



DISCLOSURES & MARKET DISCIPLINE REPORT

According to Part Six of Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 of the European Parliament
and of the Council on the prudential requirements of investment firms

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

April 2024

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Group Information

Etilep Limited (hereinafter, the ‘Group’) was incorporated in the Republic of Cyprus on 13 December 2019 as a limited liability company with registration number HE 405229 and it is the parent company of **WGM Services Ltd** (hereinafter, the ‘Company’ or ‘CIF’) which was incorporated in the Republic of Cyprus on 29 October 2009 as a private limited liability company with registration number HE 256991. The Company obtained a Cyprus Investment Firm (‘CIF’) license from the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission (‘CySEC’), CIF licence No. 203/13 on 14 June 2013 to provide the following Investment and Ancillary Services in trading with the Financial Instruments listed below, in accordance with Part I, II and III of the Law 87(I)/2017

Investment Services:

- Reception and transmission of orders in relation to one or more financial instruments (1)
- Execution of orders on behalf of clients (2)
- Dealing on own account (3)

Note: In brackets (...) is the number of the investment service as referred in Law 87(I)/2017

Ancillary Services:

- Safekeeping and administration of financial instruments for the account of clients, including custodianship and related services such as cash/collateral management (1)
- Foreign exchange services where these are connected to the provision of investment services (4)
- Investment services and activities as well as ancillary services where these are connected to the provision of investment or ancillary services. (5)

Note: In brackets (...) is the number of the ancillary service as referred in Law 87(I)/2017.

Financial Instruments:

- Options, futures, swaps, forward rate agreements and any other derivative contracts relating to securities, currencies, interest rates or yields, or other derivatives instruments, financial indices or financial measures which may be settled physically or in cash. (4)
- Options, futures, swaps, forward rate agreements and any other derivative contracts relating to commodities that must be settled in cash or may be settled in cash at the option of one of the parties (otherwise than by reason of a default or other termination event). (5)
- Financial contracts for differences. (9)

Note: In brackets (...) is the number of the financial instruments as referred in Law 87(I)/2017.

The table below illustrates the current licence information of the Company:

Table 1: Company License Information (based on the First Appendix of the Law 87(I)/2017)

		Investment Services and Activities								Ancillary Services						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Financial Instruments	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-
	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-
	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.2. Scope of application

The Disclosures & Market Discipline Report (the ‘Report’) is prepared in accordance with the disclosure requirements as laid out in Part Six of the IFR. Investment firms are required to disclose their capital resources, capital requirements, remuneration policies, practices and governance standards.

The Report has as a starting point the financial information used in the Group Financial Statements which are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). As the two documents serve different purposes, the reported figures illustrate differences, which lie on the differences of the fundamental concepts between the IFR and the IFRS.

The Group is required to comply with the market disclosures requirement on a consolidated basis. As at 31 December 2023, the basis of consolidation of the Group entities for accounting and prudential purposes is presented in the Group Structure below:

The subsidiary companies, their activities and their consolidation method as at 31 December 2023 are presented in the table below.

Table 2: Basis of Consolidation of Group entities for regulatory purposes

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation	Description of the entity
WGM Services Ltd	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Investment Firm
Sanus Financial Services Ltd	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Investment Firm
Etilep Limited	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Holding Entity

1.3. Classification and prudential requirements

Under current prudential regulatory framework, Investment Firms Directive (EU) 2019/2034 (“IFD”) and Investment Firm Regulation, Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 (“IFR”), all investment firms are classified as Class 1, 2 or 3 Investment Firms, based on their activities, systemic importance, size and interconnectedness. Class 1 Investment Firms are the largest and most interconnected investment firms, with risk profiles similar to those of significant credit institutions, have equal treatment with credit institutions in the sense of a level playing field accordingly and they fall entirely under the CRR.

Investment Firms categorized as Class 2 and Class 3 must comply with the provisions of the IFR/IFD prudential regulatory regime for investment firms introduced back in June 2021. CIFs that meet all of the below criteria are categorised as Class 3 Investment Firms, while when they exceed any of the following specific size thresholds, are categorised as Class 2 Investment Firms.

Table 3: Threshold Criteria

No.	Metric	Thresholds
1.	Assets Under Management	<€1.2 billion
2.	Client orders handled – cash trades	< €100 million per day
3.	Client orders handled – derivative trades	<€1 billion per day
4.	Assets safeguarded and administered	zero
5.	Client money held	zero
6.	On- and off-balance sheet total	< €100 million
7.	Total annual gross revenue from investment services and activities	< €30 million

Further to the above, the Company is categorized as a **Class 2 Investment Firm** since it does not meet all of the above criteria and as such it should maintain own funds of at least the **higher** between:

A. Permanent minimum capital requirement

The permanent minimum capital requirement of the Group is **€750k** since it is authorized to provide the investment service of dealing on own account.

B. Fixed overhead requirements

The Fixed Overheads Requirement is calculated as one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the previous year fixed expenses (based on audited figures).

C. K-Factors requirement

The new K-Factors are quantitative indicators that reflect the risk that the new prudential regime intends to address. Specifically, capital requirements from applying the K-factors formula (pursuant to Article 15 of the IFR) is the sum of Risk to Client (“RtC”), Risk to Market (“RtM”) and Risk to Firm (“RtF”) proxies.

1.4. Regulatory framework

The Report has been prepared in accordance with the new regulatory regime for investment firms the European Parliament has adopted, the IFR and the IFD as well as the relevant provisions of the Law 165(I)/2021 “The Prudential Supervisions for Investment Firms Law of 2021” (the “Law”) and the Law 164(I)/2021, amending Law 97(I)/2021, “The Capital Adequacy Investment Firms Law of 2021”.

The IFR establishes the prudential requirements in terms of own funds, level of minimum capital, concentration risk, liquidity requirements and level of activity with respect to small and non-interconnected investment firms. Furthermore, IFR introduced significant changes in the prudential regulatory regime applicable to Investment Firms including a new classification system, an amended minimum initial capital and minimum capital ratios, changes to the calculation of the capital requirements, the reporting requirements and the internal governance policies and the introduction of the K-Factors methodology and new measures relating to liquidity requirements, large exposures and consolidation requirements.

The Regulatory framework consists of:

- **Basic Prudential Requirement** - Covers minimum capital and liquidity requirements.
- **Internal Capital and Liquidity Adequacy Assessment** – Regulates the investment firm’s accountability to the regulator for capital and liquidity adequacy. If the regulator deems the capital to be insufficient, a corrective requirement can be imposed on the company in the form of what is known as a ‘SREP’.
- **Disclosures Requirement** - require the disclosure of information regarding the prudential requirements, risk management and principles of the remuneration policy.

The Group has a formal policy, approved by the Board, which details its approach in complying fully with the market disclosures requirement as laid out in Part Six of the IFR.

The provisions on disclosure requirements are described in Articles 46 to 53 of the IFR. In addition, these disclosures must be verified by the external auditors of the CIF. The CIF will be responsible to submit its external auditors’ verification report to CySEC. The Group has included its risk management disclosures on its website.

Materiality is based on the criterion that the omission or misstatement of information would be likely to change or influence the decision of a reader relying on that information for the purpose of making economic decisions. Where the Group has considered a disclosure to be immaterial, this was not included in the document.

Frequency

The Group’s policy is to publish the disclosures required on an annual basis. The frequency of disclosure will be reviewed should there be a material change in approach used for the calculation of capital, business structure or regulatory requirements.

Location of publication

The Disclosures & Market Discipline Report is published on the below websites:

- eu.ezinvest.com

Verification

The Disclosures & Market Discipline Report is subject to internal review and validation prior to being submitted to the Board for approval. The Report has been reviewed and approved by the Board. In addition, the Remuneration disclosures have been reviewed by the Risk Manager.

1.5. Risk management objectives and policies

To ensure effective risk management, the Group has adopted the Three Lines of Defence model, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

First Line of Defence: Managers are responsible for establishing an effective control framework within their area of operation and identifying and controlling all risks so that they are operating within the organisational risk appetite and are fully compliant with the Group's policies and where appropriate defined thresholds. First Line of Defence acts as an early warning mechanism for identifying (or remedying) risks or failures.

Second Line of Defence – The Risk Management Function is responsible for proposing to the Board appropriate objectives and measures to define the Group's risk appetite and for devising the suite of policies necessary to control the business including the overarching framework and for independently monitoring the risk profile, providing additional assurance where required. The Risk Management Function will leverage their expertise by providing frameworks, tools and techniques to assist management in meeting their responsibilities, as well as acting as a central coordinator to identify enterprise-wide risks and make recommendations to address them. Integral to the mission of Second Line of Defence is identifying risk areas, detecting situations/activities, in need of monitoring and developing policies to formalise risk assessment, mitigation and monitoring.

Third Line of Defence - Comprised by the Internal Audit Function which is responsible for providing assurance to the Board on the adequacy of design and operational effectiveness of the systems of internal controls. Internal Audit undertakes on-site inspections/visits to ensure that the responsibilities of each Function are discharged properly (i.e. soundly, honestly and professionally) as well as reviewing the Group's relevant policies and procedures. Internal Audit works closely with both the First and Second Lines of Defence to ensure that its findings and recommendations are taken into consideration and followed, as applicable.

