

**FCS ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

**Annual Report and Financial Statements**

**31 December 2021**

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**FCS ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021**

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**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**Registration**

FCS Asset Management Ltd (the "Company") was incorporated and registered in Malta on 28 October 2011, as a limited liability company under the Companies Act, Cap. 386 of the Laws of Malta. The Company's registration number is C 54256.

**Directors**

Mr. Jaime Aguirruza Fatosme  
Mr. Matthew Camilleri (resigned on 31 March 2021)  
Dr. Franklin Cachia (resigned on 31 March 2021)  
Mr. Neal Rossignaud (appointed on 1 April 2021)  
Mr. David Pintor Soria (appointed on 1 April 2021 and resigned on 20 April 2022)  
Mr. Oscar Garcia Arroyo (appointed on 20 April 2022)

**Company secretary**

Mr. Oscar Garcia Arroyo

**Registered office**

Beaumont Place, 40/2,  
Main Street,  
Balzan, BZN 1259,  
Malta

**Bankers**

Bank of Valletta p.l.c.  
58 Zachary Street  
Valletta, VLT 1130  
Malta

Banca March  
Calle de Nunez de Balboa  
70, Planta 2, 28006  
Madrid

**Auditors**

Mazars Malta  
The Watercourse, Level 2,  
Mdina Road, Zone 2,  
Central Business District,  
Birkirkara, CBD2010,  
Malta

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors submit their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

**Principal activity**

The Company's principal activity is the provision of fund management services as well as fund administration services, in terms of the Investment Services Act, 1994. The Company also generates revenue from the ancillary services of private client management, investment advice and financial consultancy.

The Company is authorized as an 'Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities' Management Company' pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC and Article 6 of the Investment Services Act (Chapter 370 of the Laws of Malta) and as an 'Alternative Investment Fund Manager' pursuant to Directive 2011/61/EU and Article 6 of the Investment Services Act (Chapter 370 of the Laws of Malta). The Company is also recognized pursuant to Section 9A of the Investment Services Act, 1994 to provide fund administration services.

**Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income on page 6. There were no dividends declared during 2021 and 2020. The movements in reserves are set out on the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 8.

**Review of the business**

The Company generated a loss before tax for the year ended 31 December 2021 of EUR 88,009 (2020: profit of EUR 45,927). The financial position of the Company, as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position remains satisfactory; however, the directors expect the general level of operating activity will improve in the foreseeable future.

**Principle risks and uncertainties**

There are a number of risks that could potentially impact the activities of the Company which include, but are not limited to the following: credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, compliance / legislative risk, money laundering risks, administrative risks, etc.

The Company's objective in managing such risks is the creation of shareholders' value. In order to manage and mitigate such risks, the Company employs a number of risk management and compliance tools in its day-to-day operations. These include:

- Policies and procedures designed to reduce administrative risks and money laundering risks;
- Detailed Risk Management Policies;
- A Compliance Monitoring Programme including testing to assess efficacy of adopted policies and procedures;
- Rigorous checking and approval processes for all transactions / decisions.

**Financial key performance indicators**

The Company measures the achievement of its objectives by assessing various Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs") that illustrate the financial reality of the Company and also help understand how the Company is performing. KPIs act as good tools for the Board to determine whether the strategic targets are being achieved.

Two of the most important performance indicators used by the Board are the Gross Profit Margin and Net Profit Margins. For this financial year the Gross Profit Margin was 82.34% (2020: 69.07%), whilst the Net Profit Margin was (11.06%) (2020: 1.80%). The main reason for the increase in the Gross Profit Margin for the year was due to a decrease in the average % of direct costs involved in generating revenue during the year. The Net Profit Margin has decreased due to an increase in the net impairment gain on financial assets and due to the fact that in the prior year there was a one-off waiver of amounts payable amounting to EUR 100,000.

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **Financial key performance indicators (continued)**

The current ratio is used to measure the Company's ability to meet its short term obligations, by measuring the Company's current assets to its current liabilities and expresses this in a ratio. This year's current ratio was 1.92 (2020: 1.73), showing that the Company has enough resources to meet its short-term obligations.

Finally, by measuring the level of earnings that the Company can generate from equity, the Return on Equity (ROE) ratio is used to determine the efficiency in generating profit and the ROE for this financial year was (26.17%) (2020: 5.64%).

The Board does not currently refer to non-financial KPIs, however the assessment of non-financial performance and the associated risk management is overseen as part of the Board's risk assessment and management framework.

### **Financial Risk Management and exposure**

Note 26 to the financial statements provides details in connection with the Company's financial risk management objectives and policies and the financial risks to which it is exposed.

### **Directors**

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the directors were as listed on page 2.

In accordance with the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the present directors remain in office.

### **Statement of Director's responsibilities**

The Companies Act, Cap. 386 of the Laws of Malta requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss for that year.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that:

- appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates;
- the financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union;
- the financial statements are prepared on the basis that the Company must be presumed to be carrying on its business as a going concern; and
- account has been taken of income and charges relating to the accounting period, irrespective of the date of receipt or payment.

The directors are also responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act, Cap. 386 of the Laws of Malta. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### **Compliance with Standard License Conditions**

In accordance with Standard License Conditions ("SLCs") of Part BII and Part BIII of the Investment Services Rules for Investment Services License Holders which qualify as UCITS Management Companies and AIFMs respectively and Investment Services Rules for Recognised Persons issued by the MFSA, we report that during the reporting period, there were three breaches, one in relation to Article 43 1(d) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013 and two in relation to SLC 1.12 of Part BI of the Ongoing Recognition Requirements for Recognised Fund Administrators.

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **Compliance with Standard License Conditions (continued)**

Such breaches of SLCs or other regulatory requirements that were not subject to an administrative penalty or other regulatory sanctions imposed by the MFSA. The Company confirms that investors were not negatively impacted by such breaches.

Furthermore, on 31<sup>st</sup> August 2021, the Company was subject to an onsite Compliance Inspection from the MFSA held via Microsoft Teams. The following areas were reviewed during the Compliance Inspection:

- The Compliance Culture including conflicts of interest management;
- The Management of the Company's Notified AIFs ("NAIFs") under management; and
- The Company's Anti-Money Laundering Controls.

