Integra Private Wealth Limited
Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2018

Company Registration Number C 46966

Contents

Integra Private Wealth Limited

General information

Directors	Alistair Muscat Roberto Calebasso Ivan Fsadni
Company secretary	Daniela Pace Bonello (resigned on 12 October 2018) Aaron Brancaleone (appointed on 12 October 2018)
Country of incorporation	Malta
Company registration number	C 46966
Registered office	228, Tower Road, Sliema, SLM 1601, Malta
Auditors	Mazars Malta 32, Sovereign Building Zaghfran Road Attard, Malta
Bankers	Bank of Valletta p.l.c. 219,220, The Strand, Gzira, Malta Corner Bank Ltd, Via Canova 16 6901 Lugano, Switzerland EFG Bank Ltd, 24, Quai du Seujet, PO Box 2391, CH-1211, Geneva, Switzerland

Directors' report
for the year ended 30 June 2018

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the provision of investment services as a Category II Holder as well as a qualified 'De Minimis' Licence Holder pursuant to Article 3 of Directive 2011/61/EU in terms of the Investment Services Act (Cap. 370).

The Company is also licensed to act as a Company Service Provider in terms of the Company's Service Provider Act, 2013.

The Company is also licenced as a Financial Institution under the Financial Institutions Act, to provide the service of Money Remittance.

All activities and licenses are authorised and issued by the Malta Financial Services Authority ("MFSA").

Statement of regulatory breaches

There were no regulatory breaches during the year.

Performance review

The Company registered a decrease in profit before tax during the year from EUR 460,207 to EUR 232,846. The net assets at the year-end amounted to EUR 817,988 (2017: EUR 893,239).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The successful management of risk is essential to enable the company to achieve its objectives. The company has an annual Risk Management and Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("RMICAAP") enabling it to assess its risks and mitigation strategies thereto. The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company as identified through the RMICAAP are included below:

(a) Legislative/compliance risks

The company is subject to numerous laws and regulations covering a wide range of matters. Failure to comply could have financial or reputational implications and could materially affect the company's ability to operate. The company has embedded operating policies and procedures to ensure compliance with existing legislation. In addition, the persons responsible for compliance continue to stay abreast with regulatory developments.

Directors' report
for the year ended 30 June 2018 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

(b) Money laundering risk

The company is exposed to the risk that its clients use its systems to launder illicit funds. The Company has adopted the necessary processes and checks to limit the risk of this occurring.

(c) Administrative risk

The company is dependent on a number of administrative tasks in performing its functions. Failure or error on any one of these processes could result in a loss to the company or to its clients. The Company has a number of procedures in place and adopts the four-eyes approach on all processes to limit this risk.

Financial risk management

Note 27 to the financial statements provides details in connection with the company's use of financial instruments, its financial risk management objectives and policies and the financial risks to which it is exposed.

Result and dividends

The net dividend of EUR 491,887 (EUR 0.30743 cents per ordinary share) proposed by the directors during the year ended 30 June 2017 was declared by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and was paid in November 2017.

The result for the year ended 30 June 2018 is shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page five. The profit for the year after taxation was EUR 166,636 (2016: EUR 288,968).

The directors propose that a final dividend of EUR 0.0498 per ordinary share will be paid to ordinary shareholders. This dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and has not been included as a liability in these financial statements. The total proposed dividend to be paid is EUR 129,473.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Alistair Muscat
Roberto Calebasso
Ivan Fsadni

In accordance with the Company's articles of association all directors are to remain in office.

Auditors

The auditors, Mazars Malta, who have been appointed as from this year, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution proposing their reappointment and authorizing the directors to fix their remuneration will be put before the members at the next annual general meeting.

Integra Private Wealth Limited

Directors' report
for the year ended 30 June 2018 (continued)

Approved by the board on 30 October 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Alistair Muscat	Roberto Calebasso
Director	**Director**

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are required by the Companies Act, 1995 to prepare financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of each financial period and of the profit or loss for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

- state whether International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU, have been followed; and

- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act, 1995. They are also responsible for ensuring that an appropriate system of internal control is in operation to provide them with reasonable assurance that the assets of the company are being properly safeguarded and that fraud and other irregularities will be prevented or detected.

Integra Private Wealth Limited

Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Revenue	5	**3,395,341**	4,345,491
Operating expenses	6	**(2,319,717)**	(3,057,893)
Administrative expenses	11	**(283,302)**	(309,198)
Investment income	7	**3,893**	7,941
Other operating expenses	8	**(36,644)**	(26,589)
Other expenses		**(15,090)**	-
Depreciation and amortization expense		**(19,628)**	(16,326)
Staff costs	10	**(492,007)**	(483,219)
Profit before tax		**232,846**	460,207
Income tax expense	12	**(66,210)**	(171,239)
Profit for the year/total comprehensive income for the year		**166,636**	288,968

The notes on pages 10 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements

Integra Private Wealth Limited

Statement of financial position
as at 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	13	**16,905**	13,582
Property, plant and equipment	14	**41,376**	45,402
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15	**108,781**	109,323
Deferred tax	16	**3,204**	-
		170,266	168,307
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	17	**509,927**	681,246
Current tax receivable		**35,264**	-
Cash and cash equivalents		**768,983**	1,035,751
		1,314,174	1,716,997
Total assets		**1,484,440**	1,885,304
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	19	**650,000**	400,000
Investor compensation scheme reserve	20	**1,352**	1,352
Retained earnings		**172,630**	503,989
Other reserves	21	**(5,994)**	(12,102)
		817,988	893,239
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	**666,452**	858,080
Other current tax liability		**-**	133,985
		666,452	992,065
Total equity and liabilities		**1,484,440**	1,885,304

The notes on pages 10 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors, authorised for issue on 30 October 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Alistair Muscat
Director