1.5.1. Risk Management Framework

Managing risk effectively in a Company operating in a continuously changing risk environment requires a strong risk management culture. As a result, the Group has established an effective

risk oversight structure and the necessary internal organisational controls to ensure that the Group undertakes the following:

- The adequate risk identification and management
- The establishment of the necessary policies and procedures
- The setting and monitoring of the relevant limits and
- Compliance with the applicable legislation

The Board meets on a regular basis and receives updates on risk and regulatory capital matters from management. The Board reviews regularly (at least annually) written reports concerning compliance, risk management and internal audit policies, procedures and work as well as the Group's risk management policies and procedures as implemented by Management.

As part of its business activities, the Group faces a variety of risks, the most significant of which are described further below. the Group holds regulatory capital against three all-encompassing main types of risk: credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

1.5.2. Risk Statement

the Group's activities expose it to a variety of risks, and in particular to credit risk, market risk, operational risk, compliance risk, regulatory risk, reputational risk, group risk, strategic risk, liquidity risk, conduct risk etc. the Group, through its operations, has significant exposure to the economies and financial markets.

As regards the management of the risks arising from the current macroeconomic and political uncertainty (heightened inflation, Ukrainian crisis, climate crisis etc.), the Group is following the local government guidelines, enhancing its onboarding procedures and closely monitoring its capital and liquidity positions.

Risk Strategy

The risk strategy of the Group is the responsibility of the Board, which formulates it and is responsible for monitoring its implementation. This is achieved through the development of risk management processes and procedures as well as through an assessment of the risks undertaken and the effectiveness of the risk management framework, given the Group's business model. One important characteristic of the Group's risk strategy is the alignment with the strategic and operational targets that are set by the Board.

The risks that arise from the implementation of the Group's strategic and business plans are regularly analyzed in order to ensure the adequacy of the relevant policies, procedures and systems.

The risk strategy of the Group aims to provide to both Senior Management and employees a general risk framework for the management of the different types of risk in line with the overall risk management and risk bearing capacity of the Group. the Group recognizes the importance of risk management to its business' success and therefore the overall objective is to establish effective risk management policies that are able to mitigate the Group's exposure to the various risks.

Risk Appetite

Risk appetite is the level and type of risk a firm is able and willing to assume in its exposures and business activities, given its business objectives and obligations to stakeholders. Risk appetite is generally expressed through both quantitative and qualitative means and should consider extreme conditions, events and outcomes. In addition, risk appetite should reflect potential impact on earnings, capital and funding/liquidity. The Group has a low-risk appetite in respect to investing and to managing business and operational activities.

According to the Financial Stability Board (FSB), an appropriate risk appetite framework (RAF) should enable risk target, risk appetite, risk limits and risk profile to be considered for business lines and legal entities as relevant, and within the group context. The Risk appetite framework is defined as the overall approach, including policies, processes, controls, and systems through which risk appetite is established, communicated, and monitored. Moreover, it includes a risk appetite statement, risk limits, and an outline of the roles and responsibilities of those overseeing the implementation and monitoring the RAF. The RAF should consider material risks to the financial institution, as well as to the institution's reputation vis-à-vis policyholders, depositors, investors and customers. The RAF aligns with the institution's strategy.

The Group is assessing its risk appetite in respect to investing and to managing business and operational activities while the Group's Risk Appetite Statement is prepared by the Risk Manager and approved by the Board of Directors.

Table 4: Risk Appetite areas

Indicator	Normal ¹	Warning ²	Limit ³
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio ⁴	>100%	<75%	56%
AT1 Capital Ratio ⁴	>125%	<100%	75%
Total Capital Ratio ⁴	>150%	<125%	100%
Own Funds Requirement	>€2,500k	<€2,500k	€2,194
Liquid Assets	>€150k	<€150k	€143k
Return on Assets	≥5.00%	<5.00%	0.00%
Retained Earnings / Total Equity	≥10.00%	<10.00%	5.00%

Notes

1. The level of the indicator is within the acceptable limits as per the Group's risk appetite.
2. The Group should take proactive actions in order to ensure that the level of the indicator will remain above the acceptable limits.
3. The level of the indicator falls below the acceptable limits and as such the Group should proceed with the required actions in order to restore the level of the said indicator to the normal predefined levels.
4. Additional own funds requirement and additional 18.75% total capital ratio requirement as per the paragraph 18 of the Law 20(I)/2016 have been taken into consideration for Normal and Warning thresholds.

The Risk Appetite framework has been designed to create links to the strategic long-term plan, capital planning and the Group's risk management framework.

The Board approves the Group's corporate strategy, business plans, budget, long term plan and ICARA. the Group employs mitigation techniques defined within the Group's policies, to ensure risks are managed within it's Risk Appetite.

1.5.3. Risk Culture

Risk culture is a critical element in the Group's risk management framework and procedures. Management considers risk awareness and risk culture within the Group as an important part of the effective risk management process. Ethical behaviour is a key component of the strong risk culture and its importance is also continuously emphasised by the management. The Group is committed to embedding a strong risk culture throughout the business where everyone understands the risks they personally manage and are empowered and qualified to take accountability for them. The Group embraces a culture where each of the business areas are encouraged to take risk-based decisions, while knowing when to escalate or seek advice.

1.6. Declaration of the Management Body

The Board is required to proceed with an annual declaration on the adequacy of the Group's risk management framework and ensure that the risk management arrangements and systems of financial and internal control in place are in line with the Group's risk profile. The Group's risk management framework is designed to identify, assess, mitigate and monitor all sources of risk that could have a material impact on the Group's operations. The Board considers that the Group has in place adequate systems and controls with regards to its size, risk profile and strategy and an appropriate array of assurance mechanisms, properly resourced and skilled, to avoid or minimise loss. Key ratios and figures representing interaction of the risk profile and the stated risk tolerances are deemed to be proprietary information.

2. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Group's systems of risk management and internal control include risk assessment, management or mitigation of risks, including the use of control processes, information and communication systems and processes for monitoring and reviewing their continuing effectiveness. The risk management and internal control systems are embedded in the operations of the Company and are capable of responding quickly to evolving business risks, whether they arise from factors within the Company or from changes in the business environment.

2.1. Board of Directors

The Board comprises of three executive directors and two non-executive directors.

The management body has the ultimate and overall responsibility for the investment firm and defines, oversees and is accountable for the implementation of the governance arrangements.

The Board is responsible for ensuring that the Company complies at all times with its obligations under the Law. In doing so, the Board approves and periodically reviews the effectiveness of the policies, arrangements and procedures put in place, whilst if needed, takes appropriate measures to address any deficiencies.

The main responsibilities of the Board of Directors are:

1. To establish, implement and maintain decision-making procedures and an organizational structure which clearly and in documented manner specifies reporting lines and allocates functions and responsibilities;
2. To ensure that its relevant persons are aware of the procedures that must be followed for the proper discharge of their responsibilities;
3. To establish, implement and maintain adequate internal control mechanisms designed to secure compliance with decisions and procedures at all levels of the CIF;
4. To employ personnel with the skills, knowledge and expertise necessary for the discharge of the responsibilities allocated to them;
5. To establish, implement and maintain effective internal reporting and communication information at all relevant levels of the CIF;
6. To maintain adequate and orderly records of its business and internal organization; and
7. To ensure that the performance of multiple functions by its relevant persons does not and is no likely to prevent those persons from discharging any particular function soundly, honestly, and professionally.

The Board has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's Risk Management Framework. The Board satisfies itself that financial controls and systems of risk management are robust.

2.2. Committees

Establishing committees helps management bodies in their supervisory function. Committees draw on the specific knowledge and areas of expertise of individual management body members. While committees should prepare decisions and make recommendations to the management body in its supervisory function, the management body has the overall responsibility.

According to Circular C487, if the Company meets the definition of ‘significant CIF’ as set out in Section 26(8)(a) of the Law, it is obligated to establish a Risk, Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The Company does not fall under the definition of ‘significant CIF’ since its average on and off-balance sheet items during the four preceding years were less than €100m. Therefore, it is not required to comply with the additional regulatory requirements indicated above

However, the Company has established a *Risk Management Committee* in order to ensure the effectiveness of the risk management policies and procedures.

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee of the Company is formed with the view to ensure the efficient monitoring of the risks inherent in the provision of the investment and ancillary services to Clients, as well as the overall risks underlying the operations of the Company. To this effect, the Company has adopted and maintains an applied risk management framework/policy, which identifies the risks relating to the Company’s activities, processes and systems and sets the risk tolerance levels of the Company.

The Risk Management Committee bears the responsibility to monitor the adequacy and effectiveness of the said risk management framework/policy and procedures that are in place, the level of compliance by the Company and its relevant persons with the policies and procedures adopted, as well as the adequacy and effectiveness of measures taken to address any deficiencies with respect to those policies and procedures that are in place, including failures by the Company’s relevant persons to comply with those policies and procedures.

Furthermore, the risk committee advises the management body on the investment firm’s overall current and future risk appetite and strategy and assists the management body in overseeing the implementation of that strategy by senior management.

During 2023, the Risk Management Committee met on one time.

2.3. Policy on Recruitment

Recruitment into the Board combines an assessment of both technical capability and competency skills referenced against the Company’s leadership framework. Members of the Board possess sufficient knowledge, skills and experience to perform their duties. The overall composition of the Board reflects an adequately broad range of experiences to be able to understand the CIF’s activities, including the main risks to ensure the sound and prudent management of the Company as well as sufficient knowledge, of the legal framework governing the operations of a CIF.