The Company sent follow-up documentation to the MFSA as requested during the inspection. On 24<sup>th</sup> December 2021, the MFSA sent their findings or observations, also outlining any actions to be carried out by the Company. The Company duly provided its response to the letter within the stipulated deadline by 11<sup>th</sup> February 2022. As at the date of this report, no further feedback or comments have been received from the MFSA.

### **Subsequent events**

During Q1 of 2022, the world has witnessed the start of the invasion of Ukraine by Russian troops. Sanctions are being imposed by the international community, including the European Union and United Nations. These sanctions are captured in respective sanctions list. This war further exacerbated an already fragile economic climate which is yet to fully recover from the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The extent of the damage on European and global economies will depend on the duration and severity of the conflict, as well as the duration and severity of financial sanction imposed and the possible retaliations from Russia.

The Board has noted the current environment impacted by the war in Ukraine, the Company operations are not directly affects and plans to remain in business for the foreseeable future.

### **Auditors**

Mazars Malta, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution for their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

The Directors' Report was approved by the Board of Directors and was signed on its behalf by:

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JAIME -  
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por AGURRUZA  
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**MR. JAIME AGURRUZA FATOSME  
DIRECTOR**

**Neal  
Rossignaud**

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Neal Rossignaud  
Date: 2022.04.29  
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**MR. NEAL ROSSIGNAUD  
DIRECTOR**

25 April 2022

**FCS ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021**

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2021**

	Notes	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Revenue	4	795,857	1,326,650
Direct costs	5	(140,530)	(410,313)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>655,327</b>	<b>916,337</b>
Administrative expenses	6	(781,831)	(965,463)
Net impairment gain/(loss) on financial assets		17,832	(13,733)
Waiver of amounts payable		-	100,000
Other (expenses)/income		(13,362)	10,276
Gain on disposal of financial asset		34,999	-
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>		<b>(87,035)</b>	<b>47,417</b>
Finance income	8	107	721
Finance costs	9	(1,081)	(2,211)
<b>(Loss)/profit before tax</b>		<b>(88,009)</b>	<b>45,927</b>
Income tax expense	10	-	(21,995)
<b>(Loss)/profit for the year</b>		<b>(88,009)</b>	<b>23,932</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax:</b>			
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year</b>		<b>(88,009)</b>	<b>23,932</b>

*The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 10 to 38 form an integral part of the financial statements.*

**FCS ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**as at 31 December 2021**

	Notes	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	11	314	1,553
Property and equipment	12	23,034	26,282
Right-of-use assets	22	19,920	-
Investment in subsidiaries	13	12,000	12,000
Financial assets	14	2	3
		<b>55,270</b>	<b>39,838</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	15	502,069	792,524
Cash and cash equivalents	16	96,380	118,334
		<b>598,449</b>	<b>910,858</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>653,719</b>	<b>950,696</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	17	125,000	125,000
Capital contribution reserve	18	44,702	44,702
Investor compensation scheme	19	1,944	1,944
Retained earnings		164,603	252,612
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>336,249</b>	<b>424,258</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	22	6,342	-
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Bank overdraft	16	64	-
Borrowings	20	130,000	130,000
Trade and other payables	21	167,227	379,892
Lease liabilities	22	13,837	-
Income tax payable		-	16,546
		<b>311,128</b>	<b>526,438</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>317,470</b>	<b>526,438</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>653,719</b>	<b>950,696</b>

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 10 to 38 form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 6 to 38 have been authorised for issue by the Board of Directors, and were signed on its behalf on 25 April 2022:

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**MR. JAIME AGURRUZA FATOSME**  
**DIRECTOR**

Neal  
Rossignaud  
MR. NEAL ROSSIGNAUD  
DIRECTOR  
Digitally signed by Neal  
Rossignaud  
Date: 2022.04.29  
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**FCS ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2021**

	Share capital EUR	Capital contribution reserve EUR	Investor compensation scheme reserve EUR	Retained earnings EUR	Total EUR
<b>As at 1 January 2020</b>	125,000	44,702	1,944	228,680	400,326
<i>Changes in equity for 2020</i>					
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	23,932	23,932
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	125,000	44,702	1,944	252,612	424,258
<i>Changes in equity for 2021</i>					
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(88,009)	(88,009)
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	125,000	44,702	1,944	164,603	336,249

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 10 to 38 form an integral part of the financial statements.

**FCS ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**  
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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2021**

	Note	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(88,009)	45,927
Depreciation and amortisation		12,605	54,105
Investment income		(107)	(721)
Finance costs		1,081	2,211
Re-assessment of right-of-use asset and lease liability		-	2,703
Net movement on impairment of financial assets		(17,832)	13,733
Bad debts written off		57,641	-
Movement in working capital:			
Movement in trade and other receivables		282,886	(57,516)
Movement in trade and other payables		(212,665)	(272,800)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		35,600	(212,358)
Investment income		107	721
Finance costs		(389)	(176)
Tax paid		(16,546)	(39,943)
<i>Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities</i>		<b>18,772</b>	<b>(251,756)</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activity</b>			
Purchase of property and equipment		(719)	(4,733)
<i>Net cash used in investing activity</i>		<b>(719)</b>	<b>(4,733)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Movements in amounts due/from related parties		(32,240)	(22,142)
Movement in loan due to director		-	130,000
Rent paid		(7,831)	(51,491)
<i>Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities</i>		<b>(40,071)</b>	<b>56,367</b>
<b>Net movement in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(22,018)</b>	<b>(200,122)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>		<b>118,334</b>	<b>318,456</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	16	<b>96,316</b>	<b>118,334</b>

*The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 10 to 38 form an integral part of the financial statements.*

**FCS ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

FCS Asset Management Ltd (the "Company") was incorporated on 28 October 2011 as a limited liability company under the terms of the Companies Act, Cap. 386 of the Laws of Malta.