Roberto Calebasso
Director

Integra Private Wealth Limited

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Share capital EUR	Investor compensation scheme reserve EUR	Retained earnings EUR	Other reserves EUR	Total EUR
Balance at 1 July 2016	**400,000**	**1,352**	**568,112**	**14,487**	**983,951**
Changes in equity for 2017					
Dividends paid (Note 22)	-	-	(379,680)	-	(379,680)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	288,968	-	288,968
Transfer of unrealised FX differences	-	-	26,589	(26,589)	-
Balance at 30 June 2017	**400,000**	**1,352**	**503,989**	**(12,102)**	**893,239**
Changes in equity for 2018					
Increase in share capital	250,000	-	-	-	250,000
Dividends paid (Note 22)	-	-	(491,887)	-	(491,887)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	166,636	-	166,636
Transfer of unrealised FX differences	-	-	(6,108)	6,108	-
Balance at 30 June 2018	**650,000**	**1,352**	**172,630**	**(5,994)**	**817,988**

The notes on pages 10 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements

Integra Private Wealth Limited

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**232,846**	460,207
Unrealised fair value loss/gain		**542**	(1,626)
Exchange differences		**(6,108)**	26,589
Depreciation		**19,628**	16,326
Investment income		**(4,436)**	(6,315)
Movement in working capital:			
Movement in trade and other receivables		**96,136**	132,861
Movement in trade and other payables		**(116,445)**	(113,194)
Cash generated from operations		**222,163**	514,848
Investment income		**4,436**	6,315
Tax paid		**(238,663)**	(272,961)
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from operating activities		**(12,064)**	248,202
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(8,515)**	(33,237)
Purchase of intangible assets		**(10,410)**	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(18,925)**	(33,237)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in share capital		**250,000**	-
Dividends paid		**(491,887)**	(379,860)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(241,887)**	(379,860)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		**(272,876)**	(164,715)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**1,035,751**	1,227,055
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		**6,108**	(26,589)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	23	**768,983**	1,035,751

The notes on pages 10 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Company information and basis for preparation

Integra Private Wealth Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated in Malta with registration number C 46966. The registered address of the Company is 228, Tower Road, Sliema, Malta.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments, which are stated at their fair values, and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU. The significant accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

For financial reporting purpose, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described below:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included with Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the company determines when transfers are deemed to have occurred between levels in the hierarchy at the end of the reporting period.

2. Significant accounting policies

Property, plant and equipment

The company's property, plant and equipment comprise office furniture, computer equipment and improvements to property.

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an expense when incurred. Tangible assets are stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Property, plant 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 profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 bases:

Office furniture	-	15% per annum
Computer equipment	-	25% per annum
Leasehold improvements	-	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 the end of each reporting period.

Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost, being the fair value at the acquisition date for intangible assets acquired in a business combination. Expenditure on an intangible asset is recognised as an expense in the period when it is incurred unless it forms part of the cost of the asset that meets the recognition criteria, or the item is acquired in a business combination and cannot be recognised as an intangible asset, in which case it forms part of goodwill at the acquisition date.

The useful life of intangible assets is assessed to determine whether it is finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised. Amortisation is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost of intangible assets less any estimated residual value, over their estimated useful lives. The amortisation method applied, the residual value and the useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Intangible assets 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 profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

In determining the classification of an asset that incorporates both intangible and tangible elements, judgement is used in assessing which element is more significant. Computer software which is an integral part of the related hardware is classified as property, plant and equipment and accounted for in accordance with the company's accounting policy on property, plant and equipment. Where the software is not an integral part of the related hardware, this is classified as an intangible asset and carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Computer software classified as an intangible asset is amortised on a straight- line basis over five years.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

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 statement of financial position 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 receivables

Trade receivables are classified with current assets and are stated at their nominal value. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

(ii) Investments

The Company's investments are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are those that are held for trading purposes or those financial assets that are so designated by the company upon initial recognition. After initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at their fair value. Gains and losses arising from a change in fair value are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Investments in collective investment schemes are designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and are valued based on the independently audited net asset values of the funds. For those collective investment schemes for which independently audited financial statements are not available, management bases its valuation on the collective investment schemes' net asset values as calculated by the administrator of such collective investment schemes. It is possible that the underlying collective investment schemes' results may subsequently be adjusted when such results are subjected to an audit, yet such adjustments are not expected to be material. In determining fair value, the administrator utilises the valuations of the underlying collective investment schemes to determine the fair value of its interest. The underlying collective investment schemes value securities and other financial instruments on a mark-to-market or fair value basis of accounting.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Investments (continued)

Where applicable, dividend income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised with other dividend income, if any, arising on other financial assets. Where applicable, interest income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed within the line item other operating income. Fair value gains and losses are recognised within the line item investment income.

(iii) Trade payables

Trade payables are classified with current liabilities and are stated at their nominal value.

(iv) Shares issued by the company

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

Impairment

All assets are tested for impairment. At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of assets, is reviewed to determine whether there is any indication or objective evidence of impairment, as appropriate, and if any such indication or objective evidence exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

An impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

In the case of assets tested for impairment, the recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell (which is the amount obtainable from sale in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal) and value in use (which is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived, discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset). Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, as calculated.

Impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

In the case of assets tested for impairment, an impairment loss recognised in a prior year is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Impairment reversals are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the impairment reversal is recognised in other comprehensive income and increases the revaluation surplus for that asset, unless an impairment loss on the same asset was previously recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except when it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income or in equity, as appropriate.

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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet 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 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 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 end of the reporting period.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to set off its current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Revenue recognition

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. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and these can be measured reliably. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Provision of services

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time 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 asset's net carrying amount.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Lease classification is made at the inception of the lease, which is the earlier of the date of the lease agreement and the date of commitment by the parties to the principal provisions of the lease.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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 denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated at the exchange rates ruling on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at year-end. Exchange differences arising on the settlement and on the re-translation of monetary items are dealt with in profit or loss.

Related parties

Related parties are defined as related if one party empowers another party 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 cash at bank and on hand. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part 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 on the statement of financial position.

