

Evercore Pan-Asset Capital Management Limited

Pillar 3 Disclosure and Policy**Introduction****Regulatory Context**

The Pillar 3 disclosure of Evercore Pan-Asset Capital Management (“the Firm”) is set out below as required by the FSA’s “Prudential Sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms” (BIPRU) specifically [BIPRU 11.3.3 R](#). This follows the introduction of the Capital Requirements Directive (“CRD”) which represents the European Union’s application of the Basel Capital Accord. The regulatory aim of the disclosures is to improve market discipline.

Frequency

The Firm will be making Pillar 3 disclosures annually. The disclosures will be as at the Accounting Reference Date (“ARD”).

Media and Location

The disclosure will be published [on our website/as an appendix to our Audited Annual Accounts].

Verification

The information contained in this document has not been audited by the Firm’s external auditors and does not constitute any form of financial statement and must not be relied upon in making any judgement on the Group.

Materiality

The Firm regards information as material in disclosures if its omission or misstatement could change or influence the assessment or decision of a user relying on that information for the purpose of making economic decisions. If the Firm deems a certain disclosure to be immaterial, it may be omitted from this Statement.

Confidentiality

The Firm regards information as proprietary if sharing that information with the public would undermine its competitive position. Proprietary information may include information on products or systems which, if shared with competitors, would render the Firm’s investments therein less valuable. Further, the Firm must regard information as confidential if there are obligations to customers or other counterparty relationships binding the Firm to confidentiality. In the event that any such information is omitted, we shall disclose such and explain the grounds why it has not been disclosed.

Summary

The CRD requirements have three pillars. Pillar 1 deals with minimum capital requirements; Pillar 2 deals with Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (“ICAAP”) undertaken by a firm and the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process through which the firm and regulator satisfy themselves on the adequacy of capital held by the Firm in relation to the risks it faces and; Pillar 3 which deals with public disclosure of risk management policies, capital resources and capital requirements. The regulatory aim of the disclosure is to improve market discipline.

The Firm is an Investment Management Firm. It acts solely as agent and is not authorised to hold client money or act as Principal. The firm seeks to mitigate risk by implementing sound systems and controls and corporate governance arrangements. The Firm’s greatest risks have been identified as business and operational risk. The Firm is required to disclose its risk management objectives and policies for each separate category of risk which include the strategies and processes to manage those risks; the structure and organisation of the relevant risk management function or other appropriate arrangement; the scope and nature of risk reporting and measurement systems; the policies for mitigating risk and the strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of these policies.

The Firm has assessed business and operational risks in its ICAAP and set out appropriate actions to manage them.

A number of key operations are outsourced by our clients to third party providers such as administrators reducing our

exposure to operational risk. The Firm has an operational risk framework (described below) in place to mitigate operational risk. The Firm's main exposure to credit risk is the risk that management and performance fees cannot be collected and therefore credit risk is low. The Firm holds all cash and performance fee balances with banks assigned high credit ratings.

Market Risk exposure has been assessed by the Firm. As an Investment Management Firm, we do not have a trading book. Our only potential exposures are non-trading book exposures or liabilities held on our balance sheet. Our appetite for market risk is low so we do not hold foreign currency assets or liabilities on our balance sheet.

Background to the Firm

Background

The Firm is incorporated in the UK and is authorised and regulated by the FSA as an Investment Management Firm. The Firm's activities give it the BIPRU categorisation of a "Limited Licence" and a "BIPRU €50K" firm.

The following entities are covered by the ICAAP:

- Evercore Pan-Asset Capital Management Ltd

The Firm is a Solo regulated entity.

BIPRU 11.5.1 **R**

Disclosure: Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Risk Management Objective

Our general risk management objective is to develop systems and controls to mitigate risk to a level that does not require the allocation of Pillar 2 capital.

Governance Framework

The Board of Directors is the Governing Body of the Firm and has the daily management and oversight responsibility. It meets quarterly and is composed of:

- John Redwood (Chairman)
- Christopher Aldous (Chief Executive)
- Joanna Hellen (Finance Director)
- Bernard Taylor (Non-Executive)
- Julian Oakley (Non-Executive)

The Executive Committee is responsible for the entire process of risk management, as well as forming its own opinion on the effectiveness of the process. In addition, the Governing Body decides the Firm's risk appetite or tolerance for risk and ensures that the Firm has implemented an effective, ongoing process to identify risks, to measure its potential impact and then to ensure that such risks are actively managed. Senior Management is accountable to the Executive Committee for designing, implementing and monitoring the process of risk management and implementing it into the day-to-day business activities of the Firm.

