globally (in Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa).

The Company intends to:

(i) develop lending activities to sovereign, corporate and banking entities in emerging markets for a range of business purposes, including for acquisition financing, working capital and investment purposes. The terms of any loans will vary but are typically expected to range from six months to five years. The Company expects that its loans will typically be secured; and

(ii) take operational control of businesses through the acquisition of minority and majority stakes in public and private companies in emerging markets.

The Company may utilise borrowings in connection with its business activities. Although there is no prescribed limit in the Company's Articles of Incorporation (the 'Articles') or elsewhere on the amount of borrowings that the Company may incur, the Directors will adopt a prudent borrowing policy and oversee the level and term of any borrowings of the Company and will review the position on a regular basis.

The Company has no restrictions and investing will not be subject to any maximum exposure limits. No material change will be made to the Company's objective or investing policy without the approval of Shareholders by ordinary resolution.

The Company may gain exposure to emerging markets by investing in assets on other, non-emerging markets (such as the London Stock Exchange) as long as the underlying asset has exposure to emerging markets.

Key performance indicators (”KPIs”) for the Company will be the growth of the earnings of the Company. These KPIs are:

(i) A sufficient per annum increase in earnings to allow a 6% dividend to be paid to shareholders.
(ii) Additional per annum increase in earnings to grow the Company 5 – 10% per annum.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Directors believe the risks described below are the material risks relating to the Company:

- The Company's performance is dependent on the performance of key members of management. The departure of any key individual from the management team may adversely affect the returns available to the Company.
- • Changes in law or regulation or tax legislation may adversely affect the Company's ability to carry on its business or adversely impact its tax position and liabilities.
- The Company will be subject to Cyber Risk in the form of both risk of failure of those systems and also of the risk of malignant action against the company by way of Information Technology.
- The Company will, through the implementation of its business model and strategy, face financial risks including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks and the controls in place to mitigate them are reviewed at each risk committee meeting. Further detail on financial risks are discussed in Note 10 of the Financial Statements.
- The Company and APQ Cayman Limited (the “Subsidiary”) will have an exposure to foreign exchange rate risk as a result of changes, both unfavourable and favourable, in exchange rates between Pound Sterling and other currencies in which its assets are denominated, principally United States Dollars.

BUSINESS MODEL AND STRATEGY
Principal Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

The Directors believe the risks described below are the material risks relating to the Company through its investment into the Subsidiary:

- The Subsidiary will have investment exposure to emerging markets, which are subject to certain risks and special considerations that are not typically associated with more developed markets and economies.
- The Subsidiary will invest in derivative instruments which can be highly volatile and may be difficult to value and/or liquidate. Derivatives will be used for gearing purposes which may expose investors to a high risk of loss.
- The Subsidiary will seek exposure to emerging markets through the use of structured products which carry additional credit risks, are inherently difficult to value, illiquid and subject to counterparty risk on maturity.
- The Subsidiary is subject to the risk of the inability of any counterparty to perform with respect to transactions, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes. Where the Company utilises derivative instruments it is likely to take credit risk with regard to such counterparties and bear the risk of settlement default.
- The Subsidiary will be subject to custody risk in the event of the insolvency of any custodian or sub- custodians.

These risks are mitigated by the control and oversight of the Board and of the Risk Committee. The Board will consider the risks of the Company as a whole on a regular basis at its Board meetings and on an annual basis shall review the effectiveness of its risk management systems, ensuring that all aspects of risk management and internal control are considered. The first such annual review is scheduled to take place during the period ending 31 December 2017. The processes to be adopted for its annual reviews shall include reporting and recommendations from the Risk Committee as well as adoption and review of a formal risk matrix documenting the risks facing the Company, as well as the assessed probability and impact of the identified risks. Other risk mitigation measures include, but are not limited to:

- Oversight by Executive Directors and key management with the requisite knowledge and experience in emerging and credit markets
- Oversight by Non-Executive Directors
- Dual signing authority on bank accounts
- Business Continuity Plans of the various service providers
- Ongoing Cyber Risk training
- Ongoing review of third party service providers by the Board

The Directors believe that the risks described below are the key risks in respect of an investment in the ordinary shares of the Company (the 'Ordinary Shares'):

- There may be volatility in the price of the Ordinary Shares and the market price of the Ordinary Shares may rise or fall rapidly. To optimise returns, Shareholders may need to hold the Ordinary Shares for the long term.
- The price of the Ordinary Shares may decline below their respective issue price and Shareholders may not be able to sell their Ordinary Shares at a price equal to or greater than their issue price.
- Shareholders will have no right of redemption and must rely, in part, on the existence of a liquid market in order to realise their investment. Although the Ordinary Shares are admitted to trading on AIM, there can be no assurance as to the levels of secondary market trading in Ordinary Shares or the prices at which Ordinary Shares may trade. The Ordinary Shares may trade at a discount to the Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share.
- Local laws or regulations may mean that the status of the Company and the Shares are uncertain or subject to change, which could adversely affect investors' ability to hold the Shares.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
For the period 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017

The Directors present the financial statements of APQ Global Limited (the "Company") for the period 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017.

The Company

The Company was incorporated in Guernsey on 10 May 2016. The Company's shares ("Shares") were admitted to The International Stock Exchange on 11 August 2016 and admitted to trading on the AIM segment of the London Stock Exchange on 26 August 2016.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company are to build growing businesses in emerging markets and earn revenue from income generating operating activities.

Results and Dividends

The results for the period 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017 are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 22 and the Statement of Financial Position at that date is set out on page 23.

The Company paid dividends during the period as follows:

- A dividend of 0.5 pence per share was declared on 16 January 2017 in respect of the first full quarter ended 31 December 2016.
- A dividend of 1.5 pence per share was declared on 20 April 2017 in respect of the first quarter of 2017 ended 31 March 2017.

