

**OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT
LIMITED**

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December
2021

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

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OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:

Evgeny Kitavtsev
Oleg Larichev
Loukas Dimitriou
Kakhaber Kiknavelidze

Company Secretary:

Angelos Kapsis

Independent Auditors:

Istos Global Limited

Panayioti Kaspi, 5A
Nicosia
1095
Cyprus

Registered office:

Stasinou 23, 1st Floor, Apt 101
Nicosia
2404
Cyprus

Registration number:

HE416665

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The Board of Directors presents its first report and audited financial statements of the Company for the period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021.

Principal activity and nature of operations of the Company

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of UCITS Management services, regulated by CySEC, licence No MC UCITS 7/78/2012. The Company provides services under section 111 of the UCI Law of 2012 which covers the Investment management Functions of section 109(3) and the services of sections 109(4)(a) and 109(4)(b)(i).

Review of current position, future developments and performance of the Company's business

The Company's development to date, financial results and position as presented in the financial statements are not considered satisfactory and the Board of Directors is making an effort to reduce the Company's losses.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are disclosed in notes 6, 7 and 18 of the financial statements.

Use of financial instruments by the Company

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk and credit risk from the financial instruments it holds

The Company's financial risk management objectives and policies are ..

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates as the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk in relation to its non-current borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company's Management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities - primarily trade receivables and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Credit risk related to trade receivables: This is managed based on established policies, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal ratings. Credit quality of the customer is assessed and outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

Share capital

Authorised capital

Under its Memorandum the Company fixed its share capital at 350.000 ordinary shares of nominal value of €1 each.

Issued capital

Upon incorporation on 28.12.2020 the Company issued to the subscribers of its Memorandum of Association 250.000 ordinary shares of €1 each at par.

On 20.12.2021, the Company made an issue of 100.000 shares of €1 each fully paid.

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

MANAGEMENT REPORT

Board of Directors

The members of the Company's Board of Directors as at 31 December 2021 and at the date of this report are presented on page 1. All of them were members of the Board of Directors throughout the period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association all Directors presently members of the Board continue in office.

Related party transactions

Disclosed in note 19 of the financial statements.

Independent Auditors

The Independent Auditors, Istos Global Limited, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution giving authority to the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,



Evgeny Kitavtsev
Director

Nicosia, 21 March 2022



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Oasis Wealth Management Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Oasis Wealth Management Limited (the "Company"), which are presented in pages 7 to 21 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113

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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cyprus, 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 Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines 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 Board of Directors is 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Oasis Wealth Management Limited

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 Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of 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.
- 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 a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of 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 Requirements

Pursuant to the additional requirements of the Auditors Law of 2017, we report the following:

- In our opinion, the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap 113, and the information given is consistent with the financial statements.
- In our opinion, and in the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Management Report.

Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 69 of the Auditors Law of 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.




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Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Oasis Wealth Management Limited



Margarita Kouloumbri
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of
Istos Global Limited

Panayioti Kaspi, 5A
Nicosia
1095
Cyprus

Nicosia, 21 March 2022

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

		28/12/2020- 31/12/2021
	Note	€
Administration expenses		
Other expenses		(165.192)
Operating loss	8	<u>(1.333)</u>
		(166.525)
Finance costs		
Net loss for the period	11	<u>(1.417)</u>
		(167.942)
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		<u><u>(167.942)</u></u>

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

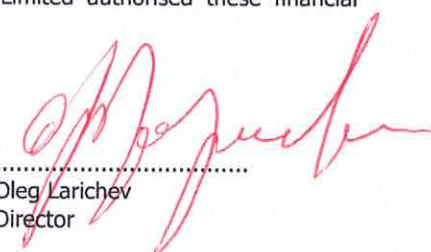
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2021

	Note	2021 €
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	13	<u>1.998</u>
		<u>1.998</u>
Current assets		
Receivables	14	500
Cash at bank and in hand	15	<u>196.929</u>
		<u>197.429</u>
Total assets		<u><u>199.427</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Share capital	16	350.000
Accumulated losses		<u>(167.942)</u>
Total equity		<u>182.058</u>
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	17	<u>17.369</u>
		<u>17.369</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>199.427</u></u>

On ~~21. March~~ 2022 the Board of Directors of Oasis Wealth Management Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.


.....
Evgeny Kitavtsev
Director


.....
Oleg Larichev
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

	Note	Share capital €	Accumula- ted losses €	Total €
Comprehensive income				
Net loss for the period		-	(167.942)	(167.942)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	(167.942)	(167.942)
Transactions with owners				
Issue of share capital	16	350.000	-	350.000
Total transactions with owners		350.000	-	350.000
Balance at 31 December 2021		350.000	(167.942)	182.058

Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the relevant tax law, within two years after the end of the relevant tax year, will be deemed to have distributed as dividends 70% of these profits. Special contribution for defence at 17% will be payable on such deemed dividends to the extent that the ultimate shareholders are both Cyprus tax resident and Cyprus domiciled. The amount of deemed distribution is reduced by any actual dividends paid out of the profits of the relevant year at any time. This special contribution for defence is payable by the Company for the account of the shareholders.