2.4. Number of Directorships held by members of the Board

The table below discloses the number of directorships held by members of the management body of the Company, including *WGM Services Ltd* and any other companies belonging to the same group, as at 31 December 2023. Directorships in organisations which do not pursue predominantly commercial objectives such as non-profit or charitable organisations, are not taken into account for the purposes of the below.

Table 5: Number of Directorships of the members of the Board of Directors*

Director	Function	Number of Executive Directorships	Number of Non-Executive Directorships
Mr. Petros Josephides	Executive Director	2	-
Mr. Regis Marcocilli	Executive Director	1	-
Mr. Rotem Zacary	Executive Director	6	-
Mr. Andreas Drakos	Non-Executive Director	-	1
Mr. Andreas Georgakis	Non-Executive Director	1	3

* The information in this table is based only on representations made by the directors of the Company.

For the purpose of the above, Executive or Non-Executive directorships held within the same group shall count as a single directorship.

2.5. Policy on Diversity

The Group is committed to promote a diverse and inclusive workplace at all levels, reflective of the communities in which it does business. It approaches diversity in the broadest sense, recognizing that successful businesses flourish through embracing diversity into their business strategy, and developing talent at every level in the organisation.

For this purpose, the Group takes into consideration various aspects such as broad industry experience, knowledge, independence, gender, age and cultural and educational background for the Board appointments.

2.6. Information flow on risk to the management body

Risk information flows up to the Board directly from the business departments and control functions. The Board ensures that it receives on a frequent basis, at least annually written reports regarding Internal Audit, Compliance, Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing and Risk Management issues and approves the Group's ICARA report as shown in the table below:

Table 6: Information flow on risk to management body

No.	Report Name	Owner of Report	Recipient	Frequency
1	Risk Manager's Report	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
2	IF CLASS2 Ind & IF CLASS2 Con	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Quarterly
3	ICARA Report	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board	Annually
4	Disclosures & Market Discipline	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board	Annually
5	Risk Register	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board	Annually
6	Compliance Report	Compliance Officer	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
7	Internal Audit Report	Internal Auditor	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
8	Anti-money laundering (AMLCO) Report	Anti-money laundering Compliance Officer	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
9	Audited Financial Statements	External Auditor	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
10	Form165-03 'Prudential Supervision Information'	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
11	Form 20-01 (Recovery Plan)*	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Every Two Years
12	Resolution Templates (XBRL)	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, Resolution Authority (CBC)	Annually
13	Remuneration Reporting	Finance Department & Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually

*CIF which are subject to simplified obligations for the purpose of preparing their recovery plans according to Directive DI20-01

Furthermore, the Group believes that the risk governance processes and policies are of at most importance for its effective and efficient operation. The processes are reviewed and updated on an annual basis or when deemed necessary.

3. OWN FUNDS

Own Funds (also referred to as capital resources) is the type and level of regulatory capital that must be held to enable the Group to absorb losses.

During the year under review, the primary objective of the Group with respect to capital management was to ensure that it complied with the imposed capital requirements with respect to its own funds and that the Company maintained healthy capital ratios in order to support its business.

Further to the above, the Company as a **Class 2** investment firm shall at all times have own funds at least the highest of the following:

- Initial Capital Requirement,
- Fixed Overheads Requirements, and
- K-Factors Requirement.

3.1. Regulatory Own funds

The Company shall disclose information relating to their own funds according to Article 49(a) and (c) of IFR.

The following information provides a full reconciliation of the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments and Tier 2 (T2) instruments issued by the Company.

The composition of the Group's Own Funds which is cross-referenced to the corresponding rows in table EU IF CC2 is shown below:

Table 7: IF CC1.01 - Composition of regulatory own funds as at 31 December 2023

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves		€'000	Source based on reference numbers of the audited financial statements (EU IF CC2)
1	OWN FUNDS	2,195	
2	TIER 1 CAPITAL	2,195	
3	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL	2,195	
4	Fully paid up capital instruments	1,653	1 (Shareholders' Equity)
5	Share premium	2,732	2 (Shareholders' Equity)
6	Retained earnings	(1,666)	4 (Shareholders' Equity)
7	Accumulated other comprehensive income	-	N/A
8	Other reserves	-	N/A
9	Minority interest given recognition in CET1 capital	-	N/A
10	Adjustments to CET1 due to prudential filters	-	N/A
11	Other funds	-	N/A
12	(-)TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM COMMON EQUITY TIER 1	(65)	
13	(-) Own CET1 instruments	-	N/A
14	(-) Direct holdings of CET1 instruments	-	N/A

15	(-) Indirect holdings of CET1 instruments	-	N/A
16	(-) Synthetic holdings of CET1 instruments	-	N/A
17	(-) Losses for the current financial year	-	N/A
18	(-) Goodwill	-	N/A
19	(-) Other intangible assets	-	3 (Assets)
20	(-) Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability	-	N/A
21	(-) Qualifying holding outside the financial sector	-	N/A
22	(-) Total qualifying holdings in undertaking other than financial sector entities which exceeds 60% of its own funds	-	N/A
23	(-) CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment	-	N/A
24	(-) CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment	-	N/A
25	(-) Defined benefit pension fund assets	-	N/A
26	(-) Other deductions	-	N/A
27	CET1: Other capital elements, deductions and adjustments	(65)	4 & 7 (Assets)
28	ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL	-	N/A
29	Fully paid up, directly issued capital instruments	-	N/A
30	Share premium	-	N/A
31	(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM ADDITIONAL TIER 1	-	
32	(-) Own AT1 instruments	-	N/A
33	(-) Direct holdings of AT1 instruments	-	N/A
34	(-) Indirect holdings of AT1 instruments	-	N/A
35	(-) Synthetic holdings of AT1 instruments	-	N/A
36	(-) AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment	-	N/A
37	(-) AT1 instruments of financial sector entities	-	N/A
38	(-) Other deductions	-	N/A
39	Additional Tier 1: Other capital elements, deductions and adjustments	-	N/A
40	TIER 2 CAPITAL	-	N/A
41	Fully paid up, directly issued capital instruments	-	N/A
42	Share premium	-	N/A
43	(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM TIER 2	-	
44	(-) Own T2 instruments	-	N/A
45	(-) Direct holdings of T2 instruments	-	N/A
46	(-) Indirect holdings of T2 instruments	-	N/A
47	(-) Synthetic holdings of T2 instruments	-	N/A
48	(-) T2 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment	-	N/A
49	(-) T2 instruments of financial sector entities	-	N/A
50	Tier 2: Other capital elements, deductions and adjustments	-	N/A

*According to the Circular C334, CIFs should deduct the additional Cash Buffer of 3 per thousand of the eligible funds and financial instruments of their clients as at the previous year calculated according to paragraph 11(6) of the Directive DI87-07 (operation of the ICF).

3.2. Main features of capital instruments

The Company shall disclose the main features of the CET1 and AT1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments issued according to Article 49(b) of IFR. Therefore, the Company's capital instruments' main features are outlined below:

Table 8: EU IF CCA - Main features of own instruments issued by the firm

No	Item	CET1 Capital
1	Issuer	Etilep Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A
3	Public or private placement	Private
4	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Cyprus Companies Law
5	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary Shares
6	Amount recognised in regulatory capital	€1,000
7	Nominal amount of instrument	€1,000
8	Issue price	€1
9	Redemption price	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Shareholder's Equity
11	Original date of issuance	13 December 2019
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	<i>Coupons / dividends</i>	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	N/A
21	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	N/A
22	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
23	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
24	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
25	Write-down features	N/A
26	Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A
27	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
28	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

3.3. Balance Sheet Reconciliation

The Company shall disclose the balance sheet included in their audited financial statements for the year-end disclosures.

As at the 31 December 2023, the reconciliation of Group's assets and liabilities and regulatory Own Funds is shown in the following table:

Table 9: Balance Sheet Reconciliation

No.	Item	Balance sheet as in audited financial statements €'000	Under regulatory scope of consolidation €'000	Cross reference to EU IF CC1
Assets - Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the audited financial statements				
1	Property, plant and equipment	56	56	N/A
2	Right-of-use assets	-	-	N/A
3	Intangible assets	-	-	19
4	Investors' Compensation Fund	65	65	27
5	Trade and other receivables	1,905	1,905	N/A
6	Other Current Assets	2,331	2,331	N/A
7	Cash at bank and in hand	380	380	27
	Total Assets	4,738	4,738	
Liabilities - Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the audited financial statements				
1	Trade and other payables	1,694	1,694	N/A
	Total Liabilities	1,694	1,694	
1,872				
1	Share capital	3	3	4
2	Share Premium	2,732	2,732	5
3	Other Reserves	42	42	8
4	Retained earnings	(1,666)	(1,666)	6
5	Profit for the year	63	63	N/A
	Total Shareholders' equity	3,043	3,043	

4. OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Own Funds Requirement

4.1.1. Initial Capital Requirement

As per the Title III of the Law, the initial capital of a CIF which is authorised to provide any of the investment services or perform any of the investment activities listed in points (3) and (6) of Part I of Annex I to the Investment Services and Activities and Regulated Markets Law, shall be €750k while for a CIF which is authorised to provide any of the investment activities listed in points (1), (2), (4), (5) and (7) and which is not permitted to hold client money or securities belonging to its clients, the initial capital shall be €75k. For all other CIFs, the initial capital shall be €150k. Therefore, since the Company is authorised to provide the investment service of “dealing on own account”, its initial capital is €750k.