The Directors intend to continue to declare a dividend on a quarterly basis, subject to the Company having recorded sufficient revenue, and declared a further dividend of 1.5 pence per share on 17 July 2017 in respect of the quarter ended 30 June 2017.

Share Capital

As at 30 June 2017 the Company had in issue 78,055,000 Ordinary Shares of nil par value.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

Principal Risks and Uncertainties are disclosed in the Business Model and Strategy section.

Going Concern

The Directors believe that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Financial Statements since the ultimate assets of the Company mainly consist of securities which are readily realisable and, accordingly, the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of this report. The Company will be able to meet all its liabilities as they fall due.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Long Term Viability Statement

In accordance with section C.2.2 of the UK Corporate Governance Code, the Directors have assessed the prospects of the Company over a longer period than the 12 months minimum required by the 'Going Concern' provision. The directors have assessed the viability of the group and have selected a period of three years for the assessment. The three year period was chosen because; via its Subsidiary, the Company chooses to operate in emerging markets, the Company has no outstanding debt, and the Company has few long term financial obligations, the chief of which is to meet its stated dividend policy. For the purposes of this statement, the Board has thus adopted a three year viability period.

In its assessment of the Company's viability over the three year period the Board has considered each of the company's principal risks, in particular a significant fall in value of the Company's invested assets through the failure of a counterparty of the Subsidiary. The Directors consider that a 25% decline in the value of its invested assets would be significant but would have little impact on the Company's ability to continue in operation over the next three years. In reaching this conclusion the Directors considered the Company's expenditure projections, the Company's debt position and the liquidity of the Company's invested assets.

Based on the Company's processes for monitoring operating costs, share discount, internal controls, invested asset allocation, risk profile, liquidity risk and the assessment of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company, the Directors have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the three year period.

Directors

The details of the Directors of the Company during the year and at the date of this Financial Report are set out in the Directors section.

As at 30 June 2017 and the date of this Interim Report, the following Directors, their close relatives and related trusts, held the following beneficial interests in the Company:

Director	Shares held	% of issued share capital
Bart Turtelboom	22,005,000	28.19%
Wayne Bulpitt	46,500	0.06%

International Tax Reporting

For the purposes of the US Foreign Accounts Tax Compliance Act, the Company registered with the US Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) as a Guernsey reporting Foreign Financial Institution (“FFI”) in November 2016, received a Global Intermediary Identification Number (B2KS93.99999.SL.831) and can be found on the IRS FFI list.

The Common Reporting Standard (“CRS”) is a standard developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) and is a global approach form the automatic exchange of tax information. Guernsey has adopted the CRS which came into effect on 1 January 2016. The CRS replaced the intergovernmental agreement between the UK and Guernsey to improve tax compliance that had previously applied.

The Board will take the necessary actions to ensure that the Company is compliant with Guernsey regulations and guidance in this regard.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP resigned as auditors of the company on 22 September 2017. BDO LLP have indicated their willingness to act as auditors for the company and will be appointed in due course.

Disclosure of Information to Auditor

Each of the persons who was a Director at the date of approval of the financial statements confirms that:

1. so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
2. he has taken all steps that he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provision of section 249 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law 2008.

Corporate Governance

The Directors recognise the importance of robust corporate governance and meet regularly to review corporate strategy, the risk profile of the Group and its operating businesses and to monitor the performance of the service providers appointed to the Company.

There is no applicable regime of corporate governance to which the Directors must adhere over and above the general fiduciary duties and duties of care, diligence and skill imposed on such directors under Guernsey law; however, the Directors recognise the importance of sound corporate governance and the Company will seek to take appropriate measures to ensure that the Company complies with the UK Code on Corporate Governance to the extent appropriate and taking into account the size of the Company and the nature of its business. The Directors, having reviewed the UK Code on Corporate Governance, considers that it has complied with the Code throughout the period under review with the exception of the following areas of non-compliance, each of which applied throughout the period:

Areas of non-compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code which were disclosed at the launch of the Company:

- Section A.3.1 - the Chairman is not independent;
- Section B.1.2 - the Board does not contain at least two independent non-executive directors;
- Section B.2.1 - the nomination committee does not comprise a majority of independent non-executive directors;
- Section C.3.1 - the audit committee does not contain two independent non-executive directors; and
- Section D.2.1 - the remuneration committee does not contain two independent non-executive directors.

The Directors do not believe that compliance with these sections of the code are necessary due to the size of the Company and the nature of its business.

Other areas of non-compliance:

- Section D.1.2 - the remuneration report does not contain a statement relating to earnings made by executive directors acting as non-executive directors elsewhere; and
- Section D.2.4 - shareholders were not invited specifically to approve the long-term incentive scheme.

The Directors do not believe that compliance with section D.1.2 of the code is necessary due to the size of the Company and the nature of its business.

The Directors do not believe that compliance with Section D.2.4 was necessary due to the disclosure contained within the Listing Document informing prospective investors that a Management Incentive Scheme was to be put in place.

As a Company with its shares admitted to listing on TISE, the Directors comply with the Model Code of TISE and take all reasonable and proper steps to ensure compliance by applicable employees as required by the Listing Rules. The Directors and the Company also comply at all times with the applicable provisions of the Listing Rules.

The Company has adopted an anti-bribery policy and adheres to the requirements of the Prevention of Corruption (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2003 and the UK Bribery Act 2010.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Internal Audit

The Directors have determined that no internal audit function is required, as the bookkeeping and internal valuation of the Company is performed by third parties, which provides checks and balances on the operations of the Company. The Directors believe that an internal audit function would largely duplicate this oversight and represent additional cost for no additional benefit.