On 28 October 2011, further to an application made to the MFSA, FCS Asset Management Ltd was granted a Category 2 Licence, authorising to act as a Maltese Management Company and to provide any Investment Service, and to hold or control Clients' Money or Customers' Assets, but not to deal for their own account or underwrite.

On 10 March 2014, the Company has also been granted a recognised certificate by the Malta Financial Services Authority pursuant to Section 9A of the Investment Services Act, Cap 370 of the Laws of Malta to provide Fund Administration services.

On the 4 June 2014, the MFSA granted an extension to Company's license so that it can provide Investment Advisory Services for Professional Clients and Eligible Counterparties. This license was then superseded when the Company qualified as an Alternative Investment Fund Manager pursuant to Directive 2011/61/EU in addition to its UCITS Management Company License.

**Principal activities**

The principal activities of the Company are to provide investment management services to professional investor funds and retail collective investment schemes, fund administration services and to carry out any activities as ancillary to the above as necessary. The following table provides an overview of the size and composition of the funds managed by the Company as at 31 December 2021. The table below shows the split between the total number of AIFs, Undertakings for the Collective Investment of Transferable Securities ("UCITS") and other funds managed by the Company.

	<b>Number of sub-funds</b>	<b>AUM EUR</b>	<b>% of AUM</b>
AIFs	4	26,070,929	62.55
UCITS	1	2,789,167	6.69
Other	2	12,818,867	30.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>41,678,963</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION**

**2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments, which are stated at their fair values. These financial statements are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and comply with the Companies Act, Cap. 386 of the Laws of Malta. The financial statements have also been prepared on a going concern basis.

The financial statements of the Company are presented in its functional currency, the Euro.

**FCS ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021**

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**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

**2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Property and equipment**

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment. The Company's property and equipment consist of computer equipment and furniture, as well as other property held in Spain.

Property and equipment are initially measured at cost. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Property and equipment are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition represent the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount, and are included in the profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

*Depreciation*

Depreciation commences when the depreciable assets are available for use and is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following basis:

Computer equipment	-	25% per annum
Furniture	-	25% per annum
Other property	-	By equal annual instalments over the remaining term of the lease

The depreciation method applied, the residual value and the useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial position date.

**Intangible assets**

Intangible assets include website development that has a definite useful life and is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are recognised only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset.

Amortisation is calculated to write down the carrying amount of the intangible asset using the straight-line method over its expected useful life. Amortisation of an asset begins when it is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) or the date that the asset is derecognised.

*Amortisation method, useful life, and residual value*

The amortisation of computer software is based on a useful life of 4 years and is charged to profit or loss.

The amortisation method applied, the residual value and the useful life are reviewed on a regular basis and when necessary, revised with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for prospectively.

**FCS ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**  
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**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

**2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**Intangible assets (continued)**

*Derecognition of intangible assets*

Intangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Gains and losses arising from derecognition represent the difference between the net proceeds (if any) and the carrying amount and are included in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

**Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs for all financial assets or financial liabilities not classified at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when the company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or when the entity transfers the financial asset, and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished. This occurs when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

**(i) Trade and other receivables**

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measure them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Details about the Company's impairment policies and the calculation of the loss allowance are provided in note 26.

**(ii) Trade and other payables**

These amounts represent liabilities for services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless the payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**(iii) Borrowings**

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been transferred to another party and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs. Borrowings are presented as current liabilities unless the payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

## **2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

### **2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

#### **Financial instruments (continued)**

- (iv) Shares issued by the company

Ordinary shares issued by the company are classified as equity instruments.

#### **Investment in subsidiaries**

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Investments are accounted for on the basis of direct equity interest and are stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Income from the investment is recognised only to the extent of the distributions received by the company from post-acquisition profits. Distributions received in excess of such profits are regarded as a recovery of investment and are recognised as a reduction of the cost of the investment.

#### **Financial assets**

##### Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss), and
- Those to be measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business mode for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity investments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

The Company classifies the following financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL):

- Debt investments that do not qualify for measurement at either amortised cost or FVOCI
- Equity investments that are held for trading, and
- Equity investments for which the entity has not elected to recognise fair value gains and losses through OCI

##### Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.



**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

**2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**Financial assets (continued)**

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

*Equity instruments*

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

**Impairment**

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

The Company assess, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The impairment provisions of IFRS 9 resulted in a provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables, accrued income, and other receivables of EUR 36,132 (2020: EUR 53,963), however, the impact on amounts due from related parties was not considered to be material.

As cash at bank balances are demand deposits, a 1-day probability of default has been applied, based on the respective external ratings of the counterparty banks. Currently the Company holds its cash and bank balances with reputable and investment grade rated banking institutions (31 December: BBB by Fitch and A2 by Moody's). In the prior year, the company also held its cash and bank balances with reputable but unrated banking institutions. The estimated 12 month expected credit losses in terms of IFRS 9 were not considered to be material.

**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

**2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of value added tax and discounts, where applicable. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

- (i) Investment management services, performance fees and fund administration services

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are rendered, by reference to the completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual services provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

- (ii) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the assets' net carrying amount.

**Cost and expenses**

Expenses are generally recognised when the services are used, or the expenses arise. These are incurred in the direction and general administration of the day-to-day operation of the Company.

**Employee benefits**

The Company contributes towards the state pension in accordance with local legislation. The only obligation of the Company is to make the required contributions. Costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

**Taxation**

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

The charge for current tax is based on the taxable result for the period. The taxable result for the period differs from the result as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items which are non-assessable or disallowed and it further excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other periods. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the financial position date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets, including deferred tax assets for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits, are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.



**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

**2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**Taxation (continued)**

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the financial position date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

**Currency translation**

The financial statements of the Company are presented in its functional currency, the Euro, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

**Leases**

At the inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant, and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

**2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**Leases (continued)**

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and lease payments in an optional renewal period that the company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Payments associated with short-term leases of property are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less without a purchase option.

