



**Redpine**  
Capital

# DISCLOSURES & MARKET DISCIPLINE REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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

**April 2025**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 CIF Information .....	3
1.2 Scope of application .....	4
1.3 Classification and prudential requirements .....	4
1.4 Regulatory framework .....	5
1.5 Risk management objectives and policies .....	6
1.6 Declaration of the Board.....	10
<b>2. Corporate Governance .....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1. Organisational Structure .....	11
2.2. Policy on Recruitment .....	13
2.3. Number of Directorships held by members of the Board.....	14
2.4. Policy on Diversity .....	14
2.5. Information flow on risk to the board.....	15
<b>3. Own Funds.....</b>	<b>16</b>
3.1. Composition of regulatory own funds .....	16
3.2. Main features of capital instruments .....	18
3.3. Balance Sheet Reconciliation .....	18
<b>4. Prudential Requirements.....</b>	<b>20</b>
4.1. Own Funds Requirement .....	20
4.2. Capital Ratios .....	24
4.3. Reporting requirements .....	24
4.4. Liquidity Requirement.....	26
4.5. Other Material Risks.....	26
<b>5. Internal Capital Adequacy and Risk Assessment Process .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>6. Remuneration policy and practices .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>7. Investment Policy .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>8. Environmental, social and governance risks .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>9. Appendix – Specific References to the IFR .....</b>	<b>40</b>

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: Company License Information .....	4
Table 2: Threshold Criteria.....	5
Table 3: Risk Appetite areas.....	9
Table 4: Number of Directorships of the members of the Board of Directors * .....	14
Table 5: Information flow on risk to board .....	15
Table 6: IF CC1.01 - Composition of regulatory own funds as at 31 December 2024.....	16
Table 7: EU IF CCA - Main features of own instruments issued by the firm.....	18
Table 8: EU IFCC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet .....	19
Table 9: Fixed Overheads Requirement .....	20
Table 10: Total CMH (average amounts).....	22
Table 11: K-Factors Results .....	23
Table 12: Capital Adequacy Analysis .....	24
Table 13: Liquidity Requirements .....	26
Table 14: Remuneration split of staff whose activities have a material impact .....	36

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 CIF Information**

Redpine Capital Limited (hereinafter the ‘Company’) was incorporated in the Republic of Cyprus on 24 January 2019 as a private limited liability company with registration number HE 393695. The Company obtained a Cyprus Investment Firm (“CIF”) license from the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission (“CySEC”), CIF licence No. 391/20 on 09 November 2020 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)

**Note:** In brackets (...) is the number of the investment service as referred in the 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)
- Granting credit and loans to one of more financial instruments, where the firm granting the credit or loan is involved in the transaction (2)
- Foreign exchange services where these are connected to the provision of investment services (4)
- Investment research and financial analysis or other forms of general recommendation relating to transactions in financial instruments (5)

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

#### **Financial Instruments:**

1. Transferable Securities (1)
2. Financial contracts for differences (9)

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

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

**Table 1: Company License Information**

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

As of February 2024, the Company decided to stop offering CFD products and provide only transferable securities (primarily blue-chip shares), as such for the remainder of the year the Company had minimal activities.

## 1.2 Scope of application

The Market Disclosures Report (the ‘Report’) is prepared on an individual (solo) basis 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 Company’s 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.

## 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 2: 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 Company is **€150k** since it is not authorized to provide the investment service of “*dealing on own account*” but is permitted to hold clients’ money.

However, the Company applies the five-year transitional provision regarding the minimum initial capital requirement as per Article 57(4)(b) of IFR. Therefore, the Company’s minimum initial capital requirement was €125k for the year-end 2021 and increase by €5k each year for the next five years (2021-2026), ensuring a smoother transition into IFR requirements.

Further to the above, the Company’s minimum initial capital for the year end 2024 was €140k.

#### 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 K-Factors are quantitative indicators that reflect the risk that the IFR/IFD 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 the 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 regulatory regime for investment firms that 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 EU 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 requirement and minimum capital ratios, changes in the calculation of capital requirements, variations in reporting requirements, internal governance policies, the introduction of the K-Factors methodology and practices 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 Company has a formal policy, approved by the Board of Directors (‘Board’ or ‘BoD’), which details its approach in complying fully with the market disclosure requirements 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 Company 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 Company has considered a disclosure to be immaterial, this was not included in the document.

## **Frequency**

The Company’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 Company’s market disclosures are published on the Company’s official website:

- <https://xbmarkets.com/>

## **Verification**

The Company’s market disclosures are subject to internal review and validation prior to being submitted to the Board for approval. The Company’s market disclosures have been reviewed and approved by the Board. In addition, the Remuneration disclosures have been reviewed by the Risk Manager.