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

	28/12/2020- 31/12/2021
	€
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Loss before tax	(167.942)
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	13 <u>499</u>
	(167.443)
Changes in working capital:	
Increase in receivables	(500)
Increase in trade and other payables	<u>17.369</u>
Cash used in operations	<u>(150.574)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	13 <u>(2.497)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(2.497)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from issue of share capital	<u>350.000</u>
Net cash generated from financing activities	<u>350.000</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	196.929
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	15 <u><u>196.929</u></u>

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Oasis Wealth Management Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 28.12.2020 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at Stasinou 23, 1st Floor, Apt 101, Nicosia, 2404, Cyprus.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of UCITS Management services, regulated by CySEC, licence No MC UCITS 7/78/2012. The Company provides services under section 111 of the UCI Law of 2012 which covers the Investment management Functions of section 109(3) and the services of sections 109(4)(a) and 109(4)(b)(i).

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention

3. Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

During the current period the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 28 December 2020.

4. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

Employee benefits

The Company and its employees contribute to the Government Social Insurance Fund based on employees' salaries. The Company's contributions are expensed as incurred and are included in staff costs. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the scheme does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees benefits relating to employee service in the current.

Finance costs

Interest expense and other borrowing costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method so as to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual depreciation rates used are as follows:

Office Equipment	%
	20

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is charged to profit or loss of the year in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non financial assets, other than goodwill, that have suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets - Classification

From 1 January 2018, the Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Company's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a debt financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, classification will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

Financial assets - Recognition and derecognition

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date when the Company commits to deliver a financial instrument. All other purchases and sales are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets - Recognition and derecognition (continued)

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

Financial assets - Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Financial assets - impairment - credit loss allowance for ECL

From 1 January 2018, the Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL for debt instruments (including loans) measured at AC and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Company measures ECL and recognises credit loss allowance at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within "net impairment losses on financial and contract assets".

Debt instruments measured at AC are presented in the statement of financial position net of the allowance for ECL. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, a separate provision for ECL is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position.

For debt instruments at FVOCI, an allowance for ECL is recognised in profit or loss and it affects fair value gains or losses recognised in OCI rather than the carrying amount of those instruments.

Expected losses are recognised and measured according to one of two approaches: general approach or simplified approach.

For trade receivables including trade receivables with a significant financing component and contract assets and lease receivables the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which uses lifetime expected losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the financial assets.

For all other financial asset that are subject to impairment under IFRS 9, the Company applies general approach - three stage model for impairment. The Company applies a three stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1.

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets - impairment - credit loss allowance for ECL (continued)

Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL"). If the Company identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). Refer to note 6, Credit risk section, for a description of how the Company determines when a SICR has occurred. If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL. The Company's definition of credit impaired assets and definition of default is explained in note 6, Credit risk section.

Additionally the Company has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Refer to note 6, Credit risk section for a description of how the Company determines low credit risk financial assets.

Financial assets -Reclassification

Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change.

Financial assets - write-off

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Company exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Company seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Financial assets - modification

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The Company assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial considering, among other, the following factors: any new contractual terms that substantially affect the risk profile of the asset (e.g. profit share or equity-based return), significant change in interest rate, change in the currency denomination, new collateral or credit enhancement that significantly affects the credit risk associated with the asset or a significant extension of a loan when the borrower is not in financial difficulties.

If the modified terms are substantially different, the rights to cash flows from the original asset expire and the Company derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. The date of renegotiation is considered to be the date of initial recognition for subsequent impairment calculation purposes, including determining whether a SICR has occurred. The Company also assesses whether the new loan or debt instrument meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset derecognised and fair value of the new substantially modified asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the substance of the difference is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

In a situation where the renegotiation was driven by financial difficulties of the counterparty and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the Company compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assets whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not substantially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The Company recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate, and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at AC because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Company. These are held with the objective to collect their contractual cash flows and their cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Accordingly, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Financial assets at amortised cost are classified as current assets if they are due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Financial liabilities - measurement categories

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in securities), contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

5. New accounting pronouncements

At the date of approval of these financial statements, standards and interpretations were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board which were not yet effective. Some of them were adopted by the European Union and others not yet. The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these accounting standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

6. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk management arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

6.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates as the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk in relation to its non-current borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company's Management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

6.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of debt investments carried at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), favourable derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and contract assets.

(i) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a group basis.

For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'C' are accepted. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used.

Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, Management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual credit limits and credit terms are set based on the credit quality of the customer in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has the following types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model

- cash and cash equivalents

6.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

31 December 2021	Carrying amounts €	Contractual cash flows €	3 months or less €	3-12 months €	1-2 years €	2-5 years €	More than 5 years €
Payables to related parties	12.618	12.618	-	-	12.618	-	-
	12.618	12.618	-	-	12.618	-	-

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.4 Capital risk management

Capital includes equity shares and share premium, convertible preference shares and loan from parent company.

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

7. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

- **Impairment of financial assets**

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in note 6, Credit risk section.