Role of the Board

The Board is the Company's governing body and has overall responsibility for maximising the Company's success by directing and supervising the affairs of the business and meeting the appropriate interests of Shareholders and relevant stakeholders, while enhancing the value of the Company and also ensuring protection of Shareholders. A summary of the Board's responsibilities is as follows:

- Statutory obligations and public disclosure;
- Strategic maters and financial reporting;
- Risk assessment and management including reporting compliance, governance, monitoring and control; and
- Other matters having a material effect on the Company.

The Board's responsibilities for the Annual Reports are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities section.

The Board needs to ensure that the Annual Report and Financial Statements, taken as a whole, are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for Shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy.

In seeking to achieve this, the Directors have set out the Company's business strategy and have explained how the Board and its delegated committees operate and how the directors review the risk environment within which the Company operates and set appropriate risk controls. Furthermore, throughout the Annual Report the Board has sought to provide further information to enable Shareholders to have a fair, balanced and understandable view.

Composition and Independence of the Board

The Board comprises two executive directors, one independent non-executive director and one non-independent non-executive director.

During his time as Chairman Bart Turtelboom was responsible for leadership of the Board and ensuring its effectiveness. He is not considered independent by virtue of his being a co-founder and CIO of APQ Partners LLP, which provided services to the Company during the period under a Services Agreement.

On 20 April 2017 the Company announced that Bart Turtelboom has become the Chief Executive Officer and Wayne Bulpitt took over his former role as the Non-Executive Chairman. Richard Bray remains an Executive Director and the Finance Director. Philip Soulsby continues to be the Senior Independent Non-Executive Director.

	Board		**Audit Committee**		**Nomination & Remuneration Committee**		**Risk Committee**	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
Bart Turtelboom	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
Wayne Bulpitt	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
Richard Bray	5	5	2	2	1	1	1	1
Phil Soulsby	5	5	2	2	1	1	1	1

Re-election

At every Annual General Meeting any Director appointed by the Board since the last annual general meeting or who held office at the time of the two preceding annual general meetings and who did not retire at either of them shall retire from office and may offer themselves for re-appointment by the Shareholders.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Terms and Conditions of Appointment on Non-Executive Directors

Each of the Non-Executive Directors shall be subject to re-elections at the first annual general meeting of the Company and thereafter in accordance with the provisions of the Company's articles of incorporation in respect of re-election and retirement. Neither of the Non-Executive Directors has been appointed for a fixed term.

The conditions attached to the appointment of the Non-Executive Directors include the following:

- termination in the event of any serious breach of obligations to the Company or through any act of dishonesty, fraud or serious misconduct;
- attendance at quarterly and ad hoc board meetings and consideration of all board papers pertaining to such meetings;
- compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements; and
- compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements including the TISE model share dealing code and the UK Corporate Governance Code.

Board Evaluation and Succession Planning

The Directors consider how the Board functions as a whole taking into account the balance of skills, experience and length of service into consideration and also reviews the individual performance of its members on an annual basis.

To enable this evaluation to take place, the Board has put in place a process whereby the Company Secretary circulates a questionnaire plus a separate questionnaire for the evaluation of the Chairman. Upon completion, the questionnaires are returned to the Company Secretary for collation and summary before distribution to the Chairman and the other Directors. The first evaluation is scheduled to take place for the financial period end 31 December 2017.

The Board considers that it has a breadth of experience relevant to the Company’s needs and that any changes to the Board’s composition can be managed without undue disruption. Future Directors will undertake an induction programme.

The Board has considered the recommendations of the Davies Report on women on boards and, as recommended in that report, has reviewed its composition and believes that it has available an appropriate range of skills and experience. The Board will ensure that women candidates are considered when appointments to the Board are under consideration.

Company Secretary

The Company’s Secretarial function has been delegated to Active Services (Guernsey) Limited. All Directors have direct access to the Company Secretary and the Company Secretary is responsible for ensuring that Board procedures are followed and that there is good communication within the Board and between the committees of the board listed below and the Board.

Committees of the Board

The Board has established the following committees with effect from Admission:

Audit committee

The audit committee is chaired by Philip Soulsby, the independent Director, with all the other Directors as members. The audit committee meets no less than twice a calendar year and, if required, meetings can also be attended by the Auditors.

The audit committee is responsible for reviewing the half-year and annual financial statements before their submission to the Board. In addition, the audit and risk committee is specifically charged under its terms of reference to advise the Board on the terms and scope of the appointment of the Auditors, including their remuneration, independence, objectivity and reviewing with the Auditors the results and effectiveness of the audit, and in ensuring that the Company's annual report and financial statements are fair, balanced and understandable.

The audit committee last met on 28 June 2017. A report of the Audit Committee detailing their responsibilities is presented in the Audit Committee Report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Audit Committee's Terms of Reference state that the Audit Committee shall review the need for any non-audit services provided by the external auditor and authorise on a case by case basis.

No audit fees were paid to the external auditor during the period under review. Fees payable to the external auditor in relation to the audit of the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the period ended 31 December 2016 have been agreed at £59,000.

A fee of £108,500 was paid to the external auditor for non-audit services in connection with the launch of the Company, including review of the Company's Financial Position and Prospects Procedures.

The Audit Committee's Terms of Reference are available from the registered office of the Company.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The nomination and remuneration committee is chaired by Philip Soulsby, the independent Director, with all other Directors as members. Its principal duties are to consider the framework and policy for the remuneration of the Directors, employees and consultants and to review the structure, size and composition of the Board on an annual basis. The nomination and remuneration committee meets at least once a year.

The last meeting of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was held on 19 April 2017. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee will ensure that a formal, rigorous and transparent procedure for the appointment of new directors to the board is in place at the time of any future appointments.