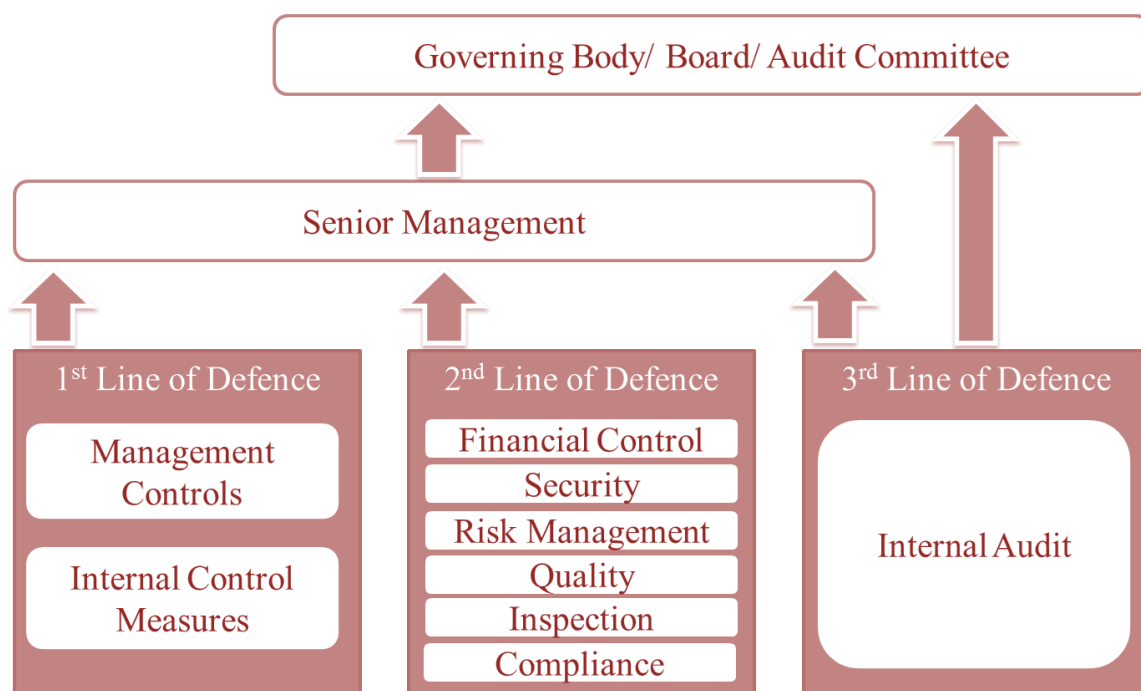
## **1.5 Risk management objectives and policies**

To ensure effective risk management, the Company 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 Company's policies and where appropriate defined thresholds. The 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 Company's risk appetite, devising the suite of policies necessary to control the business including the overarching framework, independently monitoring the Company's risk profile and 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 the 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 Company'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 Company has established an effective risk oversight structure and the necessary internal organisational controls to ensure that the Company undertakes the following:

- Adequate risk identification and management,



- Establishment of the necessary policies and procedures,
- Setting and monitoring of 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 and procedures as well as the Company's risk management policies and procedures as implemented by Management.

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

### **1.5.2 Risk Statement**

The Company'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 Company, through its operations, has a 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company's business model. One important characteristic of the Company'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 Company'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 Company aims to provide to both Senior Management and employees a general risk framework for the management of the different types of risks in line with the overall risk management and risk bearing capacity of the Company. The Company 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 Company's exposure to 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 Company has a low-risk appetite with respect to investing and 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 Company is assessing its risk appetite with respect to investing and managing business and operational activities while the Company's Risk Appetite Statement is prepared by the Risk Manager and approved by the Board of Directors.

**Table 3: Risk Appetite areas**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Normal <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Warning <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Limit <sup>3</sup></b>
Minimum Own Fund Requirement	≥€150k	<€150k	€140k
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio <sup>4</sup>	>100%	<75%	56%
AT1 Capital Ratio <sup>4</sup>	>125%	<100%	75%
Total Capital Ratio <sup>4</sup>	>150%	<125%	100%
Liquid Assets	>€40k	<€40k	€29k
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 Company's risk appetite.
2. The Company 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 Company 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 Company's risk management framework.

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

### **1.5.3 Risk Culture**

Risk culture is a critical element in the Company's risk management framework and procedures. Management considers risk awareness and risk culture within the Company 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 Company 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 Company embraces a culture where each of the business areas are encouraged to take risk-based decisions, while knowing when to escalate or seek for advice.