Dividends paid

Dividends to holders of equity instruments are recognised as liabilities in the period in which they are declared.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Dividends paid (continued)

Dividends to holders of equity instruments are debited directly to equity.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made no judgements which can significantly affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. At the statement of financial position date, there were no key assumptions concerning the future, or any other key sources of estimation uncertainty, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial period except as follows:

The Company has adopted the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations as of 1 January 2017:

- IAS 7 Amendment - Statement of Cash Flows Disclosure initiative (effective from 1 January 2017).

The amendments in Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7) has the objective that entities shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

To achieve this objective, entities are required to disclose separately, to the extent necessary, changes in liabilities arising from financing activities arising from:

(i) changes from financing cash flows;
(ii) changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses;
(iii) the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates;
(iv) changes in fair values; and
(v) other changes.

IASB defines liabilities arising from financing activities as liabilities "for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities". It also stresses that the new disclosure requirements also relate to changes in financial assets if they meet the same definition.

The amendments state that one way to fulfil the new disclosure requirement is to provide a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities.

Finally, the amendments state that changes in liabilities arising from financing activities must be disclosed separately from changes in other assets and liabilities. The amendment is to be applied prospectively.

4. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial period except as follows (continued):

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

- IAS 12 Amendment – Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses (effective from 1 January 2017).

The amendments in Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses clarify the following aspects:

(i) Unrealised losses on debt instruments measured at fair value and measured at cost for tax purposes give rise to a deductible temporary difference regardless of whether the debt instrument's holder expects to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument by sale or by use.

(ii) The carrying amount of an asset does not limit the estimation of probable future taxable profits.

(iii) Estimates for future taxable profits exclude tax deductions resulting from the reversal of deductible temporary differences. An entity assesses a deferred tax asset in combination with other deferred tax assets.

(iv) Where tax law restricts the utilisation of tax losses, an entity would assess a deferred tax asset in combination with other deferred tax assets of the same type.

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

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards as adopted by the EU that are not yet effective for financial periods beginning on 1 January 2017

Up to the financial position date, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective for the current reporting period and which the Company has not yet adopted. These are as follows:

- IFRIC 19: (Amendments arising from IFRS9) – Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments (*effective on adoption of IFRS 9*)
- IFRS 9 – Financial instruments (effective from 1 January 2018)

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for de-recognition, and in November 2013 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 mainly to include a) impairment requirements for financial assets and b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

4. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards as adopted by the EU that are not yet effective for financial periods beginning on 1 January 2017 (continued)

Key requirements of IFRS 9:

- all recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are generally measured at FVTOCI. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under IFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss;

- with regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit or loss;

- in relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised; and

- the new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in IAS 39. Under IFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

4. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards as adopted by the EU that are not yet effective for financial periods beginning on 1 January 2017 (continued)

An evaluation of the impact of adoption of IFRS 9 indicates that the majority of financial assets will continue to be measured at fair value on the same basis as is currently adopted under IAS 39 and will be subject to impairment provisions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 requires the Company to recognise expected credit losses on these financial assets, either on a 12-month of lifetime basis. The Company will apply the simplified approach and recognise lifetime expected losses on trade receivables without a significant financing component. At 30 June 2018, the impact of such a basis would result in an impairment provision of EUR 8,961 on receivables. For the remaining financial assets that will need to be assessed for impairment in terms of IFRS 9, lifetime expected credit losses will apply if there is a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date. The Company may determine that a financial asset's credit risk has not increased significantly if the asset has low credit risk at the reporting date. The Company does not expect any material changes to measurement of financial liabilities since amendments principally relate to financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

- IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers (effective from 1 January 2018)

In May 2014, IFRS 15 was issued which establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

- IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers (effective from 1 January 2018) – (continued)

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15.

- IFRS 15 Clarification – Revenue from contracts with customers (effective from 1 January 2018)

  The amendments in Clarifications to IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' address three particular areas and provide some transition relief for modified contracts and completed contracts:

4. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards as adopted by the EU that are not yet effective for financial periods beginning on 1 January 2017 (continued)

- IFRS 15 Clarification – Revenue from contracts with customers (effective from 1 January 2018) (continued)

  - *Identifying the performance obligations*: IFRS 15 requires an entity to identify performance obligations on the basis of distinct promised goods or services. To clarify the concept of 'distinct', the IASB has added the clarification that the objective of the assessment of a promise to transfer goods or services to a customer is to determine whether the nature of the promise, within the context of the contract, is to transfer each of those goods or services individually or, instead, to transfer a combined item or items to which the promised goods or services are inputs.

  - *Principal versus agent considerations*: When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, IFRS 15 requires an entity to determine whether it is the principal in the transaction or the agent on the basis of whether it controls the goods or services before they are transferred to the customer. To clarify how to assess control, the IASB has amended and extended the application guidance on this issue, and especially stresses:

    - that an entity determines whether it is a principal or an agent for each specified good or service promised to the customer and could be a principal for some specified goods or services and an agent for others;
    - that the indicators provided for assessing control are not a conclusive list; and
    - that the indicators provided may be more or less relevant to the assessment of control depending on the nature of the specified good or service and the terms and conditions of the contract so that different indicators may provide more convincing evidence in some contracts than others.

  - *Licensing*: When an entity grants a licence to a customer that is distinct from other promised goods or services, the entity has to determine whether the licence is transferred at a point in time or over time on the basis of whether the contract requires the entity to undertake activities that significantly affect the intellectual property to which the customer has rights. To clarify when an entity's activities significantly affect the intellectual property, the IASB has amended the application guidance and stresses that the activities significantly affect the intellectual property if

    - the activities are expected to significantly change the form or the functionality of the intellectual property; or
    - the ability of the customer to obtain benefit from the intellectual property is substantially derived from, or dependent upon, those activities.

  Additionally, the IASB has extended the application guidance with respect to the application of the royalties' constraint.

4. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards as adopted by the EU that are not yet effective for financial periods beginning on 1 January 2017 (continued)

- IFRS 15 Clarification – Revenue from contracts with customers (effective from 1 January 2018) (continued)
  - *Transition relief.* The IASB has provided two additional practical expedients (both optional):
    - An entity need not restate contracts that are completed contracts at the beginning of the earliest period presented (for entities that using the full retrospective method only).
    - For contracts that were modified before the beginning of the earliest period presented, an entity need not retrospectively restate the contract but shall instead reflect the aggregate effect of all of the modifications that occur before the beginning of the earliest period presented (also for entities recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard at the date of initial application).

The Company is of the opinion that the application of the five-step-approach provided for in IFRS 15, is not expected to result in any material changes with respect to the timing and the amount of revenue recognised at the date of initial application of this Standard.

- IFRS 4 Amendment – Applying IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, with IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts (effective from 1 January 2018)

- IFRS 16 – Leases

At the simplest level, the accounting treatment of leases by lessees will change fundamentally. IFRS 16 eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting.

Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases.

For lessees, the lease becomes an on-balance sheet liability that attracts interest, together with a new asset on the other side of the balance sheet. In other words, lessees will appear to become more asset-rich but also more heavily indebted.

The impacts are not limited to the balance sheet. There are also changes in accounting over the life of the lease. In particular, companies will now recognise a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when they pay constant annual rentals.

All companies will need to assess the extent of the standard's impacts so that they can address the wider business implications – and can expect analysts to take a close interest.

The directors are assessing the implications that IFRS 16 will have. Currently the company is leasing the factory and three motor vehicles. The leases are being treated as operational lease in line with the requirements of IAS 17.

4. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards as adopted by the EU that are not yet effective for financial periods beginning on 1 January 2017 (continued)

- IFRS 16 – Leases (continued)

Following the adoption of IFRS 16, the lease payments will become an on-balance sheet liability together with the asset. The lease payments should be discounted using either the interest rate implicit in the lease or if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

At the commencement date, the asset should be measured using either the cost model or revaluation model (in line with IAS 16) or the fair value model (in line with IAS 40).

If the assets are measured using the cost model, then the asset should be depreciated over the useful life of the lease term in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16.

If the lessee applies the fair value model in line with IAS 40, the directors are required to apply the fair value model.

After the commencement date, the lease liability should be measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made and remeasurement the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications

The directors of the Company are assessing the impact that the adoption of the above standards would have on initial application.

Standards, interpretations and amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not yet adopted by the European Union:

- IFRS 14 – Regulatory Deferral Accounts (EFRAG endorsement process will be launched when the final standard is issued)
- IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Amendments – Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (EFRAG endorsement process and iASB effective date have been deferred indefinitely)
- IFRS 2 Amendment – Classification and measurement of share based payment transaction
- Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycle
- IFRIC Interpretation 22 – Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration
- IAS 40 Amendments – Transfer of investment property
- IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts

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.

5. Revenue

Revenue represents the amount receivable for goods sold and services rendered during the year, net of any indirect taxes, as follows:

	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Management and other fees	**2,893,335**	3,598,990
Performance fees	**94,997**	480,395
Other advisory related income	**407,009**	266,106
	3,395,341	4,345,491

6. Operating expenses

	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Sub-investment management fees	**535,429**	898,904
Professional fees	**1,784,288**	2,158,989
	2,319,717	3,057,893

7. Investment income

	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Interest income in financial assets at FVTPL	**4,436**	6,315
(Decrease)/increase in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL	**(543)**	1,626
	3,893	7,941

8. Other operating expenses

	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss)	**6,108**	(26,589)
Realised foreign exchange loss	**(42,752)**	-
	(36,644)	(26,589)

9. Key management personnel compensation

	2018 **EUR**	2017 EUR
Short-term benefits:		
Directors' remuneration	**148,147**	112,579
Directors' fees	**18,750**	16,563
	166,897	129,142

10. Staff costs

	2018 **EUR**	2017 EUR
Staff costs:		
Wages and salaries	**301,744**	307,546
Key management personnel compensation	**166,897**	152,408
Social security contribution	**23,366**	23,265
	492,007	483,219

The average weekly number of persons employed by the Company during the year was 12 (2017: 12).

	2018 **Number**	2017 Number
Key management personnel	**3**	3
Administration	**9**	9
	12	12

11. Administrative expenses

	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
The profit before tax is stated after charging:		
Administrative expenses	**23,890**	19,442
Audit fee	**8,225**	525
Insurance	**10,713**	14,656
IT Costs	**58,231**	79,374
Legal and professional fees	**16,460**	20,073
Office expenses	**5,402**	30,074
Postage and stationary	**4,069**	4,459
Rent	**57,307**	45,359
Repairs and maintenance	**56,676**	63,658
Subscriptions	**3,580**	1,622
Travel expenses	**17,763**	18,541
Other administrative expenses	**20,986**	11,415
	283,302	309,198

12. Income tax expense

	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Current tax	**(69,414)**	(171,239)
Deferred tax credit	**3,204**	-
	(66,210)	(171,239)

Tax applying the statutory domestic income tax rate and the tax charge for the year are reconciled as follows:

	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Profit before tax	**232,846**	460,207
Tax at the applicable rate of 35%	**(81,496)**	(161,073)
Tax effect of:		
Fair value movement not taxed	**-**	569
Income subject to reduced rate of tax	**-**	571
Unrecognised deferred tax movement	**-**	(815)
Tax credit utilised	**12,791**	-
Permanent differences arising on non-allowable capital Expenditure	**(1,858)**	-
Previous years deferred tax not recognised	**4,353**	-
Other	**-**	(10,491)
Tax charge	**(66,210)**	(171,239)

13. Intangible assets

	Computer software EUR
Cost	
At 1 July 2016	34,049
Additions	-
At 30 June 2017	34,049
Additions	10,410
At 30 June 2018	**44,459**
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2016	13,657
Charge for the year	6,810
At 30 June 2017	20,467
Charge for the year	7,087
At 30 June 2018	**27,554**
Carrying amount	
As at 30 June 2018	**16,905**
As at 30 June 2017	13,582