4.1.2. Fixed Overheads requirement

The fixed overheads requirement (FOR) applies to all CIFs. The FOR is intended to calculate a minimum amount of capital that a CIF would need available to absorb losses if it has cause to wind-down or exit the market. It is calculated as the one quarter of the fixed overheads of the preceding year (or business plan where the audited financial statements are not available) in accordance with the provision of Article 13 of IFR.

Further to the above, the Group’s fixed overheads requirement based on the latest audited financial statements for the year 2023 is €428k as per the table below:

Table 10: Fixed Overheads Requirement

Item	Solo €'000
Total expenses of the previous year after distribution of profits	2,957
Total deductions	1,244
(-)Staff bonuses and other remuneration	-
(-)Employees', directors' and partners' shares in net profits	-
(-)Other discretionary payments of profits and variable remuneration	-
(-)Shared commission and fees payable	1,234
(-)Fees, brokerage and other charges paid to CCPs that are charged to customers	-
(-)Fees to tied agents	-
(-)Interest paid to customers on client money where this is at the firm's discretion	-
(-)Non-recurring expenses from non-ordinary activities	-
(-)Expenditures from taxes	10
(-)Losses from trading on own account in financial instruments	-
(-)Contract based profit and loss transfer agreements	-
(-)Expenditure on raw materials	-
(-)Payments into a fund for general banking risk	-
(-)Expenses related to items that have already been deducted from own funds	-
Annual Fixed Overheads	1,713
Fixed Overheads requirement	428

4.1.3. K-Factors Requirement

The K-factor capital requirements are essentially a mixture of activity- and exposure-based requirements. K-factors applies to an individual investment firm will depend on the MiFID investment services and activities it undertakes.

Capital requirement from applying K-factors formula is the sum of Risk to Client ('RtC'), Risk to Market ('RtM') and Risk to Firm ('RtF').

Further to the above and since the Company is Class 2 IF which is authorized to provide the investment service of *Dealing on Own Account*, all RtC, RtM and RtF proxies are applicable for the Company.

Risk to Client

The risk to Client proxy captures the risk that may be inflicted onto the clients. RtC exists in the activities/services of the firm which are related to the client and are measured as a percentage of Clients Money Held (CMH), Assets Under Management (AUM), Assets Safeguarded & Administered (ASA) and Clients' Orders Handled (COH).

The Company is required to calculate the following K-Factors requirements as part of the RtC:

K-AUM: Assets Under Management

K-AUM captures the risk of harm to clients from an incorrect discretionary management of client portfolios or poor execution and provides reassurance and client benefits in terms of the continuity of service of ongoing portfolio management and investment advice.

AUM is the value of assets an IF manages for its clients under both discretionary portfolio management and non-discretionary arrangements constituting investment advice of an ongoing nature.

Calculation

AUM shall be the rolling average of the value of the total monthly assets under management, measured on the last business day of each of the previous 15 months, excluding the 3 most recent monthly values.

K-AUM shall be the arithmetic mean of the remaining 12 monthly values multiplied by the relevant coefficient of 0.02%.

Since the Company is not authorised to provide portfolio management or investment advice services, the Company is not subject to the risk relating to this K-factor.

K-CMH: Client Money Held

K-CMH captures the risk of potential for harm where an investment firm holds the money of its clients, taking into account whether they are on its own balance sheet or in third-party accounts and arrangements under applicable national law. This provides that client money is safeguarded in the event of bankruptcy, insolvency, or entry into resolution or administration of the investment firm.

CMH is the amount of client money that an investment firm holds or controls. It excludes client money that is deposited on a (custodian) bank account in the name of the client itself, where the investment firm has access to these client funds via a third-party mandate (on a segregated or non-segregated basis).

Calculation

CMH shall be the rolling average of the value of total daily client money held, measured at the end of each business day for the previous 9 months, excluding the 3 most recent months.

K-CMH shall be the arithmetic mean of the daily values from the remaining 6 months multiplied by the relevant coefficient (0.4% for segregated accounts and 0.5% for non-segregated accounts).

As at 31 December 2023, the K-CMH was €8k. The table below shows the average CMH values in segregated accounts and non-segregated accounts for the 4th quarter of 2023 in accordance with the Article 18(1) of IFR:

Table 11: Total CMH (average amounts)

	Factor amount		
	December 2023 €'000	November 2023 €'000	October 2023 €'000
CMH - Segregated (average amounts)	1,937	1,949	1,963
CMH - Non-segregated (average amounts)	-	-	-

K-ASA: Assets Safeguarded and Administered

K-ASA captures the risk of safeguarding and administering client assets, and ensures that investment firms hold capital in proportion to such balances, regardless of whether they are on its own balance sheet or in third-party accounts.

ASA means the value of assets that an investment firm safeguards and administers for clients – ensures that investment firms hold capital in proportion to such balances, regardless of whether they are on its own balance sheet or in third-party accounts.

Calculation

It is calculated as the rolling average of the daily total value of assets under safekeeping and administration, measured at the end of each business day for the previous 9 months, excluding the 3 most recent months.

K-ASA shall be the arithmetic mean of the daily values from the remaining 6 months multiplied by the relevant coefficient of 0.04%.

During the year under review, the Company was not subject to the risk relating to K-ASA since it was safeguarding clients' positions in CFD products. It is noted that the safeguarding of clients' positions in CFD products is captured under K-CMH in consideration of the nature of CFD products.

K-COH: Client Orders Handled

K-COH captures the potential risk to clients of an investment firm which executes orders (in the name of the client, and not in the name of the investment firm itself), for example as part of execution-only services to clients or when an investment firm is part of a chain of client orders.

COH captures the potential risk to clients of an investment firm which executes its orders (in the name of the client). This is the value of orders that an investment firm handles for clients, through the reception and transmission of client orders and execution of orders on behalf of clients.

Calculation

COH shall be the rolling average of the value of the total client orders handled, measured throughout each business day for the previous 6 months.

K-COH shall be the arithmetic mean of the daily values of the remaining 3 months multiplied by the relevant coefficient (0.1% for cash trades and 0.01% for derivative trades). The Company executes its clients' orders by acting as principal to their trades, therefore the risk reflected by this K-factor does not apply.

Risk to Market

The Risk to market proxy captures the risk an IF can pose to market access. The K-factor for RtM is based on the rules for market risk, for position in financial instruments in foreign exchange and in commodities in accordance with the CRR.

K-NPR: Net Position Risk

A Class 2 investment firm must calculate its K-NPR requirement by reference to trading book positions and positions other than trading book positions where the positions give rise to foreign exchange risk or commodity risk. The K-NPR requirement is calculated in accordance with Title IV of Part Three of the CRR.

The Company is exposed to market risk resulting from exposure to:

- FX Risk;
- Commodity Risk
- Equity Risk

As at 31 December 2023, the K-NPR capital requirements amounted to €1,714k, as shown in the table below:

Table 12:K-NPR capital requirement

K-NPR	€'000
Foreign Exchange Risk	305
Commodity Risk	398
Position Risk	1,010
K-NPR	1,714

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the effect that unanticipated exchange rate changes have on the Company.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk, which is monitored through various control mechanisms.

The foreign exchange risk in the Company is effectively managed by setting and controlling foreign exchange risk limits, such as through the establishment of a maximum value of exposure to a particular currency pair as well as through the utilization of sensitivity analysis.

The Company's foreign exchange risk capital requirement on a solo basis is €305k emanating from a net foreign exchange exposure of €4,172k while the foreign exchange risk capital requirement on a consolidated basis is €281k emanating from a net foreign exchange exposure of €4,207k based on the latest relevant calculations of the Company's capital requirements, as at 31st of December 2023.

The Company continues to regularly monitor the impact of exchange rate risks and if deemed necessary corrective actions will be taken to minimize the effect.

Closely Correlated Currencies

Following the EBA's Final draft Implementing Technical Standards on Closely Correlated Currencies under Article 354 (3) of CRR, the Company may apply lower own funds requirements against positions in relevant closely correlated currencies as these are disclosed by EBA. In this respect, for the calculation of the foreign exchange risk for matched positions on closely correlated currencies, a capital requirement of 4% instead of 8% is used.

The Company's matched positions in closely correlated currencies for the period up to 31 December 2023 were €898k.

Commodities Risk

Commodities Risk is the risk of the unexpected changes in commodities prices. These commodities are split into precious metals (except gold), base metals, agricultural products and other energy products (oil, gas).

The Company calculates its capital requirement with respect to commodities risk using the Simplified Approach. Each position in commodities or commodity derivatives is expressed in terms of the standard unit of measurement. The spot price in each commodity is expressed in the reporting currency. The capital requirements for each commodity are calculated as the summation of the following:

- 15% x net position (long or short) x spot price for the commodity
- 3% x gross position (long plus short) x spot price for the commodity

As at 31 December 2023, the Commodities risk capital requirements due to commodities risk amounted to €398k.

Table 13: Capital requirements for Commodities risk

Category	Gross Long €000	Gross Short €000	Net Long €000	Net Short €000	OFR €000
Precious Metals	13	29	-	15	4
Other	763	2,702	80	2,019	395
Total	776	2,731	80	2,034	398

Commodities risk analysis is the same for both solo and consolidated basis.

Position Risk

Position Risk is the risk involved with a certain trading position, commonly incurred due to the changes in price of the debt and equity instruments. The Company calculates its capital requirements for position risk as the sum of the own funds requirements for the general and specific risk of its positions in debt and equity instruments.