**Related parties**

Related parties are defined as related if one party empowers another to exercise the control or significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

Related parties to the Company are defined as shareholders, employees, members of the management board, their close relatives, and companies that directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or are under common control with the company except if it is impossible for one of the parties to exercise the control or significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at bank and in hand. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form part of an integral party of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

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**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

**2.3 INITIAL APPLICATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD**

The Company has adopted the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations as of 1 January 2021:

- Amendment to IFRS 16 Leases COVID-19 - Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (issued on 31 March 2021) – *effective 1 April 2021*

In May 2020, the Board issued *COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions* (the 2020 amendments), which amended IFRS 16 *Leases*. The 2020 amendments introduced an optional practical expedient that simplifies how a lessee accounts for rent concessions that are a direct consequence of COVID-19. Under that practical expedient, a lessee is not required to assess whether eligible rent concessions are lease modifications, instead accounting for them in accordance with other applicable guidance.

The practical expedient introduced in the 2020 amendments only applied to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects solely payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021. Since the economic challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic have persisted longer than anticipated, lessors and lessees negotiated rent concessions that extend beyond 30 June 2021.

This amendment has extended the practical expedient by 12 months – i.e. permitting lessees to apply it to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022.

The application of these amendments did not have a material effect on the company's financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (issued on 27 August 2020) *effective 1 January 2021*

Phase 2 of the Interest Rate Benchmark reform dealt with replacement issues (issues affecting financial reporting in the period before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark). The amendments published address issues that might affect financial reporting when an existing interest rate benchmark is actually replaced.

The changes in Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16) relate to the modification of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities, specific hedge accounting requirements, and disclosure requirements applying IFRS 7 to accompany the amendments regarding modifications and hedge accounting.

The directors are of the opinion that these amendments will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the company.

**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

**2.3 INITIAL APPLICATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD (CONTINUED)**

**STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS, AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED STANDARDS AS ADOPTED BY THE EU IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR FINANCIAL PERIODS BEGINNING ON 1 JANUARY 2021:**

- Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations; IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and Annual Improvements 2018-2020 (*effective on 1 January 2022*)

The amendments to IFRS 3 include an update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework, an addition to IFRS 3 as a requirement that, for transactions and other events within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, an acquirer applies IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 (instead of the Conceptual Framework) to identify the liabilities it has assumed in a business combination; and an addition to IFRS 3 of an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The amendments to IAS 16 prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendments to IAS 37 specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

Annual improvements 2018 – 2020 will introduce the following changes:

- IFRS 1, *First time adoption of IFRS*: The change applies to a subsidiary that adopted IFRS's at a later date than its parent and uses the exemption in paragraph D16(a) to measure assets and liabilities at the carrying amounts that are included in the parents consolidated financial statements. The amendment permits that such a subsidiary may elect, in its financial statements, to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRSs, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary.
- IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*: IFRS 9 requires that an entity derecognises a financial liability and recognises a new financial liability when there is an exchange between and existing borrow and the lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows under the new terms are at least 10 percent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows or the original financial liability. The amendment clarifies that only fees paid and received between the entity and the lender may be included in the calculations to determine whether there is a 10 percent difference. The amendment is applied prospectively.
- IFRS 16, *Leases*: The amendment removes an illustrative example that includes a reimbursement relating to leasehold improvements since the example does not explain clearly enough the conclusion as to whether the reimbursement would meet the definition of a lease incentive in IFRS 16.

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**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

**2.3 INITIAL APPLICATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD (CONTINUED)**

**STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS, AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED STANDARDS AS ADOPTED BY THE EU IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR FINANCIAL PERIODS BEGINNING ON 1 JANUARY 2021: (CONTINUED)**

- o IAS 41, Agriculture: The amendment removed the requirement to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value and aligning the requirements with IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurements. The amendment is applied prospectively.

The directors are of the opinion that these amendments will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the company.

**STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS, AND AMENDMENTS ISSUED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (IASB) BUT NOT YET ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION:**

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Deferral of Effective Date
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies
- Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
- Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance contracts: Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information

The Directors are assessing the impact that the adoption of these Financial Reporting Standards will have in the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

**3. JUDGMENT IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of affecting the reported amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

*Leases*

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an option. Extension options are only included if the lease term is reasonably certain to be extended.

*Impairment of financial assets*

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in note 26.



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**4. REVENUE**

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Management and performance fees (i)	362,312	670,169
Administration fees (ii)	89,699	55,023
Professional services and disbursements (iii)	343,846	601,458
	<b>795,857</b>	<b>1,326,650</b>

*(i) Management and performance fees*

The managed funds pay the Company a monthly management fee calculated at a rate between 0.04% and 3% (2020: 0.04% and 3%) per annum of the net asset value of the fund. Two of the funds are subject to a minimum fee of EUR 25,000 per annum.

The Company is also entitled to receive a performance fee on the appreciation of the net asset value of the fund and is charged annually. No performance fees were received during 2021 (2020: EUR NIL).

*(ii) Administration fee*

Three funds administered by the Company pay a monthly administration fee subject of 0.02% and 0.06% (2020: 0.02% and 0.06%) of the Net Asset Value of the fund per annum, subject to minimum fees of between EUR 2,083 and EUR 3,000 (2020: EUR 1,250 and EUR 3,000) per month.

*(iii) Professional services and disbursements*

Revenue from professional services is mainly generated from advisory and support services provided to related parties.

**5. DIRECT COSTS**

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Introducer fees (i)	48,288	197,801
Administration fees (i)	-	36,376
Other direct costs	92,242	176,136
	<b>140,530</b>	<b>410,313</b>

*(i) Direct costs*

The Company has appointed third party service providers to provide marketing, research, administrative and advisory services to the Company. Such services entitle them to introducers fees and advisory fees. Fees paid by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2021 amounted to EUR 140,530 (2020: EUR 410,313). Introducer fees paid to directors and other related parties during the year ended 31 December 2021 amounted to EUR 108,481 (2020: EUR 14,611).