14. Property, plant and equipment

	Office furniture EUR	Computer equipment EUR	Leasehold improvements EUR	Total EUR
Cost				
At 1 July 2016	31,085	8,490	-	39,575
Additions	1,051	1,024	31,162	33,237
At 30 June 2017	32,136	9,514	31,162	72,812
Additions	-	255	8,260	8,515
At 30 June 2018	**32,136**	**9,769**	**39,422**	**81,327**
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2016	14,241	3,653	-	17,894
Charge for the year	4,690	1,438	3,388	9,516
At 30 June 2017	18,931	5,091	3,388	27,410
Charge for the year	4,820	2,416	5,305	12,541
At 30 June 2018	**23,751**	**7,507**	**8,693**	**39,951**
Carrying amount				
As at 30 June 2018	**8,385**	**2,262**	**30,729**	**41,376**
As at 30 June 2017	13,205	4,423	27,774	45,402

15. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition:		
Collective investment schemes	**45,481**	47,289
Debt instruments	**63,300**	62,034
	108,781	109,323

The financial year-end of certain underlying collective investment schemes is not coterminous with that of the Company or independently audited financial statements are not readily available as at the date of approval of the Company's financial statements. As a result, the valuation of these collective investment schemes, in aggregate amounting to EUR 45,481 (2017: EUR 47,289), cannot be corroborated against independently audited net asset values as at 30 June 2018 and have been based on alternative available independent market information.

16. Deferred tax

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method. Deferred income taxes are included as follows:

	Opening balance EUR	Recognised in profit or loss EUR	Total EUR
2017			
Arising on:			
Temporary differences			
Non-current assets	-	(437)	(437)
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	1,543	1,543
Bank balances	-	2,098	2,098
	-	**3,204**	**3,204**

17. Trade and other receivables

	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Trade receivables	**448,056**	573,662
Prepayments and accrued income	**56,472**	55,752
Other receivables	**5,399**	51,832
	509,927	681,246

No interest is charged on trade and other receivables.

18. Trade and other payables

	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Trade payables	**218,545**	290,167
Trade payables – related parties	**332,184**	457,380
Accruals and deferred income	**23,464**	-
Indirect taxes	**25,250**	33,912
Other payables	**67,009**	76,621
	666,452	858,080

19. Share capital

	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Authorised		
1,290,000/720,000 ordinary ‘A’ shares of EUR 0.25 per share	**322,500**	180,000
130,000/80,0000 ordinary ‘B’ shares of EUR 0.25 per share	**32,500**	20,000
780,000/400,000 ordinary ‘C’ shares of EUR 0.25 per share	**195,000**	100,000
400,000 ordinary ‘D’ shares of EUR 0.25 per share	**100,000**	100,000
	650,000	400,000
Issued and fully paid up		
1,290,000/720,000 ordinary ‘A’ shares of EUR 0.25 per share	**322,500**	180,000
130,000/80,0000 ordinary ‘B’ shares of EUR 0.25 per share	**32,500**	20,000
780,000/400,000 ordinary ‘C’ shares of EUR 0.25 per share	**195,000**	100,000
400,000 ordinary ‘D’ shares of EUR 0.25 per share	**100,000**	100,000
	650,000	400,000

The A shares, the B shares, the C shares, and the D shares each constitute different classes of shares, and rank pari passu in all respects. They entitle the holder to one vote in respect of each share.

20. Investor compensation scheme reserve

In terms of the Investment Services Act Category 2 license 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 (2017 – EUR 2,912), towards the scheme which amount is included in other operating expenses.

Variable contribution

The variable contribution is calculated by applying the higher of €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 investor compensation 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.

21. Other reserves

Other reserves includes an amount of EUR 5,994 (2017: EUR 12,102) which is unrealised and therefore not distributable. This unrealised amount relates to unrealised losses on foreign exchange.

22. Dividends

The net dividend of EUR 491,887 (EUR 0.30743 cents per ordinary share) proposed by the directors during the year ended 30 June 2017 was declared by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and was paid in November 2017.

The net dividend of EUR 379,680 (EUR 0.23730 cents per ordinary share) proposed by the directors during the year ended 30 June 2016 was declared by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and was paid in October 2016.

The directors propose that a final dividend of EUR 0.0498 per ordinary share will be paid to ordinary shareholders. This dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and has not been included as a liability in these financial statements. The total proposed dividend to be paid is EUR 129,473.

23. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise the following amount in the statement of financial position:

	2018	2017
	EUR	EUR
Cash at bank and in hand	**768,983**	1,035,751

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on bank deposit rates.

24. Operating leases

At the end of the reporting period the company had outstanding commitments under operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2018	2017
	EUR	EUR
Within one year	**59,000**	58,714
Between two and five years	**180,000**	234,857
Over five years	**60,000**	48,929
	299,000	342,500

The Company leases the office premises under an operating lease which runs for a period of seven years. Lease payments are to increase every year for the first three years to reflect market rates

25. 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:

	2018			2017		
	Related party activity EUR	**Total activity EUR**	**%**	Related party activity EUR	Total activity EUR	%
Operating expenses						
Related party transactions with:						
Other related parties	**1,665,989**			2,116,804		
	1,665,989	**2,319,717**	**72**	2,116,804	3,057,893	69
Administrative expenses						
Related party transactions with:						
Key management personnel (note 9)	**166,897**			129,142		
	166,897	**794,937**	**21**	129,142	808,743	16

"Other related parties" consist of related parties other than parent companies, activities with joint control or significant influence over the company, subsidies, associates, joint ventures in which the company is a venture and key management personal or it's parent.

During the year under review, there were sub-investment management fees and professional fees charged from related parties as disclosed in note 6.