Risk Committee

The Board has adopted a risk policy with regard to the Company's business activities and formally considers its policy at least twice a year. A risk committee was formed on 3 November 2016, chaired by Philip Soulsby, the independent Director, with all other Directors as members. The purpose of the risk committee is to seek to ensure that the Company will take a measured approach to its business activities, taking into account factors including, but not limited to, the risks associated with jurisdictions in which it operates or has interests e.g. political and economic risks, currency risks and sector risks). The Risk Committee last met on 28 June 2017.

Relations with Shareholders

The Board welcomes shareholders' views and places great importance on communication with its shareholders.

The Board monitors the trading activity on a regular basis and maintains contact with the Company's Nominated Adviser and Broker to ascertain the views of the shareholders, with whom they maintain a regular dialogue. Shareholders' sentiment is also ascertained by the careful monitoring of the discount/premium that the Shares are traded in the market against the book value calculation per Share.

The Company reports to shareholders twice a year and produces a quarterly update which is posted on the Company's website. In addition it has an Annual General Meeting and a notice convening this together with a proxy voting card is sent with the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements. The Registrar monitors the voting of the shareholders and proxy voting is taken into account when votes are cast at the Annual General Meeting. Shareholders may contact the Directors via the Company Secretary.

The Chairman and other Directors are available to meet shareholders if required and the AGM of the Company provides a forum for shareholders to meet and discuss issues with the Directors.

Further information regarding the Company can be found on its website at www.apqglobal.com.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Subsequent Events

The subsequent events since the period end that the Directors consider require adjustment to or disclosure in the Annual Financial Report or the Financial Statements are disclosed in note 16.

Substantial Shareholdings

The Directors have been notified of the following substantial interests in the Company:

30 June 2017 Shareholder	Number of Shares Held	Percentage
Bart Turtelboom	22,005,000	28.19%
Vega Absolute Return Fund	21,800,000	27.93%
Old Mutual Global Investors UK	18,000,000	23.06%
Merseyside Pension Fund	10,800,000	13.84%

It is the responsibility of shareholders to notify the Company of any changes to their shareholding when it reaches 5% of shares in issue and any other notifiable changes thereafter.

Directors' Authority to Buy Back Shares

The Company did not purchase any of its Ordinary Shares during the period. The Company renewed its buy-back authority at the Annual General Meeting held on 4 August 2017.

Annual General Meeting

The Company's Annual General Meeting is due to be held in August each year. The last Annual General Meeting was held on 4 August 2017.

Related Party Transactions

Transactions entered into by the Company with related parties are disclosed in note 15 of the financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Wayne Bulpitt
Chairman

Philip Soulsby
Director

Date: 25 September 2017

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT
For the period 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017

On the following sections we present the Audit Committee's Report for the period 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017, setting out the responsibilities of the Audit Committee.

Members of the Audit Committee will be available at the AGM to respond to any shareholder questions on the activities of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee was formed on 4 November 2016 and held its first meeting on 19 April 2017.

Responsibilities

The Audit Committee reviews and recommends to the Board the Financial Statements of the Company and is the forum through which the external auditor reports to the Board of Directors.

The Audit Committee responsibilities include:

- Review of the annual financial statements prior to approval, focusing on changes in accounting policies and practices, major judgmental areas, significant audit adjustments, going concern and compliance with accounting standards, listing and legal requirements;

- Receiving and considering reports on internal financial controls, including reports from the auditors and reporting their findings to the Board;

- Considering the appointment and removal of the auditors and their remuneration including reviewing and monitoring of independence and objectivity;

- Meeting with the auditors to discuss the scope of the audit, issues arising from their work and any matters the auditors wish to raise;

- Reviewing the Company's corporate review procedures and any statement on internal control prior to endorsement by the Board; and

- Providing advice to the Board upon request as to whether the annual report and accounts, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy.

The audit committee met on 25 September 2017 to review the interim accounts and reports on the operations of the Company and also consider the change in auditor. After due consideration they reported to the Board of the Company that in their view the accounts were fair, balanced, understandable and presented the information necessary to allow shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy. The audit committee also approved the change of auditor to BDO LLP.

Philip Soulsby
Audit Committee Chairman

Date: 25 September 2017

BOARD MEMBERS

Bart Turtelboom (aged 51) (Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director)
Bart is Chief Executive Officer of APQ Global Limited and is on the board of APQ Cayman Limited. Previously he was the co-founder and Chief Investment Officer and partner of APQ Partners LLP. Prior to APQ Partners LLP, Bart was Co-Head of the Emerging Markets business at GLG and Co-Portfolio Manager of the GLG emerging markets funds. He was previously the Global Co-Head of Emerging Markets at Morgan Stanley, where he ran a multi-billion US Dollar business spanning Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and Africa, and head of its Global Capital Markets Group. Prior to that Bart was a Portfolio Manager at Vega Asset Management and a Director at Deutsche Bank, where he held several roles culminating in coverage of the bank's largest European clients. Bart was an Economist for the International Monetary Fund in Washington D.C. from 1994 until 1997. Bart received a Ph.D. in Economics from Columbia University.

Wayne Bulpitt (aged 55) (Non-Executive Chairman)
Wayne Bulpitt has around 35 years of experience in business leadership in banking, investment and administration services. Having left National Westminster Bank Plc in 1992 to join CIBC Bank & Trust Company, he developed and launched CIBC Fund Managers (Guernsey) Limited in 1994. As Managing Director, Wayne spent the next four years managing and developing the offshore funds and building a third party fund administration capacity.
In 1998 this experience was to prove crucial for the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce where, as Director of Offshore Investment Services Global Private Banking & Trust Division, his main priority was to restructure the delivery of their investment management services outside of Canada.
Wayne founded Active Group Limited in 2002 after his careers with NatWest and CIBC. Under his leadership, Active is an innovative provider of practical and professional support services such as compliance, corporate secretarial and management services to the offshore finance industry. Wayne is on the boards of various investment management companies and funds (both listed and un-listed), overseeing a diverse range of investment activities.