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**6. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

The (loss)/profit before tax is stated after charging:

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Accounting fees	7,178	27,480
Audit fee	10,000	10,000
Bad debts written-off	57,641	-
Computer related expenses	118,274	114,132
Depreciation and amortisation	12,605	54,105
Directors remuneration (note 7)	93,899	50,473
Insurance	22,758	18,593
Legal and professional fees	201,892	195,764
Re-assessment of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	-	2,703
Rent	6,569	7,800
Salaries and wages (note 7)	213,870	421,917
VAT expense absorbed	23,552	24,824
Other expenses	13,593	37,672
	<b>781,831</b>	<b>965,463</b>

**7. STAFF COSTS**

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
<b>Total staff costs</b>		
Directors' remuneration	93,899	50,473
Salaries	192,171	358,924
Other staff benefits	9,644	10,474
National insurance contributions	12,055	52,519
	<b>307,769</b>	<b>472,390</b>

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the year was 7 (2020: 9).

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Key management personnel	2	2
Administration	5	7
	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>

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**7. STAFF COSTS (CONTINUED)**

Given that the Company operates a branch in Spain (2020: Luxembourg and Spain), the staff costs have been split accordingly:

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Malta	230,785	311,615
Spain	76,984	112,312
Luxembourg	-	48,463
	<u>307,769</u>	<u>472,390</u>

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
<b>Staff costs reported under FSS</b>		
Directors' remuneration	17,365	34,147
Salaries	201,815	262,602
National insurance contributions	11,605	14,866
	<u>230,785</u>	<u>311,615</u>

**8. FINANCE INCOME**

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Interest income	<u>107</u>	<u>721</u>

**9. FINANCE COSTS**

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Finance charges payable for lease liabilities	691	2,035
Bank interest paid	390	176
	<u>1,081</u>	<u>2,211</u>



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**10. INCOME TAX EXPENSE**

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Current tax	-	(21,995)

The tax on the Company's profit before tax is equal to the theoretical tax expense that would arise using the applicable tax rate in Malta of 35%. The tax charge is comprised of the following:

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
(Loss)/profit before tax	(88,009)	45,927
Tax at the applicable rate of 35%	30,803	(16,074)
<i>Tax effect of:</i>		
Non-allowable expenses	(20,174)	(5,193)
Un-recognised deferred tax movement	(10,358)	(456)
Non-temporary differences	(271)	(271)
Other differences	-	(1)
Tax charge	-	(21,995)

At 31 December 2021, the Company has unrecognised deferred tax assets amounting to EUR 30,117 (2020: EUR 19,759) arising from temporary differences on non-current assets and provisions for expected credit losses on trade receivables.

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**11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

	Website EUR
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2020, 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021	4,955
	<hr/>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2020	2,164
Charge for the year	1,238
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	3,402
Charge for the year	1,239
	<hr/>
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<b>4,641</b>
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2021	314
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	1,553
	<hr/>

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**12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT**

	Computer & office equipment EUR	Furniture & fittings EUR	Other property EUR	Total EUR
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2020	21,306	7,212	24,000	52,518
Additions	4,733	-	-	4,733
At 31 December 2020	26,039	7,212	24,000	57,251
Additions	719	-	-	719
At 31 December 2021	26,758	7,212	24,000	57,970
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2020	17,048	7,212	2,323	26,583
Charge for the year	3,611	-	775	4,386
At 31 December 2020	20,659	7,212	3,098	30,969
Charge for the year	3,193	-	774	3,967
At 31 December 2021	23,852	7,212	3,872	34,936
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 December 2021	2,906	-	20,128	23,034
At 31 December 2020	5,380	-	20,902	26,282

**13. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES**

Cost	EUR		
At 1 January , 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021	<u>12,000</u>		
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021	<u>12,000</u>		
	Shareholding %		Country of
	2021	2020	Incorporation
FCS General Partner SARL	100%	100%	Luxembourg

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**14. FINANCIAL ASSETS**

The Company holds the following financial assets:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
As at 1 January	3	60,993
Disposals	(1)	(60,990)
As at 31 December	2	3

The Company's exposure to various risks associated with the financial assets is discussed in note 26. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of financial assets mentioned above.

**15. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Trade receivables	29,533	17,991
Trade receivables from related parties	265,463	482,772
Accrued income	25,000	137,864
Prepayments	14,070	13,936
Amounts due from parent	73,676	41,436
Amounts due from related parties	-	30,000
Other receivables	94,327	68,525
	502,069	792,524

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and normally on 30-60 day terms. These are stated net of provision for expected credit losses of EUR 25,751 (2020: EUR 48,407). Accrued income and other receivables are stated net of provision for expected credit losses of EUR 10,381 (2020: EUR 5,557).

Amounts due from directors, parent company and other related parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

As at 31 December, the ageing analysis of trade receivables and receivables from related parties is as follows:

	Total EUR	Current EUR	30-90 days EUR	90-180 days EUR	180+ days EUR
<b>2021</b>					
Gross carrying amount	320,747	57,076	23,158	36,446	204,067
Loss allowance	(25,751)	(339)	-	(3,827)	(21,585)
	294,996	56,737	23,158	32,619	182,482
<b>2020</b>					
Gross carrying amount	549,169	37,130	52,728	33,019	426,292
Loss allowance	(48,406)	(267)	(2,507)	(948)	(44,684)
	500,763	36,863	50,221	32,071	381,608

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**16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Cash at banks	96,380	118,298
Cash on hand	-	36
	<u>96,380</u>	<u>118,334</u>
Bank overdrawn balance	(64)	-
	<u>96,316</u>	<u>118,334</u>

For the year ending 31 December 2020, the Company had pledged balances amounting to EUR15,000 on which no material losses were expected to arise. Cash at bank also include blocked funds amounting to EUR 6,000 as security against overdraft/credit facilities. There were no such balances for the year ending 31 December 2021.

**17. SHARE CAPITAL**

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
<b>Authorised</b>		
250,000 ordinary shares of EUR1.00 each	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
125,000 ordinary shares of EUR1.00 each	<u>125,000</u>	<u>125,000</u>

**18. CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION RESERVE**

In the year ending 31 December 2018, a resolution was passed whereby it was agreed between the Company and its parent to make a gratuitous donation of EUR 44,702. Such a contribution has contributed towards the financial resource requirement of the Company.

The balance comprises of a shareholders' balance which is gratuitous, unsecured, and interest-free.

