Information Brochure prepared in accordance with the LSerFi - OSerFi

(Edition 11.2021)

Dear Ladies, Dear Sirs,

With this Information Brochure we inform you about ZEUS CAPITAL SA (hereinafter referred to as the "asset manager"), about our measures to prevent the interruption of contact with the client on the assets not claimed, our financial services and related risks, on the management of conflicts of interest and on the initiation of a mediation procedure before the Ombudsman.

The information contained in this Information Brochure may be subject to periodic changes. The updated version of the Information Brochure is available on our website at www.zeuscapital.ch in the "Download area" section.

Information on costs and fees relating to financial services offered are separately related to financial services.

For information on the risks generally associated with financial instruments, please refer to the brochure of the Swiss Bankers Association "Risks in trading in financial instruments". The brochure is available on the Internet at www.swissbanking.ch

This Information Booklet meets the information requirements in accordance with the Financial Services Act (LSerFi) and related Ordinance (OSerFi) and is intended to provide an overview of the asset manager's financial services.

If you would like further information, we are gladly at your disposal.

ZEUS CAPITAL SA

(Valid without signature)

1. Information about the wealth manager

1.1 Name and address

Name	ZEUS CAPITAL SA
Address	Contrada di Sassello n. 2
ZIP / City	6900 – Lugano (Svizzera)
Phone	+41 (0)91 220 25 52
Fax	+41 (0)91 960 06 39
E-mail	info@zeuscapital.ch
Website	www.zeuscapital.ch
N. RC	CH-501.3.016.713-6
VAT number	CHE-326.054.571

1.2 Field of activity
The asset manager has its registered office in Lugano (Switzerland). It offers wealth management, investment advisory, private equity and alternative finance services.

1.3 Supervisory state and competent authority, as well as supervisory body
The asset manager is currently applying for authorization to the Federal Financial Market Supervisory Authority, FINMA (Laupenstrasse 27 3003 Bern) as asset manager pursuant to art. 5 para. 1 of the Law on financial institutions (FinIA) and is subject to continuous supervision by a supervisory body (OV) pursuant to art. 61 FinIA and art. 43a ff. LFINMA, in particular AOOS - Swiss limited liability company, Via Landriani 3, 6900 Lugano, +41 91 940 40 00.

1.4 Professional secrecy
The asset manager is subject to professional secrecy in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Institutions Act (LIsFi).

2. Unclaimed Assets
It may happen that customer contacts are cut off and assets subsequently become unclaimed assets. Such assets could be permanently forgotten by customers and their heirs. To avoid the interruption of contact or that they become unclaimed assets, we recommend the following:

- **Name and address changes:** invitation to promptly communicate any changes of domicile, address or change of name / surname.
- **Special instructions:** please provide information on possible long-term absences and any return of correspondence to a different address or to keep correspondence in stock, and to be reachable in urgent cases during this period.
- **Granting of powers of attorney:** it is recommended to designate an attorney who could be contacted by the asset manager in the event of a break in contact.
- **Information to trusted persons / Last Will Provisions:** a further possibility to prevent assets from becoming contactless is to inform a trusted person about the relationship with the asset manager. However, the asset manager may only provide information to such a trusted person if he has been authorized to do so in writing. In addition, the assets in question can be mentioned, for example, in the provisions of last will.

The asset manager will be happy to answer any questions on this matter. Further information is also available through the brochure "Unclaimed assets, information from the Swiss Bankers Association". The brochure is available at www.swissbanking.ch.

3. Information on the financial services offered by the asset manager

3.1 Asset management

3.1.1 Type and characteristics of the financial service
In the case of asset management, the asset manager manages the assets, which the client has deposited with a custodian bank, in the name, for the account and at the risk of the client. The asset manager carries out transactions at its own discretion and without consulting the client. In doing so, the asset manager ensures that the transactions carried out comply with the client's financial situation and investment objectives, as well as the investment strategy agreed with the client, and ensures that the portfolio structure is adequate for the client.