The amounts due to related parties are disclosed in note 18. The terms and conditions in respect of the 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 were unsecured and interest-free.

The directors consider the ultimate controlling party to be Alistair Muscat who holds 49% of the issued share capital of the company. In accordance with the company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, in case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the Board has the casting vote. The Chairman of the Board of Directors' is the Director appointed by the Class A shares at the relevant time. Class B shares are represented by the Class A shares at meetings of the Board of Directors. The shareholding of the company is such that none of the shareholders has complete control of the company and hence the disclosure requirements stipulated under IAS 24 Related party disclosure are not considered necessary for the company.

26. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

At 30 June 2018 and 2017 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:

	Level 1 EUR	Level 2 EUR	Level 3 EUR	Total EUR
2018				
Financial assets designated at FVTPL				
Collective investment schemes	-	45,481	-	45,481
Debt instruments	63,300	-	-	63,300
	63,300	**45,481**	**-**	**108,781**
2017				
Financial assets designated at FVTPL				
Collective investment schemes	-	47,289	-	47,289
Debt instruments	62,034	-	-	62,034
	62,034	**47,289**	**-**	**109,323**

27. Financial risk management

The exposures to risk and the way risks arise, together with the company's objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring these risks are disclosed in more detail below.

The objectives, policies and processes for managing financial risks and the methods used to measure such risks are subject to continual improvement and development.

Where applicable, any significant changes in the company's exposure to financial risks or the manner in which the company manages and measures these risks are disclosed below.

Where possible, the company aims to reduce and control risk concentrations. Concentrations of financial risk arise when financial instruments with similar characteristics are influenced in the same way by changes in economic or other factors. The amount of the risk exposure associated with financial instruments sharing similar characteristics is disclosed in more detail in the notes to the financial statements.

27. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit and settlement risk

Credit risk is the probability of a loss occurring due to the failure of a debtor to meet its contractual debt obligations, or the loss in value of any other asset which forms part of the statement of financial position.

Settlement risk is the risk that investments purchased on behalf of clients are unsettled after their due delivery dates.

Financial assets which potentially subject the company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of debt investments, cash at bank and receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the amounts stated in notes 15, 17 and 23.

Management considers the credit quality of these financial assets as being acceptable. These financial assets do not include any material balances with past default experience.

Management is responsible for the quality of the company's credit processes and has established credit processes involving delegated approval authorities and credit procedures, the objective of which is to build and maintain assets of high quality.

Receivables are presented net of an allowance for doubtful debts. An allowance for doubtful debts is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. Management does not consider the company is significantly exposed to credit risk in that it considers the credit quality of these financial assets as being acceptable. All receivables are considered to be recoverable and there are no past due or impaired assets at the end of the reporting period.

Quoted investments are acquired after assessing the quality of the relevant investments.

The company's debt instruments in Malta Government Stocks are rated A+ based on rating agency Fitch ratings.

Cash at bank is placed with reliable financial institutions. At 30 June 2018 and 2017 cash at bank is placed with reliable financial institutions as follows:

Bank	2018	2017	Rating agency	Rating
Bank of Valletta p.l.c.	67%	37%	Standard and Poors	BBB
EFG Bank Ltd	6%	21%	Not rated	
Interactive Brokers LLC	2%	0.02%	Standard and Poors	BBB+
Corner Banca SA	26%	42%	Not rated	

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk arising 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.

27. Financial risk management (continued)

Price risk (continued)

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

Currency risk

Foreign currency transactions arise when the company buys or sells goods whose price is denominated in a foreign currency, or incurs or settles liabilities, denominated in a foreign currency. The risk arising from foreign currency transactions is managed by regular monitoring of the relevant exchange rates, and management's reaction to material movements thereto.

The following tables show each of the Company's total exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

30 June 2018

	Monetary assets EUR	Non-monetary assets EUR	Net exposure EUR
GBP	48,663	-	48,663
USD	142,904	-	142,904
CHF	(61)	-	(61)
	191,506	**-**	**191,506**

30 June 2017

	Monetary assets EUR	Non-monetary assets EUR	Net exposure EUR
GBP	46,597	-	46,597
USD	795,587	-	795,587
CHF	(238)	-	(238)
	841,946	**-**	**841,946**

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors and manages its risk to a shortage of funds by monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity of both its financial assets and financial liabilities. All liabilities are due within one year. Management does not consider the Company to be materially exposed to liquidity risk.

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maximise the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of equity balance.

The Company also ensures that it complies with the capital requirements set by the regulator.

27. Financial risk management (continued)

Capital risk management (continued)

The Company's directors manage the Company's capital structure and adjust it, in light of changes in economic conditions. The capital structure is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

During the year under review, the Company has complied with these capital requirements set by the regulator.

28. Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been restated to comply with the current year presentation.

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Integra Private Wealth Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of Integra Private Wealth Limited Limited (the Company), set out on pages 6 to 35, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2018, 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 Integra Private Wealth Limited

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 judgment 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 Integra Private Wealth Limited

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.

This copy of the audit report has been signed by
Paul Giglio (Partner) for and on behalf of

Mazars Malta
Certified Public Accountants
Attard,
Malta

30 October 2018

Schedules

	Schedule
Own funds disclosure	I
Risk management and internal capital adequacy assessment process (RM ICAAP)	II
Income statement	III
Administrative expenses	IV

Integra Private Wealth Limited

Schedule 1 – Own Funds Disclosures

1. Introduction

These regulatory disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of SLC7.78 to 7.83 of Part BI of the Investment Services Rules for Investment Services Providers, and the Technical Criteria on the Disclosure Requirements for Investment Services Licence Holders as available in Appendix 4 to the said Rules, issued by the Malta Financial Services Authority, hereinafter referred to as "Rules".

This report is not subject to an external audit, except to the extent that any disclosures are equivalent to those made in the financial statements which adhere to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU. The Company is satisfied that internal verification procedures ensure that these Regulatory Disclosures are presented fairly and in accordance with the applicable Rules.