**19. INVESTOR COMPENSATION SCHEME RESERVE**

In terms of the Investment Services Act, Category 2 licence holders are required to participate in and contribute towards an investor compensation scheme. The total contribution of the scheme in any one year shall be divided into a fixed and variable contribution.

*Fixed contribution*

During the year under review, the Company made a contribution of EUR 2,912 (2020: EUR 2,912), towards the scheme. This amount is included in other operating expenses.

*Variable contribution*

The variable contribution is calculated by applying the higher of EUR 699 or an amount of 0.1% of the total revenue of the licence holder on an annual basis. If the investor compensation scheme reserve is more than the variable contribution, then no transfer to the investor compensation scheme reserve will be made. This implies that when a variable contribution is higher than the investment scheme reserve, the licence holder shall be required to make a variable contribution for the difference to ensure that the higher amount is always on reserve.

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**20. BORROWINGS**

	<b>2021 EUR</b>	<b>2020 EUR</b>
Loan due to director	<b>130,000</b>	130,000

During the year ending 31 December 2020, the Company entered into a credit loan facility agreement with a director whereby the lender granted the Company a maximum amount of EUR 150,000. The Company is committed to repay the amounts borrowed in full as soon as the financial position of the Company improves and generates the necessary liquidity, but the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer payment for more than 12 months. The facility is granted for a maximum period of 5 years, unless agreed otherwise by both parties.

**21. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	<b>2021 EUR</b>	<b>2020 EUR</b>
Trade payables	<b>90,778</b>	225,236
Amounts due to shareholder	<b>1</b>	1
Accruals and other payables	<b>66,613</b>	98,391
Wages payable	<b>-</b>	22,333
Other taxation	<b>9,835</b>	33,931
	<b>167,227</b>	379,892

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally on 30-day term.

Amounts due to shareholder and related parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

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**22. LEASES**

This note provides the information for leases when the Company is a lessee.

*(i) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position*

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
<b>Right-of-use asset</b>		
<b>Cost</b>		
Property recognised in current year	27,319	-
<b>Depreciation</b>		
Charge for the year	7,399	-
<b>Net book value</b>		
At 31 December	19,920	-
<b>Lease liabilities</b>		
Current	13,837	-
Non-current	6,342	-
	20,179	-

*(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income*

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Depreciation charge of right-of-use asset	(7,399)	(48,481)
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	(691)	(2,035)
Expense related to short-term leases (included in administration expenses)	(6,569)	(7,800)
Re-assessment of right-of-use-asset and lease liabilities on modification to lease (included in administration expenses)	-	(2,703)
	(14,659)	(61,019)

Whereas the total amount being reflected in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is equal to EUR 14,659 (2020: EUR 61,019), the total cash outflows for leases in 2021 were EUR 7,831 (2020: EUR 51,491).

**23. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

**Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee**

The Company is currently leasing offices in Malta under a finance lease. The term of the lease was for a definite period of 12 months with the option to extend for a further 2 years. The option was exercised during the year ending 31 December 2021. The total commitments as at 31 December 2021 amounted to EUR18,000.

**FCS ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021**

**24. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

**General**

FCS Asset Management Ltd is a subsidiary of FCS Group Ltd a company registered in Malta, with registered address at Beaumont Place, 40/2, Main Street, Balzan, BZN 1259, Malta. FCS Group Ltd owns 100% of voting capital of the Company.

As at 31 December 2021, the ultimate beneficial owners of FCS Asset Management Ltd are Mr. Jaime Agurruza Fatosme, Mr Carlos Javier Agurruza Fatosme, Ms Elena Agurruza Fatosme, Ms Anne Angeline Fatosme Perouelle, Mr Alberto Agurruza Fatosme, Mr Juan Arce Garcia, Oscar Garcia Arroyo and FCS AT Gestion SICAV RAIF.

**Related party transactions**

Related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arms' length transactions.

During the course of the year, the Company entered into transactions with related parties as set out below:

	2021			2020		
	Related party activity	Total activity		Related party activity	Total activity	
	EUR	EUR	%	EUR	EUR	%
<b>Revenue:</b>						
<i>Related party transactions with:</i>						
Other related parties	764,952			776,893		
	<u>764,952</u>	<u>795,857</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>776,893</u>	<u>1,326,650</u>	<u>59</u>
<b>Administrative expenses:</b>						
<i>Related party transactions with:</i>						
Key management personnel	93,899			50,473		
	<u>93,899</u>	<u>781,831</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>50,473</u>	<u>965,463</u>	<u>5</u>
<b>Direct costs:</b>						
<i>Related party transactions with:</i>						
Other related parties	108,481			14,611		
	<u>108,481</u>	<u>140,530</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>14,611</u>	<u>410,313</u>	<u>4</u>

"Other related parties" consist of related parties other than parent companies, activities with joint control or significant influence over the company, subsidiaries, associates and joint venture in which the company is a venture and key management personnel or its parent.

The amounts due from/to director, shareholder and other related parties are disclosed in notes 15 and 21. The terms and conditions in respect of related party balances do not specify the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement. No guarantees have been given or received. These amounts are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed date of repayment. Loans due to the director are disclosed in note 20.



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**25. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

At 31 December 2021 and 2020 the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities classified with current assets and current liabilities respectively approximated their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value: grouped into levels 1 to 3:

**At 31 December 2021**

	Level 1 EUR	Level 2 EUR	Level 3 EUR	Total EUR
<i>Financial assets at FVPL</i>				
Equity investments	-	-	2	2

**At 31 December 2020**

	Level 1 EUR	Level 2 EUR	Level 3 EUR	Total EUR
<i>Financial assets at FVPL</i>				
Equity investments	-	-	3	3

**26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

At the end of the year, the Company's main financial assets on the statement of financial position comprised of trade and other receivables, cash at bank and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; while the main financial liabilities consisted of trade and other payables. At year end, there were no assets and liabilities which were not recognised in the statement of financial position.