Richard Bray (aged 50) (Executive Director and Finance Director)
Richard Bray has over 30 years in depth experience in the fund and investment management sectors, including 13 years with a major Swiss financial institution. Richard has worked on a wide variety of investment vehicles, from relatively simple long only bond and equity funds, through to complex structured products and including private equity, commodity, derivative, and hedge funds of various strategies.
Richard sits on the boards of a variety of funds, investment management companies and fund administration companies acting in both executive and non-executive capacities. In these roles he has variously overseen the day to day operations, provided risk management advice and oversight, and overseen the investment activities of those entities.
Richard is a Member of the Chartered Management Institute and the Institute of Directors. He is also a member of the administration sub-committee of the Guernsey Investment Fund Association ("GIFA") and previously sat on their Technical Committee. As part of the GIFA technical committee, Richard worked on the team that produced Guernsey's AIFM rules and regulations.

Philip Soulsby (aged 52) (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Philip Soulsby is a mathematics graduate. He qualified as a chartered accountant in London with BDO Binder Hamlyn, before transferring to KPMG in Guernsey in 1990. There he spent two years specialising in the audit of financial services companies and offshore mutual funds. In 1992 he joined Credit Suisse Fund Administration Limited in charge of finance and compliance, later moving to a role more involved in structuring and marketing mutual fund services, helping the business grow from 12 staff to over 130. During this time he acted as director to a number of funds and fund managers, and gained a broad knowledge of hedge funds, derivatives and risk control. In 2006, he left Credit Suisse to establish his own business, The Mundi Group Ltd, a fair-trade and ethical products business. He remains a director of several funds and fund management companies and is also Douzenier to the Parish of St Martin.

REMUNERATION POLICY

No advice or services were provided by any external person in respect of the nominations and remunerations committee's consideration of the Directors' remuneration.

The Company's policy is that the fees payable to the Directors should reflect the time spent by the Directors on the Company's affairs and the responsibilities borne by the Directors and be sufficient to attract, retain and motivate directors of a quality required to run the Company successfully. The policy is to review fee rates periodically, although such a review will not necessarily result in any changes to the rates, and account is taken of fees paid to directors of comparable companies.

A management share plan was formalised on 7 April 2017. The plan allows for certain members of the management to benefit from 20% of the increase in the year end book value per share, distributed in shares of the Company.

Remuneration

The non-executive directors are remunerated for their services at such a rate as the Directors determine provided that the aggregate amount of such fees does not exceed £200,000 per annum.

The directors are remunerated in the form of fees, payable monthly in arrears. Bart Turtelboom agreed to waive his entitlement to director's fees whilst he was Chairman. With effect from 1 April 2017 Bart Turtelboom will receive an annual salary of £120,000 as Chief Executive Officer.

The Remuneration Committee met on 19 April 2017 to consider Mr Turtelboom's appointment as Chief Executive Officer to the Company with a proposed salary of £120,000. The Committee felt that the appointment would be positive for the Shareholders and for the Board. The Committee also considered that the proposed salary was reasonable and commensurate with the level of the appointment. The Committee duly recommended that Mr Turtelboom's salary be set at £120,000 per annum.

No directors have been paid additional remuneration outside their normal remuneration and expenses.

		1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017 GBP
Bart Turtelboom	Chief Executive Officer	20,000
Wayne Bulpitt	Non-Executive Chairman	15,000
Richard Bray	Executive Director	15,000
Philip Soulsby	Non-Executive Director	8,726
		58,726

During the period ended 30 June 2017, Directors' remuneration of £58,726 was charged to the Company of which £26,438 remained payable as at the end of the period.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable Guernsey law and regulations.

Guernsey Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have opted to prepare the Company's financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS") and applicable law.

Under Company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures being disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and its results for the year and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with IFRS. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the oversight of the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's webpage.

Responsibility Statement

The Directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge:

- the Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and in accordance with the Listing Rules requirements of the London Stock Exchange, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit; and
- the Annual Financial Report, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for the shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy; and
- the Annual Financial report including information detailed in the Chairman's review, the Report of the Directors and the notes to the accounts, includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces, as required by the Disclosure and Transparency Rules.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Bart Turtelboom	Philip Soulsby
Chief Executive Officer	Director
Date: 25 September 2017	

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the period 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017

	Note	From 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017 GBP	From the date of incorporation to 31 December 2016 GBP
Net gains / (loss) on investments	6	(315,195)	965,471
Income		1,770,825	-
Expenses	7	(931,422)	(412,522)
Net Profit for the period before tax		524,208	552,949
Tax		-	-
Profit for the period		524,208	552,949
Basic and diluted earnings per share	9	**0.00672**	**0.00708**

There are no other Comprehensive Income items in the current period. The profit for the period represents the Total Comprehensive Income for the period.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended 31 December 2016

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Issue of shares	78,055,000	-	78,055,000
Transaction costs of raising equity	(1,215,379)		(1,215,379)
Profit for the period	-	552,949	552,949
At 31 December 2016	76,839,621	552,949	77,392,570

for the period 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Share capital brought forward	77,392,570	-	77,392,570
Profit for the period		524,208	524,208
Dividend	(1,561,100)		(1,561,100)
At 30 June 2017	75,831,470	524,208	76,355,678

The notes on pages 25 to 35 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 30 June 2017