### **1.6. Declaration of the Board**

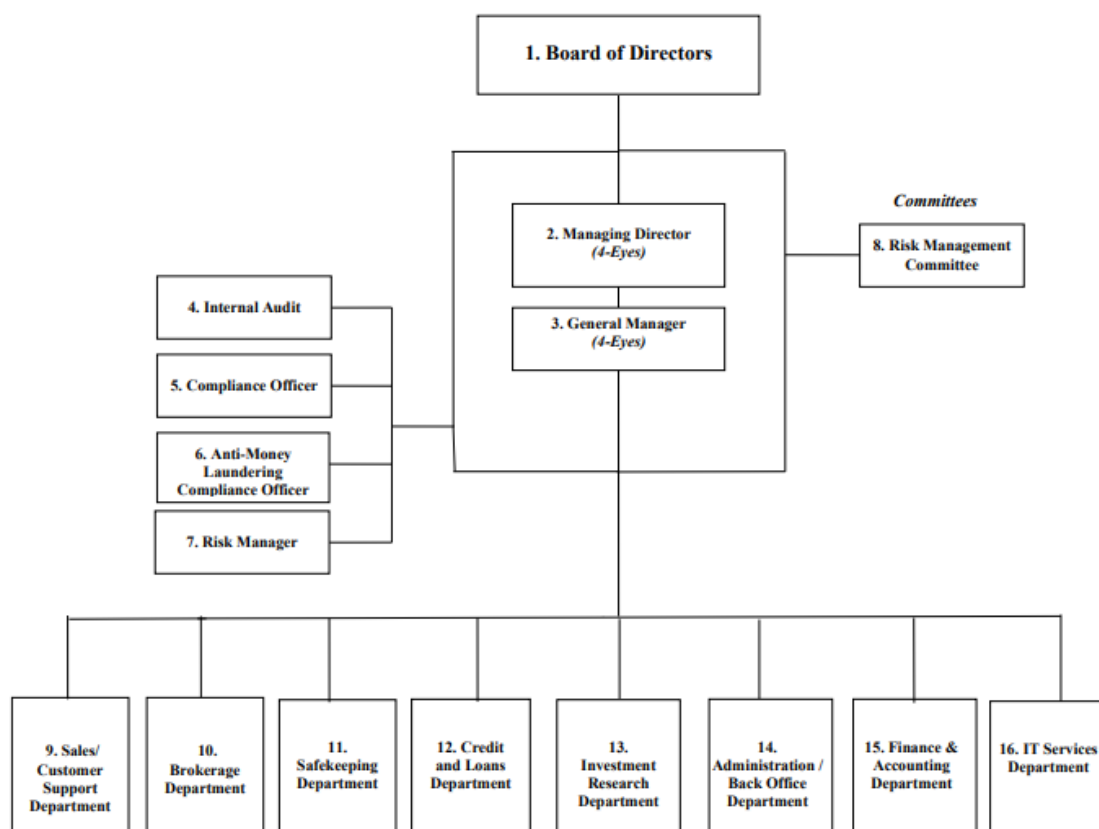
The Board is required to proceed with an annual declaration on the adequacy of the Company's risk management framework and ensure that the risk management arrangements and systems of financial and internal control in place are in line with the Company's risk profile. The Company's risk management framework is designed to identify, assess, mitigate and monitor all sources of risk that could have a material impact on the Company's operations. The Board considers that the Company 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 Company'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. Organisational Structure

The Company's latest organizational structure is as follows:



Through the said structure, the Company incorporates a strict Internal Governance framework. Furthermore, the Organisational Structure incorporates the various organisational and functional reporting lines, as well as the different roles and responsibilities therein, while it also facilitates the compliance of the Company with the principle of segregation of duties and helps in the avoidance and control of possible conflict of interest situations within the Company. The Company has in place an Internal Operations Manual which lays down the activities, processes, duties and responsibilities of the Board, Committees, Senior Management and staff constituting the Company. Moreover, the Company implements and maintains adequate risk management policies and procedures which identify the risks relating to the Company's activities, processes and systems, and where appropriate, sets the level of risk tolerated by the Company. The Company adopts effective arrangements, processes and systems, in light of the set level of risk tolerance, where applicable.

### **2.1.1. Board of Directors**

The Board 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.

### **2.1.2. Risk Manager**

Further to the formation of the overall Internal Governance Framework, it should be noted that the Board has appointed a Risk Manager to ensure that all the different types of risks taken by the Company are in compliance with the Law and the obligations of the Company under the Law, and that all necessary procedures, relating to risk management are in place and are functional on an operational level from a day-to-day basis. The Risk Manager reports directly to the Senior Management of the Company while as previously discussed, the Risk Management Committee is responsible to control and overview the Risk Manager's actions/ performance at work.

### **2.1.3. 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 and investment policies and procedures.

### **Risk Management Committee**

The Risk Management Committee of the Company is formed with the view of ensuring the efficient monitoring of the risks inherent in the provision of 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 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 management 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.

#### **2.1.4. Other Governance Functions**

##### **Internal Audit Function**

The Internal Auditor reports to the Senior Management and the Board of the Company and is separated and independent from the other functions and activities of the Company. The Internal Auditor has access to the Company's premises, systems, information, personnel and financials. The Board ensures that internal audit issues are considered when presented to it by the Internal Auditor and appropriate actions are taken according to the Board's assessment and prioritization. Moreover, the qualifications of the committee members should entail sufficient academic background, extensive knowledge of and exposure to the capital markets and financial services industry, and high level of knowledge and understanding of the legal framework under which the Company is regulated.

##### **Compliance Function**

Pursuant to the regulatory obligations of the Company and with the view to complement the Internal Governance framework of the Company, the Board has established a compliance function to manage compliance risk. Furthermore, the Board has appointed the Compliance Officer (the "CO") who is to be responsible for this function across the entire investment firm. More specifically, the CO is responsible to establish, implement and maintain adequate policies and procedures designed to detect any risk of failure by the Company to comply with its obligations, to put in place adequate measures and procedures designed to minimize such risks and to enable the competent authorities to exercise their powers effectively. The compliance function, policies and procedures should also be compliant with Article 22 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/565 and ESMA guidelines on the compliance function.

The Compliance Officer is independent and reports directly to the Senior Management of the Company, having at the same time the necessary authority, resources, expertise and access to all relevant information. The staff within the compliance function possess sufficient knowledge, skills and experience in relation to compliance and relevant procedures and have access to regular training.

##### **Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer**

The Board retains a person for the position of the Company's Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer (hereinafter the "AMLCO") to whom the Company's employees report their knowledge or suspicion of transactions involving money laundering and/or terrorist financing. The AMLCO belongs to the higher hierarchical levels/layers of the Company so as to command the necessary authority. The AMLCO leads the Company's Anti-Money Laundering Compliance procedures and processes and reports to the Senior Management and the Board of the Company.

