

Pillar 3 and BIPRU Remuneration Code Disclosures

CDC Wealth Management Ltd

This document was approved by the firm's board on 16/7/2020

Background

This is the Pillar 3 disclosure made in accordance with the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Prudential Sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms ('BIPRU').

The European Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) created a regulatory capital framework consisting of three 'pillars' namely;

- Pillar 1 – which sets out the minimum capital requirements that firms are required to meet for;
- Pillar 2 – which requires firms to take a view on whether additional capital should be held against capital risks not covered by Pillar 1; and
- Pillar 3 - which requires firms to publish certain details of its risks, capital and risk management process.

Disclosure Policy

The rules in BIPRU 11 provide that the firm may omit one or more of the required disclosures if it believes that the information is immaterial. Materiality is based on the criteria that the omission or misstatement of material information would be likely to change or influence the assessment or decision of a user relying on that information for the purposes of making economic decisions. Where a firm considers a disclosure to be immaterial, this will be stated in the relevant section.

The firm is also permitted to omit one or more of the required disclosures where it believes that the information is regarded as proprietary or confidential. Proprietary information is that which, if it were shared, would undermine the firm's competitive position. Information is considered to be confidential where there are obligations binding the firm to confidentiality with its clients and counterparties.

Where the firm has omitted information for any of the above reasons, a statement explaining this will be provided in the relevant section.

Unless stated as otherwise, all figures contained in this disclosure are based on the firm's annual reports for the year ending 31st March 2020

Frequency

These Pillar 3 Disclosures will be reviewed on an annual basis as a minimum. The disclosures will be published as soon as is practical following the finalisation of the firm's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and publication of annual reports.

Verification

The information contained in this disclosure has not been audited by our firm's external auditors and does not constitute any form of financial statement.

Publication

Our firm's Pillar 3 Disclosure reports are published on our website.

Scope and application of Directive requirements

The disclosures in this document are made in respect of CDC Wealth Management Ltd which provides financial advice and discretionary investment management services.

CDC Wealth Management Ltd is a BIPRU firm.

Risk management objectives and policies

Our risk management policy reflects the FCA requirement that we must manage a number of different categories of risk. These include: liquidity, credit, market, interest rate, business and operational risks.

1. Liquidity risk

CDC manages all cash to ensure the firm has sufficient liquid resources to meet the continued operating needs of the business. This is supported by a robust budgeting and forecasting process which has the full involvement of the senior management team. In addition we carry out 'stress-tests' to ensure the firm would remain viable in the event of certain trigger events

2. Credit risk

The main credit risk for the firm relates to advisory fees not being paid for services provided. This risk is reduced due to the nature of CDC clients which are typically High Net Worth (HNW). Revenues include annual management charges received from clients based on a percentage of client assets under management. The charge is typically made directly from the client portfolio, which means the credit risk relating to this is minimal.

3. Interest rate risk

CDC has no borrowings meaning there is no exposure to interest rate risk.

4. Business risk

The firm's Pillar 2 business risk assessment principally takes the form of a fall in assets under management following a market downturn that leads to lower management fees, although other risks such as loss of advisers and influential clients are also considered. To mitigate our business risk, CDC conducts 'stress-tests' at least annually to assess the impact of different 'seismic events' to model the impact on our financial position.

5. Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the potential risk of financial loss or impairment to reputation resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes and systems, from the actions of people or from external events. Major sources of operation risk include outsourcing of operations, IT security, internal and external fraud, implementation of strategic change and regulatory non-compliance.

The firm operates a robust risk management framework which considers the probability of an event materialising and the subsequent impact. The risks are then 'rated' using a traffic-light system. The firm's Compliance Oversight is responsible for periodic reviews of the framework and recommending any changes to the Board

All senior management bear responsibility for internal controls and the management of business risk as part of their accountability to the board. Individuals are responsible for identifying the risks surrounding their work, implementing controls over those risks and escalating areas of concern to the Compliance function within the business.

CDC's Compliance Oversight provides the board with an annual summary report on all significant risk issues.

6. Other risks

CDC deliberately operates a simple business model. Accordingly, many of the specific risks identified by the FCA do not apply.