	Note	30 June 2017 GBP	31 December 2016 GBP
Assets			
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	5 & 6	76,280,520	76,595,715
Cash and cash equivalents	5	186,348	913,504
Total assets		76,466,868	77,509,219
Equity			
Share capital	8	77,392,570	76,839,621
Retained earnings	8	524,208	552,949
Less dividends paid	10	(1,561,100)	-
Total equity		76,355,678	77,392,570
Liabilities			
Other payables	13	111,190	116,649
Total liabilities		111,190	116,649
Total equity and liabilities		76,466,868	77,509,219

The notes on pages 25 to 35 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements on pages 22 to 35 were approved by the Board of Directors of APQ Global Limited and signed on 25 September 2017 on its behalf by:

Bart Turtelboom
Chief Executive Officer
Date: 25 September 2017

Richard Bray
Director

Interim Financial Statements for the period 31 December 2016 to 30 June 2017
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
For the period 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017

	30 June 2017 GBP	31 December 2016 GBP
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	524,208	552,949
Adjustments for:		
Net (gain) / loss on investments	315,195	(965,471)
Increase in creditors	(5,459)	116,649
Cash absorbed by operating activities	**833,944**	**(295,873)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of investment *	-	(58,500,000)
Net cash flow used in investing activities	**-**	**(58,500,000)**
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of shares *	-	60,924,756
Transaction costs of raising equity	-	(1,215,379)
Payments of dividends	(1,561,100)	-
Net cash flow from financing activities	**(1,561,100)**	**59,709,377**
Net increase in cash	**(727,156)**	**913,504**
Opening Cash	913,504	-
Closing Cash	186,348	913,504

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017

1. Corporate information
The financial statements of APQ Global Limited (the "Company") for the period ended 30 June 2016 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 25 September 2017. The Company is incorporated as a limited company in Guernsey. The Company was incorporated on 10 May 2016 for an unlimited duration in accordance with Guernsey law. The Company's registered office is at 1st Floor, Tudor House, Le Bordage, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 1DB.

The objective of the Company is to steadily grow its earnings to seek to deliver attractive returns and capital growth through a combination of building growing businesses in emerging markets as well as earning revenue from income generating operating activities.

The Company and its subsidiary have no investment restrictions and no maximum exposure limits will apply to any investments made by the Company, unless otherwise determined and set by the Board from time to time. No material change will be made to the Company's or subsidiary's objective or investing policy without the approval of Shareholders by ordinary resolution.

The Company's investment activities are managed by the Board.

The shares are quoted on The International Stock Exchange for informational purposes, but cannot be traded on this exchange. The ordinary shares are admitted to trading on AIM.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation
The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (IFRS). The financial statements have been prepared on a historical-cost basis, except for financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) that have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company, and all values are rounded to the nearest pound, except where otherwise indicated.

2.2 Basis of consolidation
The Company holds 100% of the shares in APQ Cayman Limited. As per IFRS 10 the Company is required to prepare consolidated financial statements, however management determined that the Company meets the investment entity definition and has taken advantage of the exception from consolidation as per IFRS 10 paragraph 31. Accordingly, interests in this subsidiary are classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

For a more detailed explanation please also refer to note 3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions.

2.3 Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition into the following categories, in accordance with IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVPL.

The investment in subsidiary is designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition on the basis that they are part of a group of financial assets that are managed and have their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with risk management and investment strategies of the Company, as set out in the Company's offering document.

In accordance with the exception under IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statement for an investment entity, the Company does not consolidate its investment in subsidiary and has designated the investment as fair value through profit or loss in the financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies continued

2.3 Financial instruments continued

Investments in subsidiaries are initially accounted for and subsequently measured at fair value.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as payables and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement and either:

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset; or
(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset (or has entered into a pass-through arrangement), and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

2.4 Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.5 Fair value measurement
The Company measures its investment in subsidiaries at fair value at each reporting date.
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted price (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using valuation techniques deemed to be appropriate in the circumstances. Valuation techniques include the market approach (i.e., using recent arm's length market transactions adjusted as necessary and reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same) and the income approach (i.e., discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models making as much use of available and supportable market data as possible). Please refer to Note 6 for the Company's fair value techniques.

For assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company identifies transfers between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole), and deems transfers to have occurred at the beginning of each reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017

2. Significant accounting policies continued

2.6 Functional and presentation currency
The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Company's majority of returns are Pounds Sterling based, the capital is raised in Pounds Sterling and the performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in Pounds Sterling. Therefore, the Company concludes that the Pounds Sterling is its functional currency. The Company's presentation currency is also Pounds Sterling.

2.7 Foreign currency translations
Transactions during the period, including purchases and sales of securities, income and expenses, are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

2.7 Foreign currency translations continued
Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses on financial instruments classified as at FVPL are included in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income as part of the ‘net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss’.

2.8 Share capital
In the event of the liquidation of the Company the Ordinary Shares entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the Company's net assets. Shares are issued net of transaction costs, which are defined as incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

2.9 Distributions to shareholders
Dividends are at the discretion of the Company. A dividend to the Company's shareholders is accounted for as a deduction from retained earnings. An interim dividend is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is irrevocably declared by the Board of Directors. A final dividend is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is approved by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand and short-term deposits in banks that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, with original maturities of three months or less.

Short-term investments that are not held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments and restricted margin accounts are not considered as ‘cash and cash equivalents’.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts when applicable.

2.11 Interest revenue and expenses
Interest revenue and expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method.

2.12 Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised on the date when the Company's right to receive the payment is established.

2. Significant accounting policies continued

2.13 Net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities at FVPL are changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities held for trading or designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL and exclude interest and dividend income and expenses.

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of the prior period's unrealised gains and losses for financial instruments which were realised in the reporting period. Realised gains and losses on disposals of financial instruments classified as at FVPL are calculated using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. They represent the difference between an instrument's initial carrying amount and disposal amount, or cash payments or receipts made on derivative contracts (excluding payments or receipts on collateral margin accounts for such instruments).