#### **2.2. Policy on Recruitment**

Recruitment into the Board combines an assessment of both technical capability and competency skills references 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.



### 2.3. 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 Redpine Capital Limited and any other companies belonging to the same group, as at 31 December 2024. 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 4: Number of Directorships of the members of the Board of Directors\***

<b>Name of Director</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Number of Executive Directorships</b>	<b>Number of Non-Executive Directorships</b>
Mr. Paris Stylianides	Executive Director	1	0
Mr. Fidias Demetriou	Executive Director	1	0
Mr. Polyvios Polyviou	Non-Executive Director	0	1
Mr. Themistoklis Anastasi	Non-Executive Director	0	1

*\*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.

### 2.4. Policy on Diversity

The Company is committed to promoting 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 Company takes into consideration various aspects such as broad industry experience, knowledge, independence, gender, age and cultural and educational background for the Board appointments.

The factors to be considered for the diversity of the members of the Board of Directors, are as follows:

- Professional diversity to ensure the complementarity of knowledge and skills and that the Board members collectively possess adequate knowledge, skills and experience to be able to understand the Company's activities, including the principal risks.
- Gender balance and consideration of the appropriate representation of the less represented gender in the selection of candidates.
- Efforts to not simultaneously change all the members of the management board and the supervisory board, in order to ensure the continuity of both bodies.
- Adequate representation of members in the management and supervisory board with international experience.
- An appropriate balance of the proportion of younger and older members

The members of the Board of Directors shall have adequate and mutually complementary professional knowledge, experience and skills necessary for the performance of their duties, and they are complemented by a variety of professional, geographical and educational backgrounds.

The Company for appointments and remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors should take the following into account:

- When appointing initially members to the management body of the company.
- When selecting and forming a proposal for candidates for the management body to the general meeting of shareholders of the company.
- When carrying out self-assessment of the work of the supervisory board, which should include an assessment of the composition of the management board and the supervisory board from the perspective of ensuring diversity.
- When choosing a candidate on the basis of the identified aspects of diversity, rules and generally accepted principles of non-discrimination must be respected.

For the purpose of the mentioned policy and to exercise its statutory powers and responsibilities regarding the appointment of members of the company's management body and proposing nominees to the general meeting, the Company lays down detailed criteria and procedures for selecting candidates in the following section.

## 2.5. Information flow on risk to the board

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 Company's ICARA report as shown in the table below:

**Table 5: Information flow on risk to board**

No.	Report Name	Owner of Report	Recipient	Frequency
1	Risk Manager's Report	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
2	IF CLASS2 Ind	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Quarterly
3	ICARA Report	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board	Annually
4	Market Discipline Report	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 Report	Anti-money laundering Officer	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
9	Audited Financial Statements	External Auditor	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
10	Form 165-03 *	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
13	Remuneration Reporting	Finance Department	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually

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



### 3. OWN FUNDS

Own Funds (also referred to as capital resources) are the type and level of regulatory capital that must be held to enable the Company to absorb losses. During the year under review, the primary objective of the Company 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 minimum requirement,
- Fixed Overheads Requirements, and
- K-Factors Requirement.

The Company throughout the year under review, managed its capital structure and made adjustments to it in light of the changes in the economic and business conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities.

#### 3.1. Composition of 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 Company's regulatory capital comprises fully of CET1 capital while it has not issued any AT1 or T2 capital. The composition of the Company's Own Funds which is cross-referenced to the corresponding rows in table EU IF CC2 is shown below:

**Table 6: IF CC1.01 - Composition of regulatory own funds as at 31 December 2024**

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves		Amounts €'000	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet in the audited financial statements (EU IF CC2)
<b>1</b>	<b>OWN FUNDS</b>	<b>156</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>TIER 1 CAPITAL</b>	<b>156</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL</b>	<b>156</b>	
4	Fully paid up capital instruments	250	Shareholders' Equity 1
5	Share premium	-	N/A
6	Retained earnings	(1,953)	Shareholders' Equity 2
7	Accumulated other comprehensive income	-	N/A
8	Other reserves	2,251	Shareholders' Equity 3
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
<b>12</b>	<b>(-)TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM CET 1</b>	<b>(392)</b>	<b>N/A</b>
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	(391)	Shareholders' Equity 2
18	(-) Goodwill	-	N/A
19	(-) Other intangible assets	-	N/A
20	(-) Deferred tax assets	-	N/A
21	(-) Qualifying holding outside the financial sector which exceeds 15% of own funds	-	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	(1)	N/A
28	<b>ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL</b>	-	
29	Fully paid up, directly issued capital instruments	-	N/A
30	Share premium	-	N/A
31	<b>(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM ADDITIONAL TIER 1</b>	-	
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	-	N/A
37	(-) AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment	-	N/A
38	(-) Other deductions	-	N/A
39	Additional Tier 1: Other capital elements, deductions and adjustments	-	N/A
40	<b>TIER 2 CAPITAL</b>	-	
41	Fully paid up, directly issued capital instruments	-	N/A
42	Share premium	-	N/A
43	<b>(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM TIER 2</b>	-	
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	-	N/A
49	(-) T2 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment	-	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 7: EU IF CCA - Main features of own instruments issued by the firm**