3.1.2 Rights and duties
In the context of asset management, the client has the right to be managed by the asset manager of the assets in his portfolio. In doing so, the asset manager, in the context of the market offer under consideration, diligently chooses the investments to be included in the portfolio. The asset manager ensures adequate risk distribution to the extent permitted by the investment strategy. The asset manager regularly monitors the assets under management and ensures that the investments comply with the investment strategy agreed with and appropriate to the client. The asset manager regularly informs the client about the agreed and rendered asset management.
The client has a duty to inform the asset manager of all circumstances that may affect the type and characteristics of the financial service offered by the asset manager. In particular, it is the client's responsibility to provide the asset manager with up-to-date information on his financial situation, risk profile and to inform the asset manager in writing (or in any other form that can be proven in writing) and without delay of any significant change of such information that could have an impact on the assessment of the adequacy of the services in the context of the service offered.

3.1.3 Risks
In the context of asset management, the following risks borne by the customer arise in principle:

- **Risk linked to the investment strategy chosen:** various risks may derive from the investment strategy chosen and agreed with the client. The customer fully assumes these risks. The presentation and related clarification of risks takes place before the investment strategy is established.
- **Risk of negative changes in equity or risk that the financial instruments in the portfolio lose value:** this risk, which may vary according to the financial instrument, is entirely borne by the customer. For the risks relating to individual financial instruments, please refer to the brochure "Risks in trading in financial instruments" of the Swiss Bankers Association.
- **Risk of lack of information on the part of the asset manager** or risk that the asset manager does not have sufficient information to be able to make a well-founded investment decision: in asset management, the asset manager takes into account the financial situation and investment objectives of the client (adequacy test). If the client provides the asset manager with insufficient or inaccurate information about their financial situation and / or investment objectives, there is a risk that the asset manager will not be able to make adequate investment decisions for the client.
- **Risk as a qualified investor within the meaning of collective investment schemes:** Clients who request asset management in the context of a lasting asset management relationship are considered to be qualified investors within the meaning of the Collective Investment Schemes Act (LICol). Qualified investors have access to forms of collective investment which are exclusively available to them. This status allows for a wider range of financial instruments to be taken into account in portfolio structuring. Such collective investments for qualified investors may not be subject to government supervision or may be subject to less stringent regulation. These financial instruments are therefore not or are only partially subject to Swiss regulations. This can involve risks, in particular due to liquidity, investment strategy or transparency. Detailed information on the risk profile of a particular collective investment is available in the constitutional documents of the financial instrument and, where applicable, in the key information sheet and in the prospectus. The customer is informed that, pursuant to Article 6a para. 2 of the Ordinance on Collective Investments (OICol), has the possibility to declare in writing to the asset manager that he does not intend to be considered a qualified investor. In this case the client is aware that he will have access to a limited number of collective investment schemes.

The asset manager has taken appropriate measures to manage these risks, in particular by complying with the principle of good faith and the principle of equal treatment in the processing of client orders. In addition, the asset manager ensures the best possible execution of client orders.

3.1.4 Market offer considered

The market offer taken into consideration in the selection of financial instruments covers own and third party financial instruments. In the context of asset management, the client has the following financial instruments available:

- equity securities (shares);
- debt securities (bonds);
- units of collective investment schemes;
- structured products;
- derivatives;
- deposits.

3.2 Investment advice without taking into account the entire portfolio

3.2.1 Type and characteristics of the financial service

As part of investment advice without taking into account the entire portfolio, the asset manager advises the client in relation to individual transactions in financial instruments, without taking into account the client's entire portfolio. The asset manager takes into account the client's knowledge and experience (appropriateness) as well as the needs of the client in the advice and makes personal recommendations to the client in connection with the purchase, sale or holding of financial instruments. The client decides for himself to what extent he wishes to comply with the asset manager's recommendation. He is therefore responsible for the structuring of his portfolio. The composition of the portfolio and the adequacy of a financial instrument, ie whether a financial instrument corresponds to the investment objectives and is suitable for the financial situation of the client, is not verified by the asset manager.