2.14 Fee expense
Fees are recognised on an accrual basis. Refer to Note 7 for details of fees and expenses paid in the period.

2.15 Taxes
The Company is taxable in Guernsey at the company standard rate of 0%.

However, in some jurisdictions, investment income is subject to withholding tax deducted at the source of the income. Withholding tax is a generic term used for the amount of withholding tax deducted at the source of the income and is not significant for the Company. The Company presents the withholding tax separately from the gross investment income in the statement of comprehensive income. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash inflows from investments are presented gross of withholding taxes, when applicable.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgements
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Assessment as investment entity
The Company owns 100% of the shares of APQ Cayman Limited and is Managing Partner of APQ Partners LLP. Entities that meet the definition of an investment entity within IFRS 10 are required to measure their subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss rather than consolidate them. The criteria which define an investment entity are, as follows:

- An entity that obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investors with investment management services;

- An entity that commits to its investors that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and

- An entity that measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

The Company's listing document details its objective of providing investment management services to investors which includes investing in equities, fixed income securities, private equity and property investments for the purpose of returns in the form of investment income and capital appreciation.

The Company reports to its investors via quarterly investor information, and to its management, via internal management reports, on a fair value basis. All investments are reported at fair value to the extent allowed by IFRS in the Company's annual reports. The Company has a clearly documented exit strategy for all of its investments.

The Board has also concluded that the Company meets the additional characteristics of an investment entity, in that it has more than one investment; the Companies ownership interests are predominantly in the form of equities and similar securities; it has more than one investor and its investors are not related parties.

The Board has concluded that the Company meets the definition of an investment entity. These conclusions will be reassessed on an annual basis, if any of these criteria or characteristics change.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions continued

Estimates and assumptions
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Fair value
The Directors consider that the fair value of the investment in subsidiary should be based on NAV of the subsidiary, APQ Cayman Limited, please refer to Note 6.

4. Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective and which are expected to have as impact on financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments that replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 brings together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments project: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Except for hedge accounting, retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.
The Company plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date. Overall, the Company expects no significant impact on its balance sheet and equity except for the effect of applying the impairment requirements of IFRS 9. The Company expects a higher loss allowance resulting in a negative impact on equity and will perform a detailed assessment in the future to determine the extent.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The standard is not expected to have any impact on the Company.

IAS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses – Amendments to IAS 12
The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with early application permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, it must disclose that fact. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company.

IFRS 2 Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions — Amendments to IFRS 2
The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment that addresses three main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction; the classification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations; and accounting where a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction changes its classification from cash settled to equity settled.

4. Standards issued but not yet effective continued

On adoption, entities are required to apply the amendments without restating prior periods, but retrospective application is permitted if elected for all three amendments and other criteria are satisfied. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. The Company is assessing the potential effect of the amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

5. Segment Information

For management purposes, the company is organised into one main operating segment, which invests in equity securities. All of the Company's activities are interrelated, and each activity is dependent on the others. Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the Company as one segment. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the company as a whole.

The following table analyses the Company's assets by geographical location. The basis for attributing the assets are the place of listing for the securities or for non-listed securities, country of domicile.

	Period ended 30 June 2017 GBP
Cayman	76,235,464
United Kingdom	45,672
Guernsey	185,732
Total	76,466,868

6. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

	Fair Value GBP
INVESTMENTS	
APQ Cayman Limited	
Opening balance	76,595,715
Acquisitions	-
Fair value movement	(360,251)
	76,235,464
APQ Partners LLP	
Opening balance	-
Acquisitions	-
Fair value movement	45,056
	45,056

The Company meets the definition of an investment entity. Therefore, it does not consolidate its subsidiary but, rather, recognises it as an investment at fair value through profit or loss.

Valuation techniques

APQ Cayman Limited has a portfolio of tradable assets and liabilities which it values at fair value using the same policies as the Company. The Company is able to redeem its holding of APQ Cayman Limited at its net asset value. Fair value of the investment in APQ Cayman Limited is therefore measured at its Net Asset Value.

APQ Partners LLP main assets are cash and trade receivables. As the Company is the Managing Partner of APQ Partners LLP, it is able to control of the assets and liabilities of the partnership. APQ Partners LLP is also therefore measured at its Net Asset Value.

6. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss continued

Unlisted managed funds
The Company classifies its investments into the three levels of the fair value hierarchy based on:

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

The Company has classified its investment in subsidiaries as level 3 because its net asset value is deemed to be an unobservable input. The movement in the investment is shown above.

The movement of investments classified under level 3 is the same as the table above.

Note sensitivity
The most significant unobservable input used in the fair value is the NAV of the underlying investments. A reasonable change of 5% in the NAV will have an impact of £3,829,785 on the results of the Company.

APQ Global Limited wholly owns APQ Cayman Limited whose registered office of the Company is at the offices of Mourant Ozannes Corporate Services (Cayman) Limited, 94 Solaris Avenue, Camana Bay, PO Box 1348, Grand Cayman KY1-1108, Cayman Islands.

APQ Global Limited has supported APQ Cayman Limited by paying directors fees of £2,044.16 to Richard Bray as he is a director of both entities.

	GBP
7. Expenses	
APQ Partners LLP Operating Expenses Paid	657,169
Salaries	20,000
Audit fee	30,000
Administration fees and expenses	46,228
Director's fees (Wayne Bulpitt)	15,000
Director's fees (Richard Bray)	15,000
Director's fees (Philip Soulsby)	8,726
Other expenses	4,480
Professional fees	129,454
Realised fx loss	268
Insurance expenses	5,098
	931,422

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017

8. Share Capital

The issued share capital of the Company is 78,055,000 ordinary shares of no par value listed on the Channel Islands Securities Exchange and AIM.