- **Impairment of non-financial assets**

The impairment test is performed using the discounted cash flows expected to be generated through the use of non-financial assets, using a discount rate that reflects the current market estimations and the risks associated with the asset. When it is impractical to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit in which the asset belongs to.

8. Other expenses

	28/12/2020- 31/12/2021
Incorporation expenses	€ <u>1.333</u> <u>1.333</u>

9. Expenses by nature

	28/12/2020- 31/12/2021
Staff costs (Note 10)	€
Depreciation and amortisation expense	85.741
Auditors' remuneration	499
Office space use	1.300
Other expenses	5.500
Total expenses	<u>73.485</u> <u>166.525</u>

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

10. Staff costs

	28/12/2020- 31/12/2021
Salaries	€
Social security costs	74.622
	<u>11.119</u>
	<u>85.741</u>
Average number of employees (including Directors in their executive capacity)	<u>3</u>

11. Finance costs

	28/12/2020- 31/12/2021
Sundry finance expenses	€
Finance costs	<u>1.417</u>
	<u>1.417</u>

12. Tax

The corporation tax rate is 12,5%.

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30%. In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17%.

Gains on disposal of qualifying titles (including shares, bonds, debentures, rights thereon etc) are exempt from Cyprus income tax.

Due to tax losses sustained in the period, no tax liability arises on the Company.

13. Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment €
Cost	
Additions	<u>2.497</u>
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>2.497</u>
Depreciation	
Charge for the period	<u>499</u>
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>499</u>
Net book amount	
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>1.998</u>

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

14. Receivables

Deposits and prepayments	2021 €
	<u>500</u>
	<u>500</u>

The fair values of receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to receivables is reported in note 6 of the financial statements.

15. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash balances are analysed as follows:

Cash at bank and in hand	2021 €
	<u>196.929</u>
	<u>196.929</u>

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to cash and cash equivalents is reported in note 6 of the financial statements.

16. Share capital

	2021 Number of shares	2021 €
Authorised Ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>350.000</u>	<u>350.000</u>
Issued and fully paid Issue of shares	<u>350.000</u>	<u>350.000</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>350.000</u>	<u>350.000</u>

Authorised capital

Under its Memorandum the Company fixed its share capital at 350.000 ordinary shares of nominal value of €1 each.

Issued capital

Upon incorporation on 28.12.2020 the Company issued to the subscribers of its Memorandum of Association 250.000 ordinary shares of €1 each at par.

On 20.12.2021, the Company made an issue of 100.000 shares of €1 each fully paid.

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

17. Trade and other payables

	2021
Social insurance and other taxes	€
Shareholders' current accounts - credit balances (Note 19.2)	3.201
Accruals	12.618
	1.550
	17.369

The fair values of trade and other payables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

18. Operating Environment of the Company

The Cypriot economy has recorded positive growth in 2017 and 2018 after overcoming the economic recession of recent years. The overall economic outlook of the economy remains favourable, however there are still downside risks emanating from the still high levels of non-performing loans, the public debt ratio, as well as possible deterioration of the external environment for Cyprus.

This operating environment may have a significant impact on the Company's operations and financial position. Management is taking necessary measures to ensure sustainability of the Company's operations. However, the future effects of the current economic situation are difficult to predict and Management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

The Company's Management is unable to predict all developments which could have an impact on the Cyprus economy and consequently, what effect, if any, they could have on the future financial performance, cash flows and financial position of the Company.

On the basis of the evaluation performed, the Company's management has concluded that no provisions or impairment charges are necessary. The Company's Management believes that it is taking all the necessary measures to maintain the viability of the Company and the smooth conduct of its operations in the current business and economic environment.

19. Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties

19.1 Directors' remuneration

The remuneration of Directors and other members of key management was as follows:

	28/12/2020-
	31/12/2021
	€
Directors' remuneration	60.190
	60.190

19.2 Shareholders' current accounts - credit balances (Note 17)

	2021
	€
As at 31 December- Oleg Larichev	12.618
	12.618

The shareholders' current accounts are interest free, and have no specified repayment date

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

20. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2021

21. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 December 2021

22. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report on pages 4 to 6

OASIS WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

COMPUTATION OF CORPORATION TAX

Period from 28 December 2020 to 31 December 2021

Net loss per income statement	Page	€	€
<u>Add:</u>	7		(167.942)
Depreciation		499	
Annual levy		350	
Incorporation expenses		1.333	
Fines		65	
		<u>2.247</u>	
			(165.695)
<u>Less:</u>			
Annual wear and tear allowances	22	499	
Net loss for the year			<u>(499)</u>
			<u><u>(166.194)</u></u>

CALCULATION OF TAX LOSSES FOR THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Tax year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	€	€	€	€	€	€
Profits/(losses) for the tax year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains Offset (€)	-	-	-	-	-	(166.194)
- Year						
Gains Offset (€)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Year						
Gains Offset (€)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Year						
Gains Offset (€)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Year						
Gains Offset (€)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Year						

Net loss carried forward (166.194)