No	Item	CET1 Capital
1	Issuer	Redpine Capital Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	254900TOJXYY84ZY1E09
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 (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	0.250
7	Nominal amount of instrument	€250,000
8	Issue price	€1
9	Redemption price	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Shareholder's Equity
11	Original date of issuance	19 October 2020
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
31	Write-down features	N/A
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
38	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 2024, the reconciliation of Company's assets and liabilities and regulatory Own Funds is shown in the following table:

**Table 8: EU IFCC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements**

No.	Item	Balance sheet as in published/ audited financial statements €'000	Cross reference to EU IF CC1
<b>Assets - Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the audited financial statements</b>			
1	Property, Plant and Equipment	2	N/A
3	Trade and Other Receivables	7	N/A
4	Cash and Cash Equivalents	164	N/A
<b>xxx</b>	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>174</b>	
<b>Liabilities - Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the audited financial statements</b>			
1	Other payables and accruals	17	N/A
<b>xxx</b>	<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>			
1	Share capital	250	Ref. 4
2	Accumulated losses	(2,344)	Ref. 6
3	Other Reserves	2,251	Ref. 8
<b>xxx</b>	<b>Total Shareholders' equity</b>	<b>156</b>	

## 4. PRUDENTIAL 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) which is not permitted to hold clients' 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 not authorised to provide the investment service of dealing on own account but is permitted to hold clients' money, its initial capital is €150k.

#### 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 Company's fixed overheads requirement based on the latest audited financial statements is €87k as per the table below:

**Table 9: Fixed Overheads Requirement**

<b>Item</b>	<b>€'000</b>
<b>Total expenses of the previous year after distribution of profits</b>	<b>395</b>
<b>Total deductions</b>	<b>(46)</b>
(-)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	-
(-)Fees, brokerage and other charges paid to CCPs	(22)
(-)Fees to tied agents	-
(-)Interest paid to customers on client money	-
(-)Non-recurring expenses from non-ordinary activities	(1)
(-)Expenditures from taxes	(23)
(-)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	-
<b>Annual Fixed Overheads</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>Fixed Overheads requirement</b>	<b>87</b>

#### **4.1.3. K-Factors Requirement**

The K-factors capital requirement is essentially a mixture of activity- and exposure-based requirements. The K-factors which apply 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 not authorized to provide the investment service of *Dealing on Own Account*, only required to calculate the RtC proxy and the on balance sheet items for the FX Risk in the K-NPR of the RtM proxy.

##### **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%. As the Company did not provide portfolio management or investment advice services during the year ending 31 December 2024, the Company was not subject to the risk relating to this K-factor.

##### **K-CMH: Clients 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 provided 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 nonsegregated 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% and for segregated accounts and 0.5% for non-segregated accounts). As at 31 December 2024, the K-CMH was €55. The table below shows the average CMH values in segregated accounts and non-segregated accounts for the 4th quarter of 2024 in accordance with the Article 18(1) of IFR:

**Table 10: Total CMH (average amounts)**

	Factor amount		
	December 2024 €'000	November 2024 €'000	October 2024 €'000
CMH - Segregated (average amounts)	14	35	84
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 – ensuring 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 for 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 from the remaining 3 months multiplied by the relevant coefficient (0.1% and for cash trades and 0.01% for derivative trades).

As at 31 December 2024, the K-COH was zero since the Company did not execute any clients' order during the respective period.



## **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 K-NPR from on-balance sheet items denominated in non-reporting currency.

As at 31 December 2024, the K-NPR capital requirement was zero.

### **Foreign Exchange Risk**

Foreign exchange risk is the effect that unanticipated exchange rate changes may 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 is zero.

## **K-Factors Requirement Results**

As at 31 December 2024, the Company's K-Factors Requirement is €55 as shown in the table below:

**Table 11: K-Factors Results**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Factor Amount €</b>	<b>K-Factor Requirement €</b>
<b>TOTAL K-FACTOR REQUIREMENT</b>		<b>55</b>
<b>Risk To clients</b>		<b>55</b>
<i>K-AUM</i>	-	-
<i>K-CMH (Segregated)</i>	13,753	55
<i>K-CMH (non-Segregated)</i>	-	-
<i>K-ASA</i>	-	-
<i>K-COH (Cash Trades)</i>	-	-
<i>K-COH (Derivative Trades)</i>	-	-
<b>Risk to Market</b>		<b>-</b>
<i>K-NPR</i>		-
<i>K-CMG</i>		-
<b>Risk to Firm</b>		<b>-</b>
<i>K-TCD</i>		-
<i>K-DTF (Cash Trades)</i>	-	-
<i>K-DTF (Derivative Trades)</i>	-	-
<i>K-CON</i>		-



## 4.2. Capital Ratios

According to 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 Company's own funds, own funds requirement and capital ratio reported as at 31 December 2024, were the following:

**Table 12: Capital Adequacy Analysis**

<b>OWN FUNDS COMPOSITION</b>	<b>€'000</b>
Share Capital	250
Advances from Shareholders	2,251
Retained Earnings	(2,344)
<b>Total Own Funds</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>€'000</b>
Initial Capital Requirement (Transitional Provisions)	140
Fixed Overheads Requirement	87
K-Factors Requirement	0
<b>Own funds Requirement</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>CAPITAL RATIOS</b>	
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (min. 56%)</b>	<b>111.28%</b>
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) of CET 1 Capital	77
<b>Tier 1 Ratio (min. 75%)</b>	<b>111.28%</b>
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) of Tier 1 Capital	51
<b>Own Funds Ratio (min. 100%)</b>	<b>111.28%</b>
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) of Total capital	16

As per the above results, as at 31 December 2024, the Company's own funds were greater than the minimum capital requirement. The Company monitors its capital adequacy position and the shareholders shall inject additional capital if and when required to in order to ensure compliance with the IFR requirements at all times.