**Credit and counterparty risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's cash at banks and receivables. The Company controls its credit risk through strict monitoring procedures and regular coordination with its customers, with the result that the Company's exposure credit risk is not significant.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

Cash at bank is placed with reliable financial institutions. At 31 December 2021 and 2020 cash at bank is placed with reliable financial institutions as follows:

Bank	2021	2020	Rating agency	Rating
Bank of Valletta p.l.c.	99%	27%	Fitch	BBB
Banca March	1%	5%	Moody's	A2
CBP Quilvest	0%	68%	Unrated	

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**26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Credit and counterparty risk (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets

The Company's trade receivables are the Company's only financial asset that are subject to the expected credit loss model. While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

*Trade receivables*

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measurement expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped on the geographical location and the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on the corresponding historical credit losses experienced in the past. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

On that basis, the loss allowance as at 31 December 2021 was determined as follows for trade receivables, accrued income, and other receivables:

Up to 60 days past due						
	Malta EUR	Luxembourg EUR	Ireland EUR	UK EUR	USA EUR	Total EUR
Expected credit loss	0.84%	0%	0.84%	0.60%	0%	
Gross carrying amount	20,708	61,178	28,066	-	3,686	
<b>Loss allowance</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>410</b>

  

Over 60 days past due						
	Malta EUR	Luxembourg EUR	Ireland EUR	UK EUR	USA EUR	Total EUR
Expected credit loss	10.84%	10.00%	10.84%	10.60%	10.00%	
Gross carrying amount	10,607	18,696	114,544	181,556	10,414	
<b>Loss allowance</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>12,417</b>	<b>19,244</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>35,722</b>

The movement on net impairment losses on financial assets recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income amounted to EUR (17,832).

On that basis, the loss allowance as at 31 December 2020 was determined as follows for trade receivables and accrued income:

Up to 60 days past due						
	Malta EUR	Luxembourg EUR	Ireland EUR	Spain EUR	England EUR	Total EUR
Expected credit loss	0.82%	0%	0.82%	1.55%	0%	
Gross carrying amount	14,111	204,612	23,421	10,628	3,900	
<b>Loss allowance</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>473</b>

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**26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Credit and counterparty risk (continued)**

	Over 60 days past due					
	Malta EUR	Luxembourg EUR	Ireland EUR	Spain EUR	England EUR	Total EUR
Expected credit loss	10.82%	10.00%	10.82%	11.55%	10.59%	
Gross carrying amount	20,485	145,476	142,250	-	201,466	
<b>Loss allowance</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>14,548</b>	<b>15,391</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,335</b>	<b>53,491</b>

The Net impairment losses on financial assets recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income amounted to EUR 13,733.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, among others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Company.

Impairment losses on trade receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

**Capital risk management**

FCS Asset Management Ltd manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to equity holders, comprising issued share capital and retained earnings as disclosed in the statement of changes in equity.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- To comply with the financial resources' requirements in terms of the Investment Services Act, Cap. 370 of the Laws of Malta;
- To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders;

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or capitalise contributions received from its shareholders. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes in 2021 and 2020.

The Company is required to hold a minimum regulatory capital in compliance with the rules issued by the MFSA and this minimum capital requirement must be maintained at all times during the year. The Company monitors its capital level on a regular basis. Any transactions that may potentially affect the Company's capital position will immediately be reported to the directors and shareholders for resolution, prior to notification to the MFSA.

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**26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Capital risk management (continued)**

*Own funds*

As at 31st December 2021, the Company's total own funds amounts to EUR 335,885 (2020: EUR 420,761), made up as follows:

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
<b>Common equity tier one capital</b>		
Paid up ordinary share capital	125,000	125,000
Retained earnings calculated in line with Own Funds requirements	164,603	252,612
Other reserves	44,702	44,702
Intangible assets	(314)	(1,553)
<b>Total tier one capital</b>	<b>333,991</b>	<b>420,761</b>
<b>Total own funds</b>	<b>333,991</b>	<b>420,761</b>

*Balance sheet reconciliation*

The Company is also required to provide information on the reconciliation between balance sheet items used to calculate own funds and regulatory own funds. The table below shows an extract of the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 and the components that are adjusted for in the own funds' calculation.

<b>Capital Base Reconciliation</b>	<b>2021 EUR</b>	<b>2020 EUR</b>
Shareholders' equity according to the Company's IFRS statement of financial position	336,249	424,258
Non-controlling interest	-	-
Anticipated dividend	-	-
Deconsolidation of insurance companies	-	-
Associated companies consolidated according to purchase method	-	-
Value changes in own financial liabilities	-	-
Additional value adjustments	-	-
Investor compensation scheme	(1,944)	(1,944)
Intangible assets	(314)	(1,553)
Net provisions for reported IRB credit exposures	-	-
<b>Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital</b>	<b>333,991</b>	<b>420,761</b>
Tier 1 capital contributions	-	-
Shares deducted from Tier 1 capital	-	-
<b>Total Tier 1 (T1) capital</b>	<b>333,991</b>	<b>420,761</b>
Tier 2 instruments	-	-
Net provisions for reported IRB credit exposures	-	-
Shares deducted from Tier 2 capital	-	-
<b>Total Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total regulatory capital base</b>	<b>333,991</b>	<b>420,761</b>

**FCS ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021**

**26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's objectives to manage its liquidity profile are:

- to ensure that adequate funding is available at all times;
- to meet commitments as they arise without incurring unnecessary costs;
- to be able to access funding when needed at the least possible cost; and
- to maintain an adequate time spread of refinancing maturities.

The Company closely monitors its cash flows to be able to finance its operations and capital expenditures and pay its obligations as and when they fall due. The following tables sets out the contractual maturities (representing the contractual undiscounted cash-flows) of financial liabilities:

**At 31 December 2021**

	Up to 1 month EUR	Up to 1 year EUR	On demand EUR
Trade payables	8,795	81,983	-
Loan due to director	-	-	130,000
Amounts due to shareholder	-	-	1
Accruals	66,613	-	-
Wages payable	-	-	-
Other taxation	2,221	7,614	-
Income tax payable	-	-	-
Lease Liability	-	13,837	-
Bank overdraft	64	-	-
	<b>77,693</b>	<b>103,434</b>	<b>130,001</b>

**At 31 December 2020**

	Up to 1 month EUR	Up to 1 year EUR	On demand EUR
Trade payables	13,727	211,509	-
Loan due to director	-	-	130,000
Amounts due to shareholder	-	-	1
Accruals	98,391	-	-
Wages payable	22,333	-	-
Other taxation	7,735	26,196	-
Income tax payable	-	16,546	-
	<b>142,186</b>	<b>254,251</b>	<b>130,001</b>

**Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates is insignificant since revenue or expenses are denominated in the same currency as the Company's presentation currency).