Equities

Equity Risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument fluctuates as a result of changes in market prices other than due to the effect of transactional foreign currency exposures or interest rate risks.

The sum of the absolute values of all of the Company's net long positions and all its net short positions is its overall gross position. The Company calculates, separately for each market, the difference between the sum of the net long and the net short positions. The sum of the absolute values of those differences is its overall net position. The specific risk on this individual equity can be ignored if the stock-index future in question is exchange traded and represents a relevant appropriately diversified index.

The Company multiplies its overall gross position by 8% in order to calculate its own funds requirement against specific risk. The own funds requirement against general risk are the Company's overall net position multiplied by 8%.

As at 31 December 2023, the market risk capital requirements, due to position risk in equities amounted to **€1,010k**.

Table 14: Position risks in equities

	Total Exposure €000	Capital Requirements €000
General Risk	10,641	851
Specific Risk	1,988	159
Total	12,630	1,010

Equity risk analysis is the same for both solo and consolidated basis.

Risk to Firm

The Risk to Firm captures the risk that could be inflicted on the Company. The K-factors under RtF capture an investment firm's exposure to their trading counterparties, the concentration risk in an investment firm's large exposures and the operational risk from an investment firm's daily trading flow:

K-factors for K-TCD and K-CON under RtF constitute a simplified application of the rules laid down in the CRR on counterparty credit risk and large exposure risk, respectively.

The Company is required to calculate the following K-Factors requirements as part of the RtF:

K-TCD: Trading Counterparty Default

K-TCD captures the risk to an investment firm by counterparties to over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, repurchase transactions, securities and commodities lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions, margin lending transactions, or any other securities financing transactions, as well as by recipients of loans granted by the investment firm on an ancillary basis as part of an investment service that fails to fulfil their obligations, by multiplying the value of the exposures, based on replacement cost and an add-on for potential future exposure, accounting for the mitigating effects of effective netting and the exchange of collateral.

Calculation

Calculation based on CRR counterparty credit risk refers to exposure value, credit valuation, replacement cost, potential future exposure and collateral. The following formulas describe the calculation of the capital requirement for K-TCD:

$$K-TCD = a \times EV \times Rf \times CVA$$

Where:

- $a = 1.2$
- $EV =$ Exposure value calculated in accordance Article 27 of IFR
- $RF =$ the risk factor applicable to the counterparty type as set out in the table 2 in Article 26
- $CVA =$ the credit valuation adjustment calculated in accordance with Article 32 of IFR.

Trading Counterparty Default arises primarily as a result of the Company's open CFD positions maintained with clients. For the open positions with clients, the Company sets principles to monitor and manage this risk on a real-time basis.

The K-TCD as at 31 December 2023 was calculated based on the provisions of Articles 25 to 32 of the IFR, as shown below:

Table 15: K-TCD Exposures

Type of contract	Positive Fair Value	Notional Amount	PFE Value	Collateral	Exposure Amount	K-TCD
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Interest Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange	51	26,101	1,044	152	945	18
Equity single name	33	3,420	1,094	30	1,098	22
Equity index	66	22,774	4,555	133	4,488	91
Commodity and emission allowance	2	3,275	590	20	572	12
Other (i.e. cryptos)	2	231	74	2	74	1
Total	155	55,801	7,357	336	7,178	146

K-CON: Concentration Risk on Large Exposures

K-CON captures concentration risk in relation to individual or highly connected private sector counterparties with whom firms have exposures above 25 % of their own funds, or specific alternative thresholds in relation to credit institutions or other investment firms, by imposing a capital add-on in line with CRR for excess exposures above those limits.

All IFs should monitor and control their concentration risk. However only Investment Firms which are subject to a minimum own funds requirement under the K-Factors should report the concentration risk.

Limits

Where the client is a credit institution or an investment firm, the limit to concentration will be the higher of 25% of the investment firm's capital or €150m. If the amount of €150m is higher than 25% of the firm's own funds, the limit to concentration should not exceed 100% of the firm's capital.

Where the client is not credit institution or investment firm, the limit to concentration risk remains at 25% of the investment firm's own funds.

Calculation

Where a firm exceeds these limits, it will be required to hold additional own fund requirement based on the excess over the limit multiplied by a factor between 200% and 900%, depending on the size of the excess as per Table 6 of Article 39 of IFR.

Further to the above, Own Funds requirement of the excess shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$OFRE = \frac{OFR}{EV} * EVE$$

Where:

- *OFRE = own funds requirement for the excess;*
- *OFR = own funds requirement of exposures to an individual client or groups of connected clients, calculated by adding together the own funds requirements of the exposures to the individual clients within the group, which shall be treated as a single exposure;*
- *EV = exposure value calculated in TCD and NPR K-factors;*
- *EVE = exposure value excess calculated as Exposure Value minus Limit*

The K-CON own funds requirement shall be the aggregate amount of the own funds requirement calculated for each client or group of connected clients.

The Company calculates and keeps aside an additional capital requirement for any amount that exceeds the applicable K-CON limit. Additionally, the Company reports to CySEC, on a quarterly basis, via the IF CLASS2 Ind and IF CLASS2 Con Forms, the amount of exposures exceeding the limits set in Article 37 of the IFR and the name of the relevant counterparty.

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had the following exposures above the limit:

Name	Type	Exposure Value	Exposure Value Excess	OFR TCD	Excess %
Client 1	Individual	7,078		136	%

K-D TF: Daily Trading Flow

K-DTF captures the operational risks to an investment firm in large volumes of trades concluded for its own account or for clients in its own name in one day which could result from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, based on the notional value of daily trades, adjusted for the time to maturity of interest rate derivatives in order to limit increases in own funds requirements, in particular for short-term contracts where perceived operational risks are lower.

DTF means the daily value of transactions that an investment firm enters through dealing on own account or the execution of orders on behalf of clients in its own name, excluding the value of orders that an investment firm handles for clients which are already taken into account in the scope of client orders handled.

Calculation

DTF shall be the rolling average of the value of the total daily trading flow, measured throughout each business day for the previous 9 months, excluding the 3 most recent months.

K-DTF shall be the arithmetic mean of the daily values of the remaining 6 months multiplied by the relevant coefficient (0.1% for cash trades and 0.01% for derivative trades).

As at 31 December 2023, the K-DTF was €4k. The table below shows the arithmetic mean amount of DTF in cash trades and derivatives for the 4th quarter of 2023, in accordance with the Article 20(1) of IFR:

Table 16: Total DTF (average amounts)

	Factor amount		
	December 2023 €'000	November 2023 €'000	October 2023 €'000
DTF - Cash trades (average amounts)	-	-	-
DTF - Derivative (average amounts)	41,053	36,622	31,906

K-Factors Requirement Results

As at 31 December 2023, the Company's K-Factors Requirement is €2,194k as shown in the table below:

Table 17: K-Factors Results

Item	Factor Amount €'000	KFR €'000
TOTAL K-FACTOR REQUIREMENT		2,194
Risk To clients		8
<i>K-AUM</i>	-	-
<i>K-CMH (Segregated)</i>	1,937	8
<i>K-CMH (non-Segregated)</i>	-	-
<i>K-ASA</i>	-	-
<i>K-COH (Cash Trades)</i>	-	-
<i>K-COH (Derivative Trades)</i>	-	-
Risk to Market		1,714
<i>K-NPR</i>		1,714
<i>K-CMG</i>	-	-
Risk to Firm		473
<i>K-TCD</i>		146
<i>K-DTF (Cash Trades)</i>	-	-
<i>K-DTF (Derivative Trades)</i>	41,053	4
<i>K-CON</i>		

4.2. Capital Ratios

According to the Article 9 of the IFR, Investment firms shall have own funds consisting of the sum of their Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital, and shall meet all the following conditions at all times:

$$\frac{\text{Common Equity Tier 1 Capital}}{D} \geq 56\%$$

$$\frac{\text{Common Equity Tier 1 Capital} + \text{Additional Tier 1 Capital}}{D} \geq 75\%$$

$$\frac{\text{Common Equity Tier 1 Capital} + \text{Additional Tier 1 Capital} + \text{Tier 2 Capital}}{D} \geq 100\%$$

where D is the Company's own funds requirement calculated in accordance with Article 11.

The Group's own funds, own funds requirement and capital ratio reported as at 31 December 2023, were the following:

Table 18: Own Funds

OWN FUNDS COMPOSITION	€'000
Share Capital	1,653
Share Premium	2,732
Other Reserves	261
Retained Earnings	(1,666)
Profit for the year (unaudited)	63
Investors Compensation Fund*	(65)
CET 1 Capital	2,195
Additional Tier 1	-
T1 Capital	2,195
Tier 2 Capital	-
Own Funds	2,195
OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS	€'000
Permanent Minimum Capital Requirement	750
Fixed Overheads Requirement	428
K-Factors Requirement	2,194
Own funds Requirement	2,194
CAPITAL RATIOS	€'000
CET 1 Ratio	132.87%
<i>Surplus of CET 1 Capital</i>	1,686
Tier 1 Ratio	132.87%
<i>Surplus of Tier 1 Capital</i>	1,270
Own Funds Ratio	132.87%
<i>Surplus of Own Funds</i>	721

As per the above results, the Company as at 31 December 2023 maintains adequate own funds to cover its capital requirements. However, the Company should monitor the above ratios in order to ensure compliance with the capital adequacy requirements at all times.