3.2.2 Rights and duties

In investment advice relating to individual transactions, the client has the right to receive personalized investment recommendations. Investment advice relating to individual transactions is provided on the client's initiative and considers financial instruments offered by the relevant reference market. In this way, the asset manager advises the client in science and knowledge and with the same diligence that he usually applies to his own affairs.
The asset manager immediately informs the client of any significant difficulties that could affect the correct processing of the order. In addition, the asset manager regularly informs the client about the agreed and provided investment advice.

3.2.3 Risks

In principle, the following risks may arise during investment advice, which fall within the client's sphere of responsibility:

- **Risk of negative changes** in equity or risk that the financial instruments in the portfolio lose value: this risk, which may vary according to the financial instrument, is entirely borne by the customer. For the risks of individual financial instruments, please refer to the brochure "Risks in trading in financial instruments" of the Swiss Bankers Association.
- **Risk of lack of information on the part of the asset manager** or risk that the asset manager has too little information to be able to provide an adequate recommendation: in an investment advice that does not take into account the client's entire portfolio, the asset manager considers the knowledge and customer experiences and needs. If the client provides the asset manager with insufficient or inaccurate information about their knowledge, experience and needs, there is a risk that the asset manager will not be able to advise him adequately.

- **Risk of lack of information on the part of the client** or risk that the client has too little information to be able to make a good investment decision: given that the asset manager does not take into account the client's entire portfolio in investment advice, investment is the responsibility of the customer. The client therefore needs the skills to understand financial instruments. This creates the risk that the client will not follow the appropriate investment recommendations due to lack or insufficient financial knowledge.
- **The risk relating to the timing of the placing** of the order or the risk that the client, following advice, places a buy or sell order too late, which can lead to losses in value: the recommendations made by the asset manager are based on market data available at the time of the consultation and is only valid for a short period of time.
- **Risk of lack of supervision or risk** that the client does not monitor or does not monitor his portfolio sufficiently: the asset manager has no obligations of supervision, advice, warning or information regarding the quality of the individual positions and / or the composition of the wallet. Insufficient customer monitoring can be accompanied by various risks, such as concentration risk.

The asset manager has taken appropriate measures to manage these risks, in particular by complying with the principle of good faith and the principle of equal treatment in the processing of client orders. In addition, the asset manager ensures the best possible execution of client orders.

3.2.4 Market offer considered

The market offer taken into consideration in the selection of financial instruments covers own and third party financial instruments. As part of the investment advice, the client has the following financial instruments available:

- equity securities (shares);
- debt securities (bonds);
- units of collective investment schemes;
- structured products;
- derivatives;
- deposits.

4. Conflicts of Interest

In general, conflicts of interest can arise if the asset manager:

- in violation of the principle of good faith, obtains a financial advantage or avoids financial losses to the detriment of customers;
- has an interest, contrary to that of the customers themselves, in the outcome of a financial service provided to customers;
- in the provision of financial services, obtains a financial incentive or other incentive by placing the interests of some clients above the interests of other clients; or
- in violation of the principle of good faith, accepts financial or non-financial benefits or services from third parties in relation to a financial service provided to the customer.

Conflicts of interest may arise in relation to the asset management and investment advisory service without taking into account the entire portfolio. They could in particular derive:

- from the simultaneous execution of orders relating to several customers;
- from the simultaneous execution of customer orders with their own orders or other interests of the asset manager or of companies connected to it; or
- from the simultaneous execution of customer orders with own transactions by the asset manager's collaborators.

In order to identify conflicts of interest and prevent them from adversely affecting the client's interests, the asset manager has issued internal directives and taken appropriate organizational measures:

- The asset manager has set up an independent control function, which regularly monitors the investment transactions and the proprietary transactions of the asset manager's employees, as well as compliance with market conduct rules. Through effective control and sanctioning measures, asset managers can thus avoid conflicts of interest.
- When executing the order, the asset manager respects the principle of priority, ie all orders are recorded immediately in the chronological order in which they are received.
- The asset manager has adopted measures concerning the preparation of the premises, the staff and the functional, organizational and information technology aspects for the creation of confidentiality perimeters in which information can be isolated and controlled.
- The asset manager requires its employees to notify warrants that may lead to a conflict of interest.
- The asset manager develops his remuneration policy in such a way that there are no incentives for conduct contrary to the rules of conduct.
- The asset manager regularly trains his employees and provides the necessary knowledge and skills.
- The asset manager uses the control function in the event of potentially conflicting situations and has them managed by it.