## 4.3. Reporting requirements

### 4.3.1. 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) Revenue breakdown by investment service and applicable K-factors
- f) Concentration risk
- g) Liquidity requirements

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

The Senior Management as well as the Risk Manager monitor these reporting requirements and have policies and procedures in place to help meet the specific regulatory requirements. This is achieved through the preparation of accounts to monitor the financial and capital position of the Company.

Moreover, the Company is required to submit immediately to CySEC the prudential Form under exceptional reporting, through the TRS, 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 Company's own funds never dropped below its own funds requirement and the Company fulfilled its obligations by successfully submitting, on a quarterly basis, the Capital Adequacy Reports.

#### **4.3.2. 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. CIFs shall monitor and control their concentration risk so as not to exceed the following limits as per Article 37 of IFR.

Further to the above, the Company's own corporate funds and clients' funds during the year 2024 were well diversified, as per the provisions of Paragraph 6(2) of Directive DI87-01 and Circular C418. The Company 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.

#### **4.4.Liquidity Requirement**

As a Class 2 investment firm, the Company 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 Company's latest audited financial statements, the Company has the following liquid assets which are well above the 1/3 of the total fixed overheads requirement.

**Table 13: Liquidity Requirements**

<b>Item</b>	<b>€'000</b>
Liquid Assets	154
Requirement (1/3 of Fixed Overheads Requirement)	29
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>125</b>

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

#### **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:

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

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

The Company 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 Company's internal systems and databases;
- Maintenance of Risk Registers in the Context of the ICARA;

- A Business Continuity Plan has been implemented which helps protect all of the Company's information databases including data, records and facilities;
- The majority of actions occurring in the Company'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; and
- Regular review and updating of the Company'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 Company by Clients, counterparties, shareholders, investors or regulators. Reputational risk could be triggered by poor performance, the loss of one or more of the Company'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 Company's operations whether such a fact is true or false.

The Company 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 Company exerts its best efforts in providing high quality services to its clients. In addition, the Company'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 Company.

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

The Company may be exposed to business risk in case of a deterioration of business and economic conditions in the markets in which it operates. The Company's business plans involve an expansion of its clientele so as to grow its revenue base and increase its profitability. However, the Company 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 Company's financial position, the Company continuously evaluates (and redesigns if and when necessary) its business plans taking into account changing economic conditions. The Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company's Internal Auditors and suggestions for improvement are implemented by management. The Internal Auditors evaluate and test the effectiveness of the Company'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 Company mainly to financial losses due to imposed fines from the Regulators. Compliance incidents may also lead to diminished reputation, reduced Company 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 Company and regular reviews by the Internal Auditors. The structure of the Company 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 Company'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 Company's IT. The Internal Auditor, as part of the annual on-site inspections, evaluates and assesses whether the Company's systems and infrastructure are adequate.

The aim of the Company is for the materialisation of IT risk to be minimised to the lowest possible level and, as such, the Company 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 Company. 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 Company. Furthermore, the Company can be exposed to conduct risks arising from inadequate agreements with the third parties that hold clients' funds.

The Company 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 Company recognises the importance to ensure its clients' protection, thus, the Company 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 2023 has been prepared and approved by the Board in the third quarter of 2024. 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.

## **6. REMUNERATION POLICY AND PRACTICES**

The Company has established a remuneration policy to set out the remuneration practices of the Company taking into consideration the salaries and benefits of the staff, in accordance with the provisions of the 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 Company's size, internal organization and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities. Furthermore, the Company's remuneration strategy is designed to reward and motivate the people who are committed to maintaining a long-term career within the Company and performing their role in the interests of the Company.

The design of the Policy is approved by the people who effectively direct the business of the Company, 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.

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 mis-selling practices in light of financial incentives schemes, which could lead to compliance risks for the Company 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 Remuneration Policy covers all aspects of remuneration that could impact the effective risk management. In applying the Remuneration Policy, the Company should have regard to applicable good practice on remuneration and corporate governance. In considering the risks arising from its remuneration policies the Company will also need to take into account its statutory duties in relation to equal pay and non-discrimination, as well as any obligations arising from the national contract and labour law.

As with other aspects of the Company's systems and controls, in accordance with remuneration policies, procedures and practices, must be comprehensive and proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's activities. What the Company must do in order to comply with the Remuneration Policy will therefore vary, e.g. while the Remuneration Guidelines may refer to a Company's need for a Remuneration Committee, it may be appropriate based on the size, internal organization, and the nature, the scope and the complexity of the Company's activities for the Senior Management to act as the Remuneration Committee.



The principles in the Remuneration Policy are used by the CySEC to assess the quality of the Company's remuneration practices and whether they encourage excessive risk-taking by the Company employees. When/if requested, the Company shall provide to CySEC such policies and/or evidence of how well the Company's Remuneration Policy meets the remuneration guidelines. CySEC also expects investment firms to assess their exposure to risks arising from their remuneration policies/practices as part of the internal capital adequacy assessment process/internal capital and risk assessment ("ICAAP/ICARA").