4.3. Liquidity Requirement

As a Class 2 investment firm, the Group is required to hold an amount of liquid assets equivalent to at least one third of the fixed overheads requirement. The purpose is to ensure that the investment firms have an adequate stock of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets that can be converted easily and immediately in private markets in cash to meet their liquidity needs for a 30-calendar day liquidity stress scenario.

The IFR specifies the instruments that are eligible to be qualified as liquid assets to be included in the calculation of the said ratio:

- Coins and banknotes
- Claims on ECB or other Central Banks
- High Quality Covered Bonds
- Shares or units in CIUs

In this respect and as per the Group's latest audited financial statements, the Group has the following liquid assets which are well above 1/3 of the total fixed overheads requirement.

Table 19: Liquidity Requirements

Item	€'000
Liquid Assets	151
Liquidity Requirement	143
<i>Surplus/(Deficit) of total liquid assets</i>	8

Further to the above, the Company maintains adequate liquid assets to cover the one third fixed overheads requirement. However, the Group should monitor the above in order to ensure compliance at all times.

4.4. Reporting requirements

4.4.1. Quarterly Submissions

The Company as a Class 2 investment firm is required by the Law to report on a quarterly basis the following items:

- a) Level and composition of own funds
- b) Own funds requirements
- c) Own funds requirement calculations
- d) Where the firm is a Class 3 firm – the level of activity, including the balance sheet
- e) and revenue breakdown by investment service and applicable K-factor
- f) Concentration risk
- g) Liquidity requirements

The information above shall be reported to CySEC using the prudential forms *IF CLASS2 Ind* and forms *IF CLASS2 Con* on a quarterly basis through CySEC's XBRL portal.

The Senior Management as well as the Risk Manager monitored such reporting and have policies. Moreover, the Company is required to submit immediately to CySEC the prudential Form under exceptional reporting, when

- i. the own funds of the CIF have decreased below its own funds requirement,
- ii. the CIF's liquid assets are below its liquidity requirement, and
- iii. the CIF has exceeded the concentration risk limits, as defined in Articles 37(1) and 37(3) of IFR.

During the year under review, the Group fulfilled its obligations by successfully submitting, on a quarterly basis, the Capital Adequacy Reports.

4.4.2. Concentration risk requirements

The concentration risk arising from exposures to each counterparty, including central counterparties, groups of connected counterparties, and counterparties in the same economic sector, geographic region or from the same activity or commodity, the application of credit risk mitigation techniques, and including in particular risks associated with large indirect credit exposures such as a single collateral issuer, must be addressed and controlled including by means of written policies and procedures.

Exposure means any asset or off-balance sheet item without applying the risk weights or degrees of risk. Large Exposure means the exposures in the trading book/banking book of an investment firm to a client or a group of connected clients, the value of which exceeds the limits set.

The CIFs that are categorized as Class 2 IFs should continue to monitor and control their concentration risk with regards to their trading book exposures to a client or a group of connected clients in accordance with Part four of IFR.

In particular, CIFs shall monitor and control their concentration risk so as not to exceed the following limits as per Article 37 of IFR.

Table 20: Large Exposure Limits

Type	Limit
Institution	Min {up to 100% of eligible capital, Max (25% of eligible capital, €150m)}
Non-institution	25% of eligible capital

Where any trading book exposure exceeds the limits mentioned above, a CIF shall calculate an additional capital requirement as part of the K-CON requirement.

According to Circular C513, the Company should notify CySEC without delay when the limits referred to in article 37(3) of IFR are exceeded, as required by article 38 of IFR.

Moreover, harm can arise from more than just a concentrated trading book exposure to a client. To mitigate the potential for harm that can arise from different types of concentrated exposures

or relationships, the Group should monitor and control all their sources of concentration risk, including:

- exposures in a trading book
- assets (for example, trade debts) not recorded in a trading book
- off-balance sheet items
- the location of client money
- the location of client assets
- the location of its own cash deposits
- the sources of its earnings

However, there are no limits on the banking book exposures of an Investment Firm.

The Group is reporting to CySEC on a quarterly basis the level of concentration risk with respect to the credit institutions, investment firms and other entities where clients' money are held and where client securities are deposited while it shall report the level of concentration risk with respect to the credit institutions where its own cash is deposited as per Article 54(2) of IFR. Moreover, the Group shall report the top five clients from whom the largest amounts of Company's earnings are derived, the top five, if available, largest trading book exposures and largest exposures not recorded in the trading book.

The Group maintains proper accounting controls in order to identify, monitor and control all exposures including clients' balances and the value of the assets held as financial instruments under pledge.

4.5. Other Material Risks

Operational Risk

Operational risk means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk.

The following list presents some event-type categories, included in operational risk, with some examples for each category:

Internal Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • misappropriation of assets; • tax evasion; • intentional mismarking of positions; • bribery.
External Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • theft of information; • hacking damage; • third-party theft; • forgery.
Employment Practices and Workplace Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discrimination; • workers compensation; • employee health; • safety.
Clients, Products, & Business Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • market manipulation; • antitrust; • improper trade.
Damage to physical assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • damage to physical assets from a natural disaster, e.g. earthquake
Business Disruption & Systems Failures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • utility disruptions; • software failures; • hardware failures.
Execution, Delivery, & Process Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data entry errors; • accounting errors; • failed mandatory reporting; • negligent loss of Client assets.

The Group manages operational risk through a control-based environment in which processes are documented and transactions are reconciled and monitored. This is supported by continuous monitoring of operational risk incidents to ensure that past failures are not repeated.

Furthermore, the Group has in place policies and processes whose implementation assists with the evaluation and management of any exposures to operational risk.

The Group has implemented an operational risk management framework designed to ensure that operational risks are assessed, mitigated and reported in a consistent manner consisting of, inter alia, the following components:

- Maintaining a four-eye structure and implementing board oversight over the strategic decisions made by the heads of departments;
- An IT Disaster Recovery Plan has been designed in order to be used in the event of a force majeure affecting the Group's internal systems and databases; and
- Maintenance of Risk Registers in the Context of the ICARA;
- A Business Continuity Plan has been implemented which helps protect all of the Group's information databases including data, records and facilities.
- The majority of actions occurring in the Group's systems are automated and therefore it is less likely that a human error will occur;
- Review of risks and controls as part of the Internal Audit function;
- Regular review and updating of the Group's policies;

Reputation Risk

Reputational risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from an adverse perception of the image of the Group by Clients, counterparties, shareholders, investors or regulators. Reputational risk could be triggered by poor performance, the loss of one or more of the Group's key directors, the loss of large Clients, poor Client service, fraud or theft, Client claims, legal action, regulatory fines and from negative publicity relating to the Group's operations whether such a fact is true or false.

The Group is aware that, operating in a demanding industry, with many competitors, who may also act in unethical ways, could introduce risks of a reputational nature. The possibility of having to deal with serious incidents is limited as the Group exerts its best efforts in providing high quality services to its clients. In addition, the Group's Board members and Senior Management comprise of experienced professionals who are recognized in the industry for their integrity and ethos, and, as such, add value to the Group.

The Group aims to minimise reputational risk through the implementation of a strong internal control system and adequate policies and procedures (including in the area of client complaint handling). Furthermore, the Group aims to also mitigate this risk by ensuring that all employees are adequately trained and equipped with the required skills to fulfil their duties.

Business Risk

Business Risk arises due to probable losses that might be incurred by the Group during unfavourable market conditions, thus, having a current and/or future possible impact on earnings or capital from adverse business decisions and/or the lack of responses to industry changes by the Group.

Furthermore, business risk may arise from the probability of inadequate profits or losses due to the unavailability of Liquidity Providers to execute transactions.

The Group may be exposed to business risk in case of a deterioration of business and economic conditions in the markets in which it operates. The Group's business plans involve an expansion of its clientele so as to grow its revenue base and increase its profitability. However, the Group has taken into consideration Business Risk when preparing its financial projections and when conducting its stress testing procedures.

In order to avoid any potential damage to the Group's financial position, the Group continuously evaluates (and redesigns if and when necessary) its business plans taking into account changing economic conditions.

The Group has policies and procedures in place when dealing with possible Client complaints in order to provide the best possible assistance and service under such circumstances.

Regulatory Risk

Regulatory risk is the risk the Group faces by not complying with relevant Laws and Directives issued by its supervisory body. If materialized, regulatory risk could trigger the effects of reputation and strategic risk. The Group has documented procedures and policies based on the requirements of relevant Laws and Directives issued by the Commission; these can be found in the Procedures Manual. Compliance with these procedures and policies are further assessed and reviewed by the Internal Auditors and suggestions for improvement are implemented by management. The Internal Auditors evaluate and test the effectiveness of the Group's control framework at least annually. Therefore, the risk of non-compliance is very low.

Legal and Compliance Risk

Legal & Compliance risks arise from violations of, or non-conformance with, the Law, Directives and Circulars issued thereof, regulations, prescribed practices, internal policies, and procedures, or ethical standards. This risk exposes the Group mainly to financial losses due to imposed fines from the Regulators. Compliance incidents may also lead to diminished reputation, reduced Group value, limited business opportunities, reduced expansion potential, and possible inability to enforce contracts.

The probability of such risks occurring is relatively low due to the detailed internal procedures and policies implemented by the Group and regular reviews by the Internal Auditors. The structure of the Group is such to promote clear coordination of duties and the management consists of individuals of suitable professional experience, ethos and integrity, who have accepted responsibility for setting and achieving the Group's strategic targets and goals. In addition, the Board meets at least annually to discuss such issues and any suggestions to enhance compliance are implemented by management.