2. Own funds

The Company is subject to capital requirements imposed by The Capital Requirements Directive ("CRD") and the Capital Requirements Regulation ("CRR").

The regulatory capital consists of Tier I Capital amounting to EUR 799,731 comprising ordinary share capital and retained earnings.

2.1 Transitional own funds disclosure

In order to meet the requirements for disclosure of own funds during the transitional period as provided for in Article 492(3) of the CRR, the Company has completed the following table as at 30 June 2018 and 2017:

	Common equity tier 1 capital instruments and reserves	**2018 EUR**	2017 EUR
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts		
	of which: Instrument type 1	650,000	400,000
2	Retained earnings	166,636	491,887
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**816,636**	891,887
	Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Additional value adjustments	-	-
8	Intangible assets	16,905	13,582
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	-	-
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**799,731**	878,305
Additional tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	**-**	-
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**-**	-
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**799,731**	878,305
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and provisions			
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**-**	-
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**-**	-
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**-**	-
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**799,731**	878,305
60	**Total risk weighted assets**	**799,731**	878,305
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	**Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)**	**80.13%**	47.85%
62	**Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)**	**80.13%**	47.85%
63	**Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)**	**80.13%**	47.85%
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		**-**	-
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		**-**	-
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2013 and 1 Jan 2022)			

Schedule 1 – Own Funds Disclosures (continued)

2. Own funds (continued)

2.2 Capital instruments' main features

In line with Article 437 of the CRR, the main features of the Company's capital instruments as at 30 June 2018 and 2017 are disclosed below:

Capital instruments main features template		**Ordinary shares**
1	Issuer	Integra Private Wealth Limited
2	Unique identifier	N/A
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	The Laws of Malta
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary shares
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	EUR 0.65
9	Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 0.25
9a	Issue price	N/A
9b	Redemption price	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity
11	Original date of issuance	N/A
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A
15	Original call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	Coupons/dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
19	Existence of dividend stopper	No
20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary
20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down features	N/A
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument	Most subordinated claim
36	Non-compliant transitions features	N/A
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

Schedule 1 – Own Funds Disclosures (continued)

2. Own funds (continued)

2.3 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 years ended 30 June 2018 and 2017 and the components that are adjusted for in the own funds calculation.

Capital Base Reconciliation	**2018 EUR**	2017 EUR
Shareholders' equity according to the Company's IFRS statement of financial position	**817,988**	893,239
Non-controlling interest	**-**	-
Anticipated dividend	**-**	-
Deconsolidation of insurance companies	**-**	-
Associated companies consolidated according to purchase method	**-**	-
Value changes in own financial liabilities	**-**	-
Cash flow hedges	**-**	-
Additional value adjustments		-
Investor compensation scheme	**(1,352)**	(1,352)
Intangible assets	**(16,905)**	(20,392)
Net provisions for reported IRB credit exposures	**-**	-
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital	**799,731**	962,207
Tier 1 capital contributions	**-**	-
Shares deducted from Tier 1 capital	**-**	-
Total Tier 1 (T1) capital	**799,731**	962,207
Tier 2 instruments	**-**	-
Net provisions for reported IRB credit exposures	**-**	-
Shares deducted from Tier 2 capital	**-**	-
Total Tier 2 (T2) capital	**-**	-
Total regulatory capital base	**799,731**	962,207

3. Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. Note 27 to the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 discloses in more detail the Company's risk exposures. The required regulatory disclosures in relation to the Company's risk components are the following:

Schedule 1 – Own Funds Disclosures (continued)

3.1 Credit risk

The Company uses the Standardised Approach in accordance with Article 438 of the CRR for the purpose of measuring credit risk. The credit risk calculation utilising this approach amounts to EUR 63,880 (2017: EUR 79,479). The types of exposure classes to which the Company is exposed as well as the applicable own funds requirements as at 30 June 2018 and 2017 are set out below:

2018

	Carrying amount	Risk weighted exposure amount	Own funds requirements
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Exposures to:			
Local authorities	**832,283**	**166,457**	**13,317**
Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	**45,481**	**45,481**	**3,638**
Other items	**586,567**	**586,567**	**46,925**
	1,464,331	**798,505**	**63,880**

2017

	Carrying amount	Risk weighted exposure amount	Own funds requirements
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Exposures to:			
Local authorities	1,718,279	840,051	67,204
Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	47,289	47,289	3,783
Other items	106,154	106,154	8,492
	1,871,722	993,494	79,479

The geographic distribution of exposure classes (f) consist of 70% non-resident exposures. Class (n) involves non-resident exposures and class (p) consists primarily of resident exposures.

3.2 Foreign exchange risk

The foreign exchange risk adjustment calculated on the statement of financial position at the established rate of 8% amounts to EUR 15,320 (2017: EUR 67,375).

Schedule 1 – Own Funds Disclosures (continued)

4. Return on net assets

As required by SLC 7.80 of Part BI of the Investment Services Rules, the return on net assets calculated as the net profit divided by the total balance sheet, amounted to 11.23% as at 30 June 2018 (2017: 15.33%).

Schedule II – Risk Management and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (RM ICAAP)

As a licence holder, Integra Private Wealth Limited is to have in place a Risk Management and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("RM ICAAP") which is prepared on the basis of the company's annual financial return and updated on a yearly basis.

The company's directors took over the responsibility for the design and technical details of the RM ICAAP statement, implementation of the RM ICAAP together with the preparation and submission to the regulator. The statement shows that at the end of the period 2018, the company maintained a healthy level of excess capital over minimum requirements.

A summary of all risks directly affecting the financial statements and the manner in which the company manages these risks is disclosed in note 27. The company is also exposed to risks as described below:

Large exposures risk

This refers to a direct or indirect exposure to a counterparty or connected counterparties, to a single product type, or as a result of a large transaction which, the loss thereof could threaten the company's solvency or ability to maintain its core business.

Where possible, the company aims to reduce and control risk concentrations. Management analyses financial performance reports in order to evaluate periodic results including large exposures.

