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**TO** : Cyprus Investment Firms

**FROM** : Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission

**DATE** : 3 August 2021

**CIRCULAR NO** : C462

**SUBJECT** : Prudential treatment of crypto assets and enhancement of risk management procedures associated with crypto assets

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With the present Circular the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission (the 'CySEC') would like to inform the CIFs that is amending CySEC's [Circular C417](#) 'Prudential treatment of crypto assets and enhancement of risk management procedures associated with crypto assets' by **amending** paragraph A2.

Therefore, CySEC's Circular regarding prudential treatment of crypto assets and enhancement of risk management procedures associated with crypto assets will be as follows:

**A. Calculation of own funds and capital adequacy ratio (Pillar I)**

As noted in the [EBA's report on crypto assets](#) there is no reference in the current prudential framework for crypto assets. Thus, until a common application of the current rules is developed, the following treatment should be used by the CIFs when calculating their capital adequacy requirements, accordingly:

**1. Direct investment in crypto assets on a non-speculative basis (banking book exposure)**

When a CIF invests directly in crypto assets on a non- speculative basis, it should treat these investments according to Article 36(1)(b) of the Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (the 'CRR'), ie. direct capital deduction from own funds, as referred from Article 9(2) of IFR.

The above should be presented in tab 'IF1', Row 290 in the corresponding EBA template regarding [IFD/IFR reporting](#).

## 2. Direct investment in crypto assets on a speculative basis (trading book exposure)

When a CIF invests directly in crypto assets on a speculative basis, it should treat these as investments in a derivative product subject to both of the following risks:

- i. Counterparty Credit Risk ("CCR") calculated in accordance with Section 1 'Trading counterparty default' of the IFR and the CIF should apply a 32% potential future exposure percentage (PFCE) per Art. 29(7) of IFR.

The above should be presented in Tab "IF6 – K-FACTOR Details", Sub table "IF 06.11 – Trading counterparty default – TDC additional details" Row 0010 and Tab "CCR", in the corresponding EBA templates regarding IFD/IFR reporting.

- ii. Market Commodity Risk is calculated according to Articles 355 to 361 of the CRR.

The above should be presented in Tab 'MKR SA COM', Row 050 in the corresponding EBA template.

## 3. Direct investment of CIFs' clients in crypto assets and/or in financial instruments relating to crypto assets with the CIF acting as the counterparty to these transactions

When a CIF acts as the counterparty to its clients' trades by taking the opposite position to each client's transaction in crypto assets, and/or in financial instruments on crypto assets, the CIF is subject to Counterparty Credit risk and Market Commodity Risk, in accordance with the methodologies set out in point A. 2 above, as the CIF is acting as a market maker for its clients.

## **B. Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ('ICAAP') (Pillar II)**

4. CIFs should assess the risks emanated from trading in crypto assets, and/or in financial instruments relating to crypto assets, for their own account or for their clients within the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The assessment and discussion of the risks associated with the activity in crypto assets should be included together with a sensitivity analysis that shows how the risks identified affect the CIFs' projections. In addition, any mitigations should also be discussed, stating any additional capital that should be held in relation to the identified risks.

## **C. Pillar III disclosures**

5. CIFs should disclose within their Pillar III disclosures any material crypto-asset holdings and include information on:
  - the exposure amounts of different crypto-asset exposures,
  - the capital requirement for such exposures and

- the accounting treatment of such exposures.

#### **D. Enhancement of risks management procedures associated with crypto assets**

6. CIFs, which trade in crypto assets, and/or in financial instruments relating to crypto assets, should revisit their risk management procedures and strategies and ensure that all risks associated with this product are duly taken into consideration.
7. The below relevant regulatory provisions are reminded:
  - i. Section 34 of the [Law 97/2021](#) states that *“CIFs must have in place sound, effective and complete strategies and processes to assess and maintain on an ongoing basis the amounts, types and distribution of internal capital that they consider adequate to cover the nature and level of the risks to which they are or might be exposed. These strategies and processes are subject to regular internal review to ensure that they remain comprehensive and proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the activities of the CIF”*.
  - ii. Section 34 of the [Law 97/2021](#) states that *“CIFs must ensure that the board of directors approves and periodically reviews the strategies and policies for taking up, managing, monitoring and mitigating the risks the CIF is or might be exposed to, including those posed by the macroeconomic environment in which it operates in relation to the stages of the business cycle”*.
  - iii. Section 51(1)(a) of the [Law 97/2021](#) states that *“the remuneration policy should be consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk-taking that exceeds the level of tolerated risk of the CIF”*.
8. Considering the nature of crypto assets, CIFs should also examine taking mitigating measures against operational, cybersecurity and reputational risks.

Yours sincerely

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Chairman, Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission