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Dear Investors and Partners,

We are excited to present you with a unique investment opportunity that has the potential to yield substantial returns. Our company has identified a trading opportunities that aligns with our mission and vision for growth and prosperity, and we believe this venture has great promise.

The investment opportunity we are presenting is a carefully researched and analyzed trading program that offers a strong potential for financial success. We have conducted thorough due diligence and market research to ensure that this opportunity meets our rigorous standards for investment.

We are seeking partners who share our vision and have the desire to participate in an amazing opportunity that offers both financial rewards and the chance to make a meaningful impact in the marketplace. With your expertise and resources, we believe that together we can achieve great success.

We understand that you may have questions about this investment opportunity, and we are eager to discuss the details with you. We are confident that once you have all the necessary information, you will see the potential that this project holds.

We invite you to join us in this exciting venture and look forward to the opportunity to collaborate with you. Please do not hesitate to reach out to us with any questions or to express your interest in participating in this investment opportunity.

Thank you for your consideration, and we hope to have the opportunity to work with you.

Sincerely,
Alex Malow
CEO
Fintech Business Holding

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1 Introduction

In the ever-evolving world of finance, there is a plethora of options available for investors looking to generate returns on their investments. From trading platforms to private placement methods, public and private funds, ETFs, Euroclear, Bloomberg, managed accounts, discretionary, and non-discretionary trading solutions, the opportunities for investment seem endless.

Trading platforms are a popular choice for investors looking to buy and sell financial assets such as stocks, bonds, currencies, and commodities. These platforms provide a user-friendly interface for executing trades and monitoring market data, allowing investors to make informed decisions about their investments.

Private placement methods are a more exclusive investment option, usually offered to high-net-worth individuals or institutional investors. These methods involve the sale of securities directly to investors, bypassing the need for a public offering. This allows for greater flexibility and customization in the investment process.

Public and private funds provide investors with opportunities to pool their resources and invest in a diversified portfolio of assets. Public funds, such as mutual funds or exchange-traded funds (ETFs), are available to retail investors and offer a wide range of investment options. Private funds, on the other hand, are typically limited to accredited investors and may offer more specialized investment strategies.

ETFs, or exchange-traded funds, are a popular choice for investors looking to gain exposure to a specific market or asset class. These funds are traded on stock exchanges and offer investors the diversification of a mutual fund with the liquidity of a stock.

Euroclear and Bloomberg are two examples of financial services providers that offer investors access to a wide range of financial instruments and market data. Euroclear provides settlement and custody services for a variety of asset classes, while Bloomberg offers a comprehensive suite of financial software, data, and analytics.

Managed accounts are a popular choice for investors who want to outsource the management of their investments to a professional money manager. These accounts offer a high level of customization and flexibility, allowing investors to tailor their investment strategy to their individual goals and risk tolerance.

Discretionary and non-discretionary trading solutions offer investors different levels of control over their investment decisions. Discretionary trading solutions give the money manager full authority to make investment decisions on behalf of the investor, while non-discretionary solutions require the investor to provide explicit approval for each trade.

In conclusion, the world of finance offers a wide range of investment options for investors looking to grow their wealth. Whether you prefer the flexibility of trading platforms, the exclusivity of private placement methods, the diversification of public and private funds, or the convenience of ETFs, there are plenty of options available to help you achieve your investment goals. With the help of financial services providers such as Euroclear and Bloomberg, as well as the expertise of professional money managers offering managed accounts and trading solutions, investors have access to a wealth of resources to help them make informed investment decisions.

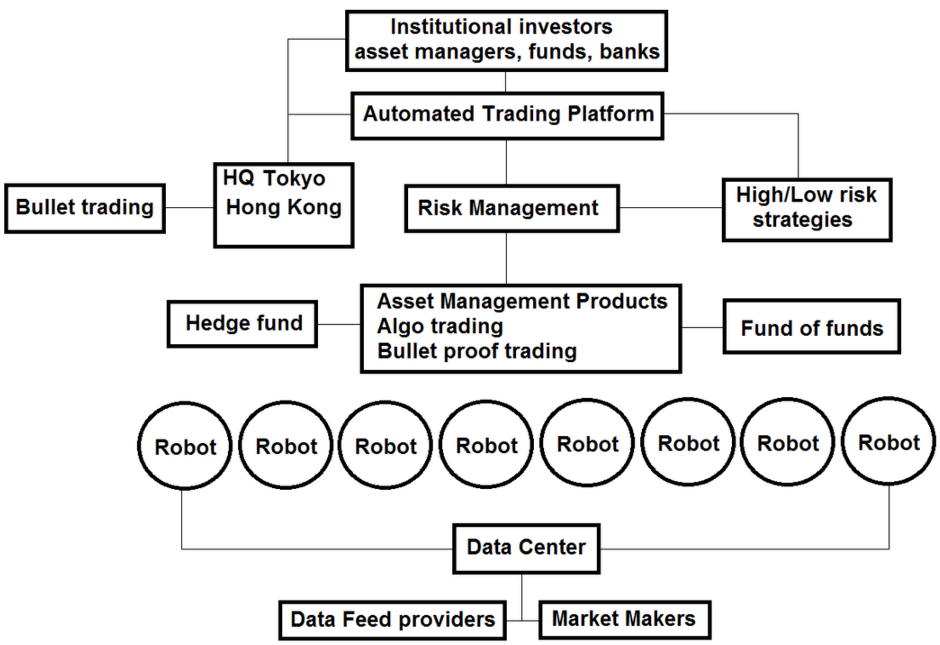
2 Description of the trading algorithm, risk management solutions

Trading algorithms are computer programs that use mathematical, statistical, and computational models to process and execute large-scale trades in financial markets. These algorithms are used by institutional investors, hedge funds, and other financial institutions to automate the process of buying and selling assets. They have become an integral part of the modern financial landscape, providing speed and efficiency in executing trades and reducing human error.The trading algorithm works by analyzing real-time market data, identifying trading opportunities, and executing orders based on predetermined criteria. These criteria often include price, volume, and other market indicators, and can be customized based on the specific trading strategy or investment goals.

There are various types of trading algorithms, including trend-following algorithms, mean-reversion algorithms, and high-frequency trading algorithms. Each type has its own unique set of rules and parameters, designed to exploit different market (see the pic.1) inefficiencies and generate profits for the investor.

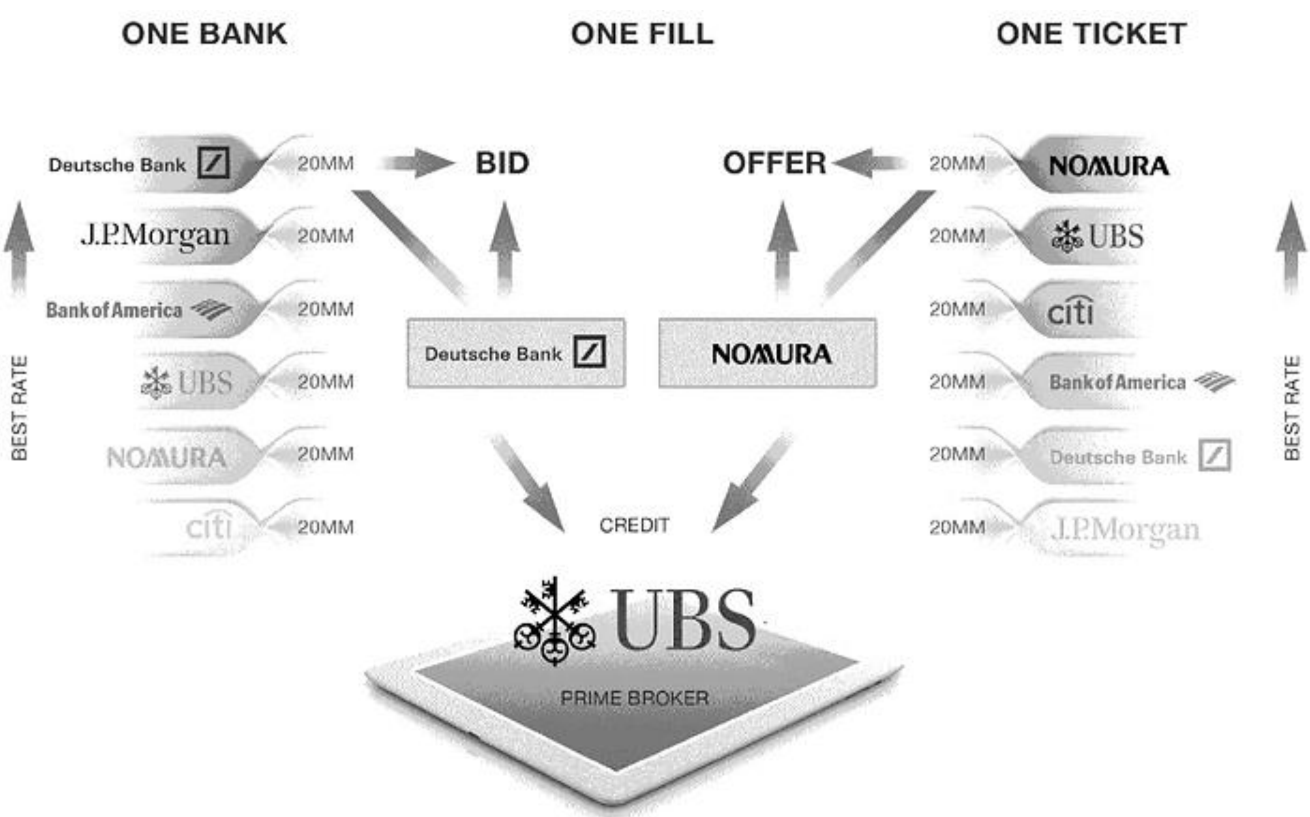
Pic. 1 wide range capital markets available on platform

We offer a risk-adjusted for multi-asset management and trading platform for financial institutions, but also available for investors (individuals and corporates), pic.2



Pic.2 the trading platform architecture

Market makers partners are individuals or entities who collaborate with market makers to facilitate the buying and selling of securities. They may provide liquidity, offer quotes, or assist in executing trades on behalf of the market maker. These partners play a crucial role in supporting the efficiency and functioning of financial markets. See pic.3



Pic.3 major market makers as liquidity providers of platform

Risk management is a critical aspect of using trading algorithms. While these programs can provide significant advantages in terms of speed and efficiency, they also come with inherent risks. For example, algorithmic trading can amplify market volatility and contribute to sudden, large-scale price movements. Additionally, technical glitches or errors in the algorithm's programming can lead to significant losses.

To mitigate these risks, financial institutions have implemented various risk management solutions. These solutions can include circuit breakers, position limits, and pre-trade risk controls to prevent excessive market exposure. Additionally, institutions often conduct rigorous stress tests and back-testing to ensure the algorithm's effectiveness and reliability under various market conditions.

Furthermore, monitoring and oversight of trading algorithms are essential for risk management. This involves ongoing evaluation of the algorithm's performance, as well as regular updates and adjustments to the program to adapt to changing market conditions and regulations.

The trading algorithms have become an indispensable tool for institutional investors in navigating today's complex and fast-paced financial markets. However, the use of these algorithms comes with inherent risks, and effective risk management solutions are essential to ensure the safety and stability of the financial system. By implementing robust risk management measures, financial institutions can harness the power of trading algorithms while minimizing potential negative impacts on the market.

Risk management is a critical component of any trading platform, and there are several methods that can be used to ensure that the platform operates within acceptable risk levels. Some of the key risk management parameters that can be integrated into a trading platform using the methods of Markowitz, Sharpe, Sortino, and Treynor include:

Portfolio Diversification: The Markowitz method emphasizes the importance of diversification to reduce portfolio risk. A trading platform can incorporate parameters that encourage users to diversify their investments across different asset classes, industries, and geographies.

Risk-Adjusted Returns: The Sharpe ratio measures the risk-adjusted return of an investment. A trading platform can use this method to assess the risk-adjusted performance of individual assets and portfolios, and provide users with tools to compare different investment options based on their risk-adjusted returns.

Downside Risk: The Sortino ratio focuses on downside risk, which is particularly relevant for risk-averse investors. A trading platform can implement parameters that consider downside risk in portfolio optimization, and provide users with risk metrics that specifically address the potential for losses.

Tail Risk Management: The Treynor method focuses on managing extreme events or tail risks that may have a significant impact on portfolio performance. A trading platform can incorporate parameters that assess tail risk and provide users with tools to hedge against extreme market movements.

By integrating these risk management parameters based on the methods of Markowitz, Sharpe, Sortino, and Treynor , a trading platform can help users make informed investment decisions while ensuring that their portfolios are managed in a way that aligns with their risk tolerance and investment objectives.

When it comes to making investment decisions, the choice between different assets can be a complex and challenging task. Investors are often faced with the dilemma of deciding which asset to invest in, based on various factors such as expected returns, risk, and correlation with other assets in their portfolio.

At our platform, we understand the importance of creating an optimal portfolio for investment, and we believe that the key to achieving this lies in the results of the covariance matrix and correlation of the underlying assets.

The covariance matrix is a mathematical tool that measures the relationship between different assets in a portfolio. It helps investors understand how the returns of one asset move in relation to the returns of another asset. A high covariance indicates a strong relationship between the two assets, while a low covariance suggests a weaker relationship.

Similarly, correlation measures the strength and direction of the relationship between two assets. A correlation value of +1 indicates a perfect positive relationship, -1 indicates a perfect negative relationship, and 0 indicates no relationship at all.

By analyzing the covariance matrix and correlation of the underlying assets, investors can assess the level of diversification in their portfolio and make informed decisions about the allocation of their investment capital. For example, if two assets have a high positive correlation, investing in both may not provide the desired level of diversification and may expose the portfolio to higher risk. On the other hand, if two assets have a low or negative correlation, investing in both may help reduce overall portfolio risk.

Our platform uses advanced analytics and algorithms to analyze the covariance matrix and correlation of different assets, allowing investors to build optimal portfolios that maximize returns while minimizing risk. By considering these factors, investors can make strategic decisions about asset allocation and diversification to achieve their investment objectives.

In conclusion, the choice of one asset over another depends on the results of the covariance matrix and correlation of the underlying assets. At our platform, creating an optimal portfolio for investment is our main task, and we strive to provide investors with the tools and insights they need to make informed decisions and achieve their investment goals. With the right analysis and understanding of these key metrics, investors can build well-diversified portfolios that are tailored to their risk tolerance and investment objectives.

The capabilities of our platform lie in the fact that firstly, the platform analyzes asset data and, based on the covariance matrix of assets, creates a table of correlation possibilities, then entry points are calculated on the chart, peak values of risk-return are determined, and decisions on input parameters are made. Secondly, the platform has an algorithm for variable risk opportunities, rebalancing, and diversification according to risk strategies from the minimal risks of a conservative portfolio strategy, with a smooth increase in risks in a strategy with moderate and high risks. Methods of analysis and selection of the best portfolio strategy are used; profits obtained on a 3-level risk system are taken into account: conservative, moderate, aggressive. In addition, all risks are taken into account at the start, in this there is an approach similar to the choice of option or futures trading, but as a result, capital preservation and higher profitability are achieved through the use of low-liquidity and high-liquidity assets, as well as trading strategies from conservative to moderate and high-risk. All these components are taken into account in the formation of a single investment portfolio, balanced in terms of risks and assets.

3 Trading platform performance

In the world of trading, having an optimized algorithm can make a significant difference in your trading platform's performance. An optimized algorithm can help to make quicker and more accurate trading decisions, ultimately leading to better results. Here are a few tips on how to optimize the trading platform's algorithms:

Define clear objectives: Before start optimizing the algorithm, it's essential to define clear trading objectives. This will help you determine the parameters and criteria that algorithm needs to consider in order to achieve those objectives.

Historical data analysis: Analyzing historical market data is crucial in optimizing trading algorithms. By studying past market patterns and trends, you can identify potential opportunities and risks, and use this information to create a more accurate and efficient algorithm.

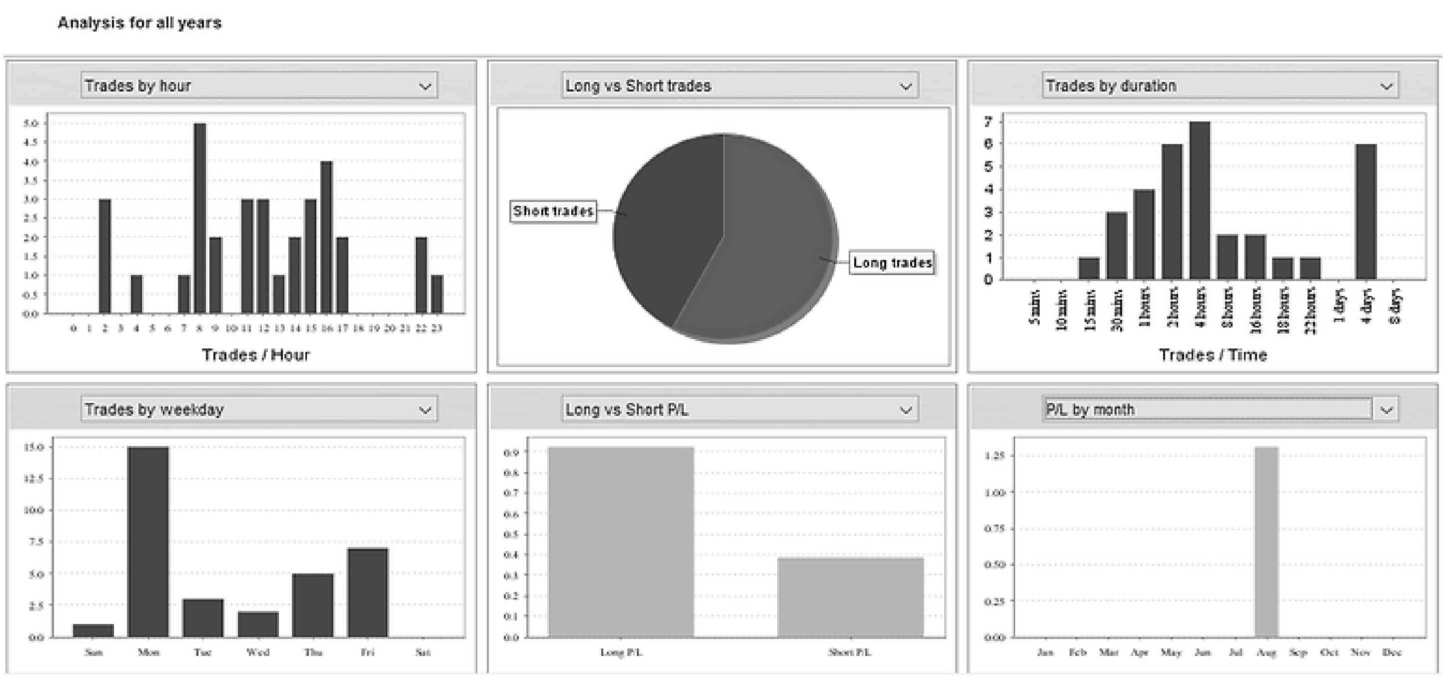
Use machine learning and AI: Machine learning and artificial intelligence can greatly enhance the performance of trading algorithms. These technologies can analyze vast amounts of data and adapt to changing market conditions, resulting in more effective trading decisions.

Consider latency and execution speed: Speed is crucial in trading, and optimizing the algorithm for low latency and fast execution can give a competitive edge. This may involve optimizing code, using faster hardware, or even co-locating servers with exchange platforms.

Backtesting and optimization: Backtesting an algorithm with historical data is essential to evaluate its performance and identify areas for improvement. By running simulations and making adjustments based on the results, possible optimize the algorithm for better performance in live trading.

Continuous monitoring and optimization: The market is constantly changing, so algorithm should be continuously monitored and optimized to adapt to new market conditions. This may involve updating parameters, adding new data sources, or making other adjustments as needed.

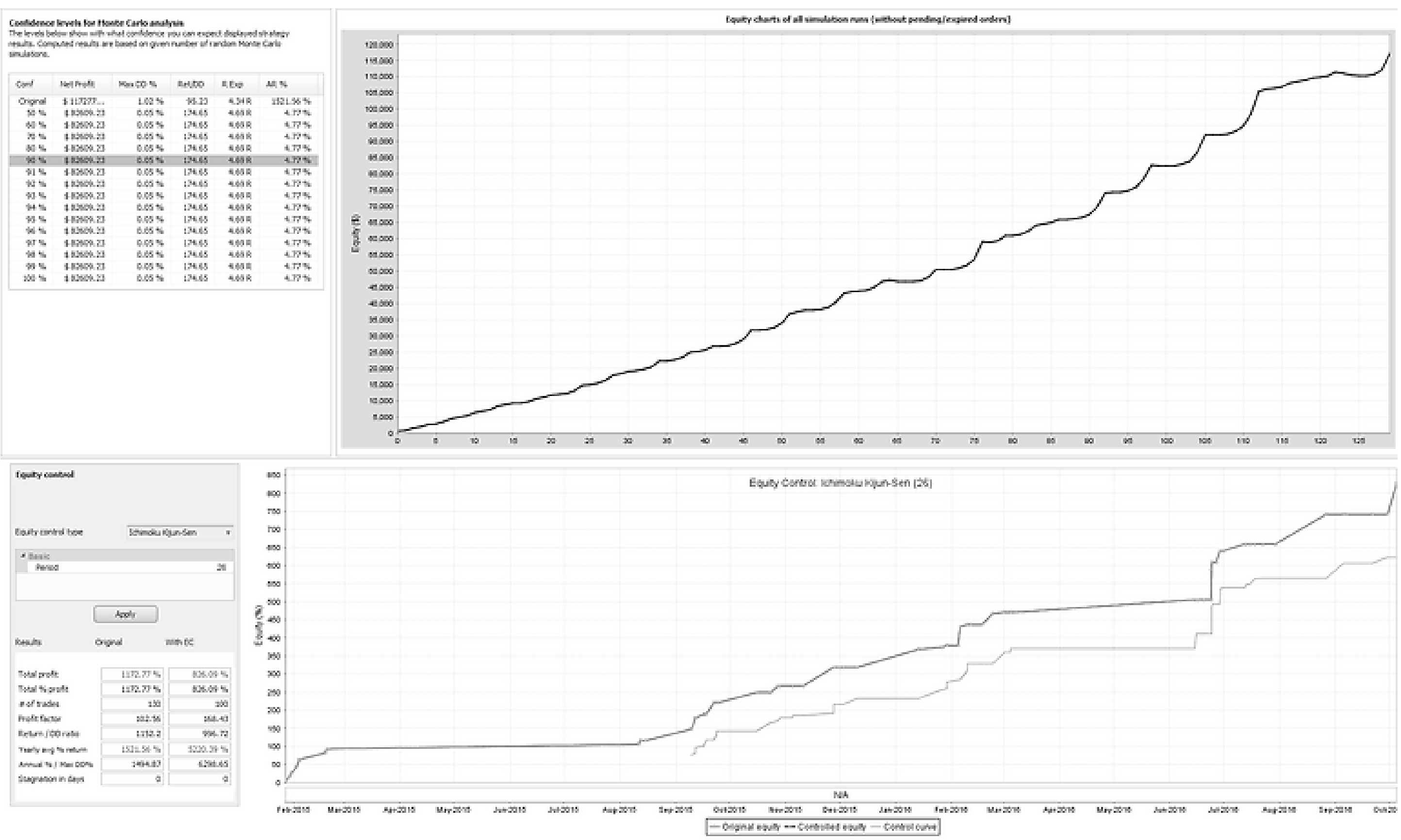
On the pic.4 can see the performance our trading platform, trades, orders execution, optimized parameters (additional information can be provided upon request).



Pic.4 platform`s performance by the parameters

Type	Open time	Open price	Size	Close time	Close price	Time in trade	P/L in money	Cummulative money P/L	P/L in %	Cummulative % P/L
LONG	21.08.2017 02:53:56	1.62315	4.0	21.08.2017 06:04:57	1.62562	3 h 11 m	$ 780.2	$ 780.2	0.08 %	0.08 %
LONG	21.08.2017 07:41:15	1.62374	4.0	21.08.2017 08:38:20	1.62576	57 m 5 s	$ 637.39	$ 1417.59	0.06 %	0.14 %
LONG	21.08.2017 08:54:12	1.62655	4.0	25.08.2017 04:49:35	1.62124	3 d 19 h 55 m	$ -1683.16	$ -265.57	-0.17 %	-0.03 %
SHORT	21.08.2017 13:55:14	1.62259	4.0	22.08.2017 14:31:00	1.6196	1 d 0 h 35 m	$ 944.65	$ 679.08	0.09 %	0.07 %
SHORT	22.08.2017 15:15:12	1.61808	4.0	25.08.2017 04:49:34	1.62145	2 d 13 h 34 m	$ -1068.22	$ -389.14	-0.11 %	-0.04 %
LONG	22.08.2017 16:01:53	1.62047	4.0	22.08.2017 17:23:43	1.62286	1 h 21 m	$ 753.71	$ 364.57	0.08 %	0.04 %
LONG	22.08.2017 17:54:30	1.62367	4.0	23.08.2017 07:28:44	1.62504	13 h 34 m	$ 430.98	$ 795.55	0.04 %	0.08 %
SHORT	23.08.2017 09:29:56	1.62241	4.0	23.08.2017 12:33:51	1.6205	3 h 3 m	$ 602.5	$ 1398.05	0.06 %	0.14 %
LONG	23.08.2017 12:34:13	1.62051	4.0	24.08.2017 07:51:49	1.6253	19 h 17 m	$ 1504.08	$ 2902.13	0.15 %	0.29 %
SHORT	24.08.2017 08:35:07	1.62412	4.0	24.08.2017 09:41:15	1.62237	1 h 6 m	$ 550.13	$ 3452.26	0.06 %	0.35 %
LONG	24.08.2017 09:41:40	1.62218	4.0	24.08.2017 10:43:36	1.62555	1 h 1 m	$ 1060.07	$ 4512.33	0.11 %	0.45 %
SHORT	24.08.2017 11:33:25	1.62465	4.0	24.08.2017 14:39:43	1.62293	3 h 6 m	$ 541.58	$ 5053.91	0.05 %	0.51 %
LONG	24.08.2017 14:39:52	1.62288	4.0	25.08.2017 04:49:33	1.62121	14 h 9 m	$ -529.38	$ 4524.53	-0.05 %	0.45 %
SHORT	24.08.2017 15:25:21	1.62093	4.0	24.08.2017 15:58:16	1.61978	32 m 55 s	$ 362.45	$ 4886.98	0.04 %	0.49 %
SHORT	25.08.2017 02:39:56	1.62267	4.0	25.08.2017 04:48:22	1.6214	2 h 8 m	$ 400.18	$ 5287.16	0.04 %	0.53 %
LONG	25.08.2017 04:50:03	1.62162	6.0	25.08.2017 12:09:09	1.62239	7 h 19 m	$ 364.3	$ 5651.46	0.04 %	0.57 %
SHORT	25.08.2017 08:09:36	1.61873	6.0	28.08.2017 14:16:21	1.62522	3 d 6 h 6 m	$ -3103.06	$ 2548.4	-0.31 %	0.25 %
LONG	25.08.2017 12:55:47	1.62162	6.0	25.08.2017 14:15:02	1.62334	1 h 19 m	$ 813.21	$ 3361.61	0.08 %	0.34 %
LONG	25.08.2017 15:53:55	1.62176	6.0	25.08.2017 16:13:36	1.62381	19 m 41 s	$ 972.83	$ 4334.44	0.1 %	0.43 %
LONG	25.08.2017 16:16:08	1.62465	6.0	27.08.2017 22:00:01	1.62983	2 d 5 h 43 m	$ 2455.64	$ 6790.08	0.25 %	0.68 %
SHORT	25.08.2017 16:32:59	1.62381	6.0	28.08.2017 02:03:25	1.62276	2 d 9 h 30 m	$ 499.02	$ 7289.1	0.05 %	0.73 %
LONG	27.08.2017 22:00:01	1.63253	6.0	28.08.2017 14:16:21	1.62506	16 h 16 m	$ -3571.59	$ 3717.51	-0.36 %	0.37 %
LONG	28.08.2017 02:00:04	1.6232	6.0	28.08.2017 08:00:17	1.62476	6 h 0 m	$ 740.76	$ 4458.27	0.07 %	0.45 %
SHORT	28.08.2017 08:03:28	1.62455	6.0	28.08.2017 08:32:22	1.62355	28 m 54 s	$ 475.06	$ 4933.33	0.05 %	0.49 %
LONG	28.08.2017 08:34:22	1.62297	6.0	28.08.2017 11:00:20	1.62517	2 h 25 m	$ 1044.4	$ 5977.73	0.1 %	0.6 %
LONG	28.08.2017 11:00:53	1.62661	6.0	28.08.2017 14:16:20	1.62503	3 h 15 m	$ -755.45	$ 5222.28	-0.08 %	0.52 %
SHORT	28.08.2017 11:04:09	1.62648	6.0	28.08.2017 11:49:52	1.62416	45 m 43 s	$ 1102.06	$ 6324.34	0.11 %	0.63 %
SHORT	28.08.2017 12:40:10	1.62567	6.0	28.08.2017 14:01:09	1.6244	1 h 20 m	$ 603.89	$ 6928.23	0.06 %	0.69 %
SHORT	28.08.2017 14:18:12	1.62487	7.0	28.08.2017 16:13:00	1.62433	1 h 54 m	$ 299.92	$ 7228.15	0.03 %	0.72 %
LONG	28.08.2017 16:13:07	1.62443	7.0	28.08.2017 17:12:14	1.62584	59 m 7 s	$ 782.68	$ 8010.83	0.08 %	0.8 %
SHORT	28.08.2017 17:12:34	1.62583	7.0	28.08.2017 20:01:11	1.62285	2 h 48 m	$ 1658.1	$ 9668.93	0.17 %	0.97 %
LONG	28.08.2017 22:27:59	1.62793	7.0	28.08.2017 22:50:34	1.63091	22 m 35 s	$ 1649.18	$ 11318.11	0.16 %	1.13 %
LONG	28.08.2017 23:22:21	1.63205	7.0	28.08.2017 23:32:29	1.63531	10 m 8 s	$ 1799.43	$ 13117.54	0.18 %	1.31 %

Pic.4 platform`s trades execution, recorded on server (continue)



Pic.4 platform`s trades execution and optimization by parameters (continue)

Data: bullet trading | Direction: Both sides | Period: All

TOTAL PROFIT	# OF TRADES	SHARPE RATIO	PROFIT FACTOR	RETURN / DD RATIO	WINNING PERCENTAGE
1172.77 %	130	0.95	102.56	1152.2	91.54 %
	DRAWDOWN	% DRAWDOWN	DAILY AVG PROFIT	MONTHLY AVG PROFIT	AVERAGE TRADE
	1.02 %	1.02 %	1.27 %	39.09 %	2.04 %
	ANNUAL % / Max DD %	R EXPECTANCY	R EXPECTANCY SCORE	STRATEGY QUALITY NUMBER	SQN SCORE
	1494.87	38.81 R	2018.32 R	8.42	2.51

YEARLY AVG PROFIT 1521.56 %
YEARLY AVG % RETURN 1521.56 %

STATS

Strategy

Wins / Losses Ratio	10.82	Payout Ratio (Avg Win/Loss)	9.48	Average # of Bars in Trade	0
AHPR	2	Z-Score	-5	Z-Probability	100 %
Expectancy	9.02	Deviation	2.1 %	Exposure	0 %
Stagnation in Days	0	Stagnation in %	0 %	Maximal drawdown	

Trades

		# of Wins	119	# of Losses	11		
Gross Profit	10526.4 %	Gross Loss	-227.5 %	Average Win	2.2 %	Average Loss	-0.23 %
Largest Win	175.4 %	Largest Loss	-90 %	Max Consec Wins	65	Max Consec Losses	4
Avg Consec Wins	17	Avg Consec Loss	1.83	Avg # of Bars in Wins	0	Avg # of Bars in Losses	0

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE (%)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
2017	0	0	0	0	27.68	106.96	43.16	73.68	0	0	0	0	251.48
2016	20.62	77.99	38.11	0	0	154.16	82.55	0.58	85.77	93.19	0	0	552.97
2015	44.83	60.95	0	0	0	0	0	41.22	101.18	21.33	56.51	42.3	368.33

Pic.4 platform`s performance

4 Opportunities for private investments in trading programs

Private investment in trading programs can offer a range of potential opportunities for investors to generate returns, manage risk and diversify their portfolios. There are various avenues for private investment in trading programs, including collective investment funds, trust management, and mutual funds.

1. *Collective Investment Fund, private fund*: A collective investment fund, also known as a private fund, allows multiple investors to pool their resources in order to access investment opportunities that may not be available to individual investors. Private funds can provide access to a diverse range of trading strategies, including equities, fixed income, and derivatives. Private funds are typically managed by professional fund managers who have extensive experience and expertise in trading and investment management.

2. *Trust management, managed accounts*: Trust management and managed accounts offer private investors the opportunity to have their assets managed by professional money managers. This can provide investors with access to trading strategies and investment opportunities that they may not have the expertise or resources to access on their own. Trust management and managed accounts can be particularly attractive to high-net-worth individuals who are looking for active management of their assets.

3. *Mutual funds, publicly listed funds (ETF)*: Mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) offer private investors the opportunity to invest in a diversified portfolio of assets, including stocks, bonds, and other securities. Mutual funds are actively managed by professional portfolio managers, who aim to generate returns for investors by actively trading and managing the fund's assets. ETFs, on the other hand, are passively managed and seek to replicate the performance of a specific index or asset class. Both mutual funds and ETFs can provide private investors with access to a range of trading strategies and investment opportunities.

4.1 Collective Investment Fund, private fund

Collective Investment Funds, also known as collective investment schemes or pooled funds, are a type of investment fund where multiple investors pool their money together to invest in a diverse portfolio of securities. These funds are typically managed by a professional fund manager who makes investment decisions on behalf of the investors. On the other hand, private funds are funds that are exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and are only available to accredited investors.

Advantages of Collective Investment Funds and Private Funds:

Diversification: One of the primary advantages of collective investment funds is that they provide investors with a diversified portfolio of securities. This diversification helps to spread risk and reduces the impact of individual security performance on the overall fund.

Professional Management: Collective investment funds are managed by professional fund managers who have the expertise and experience to make informed investment decisions. This can be a significant advantage for investors who may not have the time or knowledge to manage their own investments.

Liquidity: Many collective investment funds and private funds offer liquidity to investors, allowing them to buy and sell their shares at regular intervals, ensuring that investors have access to their money when needed.

Access to Institutional Investments: Private funds often provide access to alternative investment opportunities that may not be available to individual retail investors. This can include investments in private equity, hedge funds, and real estate.

Disadvantages of Collective Investment Funds and Private Funds:

Fees and Expenses: Collective investment funds typically charge management fees and operating expenses, which can eat into the overall returns for investors. Private funds may also have additional fees for management and performance.

Lack of Control: When investing in collective investment funds, investors are entrusting their money to the decisions of a fund manager. This means that they have limited control over the specific securities that are purchased or sold within the fund.

Risk of Underperformance: While diversification can help spread risk, it also means that investors may not fully benefit from the potential upside of individual securities that outperform.

Accessibility: Private funds are only available to accredited investors, which can limit accessibility for many individual investors.

The collective investment funds and private funds offer several advantages, such as diversification, professional management, and access to institutional investments. However, they also come with disadvantages, including fees, lack of control, and limited accessibility. It is essential for investors to carefully consider these factors and consult with a financial advisor before investing in these types of funds.

Our fund is a Private fund for Collective Investment Scheme (CIS, UCITS, AIF), which is a tool that brings together the money of many small savers to invest it in a pool of diversified assets. The Funds are a safe and regulated investment.

Fund series A (Low risk model) the strategy explained in the description on page.11

min.investments 1`000`000usd

Fund series AA (Moderate risk model) the strategy explained in the description on page.11

min.investments 500`000usd

Fund series AAA (High risk model) the strategy explained in the description on page.11

min.investments 100`000usd

Additional information can be found on our affiliated website of investment fund platform

www.InvestFund.net

4.2 Trust management, managed accounts MA, STA, EMA, GPLP

Offshore trading programs, such as trust management, LLP partnership, and offshore fund management, offer numerous advantages for investors looking to diversify their portfolios and minimize tax liabilities. However, these programs also come with their own set of disadvantages as well. We notify all our investors about all of them.

Trust management is a popular offshore trading program that involves the transfer of assets to a trustee, who then manages and administers the assets on behalf of the beneficiary. This allows individuals to protect their assets from legal claims and creditors, as well as potentially reduce their tax burdens. Trust management also offers privacy and confidentiality, as the details of the trust are typically not disclosed to the public. Additionally, trust management can be a useful tool for estate planning and succession purposes.

LLP partnership, or limited liability partnership, is another offshore trading program that offers advantageous benefits for investors. This structure allows partners to limit their personal liability and provides flexibility in terms of profit sharing and management. LLP partnerships can also be used for tax planning purposes, as they can help reduce tax liabilities in certain jurisdictions.

Offshore fund management enables investors to pool their resources together in a professionally managed fund located in a jurisdiction with favorable tax laws. This allows investors to benefit from the expertise of professional fund managers and access to a broader range of investment opportunities. Offshore fund management can also provide diversification benefits and potentially higher returns compared to domestic investment options.

Despite their benefits, offshore trading programs also come with a set of disadvantages and risks that investors need to consider. One of the primary concerns is the potential for regulatory and legal challenges, as offshore structures may face greater scrutiny from tax authorities and regulators. Additionally, offshore trading programs can be more expensive to set up and maintain (start price from 20`000 usd), as they often require the assistance of legal and financial advisors with expertise in offshore jurisdictions.

Another potential drawback of offshore trading programs is the lack of transparency and oversight, which can make it more challenging for investors to monitor and control their investments. There can also be reputational risks associated with offshore structures, as they may be perceived as a means to avoid taxes or engage in questionable financial practices.

Moreover, offshore trading programs offer a range of advantages for investors, including tax efficiency, asset protection, and access to a wider range of investment opportunities. However, investors should carefully weigh the potential benefits against the associated risks and complexities of offshore structures. It's essential to seek the advice of legal and financial professionals with expertise in offshore jurisdictions to ensure compliance with regulations and to mitigate potential risks.

We can offer formation of all these structure and explain about advantages and disadvantages as experiences legal advisors and fund managers, all in one.

Trust management, managed accounts, external asset management, blocked funds, trading via POA, and LPOA are all various types of investment management services that cater to different needs and preferences of individual and institutional investors. Each of these options comes with its own set of advantages and disadvantages, and understanding the differences between them can help investors make more informed decisions about their wealth management strategies.

Trust management is a service wherein a professional trust manager is appointed to manage the assets and investments of a trust on behalf of the beneficiaries. This arrangement can offer the advantage of professional oversight and expertise in managing the trust's assets settled by Settlor or Trustor to managed assets by Trustee.

Trust management is a legal arrangement in which a Settlor, also known as a grantor or trustor, transfers assets to a Trustee to be managed for the benefit of the trust's beneficiaries. The Settlor is the person who creates the trust, while the Trustee is responsible for managing the trust assets and carrying out the Settlor's wishes according to the terms of the trust agreement. There are various advantages and disadvantages to each role in trust management.

Advantages of Trust Management:

Protecting assets: Trust management allows assets to be held for the benefit of beneficiaries, protecting them from creditors, lawsuits, and other unforeseen circumstances.

Estate planning: Trust management can be a useful tool for estate planning, helping to manage and distribute assets to heirs according to the Settlor's wishes.

Tax planning: Trusts can offer tax benefits, such as minimizing estate taxes and providing income tax advantages for beneficiaries.

Investment management: Trust management allows for professional investment management, ensuring that trust assets are managed and invested wisely for the benefit of the beneficiaries.

Privacy: Trust management can provide privacy by keeping details of the trust and its assets out of the public record, unlike the probate process.

Disadvantages of Trust Management:

Control: The Settlor may lose some control over the assets once they are placed in a trust, as the Trustee has a fiduciary duty to manage the assets for the beneficiaries' benefit.

Cost: depend on jurisdiction cost of services start from 20`000usd and ongoing up.

Managed accounts, on the other hand, are investment accounts that are managed by a professional money manager or investment advisor on behalf of the account holder. This option can provide investors with personalized portfolio management and potentially higher returns, but it also involves higher fees and may not always align with the investor's risk tolerance and investment objectives.

External asset management involves the outsourcing of investment management to a third-party asset management firm. This allows investors to benefit from the expertise and resources of a professional investment team, but it can also lead to a lack of control and transparency over the management of their assets.

Blocked funds refer to funds that are held in a financial institution and cannot be withdrawn or accessed for a specified period of time. This can be advantageous for investors looking for stability and long-term growth, but it also comes with the risk of missing out on potential investment opportunities and liquidity.

Trading via POA (Power of Attorney) and LPOA (Limited Power of Attorney) allows investors to delegate the authority to execute trades on their behalf to a third party, such as a broker or investment advisor. This can provide convenience and flexibility, but it also comes with the risk of potential misuse of the delegated authority and lack of control over trading decisions.

Separately Managed Accounts (SMAs) via Limited Power of Attorney (LPOA) and Power of Attorney (POA) can be an efficient and flexible way for investors to have their assets managed by a professional money manager. However, there are also some drawbacks to consider. In this article, we will explore the advantages and disadvantages of SMAs via LPOA and POA.

Advantages:

Customization: SMAs offer investors the ability to customize their investment portfolios to meet their specific needs and objectives. With LPOA and POA, the money manager has the authority to make investment decisions on behalf of the investor, allowing for more personalized and tailored investment strategies.

Professional management: By entrusting their investments to a professional money manager, investors can benefit from the expertise and experience of a professional who has the knowledge and resources to manage their assets effectively.

Transparency: SMAs via LPOA and POA offer investors transparency into their investment portfolios. Investors can have access to real-time information on their holdings, transactions, and performance, providing them with full visibility into how their money is being managed.

Tax efficiency: With SMAs, investors have the ability to manage their tax liabilities more effectively. Money managers can implement tax-efficient investment strategies, such as tax-loss harvesting and capital gains management, to minimize the impact of taxes on investment returns.

Disadvantages:

Costs: SMAs can have higher costs compared to other investment options, such as mutual funds or exchange-traded funds (ETFs). Money managers typically charge a management fee, which can eat into the investor's returns over time.

Minimum investment requirements: Many SMAs have high minimum investment requirements, making them inaccessible to some investors. This can limit the ability for smaller investors to take advantage of the benefits of SMAs. Typically for SMA high entry price: 5m – 100m usd (depend on bank`s class and banking policy).

Limited control: While SMAs offer customization, investors ultimately cede control over their investment decisions to the money manager. This can be a downside for investors who prefer to have more hands-on involvement in managing their portfolios.

Potential conflicts of interest: With LPOA and POA, there is the potential for conflicts of interest to arise between the investor and the money manager. Since the money manager has the authority to make investment decisions on behalf of the investor, there is a risk that the manager's incentives may not align with the investor's best interests.

GPLP another form of popular and effective solution for fund placement and management (most of investment funds have LLP structure)

The general partner/limited partner (GPLP) structure is a widely used business arrangement in the world of investment and finance. This structure involves two types of partners: general partners, who have unlimited liability and control over the operations of the business, and limited partners, who have limited liability and less control over the business.

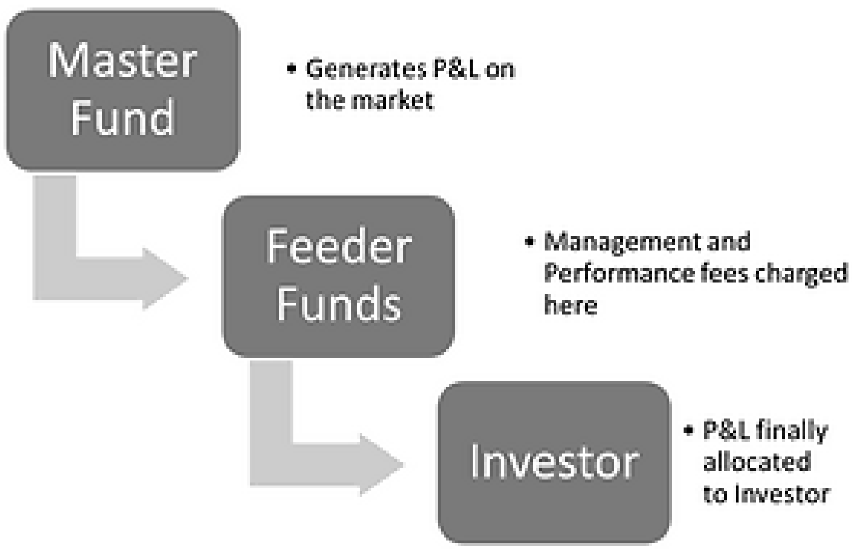
Advantages of GPLP:

Limited liability for limited partners: One of the biggest advantages of the GPLP structure is that limited partners have limited liability, meaning they are not personally responsible for the debts and obligations of the business beyond their initial investment. This provides a level of protection for their personal assets.

Passive investment opportunity for limited partners: Limited partners typically have a more passive role in the business, allowing them to invest in a venture without having to be actively involved in its day-to-day management. This can be appealing for investors who want to diversify their portfolio without taking on the responsibility of running a business.

General partner has control: The general partner has full control and management of the business operations, allowing them to make important decisions and steer the direction of the business without having to consult with the limited partners. This can be advantageous for the general partner who wants to maintain control over the business. But possible have

Separate Trading Account (STA) in the structure of LLP/GPLP0 (umbrella structure) with Master and Master Feeder accounts or Sub-accounts structure under General/Master account`s management by LPOA (Limited Power of Attorney), see pic.5



Pic.5 Master fund and Feeder funds under LLP/GPLP of umbrella structure

Disadvantages of GPLP:

Unlimited liability for general partners: The general partners have unlimited liability, meaning they are personally responsible for the debts and obligations of the business. This can be a significant risk for general partners, as they could potentially lose personal assets if the business fails or faces legal action.

Unlimited liability for general partners only. In a limited partnership (LP), at least one partner has unlimited liability—the general partner(s). The other partners (limited partners) have limited liability, meaning their personal assets typically cannot be used to satisfy business debts and liabilities. However, for investors this is a good opportunity with limited liabilities for each trading portfolio holder with limited liabilities, assets stay separately from other LPs.

Limited control for limited partners: Limited partners have less control and influence over the business compared to general partners. They may not have a say in important decisions or the ability to steer the direction of the business, which can be frustrating for some investors. Comparing to trading program, this is a good opportunity when funds of each investor stay separately

Complexity of the structure: The GPLP structure can be complex to set up and maintain, as it requires careful legal and financial considerations to ensure compliance with regulations and tax laws. This complexity can lead to higher administrative costs and potential conflicts between the general and limited partners. The cost of services start from 20`000 usd and up.

In conclusion, the GPLP structure offers both advantages and disadvantages for the partners involved. It provides limited liability and passive investment opportunities for limited partners, as well as control and management authority for general partners. However, it also carries the risk of unlimited liability for general partners and the potential for conflicts and complexity in the structure. It's important for all parties involved to carefully consider these factors before entering into a GPLP arrangement.

Why trust management, MA,STA,EMA and LPs is good opportunity?

The main keyword is *offshore* trading programs have become popular investment vehicles for many individuals and businesses looking to diversify their portfolios and maximize their returns. One common structure for these programs is the Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) with a General Partner (Trader) and Limited Partners (Investors). This structure comes with its own set of advantages and disadvantages for all parties involved.

Advantages for the General Partner (Trader):

Liability: The General Partner enjoys limited liability, meaning their personal assets are protected in the event of any financial losses or legal liabilities incurred by the partnership.

Control: The General Partner has the authority to make investment decisions and manage the day-to-day operations of the offshore trading program without interference from the Limited Partners.

Advantages for the Limited Partners (Investors):

Limited Liability: Limited Partners have their personal assets protected and are only liable to the extent of their investment in the offshore trading program.

Passive Investment: Limited Partners have the opportunity to invest in offshore trading programs without having to actively manage the investments, allowing them to focus on other professional or personal commitments.

Disadvantages for the General Partner (Trader):

Unlimited Liability: If the General Partner engages in any fraudulent or negligent activities, they may be personally liable for any resulting losses or legal claims.

Regulatory Compliance: General Partners are often subject to strict regulatory requirements and may face significant legal and administrative burdens.

Disadvantages for the Limited Partners (Investors):

Limited Control: Limited Partners have limited say in the day-to-day operations and investment decisions of the offshore trading program, leaving them reliant on the expertise and integrity of the General Partner. But in trading programs there Is only one decision maker in trading operations (Trader), and LP cannot interfere on the trading process, that is pretty good for other LPs (“advantageous disadvantage” regarding the trading process).

Limited Access to Information: Limited Partners may have limited access to the inner workings of the offshore trading program, making it difficult for them to fully assess the risks and performance of their investments.

In conclusion, the LLP General Partner (Trader) and LP limited partners (investors) structure in offshore trading programs comes with its own set of advantages and disadvantages for both parties involved. It is crucial for all parties to carefully consider these factors and to seek professional advice before entering into such partnerships. Clear communication and a thorough understanding of the roles and responsibilities of each party are essential for a successful and mutually beneficial partnership. LLP/GPLP can be started with single investor and 1m USD minimum capital, with all advantages of offshore taxation. Cost of formation start from 20`000 usd with add-on services private may vary significantly upper.

4.3 Mutual funds, publicly listed funds (ETF)

Mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) are two popular investment options for individuals looking to gain access to a diversified portfolio without having to purchase individual stocks and bonds. Both mutual funds and ETFs offer a number of advantages and disadvantages for investors to consider.

Advantages of Mutual Funds and ETFs:

Diversification: Both mutual funds and ETFs offer investors the opportunity to hold a diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds, or other assets. This can help to reduce the overall risk of the investment and provide exposure to different sectors and regions of the market.

Professional Management: Mutual funds and ETFs are managed by professional fund managers who make investment decisions on behalf of the fund's investors. This can be beneficial for individuals who may not have the time or expertise to manage their own investment portfolio. Discretionary fund management.

Liquidity: Both mutual funds and ETFs are traded on stock exchanges, meaning that investors can buy and sell shares of the fund on any given trading day. This provides liquidity and flexibility for investors who may need to access their investment quickly.

Lower Costs: ETFs typically have lower expense ratios compared to mutual funds, as they are passively managed and seek to replicate the performance of a particular index. This can result in lower costs for investors over the long term.

Disadvantages of Mutual Funds and ETFs:

Fees: Both mutual funds and ETFs can come with fees and expenses, such as management fees, sales charges, and redemption fees. These fees can eat into the overall returns of the investment and should be carefully considered by investors.

Taxes: Both mutual funds and ETFs can generate taxable events for investors, such as capital gains distributions. This can result in tax implications for investors, particularly in non-tax-advantaged accounts.

Tracking Error: While ETFs seek to replicate the performance of a particular index, there can be a tracking error between the ETF's performance and the actual index. This can result in underperformance compared to the index.

Complexity: Some ETFs can be more complex in nature, such as leveraged or inverse ETFs, which may not be suitable for all investors. It's important for investors to understand the underlying holdings and investment strategy of the fund before investing.

Why ETF is advantageous private placement program for investors?

Private placement in trading refers to the process of offering securities to a select group of investors rather than the general public. This method of raising capital offers numerous opportunities for both issuers and investors. In this article, we will discuss four opportunities for private placement in trading.

Access to Capital: Private placement allows issuers to access capital from a select group of investors without the need to go through the lengthy and costly process of a public offering. This can be particularly beneficial for small to medium-sized businesses that may not have the resources to conduct a public offering. By raising capital through private placement, companies can fund expansion, development, or other strategic initiatives.

Tailored Investment Opportunities: Private placement provides investors with the opportunity to participate in unique and tailored investment opportunities that may not be available through public offerings. This allows investors to access a diverse range of investment options and potentially achieve higher returns. Additionally, investors can work directly with issuers to negotiate favorable terms and structures that meet their investment objectives.

Efficient Capital Raising: Private placement offers a more efficient and flexible process for raising capital compared to public offerings. Issuers can customize the terms of the offering to meet their specific needs, including the timing, structure, and investor qualifications. This flexibility allows issuers to quickly respond to market opportunities and raise capital on favorable terms.

Regulatory Benefits: Private placement offers issuers regulatory benefits such as exemptions from certain disclosure and reporting requirements that are typically associated with public offerings. This allows issuers to raise capital without the same level of public scrutiny and regulatory burden. For investors, private placement may also offer certain regulatory advantages, such as the ability to access investment opportunities that are not available to the general public.

The private placement in trading presents numerous opportunities for both issuers and investors. It provides access to capital, tailored investment opportunities, efficient capital raising, and regulatory benefits. As a result, private placement can be an attractive option for companies seeking to raise capital and investors looking for unique and potentially lucrative investment opportunities. However, it is important to note that private placement involves specific regulatory requirements and considerations, so issuers and investors should seek professional advice before pursuing this method of trading.

Private Placement via ETF Publicly Listed Securities: Underwriting Procedure Advantages

Private placement via ETF publicly listed securities is a common method for companies to raise capital by offering securities to a select group of investors. Underwriting procedures are often utilized in this process to ensure the safety and security of investor funds.

One of the main advantages of utilizing underwriting procedures in private placement via ETF publicly listed securities is the fact that investor funds are held in custodian banking services of banks, brokers, and clearing houses. This means that the funds are kept separate from the issuing company's assets and are held in a secure and regulated manner. This provides the highest priority of the invested funds and safety of the funds, giving investors peace of mind that their funds are being handled responsibly.

When funds are held in custodian banking services, they are typically subject to stringent regulations and oversight by regulatory authorities. This helps to ensure that the funds are being managed in a safe, transparent, and ethical manner. Additionally, custodian banking services often offer insurance and other protections to safeguard investor funds against potential risks.

Another advantage of underwriting procedures in private placement via ETF publicly listed securities is the level of due diligence that is conducted by underwriters. Underwriters typically conduct thorough research and analysis of the issuing company, its financials, and its prospects before offering the securities to investors. This provides an additional layer of protection for investors, as underwriters are able to assess the risks and potential returns of the investment before it is offered to the market.

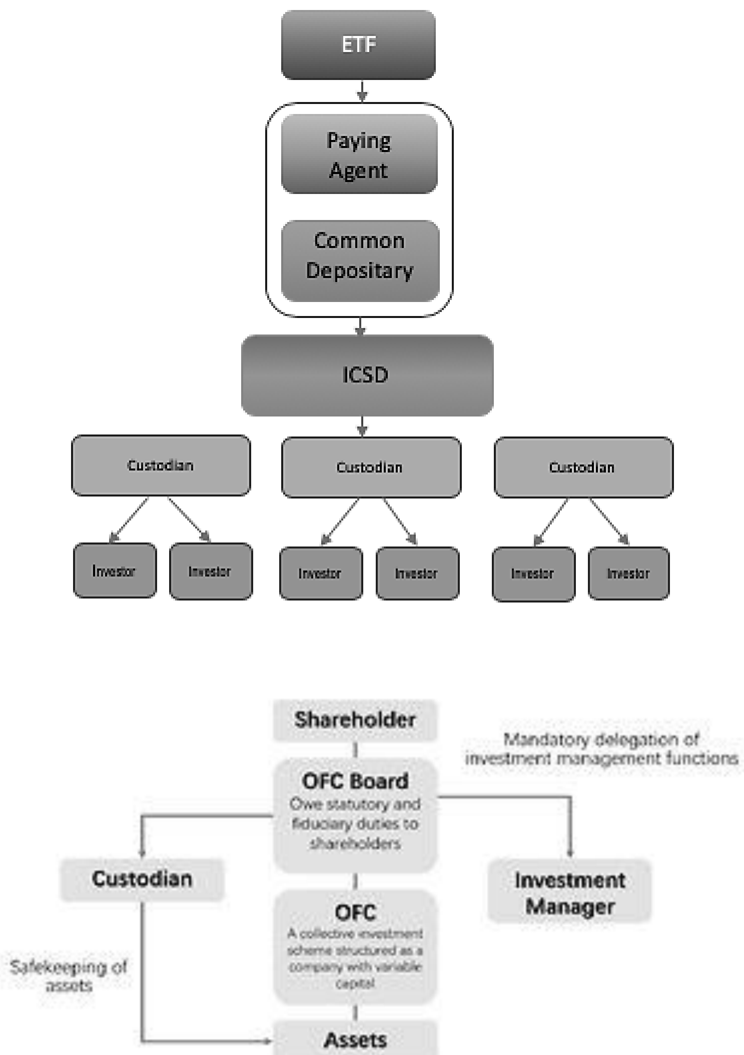
Furthermore, underwriting procedures often involve the participation of reputable financial institutions and investment firms that have a solid track record in managing and underwriting securities offerings. This adds an additional layer of credibility and due diligence to the private placement process, which can provide investors with added confidence in the investment opportunity.

Overall, the use of underwriting procedures in private placement via ETF publicly listed securities offers numerous advantages for investors. By having their funds held in custodian banking services and undergoing thorough due diligence by reputable underwriters, investors can have greater peace of mind in the security and safety of their investments. This ultimately contributes to a more transparent, regulated, and secure private placement process for all parties involved.

This unique offer for sophisticated investors with capital start from 10m usd and upper. Formation cost 50`000 usd with add-on services price may vary.

Moreover, the investors as subscribers can invest funds in ETF units through their banking securities trading account if banks linked to Euroclear/Clearstream for trading purpose.

Euroclear is the premier destination for managing your ETFs, both domestic and international. Our streamlined solutions ensure efficiency and ease for all your ETF transactions. In addition to domestic ETF offerings, Euroclear has led the way in creating a more efficient international ETF market, simplifying the process and enhancing liquidity while reducing post-trade complexity. Through collaboration with exchanges, local depositories, market participants, and leading ETF issuers, Euroclear have pioneered the International Central Securities Depository model (ICSD model), which has become the preferred method for international ETF issuance, trading, and settlement. On the pic.7 can see the organizational diagram of ETF placement.



Pic.7 the organizational diagram of ETF placement.

How easy to start investments through buying procedure of ETF-linked strategy

If you an investor looking to buy ETF units listed on Euroclear from a securities trading account, there are a few steps need to follow. Euroclear is a widely used platform for buying and selling ETFs, and many brokers and investment firms offer access to Euroclear for their clients. Here's how can go about purchasing ETF units listed on Euroclear:

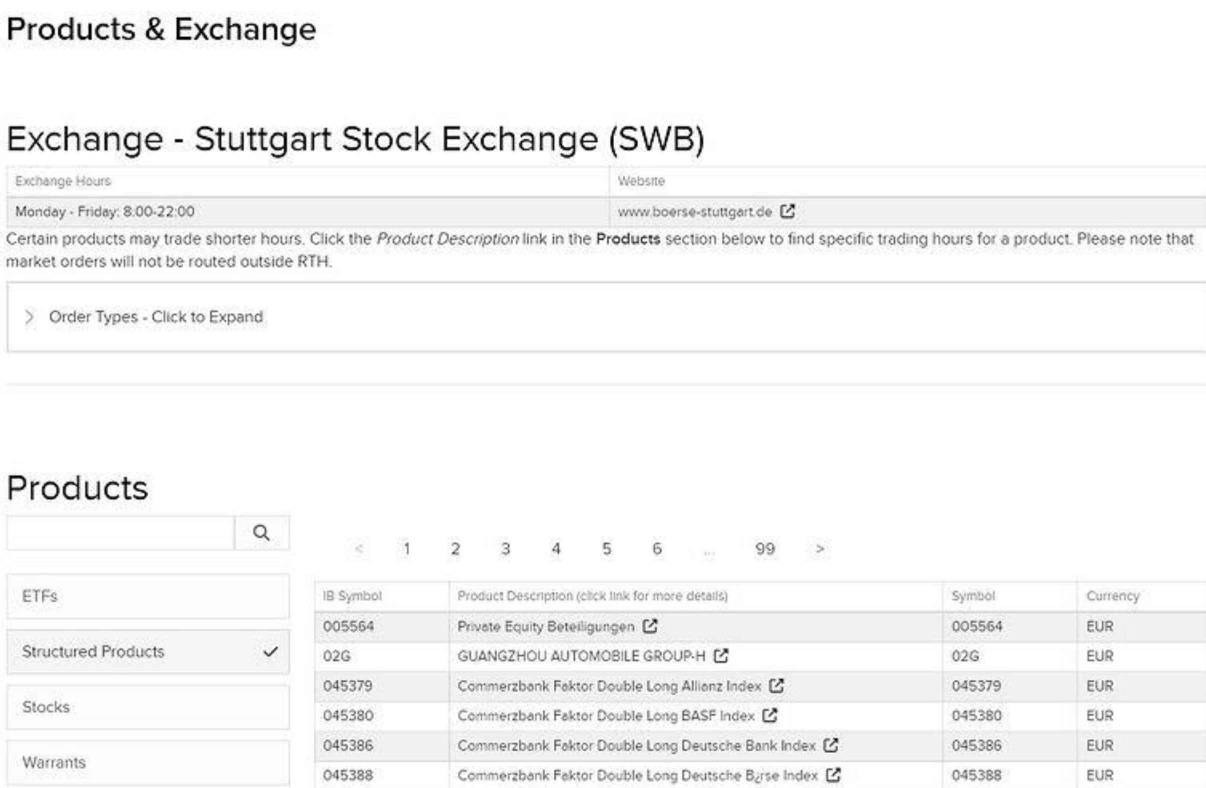
1. Open a securities trading account: The first step is to open a securities trading account with a broker or investment firm that offers access to Euroclear. Can do this online or by visiting a physical branch, and the process typically involves providing some personal information and funding your account with the necessary amount of money to make your investment.

2. Research ETF options: Once the trading account is open, can begin searching the ETF CUSIP/ISIN options available on Euroclear. ETFs are exchange-traded funds, much like a stock. Euroclear offers a wide range of ETFs covering various asset classes and investment strategies, so take the time to research and find the right ETF for your investment goals.

3. Place your order: After ETF have selected which investor want to buy, then can place an order through individual trading account. This can typically be done online or by contacting your broker directly. When placing the order, investor will need to specify the number of units which he want to purchase and the price at which willing to buy them. Keep in mind that ETF prices fluctuate throughout the trading day, so it's important to pay attention to the current market conditions.

4. Monitor your investment: Once the order is executed and have purchased the ETF units, after that can monitor the investment through trading account. Euroclear provides a secure and efficient platform for trading and settlement, so can track the performance of ETF holdings and make any necessary adjustments to investment strategy.

Overall, buying ETF units listed on Euroclear from a securities trading account is a straightforward process that can be done through a reputable bank, broker or investment firm. By conducting thorough providing our algotrading strategy, it is possible to structure the ETF linked strategy, which will be accessible on Euroclear for public investment. The individual portfolio selection including algotrading strategy or adding instruments to secure investments e.g. bonds, fixed income instruments also possible to designed an unique ETF series for you or your clients. We can help to design ETF portfolio selection for private placement program.On the picture, 8 can see how it will look on the platform, ETF available for immediate takeover.



Products & Exchange

Exchange - Stuttgart Stock Exchange (SWB)

Exchange Hours	Website
Monday - Friday: 8:00-22:00	www.boerse-stuttgart.de

Certain products may trade shorter hours. Click the *Product Description* link in the **Products** section below to find specific trading hours for a product. Please note that market orders will not be routed outside RTH.

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Products

ETFs

Structured Products

Stocks

Warrants

< 1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 99 >

IB Symbol	Product Description (click link for more details)	Symbol	Currency
005564	Private Equity Beteiligungen	005564	EUR
02G	GUANGZHOU AUTOMOBILE GROUP-H	02G	EUR
045379	Commerzbank Faktor Double Long Allianz Index	045379	EUR
045380	Commerzbank Faktor Double Long BASF Index	045380	EUR
045386	Commerzbank Faktor Double Long Deutsche Bank Index	045386	EUR
045388	Commerzbank Faktor Double Long Deutsche Bזrse Index	045388	EUR

Pic.8 ETF listed on platform, as example

A few words about risks management, how to reduce risk and maximize profit by portfolio selection

The concept of portfolio selection by Harry Markowitz has long been regarded as a pioneering strategy for reducing risks and maximizing returns in investment. Markowitz's modern portfolio theory advocates for diversification to spread risk and achieve a better balance of risk and reward. In the context of trading, particularly in the volatile stock market, incorporating bonds and alternative assets into a portfolio can be a crucial move to safeguard capital and minimize the impact of market fluctuations.

One efficient way to include bonds and alternative assets in a trading portfolio is through the use of exchange-traded funds (ETFs). These funds offer a convenient and cost-effective way to gain exposure to a diversified range of assets, while also providing liquidity and transparency. For investors looking to avoid capital risk and add a layer of safety to their trading portfolio, bonds structured ETFs can be a valuable tool.

Bonds structured ETFs generally consist of a basket of bond securities that provide fixed income and lower volatility compared to stocks. These funds offer a degree of stability and income generation, making them an attractive addition to a trading portfolio. In times of market turbulence or economic uncertainty, bonds can serve as a reliable anchor, providing a cushion against potential losses in equity holdings.

One popular example of a balanced portfolio that incorporates bonds, stocks, and alternative assets is the 60/40 strategy. This approach involves allocating 60% of the portfolio to stocks and 40% to bonds, effectively diversifying across asset classes and reducing exposure to market volatility. The inclusion of alternative assets, such as commodities or real estate investment trusts (REITs), can further enhance the diversification benefits and potentially improve risk-adjusted returns.

By integrating bonds structured ETFs and alternative assets into a trading portfolio, investors can create a well-rounded mix of assets that may help mitigate risk and enhance long-term performance. The combination of fixed income from bonds, potential for growth from stocks, and diversification from alternative assets can provide a more stable foundation for a trading portfolio, while also reducing the overall level of risk.

The Markowitz's portfolio selection theory emphasizes the importance of diversification and risk management in investment. By incorporating bonds structured ETFs and alternative assets into a trading portfolio, investors can implement a funds safety program that aims to protect capital and minimize the impact of market volatility. The 60/40 balanced portfolio, consisting of bonds, stocks, and alternative assets, serves as a prime example of a well-structured trading portfolio that leverages the benefits of diversification to achieve long-term investment success.

For example, we creating a portfolio selection based on following data below:

Formation of Portfolio Based on the Theory of Markowitz Portfolio Selection

Initial Investments

We start with an initial investment of 1,000,000 USD. We allocate 40% of this capital, which is 400,000 USD, to investment in bonds. The bonds we have selected offer a coupon interest of 5.5% dividends per annum. The remaining 60% of the capital, which is 600,000 USD, is invested in an alternative algorithmic trading ETF strategy. This strategy has the potential to generate a profit of +100% in a year.

Calculation of ROI, Sharpe, Sortino, and Treynor Ratios

Using the given data, we can calculate the Return on Investment (ROI), Sharpe ratio, Sortino ratio, and Treynor ratio for the portfolio.

ROI = (Ending Value - Beginning Value) / Beginning Value

Sharpe Ratio = (Expected Portfolio Return - Risk-Free Rate) / Portfolio Standard Deviation

Sortino Ratio = (Expected Portfolio Return - Risk-Free Rate) / Downside Deviation

Treynor Ratio = (Expected Portfolio Return - Risk-Free Rate) / Beta

The ROI for each investment can be calculated using the formula:

ROI for Bonds = (400,000 * 5.5%) = 22,000 USD

ROI for AlgoTrading ETF = (600,000 * 100%) = 600,000 USD

Total ROI = 22,000 + 600,000 = 622,000 USD

Finally, to calculate the overall return on the investment, we add the total ROI to the initial investment:

Total Return = 1,000,000 + 622,000 = 1,622,000 USD

The Sharpe Ratio, Sortino Ratio, and Treynor Ratio can be calculated based on the expected returns, standard deviation, downside deviation, and beta of the portfolio.

Advisory Report and Safety Assessment

Based on the data and calculations, the portfolio has an expected ROI of 622,000 USD. The Sharpe, Sortino, and Treynor ratios can also be computed to assess the risk-adjusted return of the portfolio. These ratios will provide an insight into the riskiness of the portfolio and whether the returns are commensurate with the level of risk taken.

In evaluating the safety of the portfolio, it is important to consider the risk factors associated with the investments, such as interest rate risk for bonds and market risk for the AlgoTrading ETF. Additionally, the historical performance and volatility of the investments should be taken into account.

5 Comparative characteristics with advantages and disadvantages

	CIF, AIF, PF usd	Trust, LLP usd	MA, EAM, STA usd	ETF PPP usd
Min.Investment	100000	1000000	5000000	10000000
Formation cost	20000	20000	n/a	50000
Safety of funds priority 1-5 star	***	***	*****	****
Blocked funds	collective	segregated	yes	yes
KYC, Due Diligence	initial compliance	initial compliance	yes	no
Management fee.%	20	20	20	20
Diversification of funds	by sub-fund strategy	portfolio selection	portfolio selection	portfolio selection
Funds transfer	yes	yes	not necessary	no
Blocking funds	no	allocated sub-fund	segregated account	custodian banking
Capital Guarantee by bonds portfolio	no	yes	yes	yes
Tax heaven	yes	yes	no	no
Private/Public	Private	Private	Private	Public
Regulated	yes	yes	yes	no
Online reports	yes	yes	yes	yes
Audited reports	yes	yes	no	yes
Tax optimization	yes	yes	no	no
Privacy 1-5 stars	*****	*****	***	***

6 Conclusion

In conclusion, the formation of a portfolio based on the Markowitz portfolio selection theory with the given investment data has the potential to yield a significant ROI.

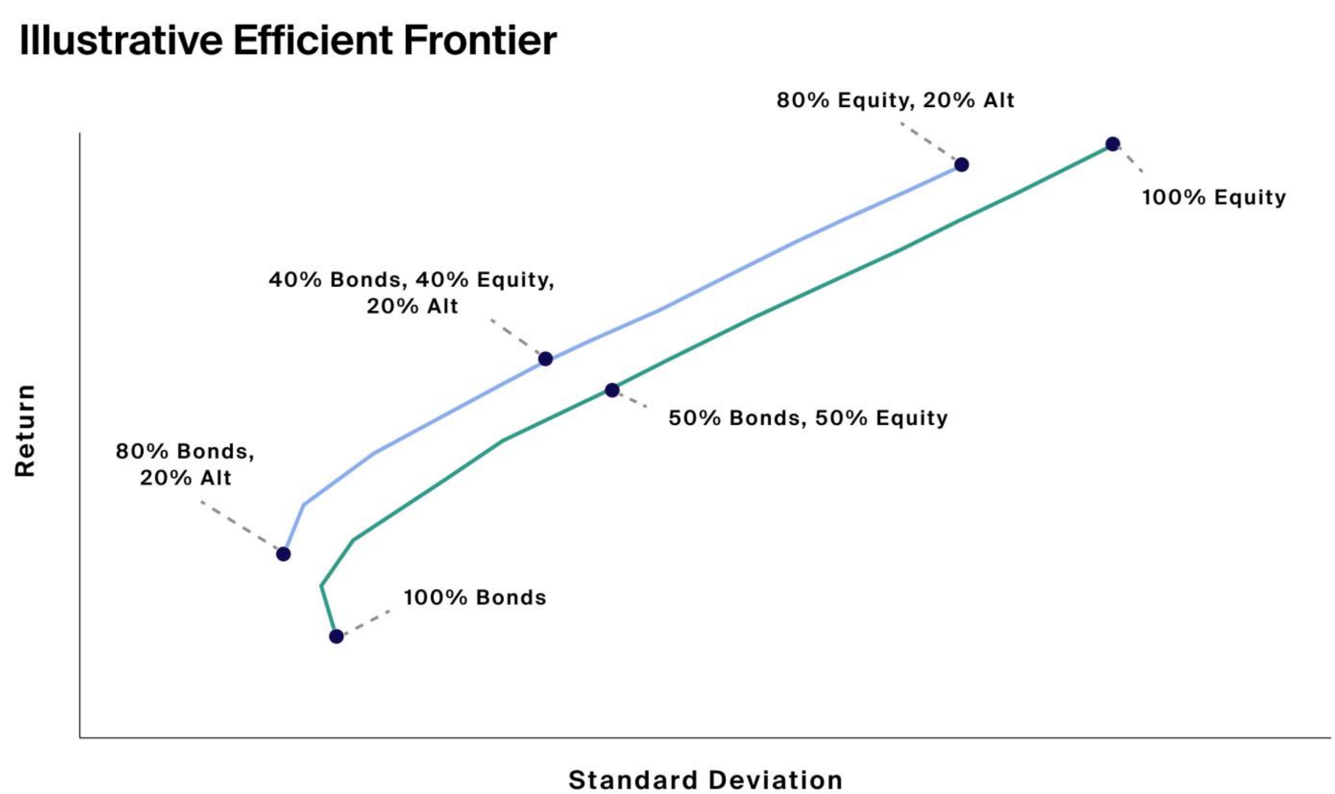
Modern portfolio theory is a concept that suggests that by strategically allocating funds into a variety of investment options, investors can achieve the optimal balance of risk and return. According to this theory, as more funds are invested in low-risk assets such as bonds and fixed income instruments, the risk of losing funds decreases. On the other hand, investing less in high-risk strategies can help minimize the potential for significant losses.

