

Providentia Capital LLP Pillar 3 Disclosure

June 2014

The Pillar 3 rules in BIPRU 11 set out the need for firms to have a formal disclosure policy. In accordance with the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) Providentia Capital LLP (the “Firm”) will disclose the information set out in BIPRU 11 (the Pillar 3 rule) on at least an annual basis.

The Firm may omit information it deems as immaterial, in accordance with the rules. Materiality is based on the criterion that the omission or misstatement of any information would be likely to change or influence the decision of a reader relying on that information. Accordingly where the Firm has considered an item to be immaterial it has not been disclosed.

In addition, if the required information is deemed to be proprietary or confidential then the Firm may take the decision to exclude it from the disclosure. In the Firm's view, proprietary information is that which, if it were shared, would undermine its competitive position. Information is considered to be confidential where there are obligations binding the Firm to confidentiality with our customers, suppliers or counterparties. Where information is omitted for either of these reasons this is stated in the relevant section of the disclosure, along with the jurisdiction.

Introduction

The Firm is authorised and regulated by the FCA and as such is subject to minimum regulatory capital requirements. The Firm is categorised by the FCA, for capital purposes, as a BIPRU firm. It is an investment management firm and has no trading book exposures. The Firm is not required to prepare consolidated reporting for prudential purposes.

The FCA’s current prudential regime can be split into three “pillars”:

- Pillar 1 – prescribes the minimum capital requirements that authorised firms need to hold. This is the higher of €50k; quarter of the firms annual adjusted expenditure (the Fixed Overheads Requirement); or the sum of the firm’s prescribed Credit risk + Market risk.
- Pillar 2 – requires firms to analyse the risks to the business and then consider whether the risks are mitigated to an appropriate standard. If the firm feels that the risks are not adequately mitigated then they should allocate capital against those risks. Stress and scenario tests are conducted to ensure that the processes,

strategies and systems are comprehensive and robust and that the allocation of capital is sufficient.

- Pillar 3 - requires firms to develop a set of disclosures which will allow market participants to assess key information about the Firm's underlying risks, risk management controls and capital position.

The Fixed Overheads Requirement determines the Firm's Capital Resources Requirement.

The Firm is a Limited Liability Partnership and its capital arrangements are established in its Partnership deed. Its capital (as at March 2013) is summarised as follows:

	<u>£000's</u>
Members' capital	206
Revenue reserves	-127

Members' capital and other reserves	79
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The main features of the Firm's Capital Resources Requirement are as follows:

Capital Item	£'000s
Tier 1 capital less innovative tier 1 capital	79
Total tier 2, innovative tier 1 and tier 3 capital	-
Deductions from tier 1 and tier 2 capital	-
Total capital resources, net of deductions	79

Risk Management

The Partners of the Firm determine the business strategy and risk appetite along with the risk management policies and procedures. The Firm is assisted by various external and independent experts. Risks to the Firm are identified and considered and the Firm's resultant exposure is assessed after the application of both management and mitigation of these risks. Furthermore the Firm conducts a series of stress tests and scenario analyses on these risks to determine the effect they would have on the firm.

If necessary the Firm would allocate extra capital to the relevant risk, as per the Pillar 2 requirement: this has not been deemed necessary. This process is reviewed by Partners on a quarterly basis and the relevant policies and procedures are updated where necessary.

The Partners have identified operational risk as the main area of risk to which the firm is exposed.

Operational risk is managed by a number of means, including support from three external specialist firms of advisors and proprietary risk management and compliance systems.

The Firm has concluded that its Tier 1 capital is sufficient to cover its Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 requirements.