Capital resources

Pillar 1 requirement

In accordance with GENPRU 2.1.45R (calculation of variable capital requirement for a BIPRU firm), our capital requirement has been determined as being our fixed overhead requirement and not the sum of our credit risk capital requirement and our market risk capital requirement.

The Pillar 1 capital requirement for CDC Wealth Management Ltd was £180453 as at 1st May 2020

Pillar 2

CDC's overall approach to assessing the adequacy of our internal capital is set out in our ICAAP. The ICAAP process involves an annual consideration of risks to our capital combined with stress testing using scenario analysis. This is augmented with a monthly ICAAP assessment to ensure CDC complies with the baseline requirement(s) and our own self-imposed additional measures.

The level of capital required to cover risks is a function of impact and probability. We assess impact by modelling the changes in our income and expenses caused by various potential trigger events over a 1-year time horizon. Probability is assessed subjectively.

In addition, we have reviewed the outputs of our risk reviews to quantify any risks identified. This has identified a number of potential risks which we have classified against the risk categories contained in GENPRU 1.2.30R and reviewed the guidance in BIPRU 2.2.61-65.

Our Pillar 2 capital requirement, which is our own assessment of the minimum amount of capital that we believe is adequate against the risks identified, has been assessed as no greater than our Pillar 1 requirement as a consequence of the lack of complexity within our business. CDC carries surplus of reserves above the capital resource requirement deemed necessary to cover the risks identified.

Regulatory capital

The main features of CDC Wealth Management's capital resources for regulatory purposes, as at 31st March 2020 are as follows:

Capital item:	£000s
Tier 1 capital (called up share capital, share premium account, profit and loss account, externally verified interim net profits)	481
Total of tier 2 and tier 3 capital (broadly long and short term subordinated loans)	0
Deductions from tier 1 and tier 2 capital	0
Total capital resources, net of deductions	481

The firm holds regulatory capital in accordance with the Capital Requirements Directive. All such capital is classified as Tier 1 capital and is therefore of the highest quality.

Remuneration Code Disclosure

The firm is subject to the BIPRU Remuneration Code. This section provides further information on our remuneration policy.

BIPRU Remuneration Code Staff

We have identified, and maintain a record of, 'BIPRU Remuneration Code Staff' – i.e. staff to whom the BIPRU Remuneration Code applies. This includes senior management and members of staff whose actions may have a material impact on a firm's risk profile. All of our Code Staff fall into the "senior management" category of Code Staff (rather than the "risk taker" category) for the purposes of the BIPRU Remuneration Code.

Decision Making / Remuneration Committee

CDC Wealth Management does not have a Remuneration Committee. The Directors are responsible for our remuneration policy including:

- Determining the framework and policy for remuneration and ensuring it does not encourage undue risk taking.
- Agreeing any major changes in remuneration structures.
- Reviewing the terms and conditions of any new incentive schemes and in particular, considering the appropriate targets for any performance related remuneration schemes.
- Considering and recommending the remuneration policy for the senior employees taking into account the appropriate mix of salary, discretionary bonus and share based remuneration.
- In determining remuneration arrangements, the Directors will give due regard to best practice and any relevant legal or regulatory requirements including the BIPRU Remuneration Code.

Pay & Performance Relationship

Competitive salaries form the basis of our firm's remuneration package. In addition there is an element of variable pay for all staff which is based on firm wide and individual performance. Whilst most of the variable reward components are awarded to employees across the firm, the structure, balance and amounts may differ. Variable remuneration is contingent on the financial performance of the firm and the individual achieving/ exceeding balanced scorecard objectives.

When assessing individual performance we use a robust performance management process, with reviews including quantitative and qualitative criteria.

Quantitative Information on Remuneration

The FCA rules require certain firms to disclose aggregate information on remuneration in respect of its BIPRU Remuneration Code Staff. The firm has four Directors but no "risk takers". CDC has four 'significant influence' staff (directors) but all are covered by the de minimus exemption.

Director remuneration is agreed formally at board meetings. The link between performance and pay is inevitable in a small firm, but the firm's risk adverse strategy and robust risk management systems mitigate any risks.