The basic premise of modern portfolio theory is that diversification is key. By spreading investments across different asset classes and industries, investors can minimize the impact of any single investment's poor performance on the overall portfolio. This approach can help to smooth out the ups and downs of the market and potentially enhance overall returns.

While the focus on low-risk investments may seem conservative, modern portfolio theory also acknowledges that a combination of low and high-risk strategies, when appropriately balanced, can create an optimal trading portfolio. This balance can help to achieve a desirable level of risk while still seeking to maximize returns. By carefully considering the risk-return tradeoff, investors can construct a well-rounded portfolio that aims to generate steady profits while minimizing potential losses.

One of the key measures of the success of a portfolio is its return on investment (ROI). Investors aim to maximize this metric while also managing the associated risks. Modern portfolio theory suggests that with the right balance of low and high-risk assets, investors can achieve a favorable ROI without exposing themselves to excessive risk.

By following the principles of modern portfolio theory, investors can create a diversified investment portfolio that seeks to achieve the optimal balance of risk and return. This approach acknowledges the importance of mitigating risk through low-risk investments while also recognizing the potential benefits of incorporating higher-risk opportunities. By carefully balancing these factors, investors can work towards achieving sustainable and attractive investment returns. See the pic.9



Pic.9 The ROI deviation of risk diversification by assets Low to High

Portfolio selection is a critical aspect of investment management, and it becomes even more complex when considering both low and high-risk strategies for sovereign bonds and alternative algo-trading strategies. In order to optimize risk-adjusted returns and minimize potential losses, it is important to carefully consider the unique characteristics and challenges of each asset class.

Sovereign bonds are often seen as a safe haven investment, providing stable and predictable returns. However, they are not immune to risk, especially in the current economic climate. As such, it is important to take a diversified approach when selecting sovereign bonds for a portfolio, considering factors such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and currency risk.

On the other hand, alternative algo-trading strategies offer the potential for high returns but come with a higher level of risk. These strategies rely on complex mathematical models and computational algorithms to identify and exploit market inefficiencies. While they may offer the potential for high returns, they also come with the potential for significant losses if not managed carefully.

When considering portfolio selection for sovereign bonds and alternative algo-trading strategies, investors should first define their risk tolerance and investment objectives. This will help to determine the appropriate balance between low and high-risk strategies within the portfolio. Additionally, it is important to consider the correlation between these two asset classes, as well as their potential impact on the overall risk-adjusted return of the portfolio.

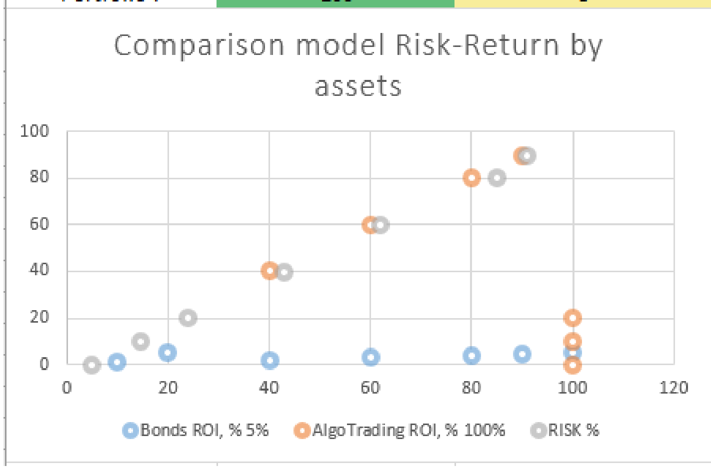
In order to optimize risk-adjusted returns and minimize potential losses, investors can consider a number of approaches. One common strategy is to employ modern portfolio theory, which involves selecting a combination of assets that offers the highest possible return for a given level of risk. This can be achieved through diversification, which involves spreading investments across a variety of assets to reduce the impact of any single asset on the overall portfolio.

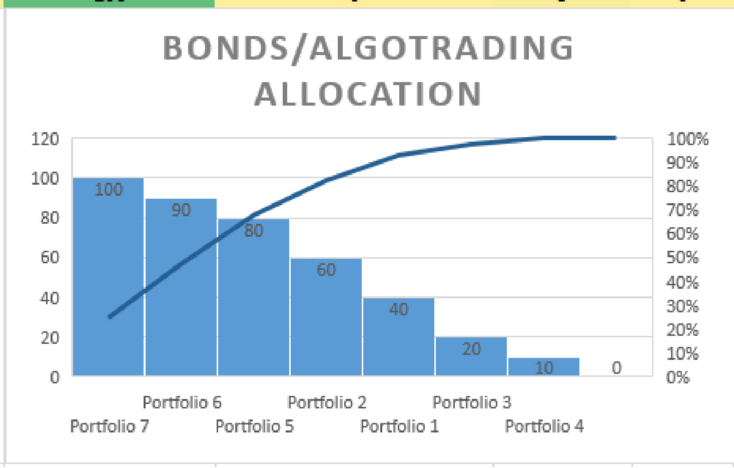
In the case of sovereign bonds, investors can consider a combination of government bonds from different countries, as well as corporate bonds and other fixed-income securities. This can help to reduce the impact of interest rate and credit risk on the overall portfolio.

Additionally, investors can consider incorporating alternative algo-trading strategies that have low or negative correlation with sovereign bonds, which can further diversify the portfolio and reduce overall risk. See on the picture 10.

In conclusion, portfolio selection for sovereign bonds and alternative algo-trading strategies requires careful consideration of both low and high-risk strategies. By carefully assessing the risk-return profile of each asset class and employing modern portfolio theory and risk management techniques, investors can effectively optimize risk-adjusted returns and minimize potential losses.

	Bonds	Bonds ROI, %	AlgoTrading	AlgoTrading ROI, %	ROI	RISK
	%allocation	5%	%allocation	100%	%	%
Portfolio 2	60	3	40	40	43	39,925
Portfolio 1	40	2	60	60	62	59,96667
Portfolio 3	20	5	80	80	85	79,9375
Portfolio 4	10	1	90	90	91	89,98889
Portfolio 5	80	4	100	20	24	19,96
Portfolio 6	90	4,5	100	10	14,5	9,955
Portfolio 7	100	5	100	0	5	0





Pic.10 The comparison model of risk-adjusted strategies as correlation method of low risk sovereign bonds investments and modern algotrading strategies.

The peak values on the chart of picture 10 help us determine where returns and risks will be more evaluated as the optimal trading strategy will be defined.

7 Applications

As for application, there are F.A.Q.

1 What is the minimum investment?

the minimum investment depends on the type of program selected, a description of each of them is contained on the pages of the presentation, in accordance with the selected chapters of content. The comparative characteristics of each program are given in the table in Chapter 5. Comparative characteristics with advantages and disadvantages

2 What are the monthly returns based upon the amount of the investment?

The graph Pic.10 will help answer the question about profits and risks. The comparison model of risk-adjusted strategies as correlation method of low risk sovereign bonds investments and modern algotrading strategies.

3. Is there any exposure to loss?

Yes, there is potential for exposure to loss in trading. Modern economists recognize that trading carries inherent risks and there is always the potential for investors to experience financial losses. This risk can be due to market volatility, financial instability, unexpected events, and other factors. Economists emphasize the importance of risk management and diversification in investing to minimize potential losses and maximize potential gains. Additionally, they advocate for thorough research, analysis, and informed decision-making to navigate the risks and uncertainties of trading.

Although, risk-adjusted techniques can help reduce risk and improve the profitability of a trading portfolio. By using risk-adjusted techniques such as diversification, hedging, and position sizing, traders can minimize their exposure to potential losses and maximize their potential for gains. Additionally, risk-adjusted techniques can help traders better understand the level of risk they are taking on and make more informed decisions about which trades to take. Overall, employing risk-adjusted techniques can lead to a more efficient and profitable trading portfolio.

4. How is the investor protected against exposure to loss?

The investor can protect against exposure to loss by creating a risk-adjusted portfolio through diversification. This involves mixing up low-risk and high-risk strategies or assets to create an optimal portfolio with a balance between security and potential returns.

By including secure government or sovereign bonds, as well as other fixed income instruments, the investor can reduce overall risk and provide a buffer against potential losses. Additionally, by spreading investments across different asset classes and sectors, the investor can further mitigate the impact of any one investment performing poorly.

Furthermore, regularly reviewing and adjusting the portfolio to maintain the desired level of risk exposure can help protect against potential losses. This approach allows the investor to potentially benefit from higher returns associated with high-risk assets while still preserving a level of security through low-risk investments.

5. How frequently can the client have access to the financial gains?

The frequency of access to financial gains in trading programs can vary depending on the specific program and its terms. Some programs may allow clients to access their gains daily, while others may have longer intervals such as weekly or monthly. It is important for clients to carefully review the terms and conditions of any trading program to understand how frequently they can access their financial gains.

6. Who holding the money in trading programs?

In a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP), the money would be held by the partners of the LLP.

In Trust management, the money would be held by the trustee(s) of the trust.

In a Managed account by LPOA/POA (Limited Power of Attorney/Power of Attorney), the money would be held by the individual or entity granted the power of attorney to manage the account on behalf of the account holder.

In investments in ETF units, the money would be held by the ETF issuer or fund manager on behalf of the investors who hold the ETF units

7. What is minimum investment period of programs?

The minimum investment period for programs such as LLP, trust management, and managed accounts by LPOA typically varies depending on the specific program and the terms of the investment agreement. However, these types of investment programs often have a minimum investment period of at least one year, with some programs requiring longer commitment periods. It is important for investors to carefully review the terms and conditions of the specific program they are considering to understand the minimum investment period and any potential restrictions on withdrawing funds before the end of the period.

If you have any additional questions please contact by email info@capitalbillion.com