Risk Framework

Risk within the Firm is managed by use of the following:

- The Chief Executive has been appointed Business Risk Officer (BRO). All employees have been made aware that they should escalate risks to the firm to the BRO.
- The Firm has a conservative approach to risk;
- The Firm has identified its risks and recorded them in a 'Risk Register';
- The 'Risk Register' is reviewed at regular meetings of Senior Management
- The Firm has undertaken scenario Analysis and Stress Tests on the most significant risks identified. This informs the Firm how risk are likely to behave and what, if any, impact there is likely to be to our balance sheet;
- The Firm has in place an internal control framework to govern its processes and procedures and to mitigate any

risks;

Risk Scoring Methodology

The Firm has adopted a five-point scoring matrix for determining the level of risk within its business.

The Impact of risks is scored as follows:

Score Level		Monetary Impact
1	Minor	< £5,000
2	Moderate	£5,001 - £50,000
3	High	£50,001 - £200,000
4	Major	£200,001 - £1,000,000
5	Critical	> £1,000,000

The Probability of risks occurring is scored as follows:

Score Level		Probability
5	Expected	At least Quarterly (or a one-off event)
4	Likely	Quarterly to Annually
3	Frequent	Every 1 – 5 years
2	Unlikely	Every 5 – 25 years
1	Rare	Every 25 years or less frequently

Scoring risks for Impact and Probability leads to a 5 x 5 matrix which can be converted to a “RAG” chart as follows:

IMPACT

		1	2	3	4	5
PROBABILITY	5	C	C	B	A	A
	4	C	C	B	B	A
	3	C	C	C	B	B
	2	D	C	C	C	B
	1	D	D	C	C	C

Risks rated A or B are deemed to fall outside the Firm’s Risk Appetite and require treatment to be brought within the Risk Appetite. Risks rated C fall within Risk Appetite and are accepted. Risks rated D will be reviewed for issues of over-control and inefficiencies.

Business Risk

As an Investment Management Firm, we have assessed business risks and set out appropriate actions to manage them.

Liquidity Risk

The firm receives regular cash flows from investment management fees at the end of each quarter which are deducted from client funds by the Custodian and remitted to the Firm within seven days of invoice. Clients cannot cancel their Investment Management Agreement and remove funds from the Custodian until the Firm’s outstanding fees are settled.

Major costs are staff salaries and normal operating expenses for the business which are payable monthly. The Firm retains a cash reserve to ensure that these regular payments can be met. The Firm holds an amount equivalent to 19 months expenditure in banks with high credit ratings to cover the cost of winding up the business.

3.4 The Firm's Governing Body reviews and endorses the risk appetite of the Firm each year.

BIPRU 11.5.4 R

Disclosure: Compliance with BIPRU 3, BIPRU 4, BIPRU 6, BIPRU 7, BIPRU 10 and the Overall Pillar 2 Rule

BIPRU 3

For its Pillar 1 regulatory capital calculation of Credit Risk, under the credit risk capital component the Firm has adopted the Standardised approach ([BIPRU 3.4](#)) and the Simplified method of calculating risk weights ([BIPRU 3.5](#)).

Credit Risk calculation

Credit Risk Capital Requirement	Rule	Risk weighted exposure amount
Credit risk capital component	BIPRU 3.2	£2,100,000
Counterparty risk capital component	BIPRU 13 & 14	£0
Concentration risk capital component	BIPRU 10	£0
Total		£168,000

	Rule	Exposure	Risk Weight	Risk weighted exposure amount
National Government Bodies	BIPRU 3.4.2	£0	0%	£0
Banks etc long-term	BIPRU 3.4.36	£0	50%	£0
Banks etc short-term	BIPRU 3.4.39	£0	20%	£0
Exposure to Corporates/Debtors	BIPRU 3.4.52	£0	100%	£0
Past due item	BIPRU 3.4.96	£0	100%	£0
Fixed assets	BIPRU 3.4.127	£0	100%	£0
Accrued Investment management fees	BIPRU 3.4.128	£0	100%	£0
Total		£0		£0
Credit Risk Capital Component	8% of risk weighted exposure			£168,000

BIPRU 4

The Firm does not adopt the Internal Ratings Based approach and hence this is not applicable.

BIPRU 6

The Firm, being a Limited Licence Firm is not subject to the Pillar 1 Operational Risk Requirement and, therefore, this is not applicable.

BIPRU 7

The Firm has Non-Trading Book potential exposure only ([BIPRU 7.4](#), [7.5](#)).

BIPRU 10

The Firm closely monitors and assesses its Non-Trading Book limits in line with ([BIPRU 10.5.2 R](#) to [BIPRU 10.5.10 R](#)). When the Firm has a single exposure exceeding 25% of its capital resources, it is recorded in the Breaches Register, reported to the FSA and monitored until such time as is rectified upon receipt of fees. Also, the Firm monitors its position to ensure the sum of its exposures of more than 10% do not exceed 800% of its Regulatory Capital Resources.

Overall Pillar 2 Rule

The Firm has adopted the "Pillar 1 plus" approach to the calculation of its ICAAP Capital Resources Requirement as outlined in the Committee of European Banking Supervisors Paper, 25 January 2006.

