"Invia Investments" CJSC

Information Summary on the provision of investment services

1. General provisions

"Invia Investments" CJSC was registered and licensed by the Central Bank of Armenia as an investment company on 30.05.2023, registration number: 25, TIN: 02891578.

This information presents summary information on the investment services provided by "Invia Investments" CJSC.

To get comprehensive information about the services provided by "Invia Investments" CJSC, everyone can visit the company's official website www.inviabroker.com, or send an email to the Company's official e-mail address info@inviabroker.com, or call +374 (10) 538700 or by visiting the company's office at 38 str. Hanrapetutyan every working day, from 9:30 to 18:30. Information is available in Armenian/Russian and English.

2. General description of investment services

Brokerage services are provided to Armenian and foreign individuals and legal entities, including institutional investors, both on regulated and non-regulated (OTC) markets.

Brokerage services include the following:

- opening of a brokerage account for clients,
- assistance in opening depo account in "Central Depository of Armenia" OJSC,
- execution of transactions with securities on the Armenian regulated and/or non-regulated capital market, as well as global markets (download order form),
- short-sale services,
- margin-sale services,
- provision of information on the current market prices for securities,
- acceptance and transfer of securities transactions orders (including via internet terminals).

The procedure for providing investment services is regulated by the following legal acts:

- RA Civil Code
- RA Law "On Securities Market"
- RA Law "On Joint Stock Companies"
- Regulation 4/07 "Requirements for the activity of persons providing investment services" approved by the decision No. 113 of April 8, 2008 of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia.
- Regulation 4/03 "Reports to be submitted to the Central Bank of RA by persons providing investment services, their submission procedure, form and terms" approved by the Resolution No. 140 of April 22, 2008 of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia.

- Regulation 4/12 "Rules for the protection of clients' funds of persons providing investment services" approved by the decision No. 282 of October 26, 2010 of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia.
- Regulation 4/06 "Criteria for considering qualified investors and the procedure for registering persons as qualified investors" approved by the decision No. 69 of March 11, 2008 of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia.
- Regulation 4/05 "Qualification of persons providing investment services, operator, managers of the Central Depository and natural persons providing investment services, their professional compliance standards and the list of topics of professional qualification verification" approved by the Resolution No. 15-N of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia dated January 15, 2008
- Regulation 4/07 "Requirements for the activity of persons providing investment services" approved by the decision No. 113 of April 8, 2008 of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia.
- "Securities Custody Activities" Regulation 33 approved by Resolution No. 33-N of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia dated April 12, 2007
- Rules governing the storage of Service information of Invia Investments CJSC
- Regulation of document circulation and information exchange related to the provision of Investment and non-core services of Invia Investments CJSC
- Rules of brokerage (dealer) activity of Invia Investments CJSC
- Invia Investments CJSC complaint registration and storage rules.

3. Payment for Services

The tariffs for the provided brokerage services and the procedure and conditions for making payments by clients are defined by the decision of the General Director of "Invia Investments" CJSC dated 27.06.2023, which interested persons can obtain from our website or by visiting our office.

Unless otherwise specified by the above decision, the fee charged for the services provided within the framework of brokerage activity is calculated by the following formula:

$V = PG + H,$

where V is the amount of the fee charged for the service, PG is the amount of costs related to the implementation of the given transaction, which may include the amounts charged by the operator of the regulated market, other custodian and/or registrar of the Central Depository of Armenia, as well as the amount of the transaction any other costs associated with the implementation, H is a surcharge applied by us, which is determined on a case-by-case basis as a result of negotiations with the customer.

Within the framework of the provision of brokerage services, as well as the client's terminal service, the client must enter commissions for the execution of the client's purchase orders before the execution of the transaction or other operation on his order.

To the brokerage account opened for him at "Invia Investments" CJSC, from which the commission will be charged after the execution of the transaction or operation at the customer's order.

Within the framework of the provision of brokerage services, as well as the client's terminal service, the collection of commissions for the execution of the client's sales orders is carried out after the execution of the transaction or operation at the client's order, by deducting from the amount received as a result of the transaction.

All payments from non-resident customers may be charged at the foreign currency equivalent of the above rates.

In the case of paying in cash, the amounts to be paid are rounded to the nearest 10 drams, for the benefit of the client.The order and terms of communication with customers

Contact with customers is carried out through direct contact with him (his representative), telephone, e-mail, Internet or fax.

The specific means of communication with customers are included in the contracts signed with them.

Communication with customers is carried out in Armenian, English and Russian languages.

Customers can contact us every working day from 9:30 to 18:30.

4. Submission and execution of customer orders

Orders may be submitted in writing by the customer.

The order is submitted by the customer by e-mail, Internet or fax, and at the request of the customer, in paper form.