Quantitative information about the Company's capital is provided in the statement of changes in equity and in the tables below.

The shares are entitled to dividends when declared and to payment of a proportionate share of the Companies net asset value on any approved redemption date or upon winding up of the Company.

The Company's objectives for managing capital are:

- To invest the capital in investments meeting the description, risk exposure and expected return indicated in its listing documents.
- To maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the expenses of the Company, pay dividends and to meet redemption requests as they arise.
- To maintain sufficient size to make the operation of the Company cost-efficient.

- The Board has authority to purchase up to 14.99 per cent. of the issued Ordinary Share capital of the Company. The Board intends to seek a renewal of this authority at each annual general meeting of the Company. No buy backs occurred during the period under review.

	Ordinary Shares	GBP
As at 31 December 2016	78,055,000	76,839,621
Repurchase and cancellation of own shares	-	-
Issue of shares	-	-
As at 30 June 2017	78,055,000	76,839,621

9. Earnings Per Share

The basic and diluted earnings per shares are calculated by dividing the profit or loss by the average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Profit for the period	524,208
Average number of shares in issue during the period	78,055,000
Earnings per share	0.00672

10. Dividends paid

	Ex-dividend date	Payment date	Dividend	Dividend per Share
First dividend	26 January 2017	27 February 2017	£390,275.00	£0.005
Second dividend	27 April 2017	24 May 2017	£1,170,825.00	£0.015

The stated dividend policy of the Company is to target an annualised dividend yield of 6% based on the Placing issue Price. The latest dividend payment of £0.015 after the first full operating quarter of the Company is on target with the stated policy.

There is no guarantee that any dividends will be paid in respect of any financial year or period. The ability to pay dividends is dependent on a number of factors including the level of income returns from the Company's businesses. There can be no guarantee that the Group will achieve the target rates of return referred to in this document or that it will not sustain any capital losses through its activities.

11. Financial risk and management objectives and policies continued

The Company intentionally exposes itself to these risks as part of its operations. These risks are managed on an ongoing basis by performance reviews of the underlying portfolio on a quarterly basis by the Board of the Company.

12. Capital Management

The Company can raise new capital which may be implemented through the issue of a convertible debt instrument or such other form of equity or debt as may be appropriate. It also has a buy-back authority subject to a maximum buy-back of 14.99 per cent of the issued Ordinary Shares.

The Company's objectives for managing capital are:

- To invest the capital into investments through its subsidiary, APQ Cayman Limited.
- To maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the expenses of the Company and pay dividends.
- To maintain sufficient size to make the operation of the Company cost-effective.

The Company may utilise borrowings in connection with its business activities. Although there is no prescribed limit in the Articles or elsewhere on the amount of borrowings that the Company may incur, the Directors will adopt a prudent borrowing policy and oversee the level and term of any borrowings of the Company and will review the position on a regular basis.

13. Other payables

All of the Company's liabilities fall due within three months at 30 June 2017.

As at 30 June 2017	
	GBP
Liabilities	
Audit Fees Payable	89,000
Salaries	20,000
Capita Prof. Services Payable	2,824
Director's Fees Payable (Wayne Bulpitt)	2,500
Director's Fees Payable (Richard Bray)	2,500
Director's Fees Payable (Philip Soulsby)	1,438
Listing Fees Payable	978
	119,240

14. Accounting period

The accounting period is from 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017.

15. Related party transactions

Richard Bray is also a director of the wholly owned subsidiary, APQ Cayman Limited, as well as being a director of Active Management Services Limited which is part of the Active Group as is Active Services (Guernsey) Limited.

Wayne Bulpitt founded the Active Group; he is also a shareholder of the Company.

Bart Turtelboom founded APQ Partners LLP and is also a Director of APQ Cayman Limited as well as the majority shareholder of the Company.

The directors are remunerated in the form of fees, payable monthly in arrears. Bart Turtelboom agreed to waive his entitlement to director's fees however with effect from 1 April 2017 Bart Turtelboom will received an annual salary of £120,000 as Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

		Period ended 30 June 2017 GBP
Bart Turtelboom	Chief Executive Officer	20,000
Wayne Bulpitt	Non-Executive Chairman	15,000
Richard Bray	Executive Director	15,000
Philip Soulsby	Non-Executive Director	8,726
		58,726

APQ Global Limited has paid £46,227.50 fees and expenses to Active Services (Guernsey) Limited as administrator of the Company.

As described in the Listing Document, and under the terms of the Services Agreement, APQ Partners LLP assist the Board and the Group's management based in Guernsey with the implementation of its business strategy, provide research on business opportunities in emerging markets and provide support for cash management and risk management purposes. APQ Partners LLP are entitled to the reimbursement of expenses properly incurred on behalf of APQ Global Limited in connection with the provision of its services pursuant to the agreement. APQ Global Limited has funded £657,168.64 of the expenses incurred by APQ Partners LLP.

16. Events after the reporting period

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 4 September 2017, Resolutions were passed approving the issue of 4,018 3.5 per cent. convertible unsecured loan stock 2024 ("CULS") to raise £20.09 million before expenses.

The CULS were admitted to trading on the International Securities Market, the London Stock Exchange's market for fixed income securities and dealings commenced at 8.00 a.m. on 5 September 2017.

Following Admission there were 4,018 CULS in issue. Holders of the CULS are entitled to convert their CULS into Ordinary Shares on a quarterly basis throughout the life of the CULS, commencing 31 December 2017, and all outstanding CULS will be repayable at par (plus any accrued interest) on 30 September 2024. The initial conversion price is 105.358 pence, being a 10 per cent. premium to the unaudited Book Value per Ordinary Share on 31 July 2017.