During the financial year just ended, the company has continued to focus on increasing its customer base thereby reducing reliance on any single customer. Consequently, the company has seen a reduction in its large exposures across all business lines and will continue in its efforts to reduce its large exposures further.

Compliance risk

Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial loss, or reputational impact due to the failure to comply with laws, regulations, standards or codes of conduct. Although Integra Private Wealth Limited is licensed and regulated in Malta by the MFSA it operates in multiple jurisdictions. This brings with it complex regulatory cross border rules the company must be aware of and comply with. The compliance function of the company is responsible for managing compliance risk.

Management maintains codes of conduct and policies regarding business practices, conflicts of interest. or expected standards of ethical and moral behaviour.

Financial risk

Financial risk is the risk that the company does not maintain levels of reserves to comply with solvency margins imposed by the MFSA aimed at financial services. Operational losses can reduce the company's overall capital base and the company could be forced to inject more capital to sustain operations.

Schedule II – Risk Management and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (RM ICAAP) (continued)

Financial risk (continued)

The company currently operates a very strict financial monitoring system. The Board approves yearly budgets and the CEO is responsible to ensure monthly figures are in line with budgets and to report variances back to the board during the quarterly board meetings with remedial action if required.

Asset management risk

The asset management business has increased substantially over the years. The risks associated with asset management are mainly twofold being compliance and operational. From a compliance point of view the risks are associated with making sure that asset management is done in line with local and international regulations and that, the management structure does not breach any local or other jurisdictional rules. From an operational point of view, the risks are associated with daily trading operations, risk management and liquidity management.

The company has implemented a series of risk management checks from both a compliance and operational point of view. The asset management committee provides the overall trading parameters that all day-to-day managers have to comply. The company's back office conducts daily checks to ensure the fund risk management and liquidity requirements are in line with those pre-established by the asset management company.

Strategic risk

This is the risk of loss arising from adverse business decisions that poorly align to strategic goals, failed execution of policies and processes designed to meet those goals, and inability to respond to macro- economic and industry dynamics.

Strategic risk is managed by the board of directors who identify risks related to each of the objectives established. This includes estimating the significance of risks identified, assessing the likelihood of the risks occurring and determining the need for action. Risks are evaluated as part of the business planning process, documented and communicated throughout the organisation, as appropriate.

Liquidity risk

Licence holders are required to maintain sufficient liquid reserves to ensure they are able to meet all liabilities as they fall due. Furthermore, they are required to maintain a 'liquidity buffer' to meet unforeseen expenses and liabilities. The risk may arise that such reserves and buffers are insufficient to meet liabilities as they fall due, or that meeting such liabilities incurs significant losses.

The company continues to maintain a sufficient level of own capital in cash at all times to ensure its ability to meet any unforeseen liabilities as they become due. It must also ensure that is has sufficient liquid resources to meet its scheduled liabilities.

Schedule II – Risk Management and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (RM ICAAP) (continued)

Counter party risk

This is the risk that a counterparty which the company uses to retain its nominee accounts defaults. The company continues to monitor its counterparties to ensure that they continue to have good credit rating and healthy financials on a regular basis. Where any concerns arise as to the stability of the bank, the company addresses the matter immediately and moves assets away from the bank. The company continues to operate nominee accounts only with institutions and counterparties situated in reputable jurisdictions.

Key management risk

Currently the long terms strategic implementation and supervision of the asset management function of the company is conducted by the CEO, whereas compliance and legal oversight are administered by the Compliance Department and operational management is administered by the Operations Department. The inability by the CEO, the CO or Head of Operations (HOO) to perform some or all of these functions can lead to potentially large operational and financial consequences (in the event of the CEO and HOO failing to perform) and regulatory and reputational consequences (in the event of the CO failing to perform).

During the last financial year, the Company identified and implemented structural changes to its organisational structure to ensure clear lines of responsibility and control. Although key man risk continues to exist, the Company believes the new structure has reduced such risk. Over the course of the next financial year, the Company intends implementing further changes to continue to enhance the overall structure and reduce the key management risk.

Remuneration policy

The company's reward policy stipulates the general principles of reward management and governs the salary increases and bonus distributions payable to all the employees of the company. Salaries are increased every year based on the Cost of Living Increase, performance and market adjustment. The bonus is calculated by the company's directors and takes into consideration the individual, business and company scores.

(a) Employee benefit expenses

Salary and employee benefit expenses for the year ending 30 June 2018 together with any other fixed and variable remuneration and incentive bonuses are disclosed within note 10 to these financial statements.

Variable remuneration is related to the respective employee's status, mainly grade and not to the performance.

(b) Directors

During the current year, the company paid directors' fees to the executive directors of the company, whether consisting of emoluments or other benefits.

Schedule III – Income Statement

	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Revenue	**3,395,341**	4,345,491
Operating expenses	**(2,319,717)**	(3,057,893)
Administrative expenses	**(283,302)**	(309,198)
Investment income	**3,893**	7,941
Other operating income	**(36,644)**	(26,589)
Other expenses	**(15,090)**	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	**(19,628)**	(16,326)
Staff costs	**(492,007)**	(483,219)
Profit before tax	**232,846**	460,207

Schedule IV – Administrative expenses

	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Administrative expenses	**23,890**	19,442
Advertising costs	**1,700**	2,712
Audit fee	**8,225**	525
Bank charges	**1,874**	1,955
Cleaning expenses	**3,502**	-
General expenses	**10,410**	29,448
Insurance	**10,713**	14,656
IT costs	**58,231**	79,374
Legal and professional fees	**16,460**	20,073
Postage and stationary	**4,069**	4,459
Registration fee	**350**	-
Rent	**57,307**	45,359
Repairs and maintenance	**56,676**	63,658
Subscriptions	**3,580**	1,622
Telecommunication expenses	**4,812**	4,054
Travel expenses	**17,763**	18,541
Water and electricity	**3,740**	3,320
	283,302	309,198