Information Technology Risk

Information Technology (hereinafter, "IT") risk could occur as a result of inadequate information technology and processing, or arise from an inadequate IT strategy and policy or inadequate use of the Group's IT.

The Internal Auditor, as part of the annual on-site inspections, evaluates and assesses whether the Group's systems and infrastructure are adequate.

The aim of the Group is for the materialisation of IT risk to be minimised to the lowest possible level and, as such, the Group shall take the respective rectifying measures, as and when deemed necessary.

Specifically, policies have been implemented and measures have been taken regarding backup procedures, software maintenance, hardware maintenance, internet use, data protection procedures, and disaster recovery, as applicable.

Conduct Risk

Conduct risk is defined as the risk of an action, by an individual, financial institution or the industry as a whole, which leads to customer detriment or undermines market integrity. This can bring sanctions and negative publicity to the Group. Moreover, EBA has defined conduct risk as the current or prospective risk of losses to an institution arising from inappropriate supply of financial services including cases of wilful or negligent misconduct. Consequently, conduct risk arises from failures of designated liquidity providers located in third countries associated with the Group. Furthermore, the Group can be exposed to conduct risks arising from inadequate agreements with the third parties that hold clients' funds.

The Group will continue to monitor the financial soundness of the liquidity providers and make sure that it can justify the trading risks it undertakes, ensuring that it is in such a cash flow position that it can undertake the settlement of all trades introduced or executed or hedged by its clients. Moreover, the Group recognises the importance to ensure its clients' protection, thus, the Group has in place arrangements such as stop out limits and maintains adequate agreements with its Liquidity Providers.

5. INTERNAL CAPITAL ADEQUACY AND RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The purpose of capital is to provide sufficient resources to absorb unexpected losses over and above the ones that are expected in the normal course of business. The Company aims to maintain a minimum risk asset ratio which will ensure there is sufficient capital to support the Company during stressed conditions.

Pursuant to Chapter 2 and Paragraph 18 of the Law, the Company should establish sound, effective and comprehensive arrangements, strategies and processes to assess and maintain on an ongoing basis the amounts, types and distribution of internal capital and liquid assets that they consider adequate to cover the nature and level of risks which they may pose to others and to which the investment firms themselves are or might be exposed. These arrangements, strategies and processes shall be appropriate and proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the activities of the Company and they shall be subject to regular internal review.

In light of the above, the ICARA report presents the main business background and developments of the Company, a summary of the Company's business economic environment, the Company's financial summary for the previous and upcoming years, the business and strategic goals, organisational structure and the risk management framework, the overall assessment of its material risks as well as provides forward looking capital and liquidity planning.

The Company recognises the importance of the ICARA and appreciates that it enables the firm to justify its business strategy and risk assessments in such a way as to be more diligent in the inclusion of risk factors in the business design process and also to hold adequate capital against the gross risks to which it is exposed to. It is also acknowledged that the ICARA Report is a reasonably intense process, requiring information from many different departments and committees of the Company and also it requires senior management time and involvement at the design phase, during the risk and financial data collection phase and the sign-off phase. Therefore, the Board is committed to continuously update the ICARA at least annually to reflect the latest strategic plans and updates.

The ICARA Report and capital planning for the year 2022 has been prepared and approved by the Board in the third quarter of 2023. The report is being reviewed and updated annually, while it is submitted to CySEC upon its request as laid down at Article 50(b) of the IFR.

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6. REMUNERATION POLICY

The Group has established a remuneration policy to set out the remuneration practices of the Group taking into consideration the salaries and benefits of the staff, in accordance with the provisions of Directive as well as the Circular 031 (Circular 031 has been issued in place of Guidelines GD-IF-07 for the correct filing purposes) on remuneration policies and practices, where these comply with specific principles in a way and to the extent that is appropriate to the Group's size, internal organization and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities. Furthermore, the Group's remuneration strategy is designed to reward and motivate the people who are committed to maintaining a long term career within the Group and performing their role in the interests of the Group.

The design of the Policy is approved by the people who effectively direct the business of the Group, after taking advice from the compliance function, and implemented by appropriate functions to promote effective corporate governance. The people who effectively direct the business are responsible for the implementation of remuneration policies and practices and for preventing and dealing with any relevant risks, that remuneration policies and practices can create. The Board discusses remuneration policy matters at least annually. Furthermore, the Policy also benefits from the full support of senior management or, where appropriate, the supervisory function, so that necessary steps can be taken to ensure that relevant persons effectively comply with the conflicts of interest and conduct of business policies and procedures.

The Policy adopts and maintains measures enabling them to effectively identify where the relevant person fails to act in the best interest of the client and to take remedial action.

Finally, the Policy aims to (i) provide for sufficient incentives so as the relevant persons, -to achieve the business targets, (ii) deliver an appropriate link between reward and performance whilst at the same time consisting of a comprehensive, consistent and effective risk management tool that prevents excessive risk taking and /or misselling practices in light of financial incentives schemes, which could lead to compliance risks for the Group in the long-run.

Remuneration Committee

It is noted that the Company has considered its size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities and it does not deem as necessary the establishment of a specific remuneration committee. Remuneration practices are currently set by the Senior Management, in its supervisory capacity. In case the Company shall deem necessary to establish a Remuneration Committee in the future, then this section shall be updated as applicable.

Remuneration System

The Group's remuneration system and policy is concerned with practices of the Group for those categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on its risk profile, i.e. the Senior Management and members of the Board; the said practices are established to ensure that the rewards for the "executive management" are linked to the Group's performance, to provide an incentive to achieve the key business aims and deliver an appropriate link between reward and performance whilst ensuring base salary levels are not set at artificially low levels. the Group uses remuneration as a significant method of attracting and retaining key employees whose talent can contribute to the Group's short and long term success.

The Group's remuneration system takes into account the highly competitive sector in which the Group operates, and the considerable amount of resources the Group invests in each member of the staff. The remuneration includes all forms of benefits provided by the Group to its staff and can be Financial or non-Financial remuneration.

The total remuneration of staff currently consists of a fixed and a variable component.

Fixed Remuneration

The Fixed Remuneration varies for different positions/roles depending on each position's actual functional requirements, and it is set at levels which reflect the educational level, experience, accountability, and responsibility needed for a staff member to perform each position/role. The remuneration is also set in comparison with standard market practices employed by the other market participants/ competitors.

This fixed amount of remuneration includes salary, fixed pay allowance and other cash allowances and they are all determined based on the role and position of each employee, taking into account the experience, seniority, education, responsibility, and market conditions.

Furthermore, the employee's personal goals and performance evaluation in relation to the objectives set up at the beginning of the period and the employee's professional conduct with clients are taken into account in order to determine the remuneration.

The Company's fixed remuneration is approved by the Board of Directors for all the relevant employees and it is reviewed by the Company at such intervals, as it shall decide at its sole discretion, without affecting the other terms of employment.

Variable Remuneration

The variable remuneration is a performance-based remuneration which motivates, and rewards staff members based on their results in relation with the targets set at the beginning of the year. This kind of remuneration is not guaranteed, and the BoD has determined a maximum percentage of variable remuneration relative to the fixed remuneration in order to ensure a compliant ratio between these two kinds of remuneration.

Furthermore, no remuneration is payable under deferral arrangements (with vested or unvested portions). Finally, the Company did not pay any non-cash remuneration for the year under review, since the Company does not have any non-cash instruments, such as shares or other equivalent non-cash instruments, in place.

The Company recognizes that its remuneration system has some features that increase the mis-selling risk. Therefore, the Company applies effective mitigation controls for each part of the remuneration system.

Other Factors

Other factors taken into account for the remuneration of the Group's employees are the following:

- a. The financial viability of the Group,
- b. The general financial situation and the state in which the Group operates,
- c. Each employee's personal objectives (such as personal development, compliance with the Group's systems and controls, compliance with regulatory requirements, commitment and work ethics) performance evaluation and the rating received based on their annual performance in relation to the objectives set up at the beginning of the period,
- d. Each employee's professional conduct with Clients (such as acting in the best interest of the Client, fair treatment of Clients and inducing Client satisfaction), as applicable.

Control Functions

The Company must ensure that employees engaged in Control Functions:

- Are independent from the business units they oversee;
- Have appropriate authority; and
- Are remunerated:
 - Adequately to attract qualified and experienced staff; and
 - In accordance with the achievement of the objectives linked to their functions, independent of the performance of the business areas they control.

Further to the above, the Policy is designed to manage the conflicts of interest which might if other business areas had undue influence over the remuneration of employees within Control Functions. Moreover, the need to avoid undue influence is particularly important where employees from the Control Functions are embedded in other business areas.

Performance Appraisal

The Group recognises the responsibility that the Staff has in driving its future success and delivering value for the Group and that remuneration is a key component in motivating and compensating its employees. Furthermore, the overall remuneration policy incorporates an annual variable incentive compensation reflecting individual performance and overall performance.

The individual performance is assessed during the annual appraisal process, which establishes objectives for all staff covering both financial and non-financial factors, specific behavioral competencies including compliance and risk management behaviors with regards to the Group's procedures.

The Group shall ensure that where remuneration is linked with performance, the total amount of remuneration is based on a combination of the performance assessment of:

- a. the individual (quantitative as well as qualitative criteria except those who perform their duties on Control Functions where only qualitative criteria apply, are taken into account; annual performance evaluation and performance rating are taken into account),
- b. the business unit concerned, and
- c. the overall results of the Group and as long as conflicts of interest are mitigated, as described in this Policy.