4.1 Indemnity from and towards third parties in particular

As part of the provision of financial services, the asset manager may receive compensation from third parties and in particular mediation rights, commissions, commissions, rebates or other equity or non-equity advantages.

The nature, scope, calculation parameters and fluctuation range of third-party indemnities that the asset manager may receive in the context of the provision of financial services are represented in the contract for the provision of the financial service and in the related annexes. .
It is not possible to determine in advance the amount of compensation received from third parties. The fluctuation bands within which indemnities from third parties may fall are listed below. The asset manager informs the client in advance if there are exceptions to these ranges.

The asset manager may receive an indemnity from the custodian bank for holding the deposit and related services from 0% to 0.1% of the client's managed assets per year.

The asset manager may receive an indemnity for the use of financial instruments in the following range (as a% of the management fee charged to the client's assets per year):

- Investment funds: from 0% to 80%
- Structured products: from 0% to 80%

The compensation that the asset manager receives from third parties corresponds to a maximum of 2 % of the assets managed per year.

The client waives the reimbursement of the indemnities by third parties and expressly agrees that the asset manager will keep them. The asset manager has taken appropriate internal measures to avoid conflicts of interest arising therefrom.
Brokers who introduce clients to the asset manager receive a share of the management fees / reimbursement of expenses paid to the asset manager.

4.2 For more information
Further information on any conflicts of interest in relation to the services provided by the asset manager and the measures taken to protect the client will be made available by the asset manager upon request.

5. Adequacy of Financial Services
The asset manager in the provision of the asset management and investment advisory service (which does not take into account the client's entire portfolio) verifies the adequacy and appropriateness of the financial service on the basis of the information provided by the client in order (i) your financial situation (type and amount of regular income, current and future assets and financial commitments), (ii) your investment objectives and (iii) your knowledge and experience. The client's knowledge and experience relate to the financial service provided and not to individual transactions.

In particular, in the elaboration of client mandates, ie in the execution or transmission of specific instructions only - without any advice or management - on individual financial instruments, the asset manager will not be required to verify the adequacy and / or appropriateness. In the case of clients classified as "professional" and "institutional", the asset manager may assume that they have the necessary knowledge and experience and that they are able to financially support the investment risks associated with the financial service. For professional clients, the asset manager will only evaluate the investment objectives in the development of the risk profile and in the implementation of the related investment strategy.

6. Documentation and reporting
The asset manager maintains an orderly and complete file for each relationship established with its customers concerning the agreed and rendered financial services. In particular, the documentation contains a copy of the mandate given to the asset manager complete with all the information and updates that have affected him. Furthermore, for the entire duration of the relationship, the asset manager archives the correspondence with the customer including any information given to the customer about the lack of evaluation of adequacy and / or appropriateness in relation to the execution of the specific instructions as well as the information provided. on any inadequacy or impossibility of assessing the adequacy of a financial instrument before providing the service (in this case, processing of customer orders).

The asset manager provides the client, at his request, with a copy of the documentation in his possession relating to the financial service provided. The asset manager also periodically provides the client with a statement of the activity carried out containing (i) the mandates received and executed (ii) the composition, evaluation and evolution of the portfolio, (iii) the single and recurring costs of the financial service provided.

7. Means of communication and language
The asset manager can communicate with the client by post, e-mail and / or mobile or telephone number, including messaging services such as eg. Whatsapp. The transmission of information by e-mail and / or telephone and / or mobile phone and / or messaging services involves the risk that the information may be lost, delayed, intercepted, modified, rendered incomplete or not delivered. The client understands and accepts this risk, discharging the asset manager.

8. Mediation body
Your satisfaction is our priority.

Should disputes arise between the client and the asset manager about legal claims, the client can initiate a mediation procedure with a mediation body. In this case, the customer can contact:

OFS Ombud Swiss Finance
Rue du Conseil Général 10
1205 Geneva
Tel.: +41 22 808 04 51
https://ombudfinance.ch/ start/