**FCS ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021**

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**26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Price risk**

The Company is exposed to price risk from its holdings of investments classified in its statement of financial position as fair value through profit or loss.

The carrying amounts of financial instruments at the end of the reporting period which could potentially subject the company to price risk are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

The directors are of the opinion that the Company does not have a material exposure to price risk.

**27. NON-FINANCIAL RISKS**

In addition to the Financial Risks which the Company faces, the Company also faces non-Financial Risks. The primary risks are as follows:

*Compliance risk*

This is the risk arising from uncertainty due to legal actions or uncertainty in the applicability or interpretation of contracts, laws, or regulations. The compliance risk refers to the risk of not complying with the regulations to which the Company is subject as set out by the Malta Financial Services Authority. In order to mitigate the above-mentioned risks, the Company has taken out a Professional Indemnity Insurance and continuously reviews processes ensuring they are in line with the compliance procedures approved by the board.

*Operation risk*

This is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

Business continuity, fraud (internal and external), administrative errors and Information Technology failure and regulatory action have been identified as the key elements of operational risk to which the Company is exposed. Not all of these risks can be effectively eliminated; however, the board of directors believes that these risks are adequately controlled by key personnel and a rigorous control framework has been set.

*Remuneration policy*

The Company's remuneration for the Directors is such that directors are paid a fixed remuneration (salary-based) for their services and are not entitled with any variable remuneration. Remuneration paid to directors is disclosed in note 7.

*Other risks*

In the opinion of the directors as reported in the Annual Financial Return of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021, the Company is not exposed to operational risk, settlement risk, credit valuation adjustment risk or large exposure risk.

**28. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The Company is presenting separate financial statements and is exempt from preparing consolidated financial statements required by IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statement, under paragraph 4 of the same standard and under article 173 of the Companies Act, 1995.

**28. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

During Q1 of 2022, the world has witnessed the start of the invasion of Ukraine by Russian troops. Sanctions are being imposed by the international community, including the European Union and United Nations. These sanctions are captured in respective sanctions list. This war further exacerbated an already fragile economic climate which is yet to fully recover from the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The extent of the damage on European and global economies will depend on the duration and severity of the conflict, as well as the duration and severity of financial sanction imposed and the possible retaliations from Russia.

The Board has noted the current environment impacted by the war in Ukraine, the Company operations are not directly affects and plans to remain in business for the foreseeable future.



## **Independent auditor's report**

To the Shareholders of FCS Asset Management Ltd

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of FCS Asset Management Ltd (the Company), set out on pages 6 to 38, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or give a true and fair view of) the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (EU IFRSs) and have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act (Cap. 386).

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Accountancy Profession (Code of Ethics for Warrant Holders) Directive issued in terms of the Accountancy Profession Act (Cap. 281) in Malta, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Other Information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover this information. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the Directors' Report includes the disclosures required by Article 177 of the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386). Based on the work we have performed, in our opinion:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Maltese Companies Act (Cap.386).

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the directors' report. We have nothing to report in this regard.



## **Independent auditor's report (continued)**

To the Shareholders of FCS Asset Management Ltd (continued)

### **Responsibilities of the Directors**

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with EU IFRS's, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

**Independent auditor's report (continued)**

To the Shareholders of FCS Asset Management Ltd (continued)

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

Under the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386) we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- Adequate accounting records have not been kept, or that returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us.
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have nothing to report to you in respect of these responsibilities.

**Use of Audit Report**

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act (Cap 386 of the laws of Malta). Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters that we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the full extent permitted by law we do not assume responsibility to anyone other than the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed



*This copy of the audit report has been signed by  
Ernestino Riolo (Partner) for and on behalf of*

**Mazars Malta**

Certified Public Accountants  
Birkirkara,  
Malta

29 April 2022

**The following schedules that follow do not form part of the financial statements.**

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## FCS ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

### Schedule I – Income Statement

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Revenue	795,857	1,326,650
Direct costs	(140,530)	(410,313)
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>655,327</b>	<b>916,337</b>
Administrative expenses	(781,831)	(965,463)
Net impairment losses on financial assets	17,832	(13,733)
Waiver of amounts payable	-	100,000
Other (expenses) / income	(13,362)	10,276
Gain on disposal of financial asset	34,999	-
<b>Operating (loss) profit</b>	<b>(87,035)</b>	<b>47,417</b>
Finance income	107	721
Finance costs	(1,081)	(2,211)
<b>(Loss)/profit before tax</b>	<b>(88,009)</b>	<b>45,927</b>

## FCS ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

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### Schedule II – Administrative Expenses

	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Accounting fees	7,178	27,480
Audit fee	10,000	10,000
Bad debts written-off	57,641	-
Bank charges	1,366	3,132
Cleaning expenses	303	3,177
Computer related expenses	118,274	114,132
Depreciation and amortisation	12,605	54,105
Directors remuneration	93,899	50,473
Entertainment	347	1,665
Exchange differences	3,123	(41)
General expenses	3,380	15,622
Insurance	22,758	18,593
Legal and professional fees	201,892	195,764
Printing and postage	781	2,445
Re-assessment of right-of-use asset and lease liability	-	2,703
Rent	6,569	7,800
Repairs and maintenance	-	219
Salaries and wages	213,870	421,917
Telecommunications expenses	2,501	5,531
Travel expenses	1,128	4,728
Unrealised gain on exchange	(528)	-
Water and electricity	1,192	1,194
VAT expense absorbed	23,552	24,824
	<u>781,831</u>	<u>965,463</u>

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