The Company implements a performance appraisal method, which is based on a set of Key Performance Indicators, developed for each business unit and its target is to promote healthy

competition amongst personnel, analysis of weak and strong sides of each employee based on performance, and to give feedback to the staff member in order to motivate them to improve.

Most of the times, the performance appraisal takes place in a multiyear framework in order to ensure that the appraisal process assesses employees' long-term performance. However, sometimes the performance appraisal is performed on a medium and short-term basis, and the performance indicators of this type of performance appraisal include quantitative as well as qualitative criteria.

Remuneration of Senior Management Personnel and Directors

The remuneration policy of the Company is intended to ensure that the Company will attract and retain the most qualified Senior Management Personnel and Directors. As stated above, the criteria used for determining the remuneration of the Company's directors are segregated into quantitative and qualitative criteria. The quantitative remuneration criteria mostly rely on numeric and financial data such as the Company's performance and the individual performance evaluation and ratings of each member of staff whose professional activities affect the risk profile of the firm. In addition to the quantitative criteria, the Company has put in place qualitative criteria which include compliance with regulatory requirements and internal procedures, fair treatment of clients and client satisfaction.

Moreover, the remuneration of the Company's non-executive directors is fixed, and it is set at a level that is market aligned and reflects the qualification and competencies required based on the Company's size and complexity, the responsibilities and the time that the non-executive directors are expected to consume in order to serve the Company.

The table below provides information on the remuneration of Executive Directors, Senior Management and other staff whose activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Company, broken down by fixed and variable remuneration.

Table 21: Remuneration split of staff whose activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Company.

Annual Remuneration as at 31 December 2023				
Position	No. of Beneficiaries	Fixed Remuneration €	Variable Remuneration €	Aggregated Remuneration €
Executive Directors	2	151,372	-	151,372
Senior Management (excl. directors)	5	217,096	3,817	220,913
Non-Executive Directors	2	19,200	-	19,200
Total	9	387,668	3,817	391,485

The variable to fixed remuneration ratio as of 31 December 2023 was 1%.

The Article 32 of the IFD sets, among others, the conditions on variable remuneration paid to employees:

- at least 50% of the variable remuneration shall consist of shares/ share-linked instruments/ equivalent non-cash instruments that adequately reflect the credit quality of the IF as a going concern, or non-cash instruments which reflect the instruments of the portfolios managed;
- at least 40% of the variable remuneration is deferred over the three-to-five-year period.

Following the Article 32(4)(a) of the IFD, these points don't apply to the Company since the Company does not fall under the definition of '*significant CIF*' (off-balance sheet assets is on average less than €100m over the preceding four-year period).

Moreover, according to Article 34(4) of IFD, Investment Firms are required to disclose the number of natural persons that are remunerated €1mln or more per financial year, in pay brackets of €1mln, including their job responsibilities, the business area involved and the main elements of salary, bonus, long-term award and pension contribution. Nevertheless, currently there are no natural persons at the Company that are remunerated €1mln or more per financial year and as such the above disclosure is not applicable to the Company.

During the year there were no deferred remuneration, sign-on or severance payments.

The aggregate remuneration of the Company's personnel for the year ended 31st December 2023, broken down by business area, is presented in the following table:

Table 22: Remuneration split by business area

Annual Remuneration as at 31 December 2023			
Business Area	Fixed €	Variable €	Total €
Control functions*	255,870	-	255,870
Brokerage Department	34,923	-	34,923
Finance & Accounting Department	44,850	-	44,850
Sales Department	32,825	3,817	36,642
Total	368,468	3,817	372,285

*Control functions include the Executive Directors, Risk Manager and Money Laundering Compliance Officer

7. INVESTMENT POLICY

Investment Firms should disclose the following information in accordance with Article 46 of IFR:

- a) the proportion of voting rights attached to the shares held directly or indirectly by the investment firm, broken down by Member State and sector;
- b) a complete description of voting behaviour in the general meetings of companies the shares of which are held in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 46, an explanation of the votes, and the ratio of proposals put forward by the administrative or management body of the Group which the investment firm has approved; and
- c) an explanation of the use of proxy advisor firms;
- d) the voting guidelines regarding the companies the shares of which are held in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 46.

Investment Firms which meet the criteria of Paragraph 26(8)(a) of the Law, whose on-and-off balance sheet assets on average over the 4 year period are less than €100m are exempted from the disclosure requirement regarding investment policy.

The Group's average on and off-balance sheet assets for the preceding four-year period are less than €100m and as such it meets the criteria of the paragraph 26(8) of the Law. Therefore, the Group is exempted from the disclosures requirement regarding investment policy.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE RISKS

From 26 December 2022, investment firms which do not meet the criteria referred to Paragraph 26(8)(a) of the Law shall disclose information on environmental, social and governance risks, including physical risks and transition risks as per Article 35 of IFD. The information on ESG shall be disclosed once in the first year and biannually thereafter.

Investment Firms which meet the criteria of Paragraph 26(8)(a) of the Law, whose on-and-off balance sheet assets on average over the 4 year period are less than €100m are exempted from the disclosure of information on environmental, social and governance risks, including physical risks and transition risks as per Article 35 of IFD.

The Group's average on and off-balance sheet assets for the preceding four-year period are less than €100m and as such it meets the criteria of the paragraph 26(8) of the Law. Therefore, the Group is exempted from the disclosures requirement regarding ESG.

9. APPENDIX – SPECIFIC REFERENCES TO THE IFR

IFR Reference	High Level Summary	Section
<i>Scope of disclosure requirements</i>		
46 (1)	Requirement to publish market disclosures, on the date of publication of the annual financial statements.	1.2
46 (2)	Requirement to publish market disclosures for small and non-interconnected IFs	N/A
46 (3)	Requirement to publish market disclosures for IFs which do not longer meet the criteria of small and non-interconnected IF	N/A
46 (4)	Market disclosures to be published in an appropriate medium, or provide clear cross-references to other media.	1.4
<i>Risk management objectives and policies</i>		
47	Disclosure of the risk management objectives and policies for each separate category of risk set out in Parts Three, Four and Five of the IFR, including a summary of the strategies and processes to manage those risks and a concise risk statement approved by the investment firm's management body succinctly describing the investment firm's overall risk profile associated with the business strategy	1.5 , 4.1 , 4.5
<i>Governance</i>		
48 (a)	Disclosure of the number of directorships held by members of the management body	2.4
48 (b)	The policy on diversity with regard to the selection of members of the management body, its objectives and any relevant targets set out in that policy, and the extent to which those objectives and targets have been achieved	2.3 , 2.5
48 (c)	whether or not the investment firm has set up a separate risk committee and the number of times the risk committee has met annually	2.2
<i>Own Funds</i>		
49 (1) (a)	Full reconciliation of Common Equity Tier 1 items, Additional Tier 1 items, Tier 2 items and applicable filters and deductions applied to own funds of the investment firm and the balance sheet in the audited financial statements of the IF;	3.3
49 (1) (b)	Description of the main features of the Common Equity Tier 1 and Additional Tier 1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments issued by the IF	3.2
49 (1) (c)	Description of all restrictions applied to the calculation of own funds in accordance with the IFR and the instruments and deductions to which those restrictions apply	3.1
49 (2)	EBA shall develop implementation standards for points (a), (b), (c) above.	N/A
<i>Own Funds Requirements</i>		

50 (a)	Summary of IF's approach to assessing adequacy of its internal capital to support current and future activities.	4.2
50 (b)	Result of ICARA upon request of the competent authority.	5
50 (c)	K-factor requirements calculated in aggregate form for RtM, RtF, and RtC, based on the sum of the applicable K-factors	4.1.3
50 (d)	Fixed overheads requirement	4.1.2
<i>Remuneration policy and practices</i>		
51	Remuneration policy, including aspects related to gender neutrality and the gender pay gap, for those categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile	6
51 (a)	Design characteristics of the remuneration system, including the level of variable remuneration and criteria for awarding variable remuneration, payout in instruments policy, deferral policy and vesting criteria	6
51 (b)	Ratios between fixed and variable remuneration	6
51 (c)	Aggregated quantitative information on remuneration, broken down by senior management and members of staff whose actions have a material impact on the risk profile of the investment firm	6
51 (c)(i)	The amounts of remuneration awarded in the financial year, split into fixed and variable remuneration, and the number of beneficiaries	6
51 (c)(ii)	The amounts and forms of awarded variable remuneration	6
51 (c)(iii)	The amounts of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	N/A
51 (c)(iv)	The amount of deferred remuneration due to vest in the financial year	N/A
51 (c)(v)	The guaranteed variable remuneration awards during the financial year and the number of beneficiaries of those awards	N/A
51 (c)(vi)	The severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year	N/A
51 (c)(vii)	The amounts of severance payments awarded during the financial year, split into paid upfront and deferred, the number of beneficiaries of those payments and the highest payment that has been awarded to a single person	N/A
51 (d)	Whether the IF benefits from a derogation laid down in Article 32(4) of the IFD	6
<i>Investment policy</i>		
52	Not applicable due to criteria referred to in point (a) of Article 32 (4) of the IFD	7
<i>Environmental, social and governance risks</i>		
53	Not applicable due to criteria referred to in point (a) of Article 32 (4) of the IFD	8