The Company uses remuneration as a significant method of attracting and retaining key employees whose talent can contribute to the Company's short-term and long-term success. The remuneration mechanisms employed are well known management and human resources tools that take into account the staff's skills, experience, and performance, whilst supporting at the same time the long-term business objectives. The Company's remuneration system takes into account the highly competitive sector in which the Company operates, and the considerable amount of resources the Company invests in each member of the staff.

The Policy reflects the Company's objectives for good corporate governance as well as sustained and long-term value creation for shareholders. In addition to ensuring that the Company is able to attract, develop and retain high-performing and motivated employees in a competitive, international market, remuneration aims at encouraging employees to create sustainable results and creates a link between shareholder and employee interests.

The Policy focuses on ensuring sound and effective risk management through a stringent governance structure for setting goals and communicating these goals to employees, which includes both financial and non-financial goals in performance and result assessments whilst making fixed salaries the main remuneration component.

The Company does not have any pension contributions. The Company does not offer any severance payments in accordance with termination clauses in employment agreements, other than what the Company is required to provide under the applicable laws for redundancy of the Republic of Cyprus.

### ***Fixed Remuneration***

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.

The fixed remuneration of staff should reflect their professional experience and organisational responsibility taking into account the level of education, the degree of seniority, the level of expertise and skills, the constraints (e.g. social, economic, cultural or other relevant factors) and job experience, the relevant business activity and remuneration level of the geographical location. The fixed remuneration should be gender neutral in the same way as the variable remuneration.

The Company's fixed remuneration is approved by the Senior Management for all the relevant employees, and it is reviewed by the Company at least annually and according to the relevant legislation without affecting the other terms of employment.

### ***Variable Remuneration***

The Company maintains a ‘Variable Remuneration scheme’ whereby the Relevant Persons may receive Variable Remuneration (‘VR’) in addition to their monthly fixed salary.” Any form of variable remuneration should always be consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management.

The Company does not award, pay or provide guaranteed VR, as it is not consistent with sound risk management or the pay-for-performance principle.

In accordance with Article 30 of Directive (EU) 2019/2034, it must be ensured that the fixed and variable components of total remuneration are set in a way that allows a flexible policy on variable remuneration and reflects the business strategy of the investment firm and associated risks.

However, in accordance with the provisions of Article 30 of the Directive, the fixed component shall represent a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration so as to enable the operation of a fully flexible policy on variable remuneration components, including the possibility of paying no variable remuneration component. In this respect the Company establishes that Variable Remuneration **should not exceed 100% of the Fixed Remuneration for each individual.**

It is clarified in an effort to prevent emerging any conflict of interest between the Company and its clients, the Company shall trigger the process of enhanced monitoring towards any employee whose Variable Remuneration components reach 100% of the Fixed Remuneration in the given month.

The assessment of VR is based on qualitative and quantitative criteria. Quantitative criteria are numeric or financial data that is used to determine the remuneration of a relevant person (e.g., number of clients served etc.). Qualitative criteria are criteria other than quantitative criteria. Examples of Qualitative criteria include compliance with regulatory requirements (conduct of business rules) and internal procedures, that are assessed on a post event basis. VR may be received by the following Relevant Persons, as agreed between the Company and each Relevant Person, based on the agreement in place.

### ***Other Factors***

Other factors taken into account for the remuneration of the Company’s employees are the following:

- a. The financial viability of the Company,
- b. The general financial situation and the state in which the Company operates,
- c. Each employee’s personal objectives (such as personal development, compliance with the Company’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:

- a) Are independent from the business units they oversee;

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

The Company's Risk Management and Compliance functions should have appropriate input into setting the remuneration policy for other business areas. The procedures for setting remuneration should allow Risk and Compliance functions to have significant input into the setting of individual remuneration awards where those functions have concerns about the behavior of the individuals concerned (e.g. sales function) or the riskiness of the business undertaken. Contravention of this may be relied on as tending to establish contravention of the rule on employees engaged in control functions having appropriate authority.

The Company must ensure that the remuneration of the senior officers in Compliance and Risk Management functions (where necessary) is directly overseen by the Board of Directors in its supervisory function and that:

- a) This remuneration requirement is designed to manage the conflicts of interest which might arise if other business areas had undue influence over the remuneration of employees within control functions. Conflicts of interest can easily arise when employees are involved in the determination of remuneration for their own business area. Where these could arise, they need to be managed by having in place independent roles for control functions including notably Risk Management and Compliance.

The need to avoid undue influence is particularly important where employees from the control functions are embedded in other business areas. This remuneration requirement does not prevent the views of other business areas being sought as an appropriate part of the assessment process.

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.

## **Compliance & Control**

The Company has set up adequate controls for compliance with this Policy and remuneration practices undertaken to ensure it delivers the intended outcomes. Such controls are implemented throughout the Company and are subject to periodic review. Controls include but are not limited to monitoring of calls and communication with clients.

In line with the record-keeping requirements provided in the Company's Internal Operations Manual, the Company shall ensure that its remuneration policies, practices and procedures are clearly documented.