The ICAAP assessment is reviewed by the Executive Committee and amended where necessary, on a quarterly basis or when a material change to the business occurs. The Executive Committee presents the ICAAP document to the Governing Body of the Firm which reviews and endorses the risk management objective each quarter or when a material change to the business occurs at the same time as reviewing and signing off the ICAAP document.

BIPRU 11.5.8 R

Disclosure: Credit Risk and Dilution Risk

The Firm is primarily exposed to Credit Risk from the risk of non-collection of advisory and sub-advisory fees. It holds all cash and performance fee balances with Banks assigned high credit ratings. Consequently risk of past due or impaired exposures is minimal. A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due. Impairment is defined as a reduction in the recoverable amount of a fixed asset or goodwill below its carrying amount.

BIPRU 11.5.12 R

Disclosure: Market Risk

The Firm has Non Trading Book potential exposure only ([BIPRU 7.4](#) & [7.5](#)).

Market Risk calculation

	Rule	Position	Risk Weight	PRR	
Interest rate positional risk requirement	BIPRU 7.2	£0		8%	£0
Equity positional risk requirement	BIPRU 7.3	£0		8%	£0
Commodity positional risk requirement	BIPRU 7.4	£0		8%	£0
Foreign currency positional risk requirement	BIPRU 7.5	£0		8%	£0
Option positional risk requirement	BIPRU 7.6	£0		8%	£0
Collective investment undertaking positional risk requirement	BIPRU 7.7	£0		32%	£0
Total		£0			£0

BIPRU 11.5.2 R

Disclosure: Scope of application of directive requirements

The Firm is subject to the disclosures under the [Banking Consolidation Directive](#) however, it is not a member of a UK Consolidation Group and consequently, does not report on a consolidated basis for accounting and prudential purposes.

BIPRU 11.5.3 R

Disclosure: Capital Resources

The Firm is a BIPRU Investment Firm without an Investment Firm Consolidation Waiver deducting Material Holdings under ([GENPRU 2 Annex 4](#)). Tier 1 Capital comprises of [LLP Members'/Partners Capital/Shares/Share Premium Accounts/Subordinated Debt/Innovative Tier One Capital and Audited Reserves/Losses].

Tier 1 Capital	£3,904,000
Deductions	£0
Tier 2 Capital	£0
Deductions	£0
Capital Resources	£0
Tier 3 Capital	£0
Deductions	£0
Total Capital	£3,904,000

BIPRU 11.5.5 R

This disclosure is not required as the Firm has not adopted the Internal Ratings Based approach to Credit Risk and therefore is not affected by [BIPRU 11.5.4R \(3\)](#).

BIPRU 11.5.6 R

This disclosure is not required as the Firm has not adopted the Internal Ratings Based approach to Credit Risk and therefore is not affected by [BIPRU 11.5.4R \(3\)](#).

BIPRU 11.5.7 R

This disclosure is not required as the Firm does not have a Trading Book.

BIPRU 11.5.9 R

This disclosure is not required as the Firm does not make Value Adjustments and Provisions for Impaired exposures that need to be disclosed under [BIPRU 11.5.8R \(9\)](#).

BIPRU 11.5.10 R

Disclosure: Firms calculating Risk Weighted Exposure Amounts in accordance with the Standardised Approach

This disclosure is not required as the Firm uses the Simplified method of calculating Risk Weights ([BIPRU 3.5](#)).

BIPRU 11.5.11 R

Disclosure: Firms calculating Risk Weighted Exposure amounts using the IRB Approach

This disclosure is not required as the Firm has not adopted the Internal Ratings Based approach to Credit and therefore is not affected by [BIPRU 11.5.4R \(3\)](#).

BIPRU 11.5.13 R

Disclosure: Use of VaR model for calculation of Market Risk Capital Requirement

This disclosure is not required as the Firm does not use a VaR model for calculation of Market Risk Capital Requirement.

BIPRU 11.5.14 R

Disclosure: Operational Risk

The Firm's Fixed Overhead Requirement (FOR) is disclosed as a proxy for the Pillar 1 Operational Risk Capital calculation. The Firm's Pillar 1 Capital Resources Requirement is the FOR, being the higher of FOR and the sum of Market Risk and Credit Risk Requirement.

Fixed Overhead Requirement	GENPRU 2.1.53	<u>£187,000</u>
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BIPRU 11.5.15 R

Disclosure: Non-Trading Book Exposures in Equities

This disclosure is not required as the Firm does not have a Non-Trading Book Exposure to Equities.

BIPRU 11.5.16 R

Disclosures: Exposures to Interest Rate Risk in the Non-Trading Book

Although the Firm has substantial cash balances on its Balance Sheet, there is currently no significant exposure to Interest Rate fluctuations.

BIPRU 11.5.17 R Disclosures: Securitisation

This disclosure is not required as the Firm does not Securitise its assets.