The Policy is approved by the Company's Board of Directors, after taking advice from the Compliance Function, and is implemented by appropriate functions to promote good corporate governance practices.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the implementation of remuneration policies and practices and for preventing, dealing with and mitigating any relevant risks that Remuneration Policy and practices can create.

The Management is responsible to ensure that all persons remunerated by the Company have knowledge of and understand the Policy.

### **Performance Appraisal**

The Company recognises the responsibility that the Staff have in driving its future success and delivering value for the Company, 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 Company's procedures.

The Company 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 considered; annual performance evaluation and performance rating are taken into account),
- b. the business unit concerned, and
- c. the overall results of the Company 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 motive 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. The performance appraisal on medium and short-term is being performed as follows:

- **Setting Targets**
  - The Company implements a performance appraisal program based on key performance indicators and targets.
  - Each department sets targets for which the Company functions, departments and individuals are expected to achieve over a specific timeframe.
- **Performance Checks & Feedbacks**
  - The Company's managers provide support and feedback to the staff during the daily activities, time periods decided and/or during formal or informal performance reviews.
  - The aim is to assist the staff to develop their skills and competencies.

- **Annual Performance Evaluation**

- The Company at the end of each year evaluates the overall performance of the year using quantitative and qualitative criteria.
- The performance review determines the level of variable remuneration to be awarded.

### **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 14: Remuneration split of staff whose activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Company**

<b>Annual Remuneration as at 31 December 2024</b>				
<b>Position</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Fixed Remuneration €</b>	<b>Variable Remuneration €</b>	<b>Aggregated Remuneration €</b>
<b>Executive Directors</b>	2	145,000	0	<b>145,000</b>
<b>Senior Management (excl. directors)</b>	2	9,000	0	<b>9,000</b>
<b>Non-Executive Directors</b>	2	6,000	0	<b>6,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160,000</b>

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.

## **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 company 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 average on-and-off balance sheet assets over the 4-year period are less than €100m, are exempted from the disclosure requirement regarding investment policy.

The Company'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 Company is exempted from the disclosure requirement regarding investment policy.



## **8. ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE RISKS**

From 26 December 2022, investment firms shall disclose information on environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks), including physical risks and transition risks, as defined in the EBA's report referred to in Article 35 of the 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, and whose average on-and-off balance sheet assets 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 Company'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 Company is exempted from the disclosure requirement regarding ESG.



## 9. APPENDIX – SPECIFIC REFERENCES TO THE IFR

IFR Reference	High Level Summary	Section
<b><i>Scope of disclosure requirements</i></b>		
46 (1)	Requirement to publish market disclosures, on the date of publication of the annual financial statements.	<a href="#">1.2</a>
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.	<a href="#">1.4</a>
<b><i>Risk management objectives and policies</i></b>		
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	<a href="#">1.5</a> , <a href="#">4.1</a> , <a href="#">4.5</a>
<b><i>Governance</i></b>		
48 (a)	Disclosure of the number of directorships held by members of the management body	<a href="#">2.3</a>
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	<a href="#">2.2</a> , <a href="#">2.4</a>
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	<a href="#">2.1.3</a>
<b><i>Own Funds</i></b>		
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;	<a href="#">3.3</a>
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	<a href="#">3.2</a>
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	<a href="#">3.1</a>
49 (2)	EBA shall develop implementation standards for points (a), (b), (c) above.	N/A
<b><i>Own Funds Requirements</i></b>		
50 (a)	Summary of IF's approach to assessing adequacy of its internal capital to support current and future activities.	<a href="#">4.2</a>
50 (b)	Result of ICARA upon request of the competent authority.	<a href="#">5</a>

<b>50 (c)</b>	K-factors requirement calculated in aggregate form for RtM, RtF, and RtC, based on the sum of the applicable K-factors	<a href="#">4.1.3</a>
<b>50 (d)</b>	Fixed overheads requirement	<a href="#">4.1.2</a>
<b><i>Remuneration policy and practices</i></b>		
<b>51</b>	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	<a href="#">6</a>
<b>51 (a)</b>	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	<a href="#">6</a>
<b>51 (b)</b>	Ratios between fixed and variable remuneration	<a href="#">6</a>
<b>51 (c)</b>	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	<a href="#">6</a>
<b>51 (c)(i)</b>	The amounts of remuneration awarded in the financial year, split into fixed and variable remuneration, and the number of beneficiaries	<a href="#">6</a>
<b>51 (c)(ii)</b>	The amounts and forms of awarded variable remuneration	<a href="#">6</a>
<b>51 (c)(iii)</b>	The amounts of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	N/A
<b>51 (c)(iv)</b>	The amount of deferred remuneration due to vest in the financial year	N/A
<b>51 (c)(v)</b>	The guaranteed variable remuneration awards during the financial year and the number of beneficiaries of those awards	N/A
<b>51 (c)(vi)</b>	The severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year	N/A
<b>51 (c)(vii)</b>	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
<b>51 (d)</b>	Whether the IF benefits from a derogation laid down in Article 32(4) of the IFD	<a href="#">6</a>
<b><i>Investment policy</i></b>		
<b>52</b>	Not applicable due to criteria referred to in point (a) of Article 32 (4) of the IFD	<a href="#">7</a>
<b><i>Environmental, social and governance risks</i></b>		
<b>53</b>	Not applicable due to criteria referred to in point (a) of Article 32 (4) of the IFD	<a href="#">8</a>