If the order is submitted in paper form, the order is issued by the customer in 2 copies, one copy remains with us, and the other copy is returned to the customer by mail, fax, hand or e-mail with the marking "Order accepted" and the signature of the person authorized to accept the order (order sent back by e-mail must be reproduced and attached to the e-mail sent). By e-mail, Internet or fax, the order is placed by the customer in one copy, and this copy remains with us, and the customer is informed about the acceptance of the order by a reliable means of information transmission.

The customer can withdraw the submitted order or make changes to it according to the quantity, price or time conditions of the order, if the transaction with the given order has not yet been concluded by the company. Withdrawal or change of the order is carried out according to the procedure established for submitting the order.

Customer orders are executed with due professional care, accuracy and care, acting in good faith, in the best interest of the customer (fiduciary duty), which means that customer orders are executed

on the best terms possible for the customer, taking into account the size of the transaction, the price, the execution time and other aspects of the order. features arising from essential conditions.

When fulfilling customer orders, our employee must:

1. Ensure that orders are properly registered and submitted for execution in order to execute a transaction;

2. execute orders on equal terms in the order they are received, unless the characteristics of the order or the market situation make this impossible, and

3. notify the customer immediately of the significant difficulties or negative circumstances that make it impossible to fulfill the customer's order accurately.

Our responsible employee prepares brokerage orders after order acceptance.

Orders submitted by customers are subject to priority fulfillment over our dealer orders.

5. Presentation of reports to clients

1. Upon fulfilling the client's Order, the Company is required to promptly provide the client with an Order Fulfillment Report, ensuring it is delivered no later than the end of the following working day after the transaction's conclusion.
2. The Order Execution Report must include, at minimum, the following details:

a. Company name.

b. Customer's name and surname (or legal entity name), or customer identification number.

c. Transaction date (in chronological order: year, month, day).

d. Transaction time (hour and minute in sequence).

e. Type of Order placed by the Client (e.g., market, limit).

f. Place of transaction (specifying the stock exchange name, regulated market name, or indicating "non-regulated market").

g. Security distinguishing code and issue number (if unavailable, provide the issuer's name and security type; for derivative instruments, include a description).

h. Type of transaction specified in the order (e.g., purchase, sale).

i. Order nature (if the transaction type is other than purchase or sale, e.g., securities subscription, option, repo, reverse repo, etc.).

j. Number of securities (for nominal securities, indicate the nominal value).

k. Unit price (not applicable for nominal securities).

l. Total volume.

m. Total amount of charged commissions or fees (at the request of a non-professional client, also specify the individual fees).

n. Payment conditions and period for the client (if not pre-informed, include details such as bank account, etc.).

o. Indication of whether the other party to the transaction, from the customer's perspective, was the Company, a person belonging to the Company's group, or another customer of the Company (if the transaction was not conducted on a regulated market that guarantees mutual anonymity).

p. Information on the balance of the client's funds in the Company after the transaction, specifying each currency.

3. As per Section 6.1 of this regulation, the report, as defined in the by-laws, is presented in the format approved by the head of the Company's executive body.
4. In case the customer's Order is executed in multiple installments, the Company provides the Order Execution Report to the client for each installment.
5. The report submitted to the client must:

a. Include the date of report submission.

b. Be certified with the signature of the head of the Company's executive body or an authorized person, along with the Company seal.

6. The reports specified in this regulation are delivered to the client either through personal delivery or via a reliable means of information transmission.

6. Terms of contract

Two types of contracts, namely short-term and long-term, are signed with customers for teak transactions.

For clients seeking to conduct a limited number of transactions within a brief timeframe, a short-term contract is established. This contract remains valid until both parties fulfill their obligations or until it is terminated. Additionally, if the client submits multiple orders under this contract, each subsequent order must be placed no later than one business day after the completion of the preceding order.

In cases where the client intends to establish a long-term business relationship with the company, involving an unlimited number of transactions, a comprehensive contract is executed. This contract includes detailed terms and conditions and remains valid until either party terminates it through a resolution.

Upon the termination of the contract, the client's securities and funds are transferred back to the client within a period of 3 (three) working days.

7. Investment objects

Under this service, the Company primarily invests clients' funds in stocks and bonds. To ensure the protection of customer funds, the following measures are implemented:

- Separate Accounting: The Company maintains individual accounts for each client, as well as separate accounts for its own securities and funds, as well as clients' securities and funds.
- Internal Control: The Company has an independent internal audit department responsible for continuous monitoring of the Company's activities. This helps minimize the risk of accidental errors and misconduct by the Company's employees.
- Clear Order Fulfillment Policy: The Company adheres to a well-defined policy for executing client orders, ensuring transparency and fairness in the process.
- Conflict of Interest Policies: The Company has established policies to mitigate conflicts of interest between the Company and its clients, as well as among different clients of the Company.
- Investor Compensation and Guarantee Schemes: The Company participates in relevant investor compensation, fund guarantee, or similar schemes, if available, to provide additional protection for clients' funds.

Regarding the use of client funds by the Company:

- The Company has the right to utilize client funds for its own benefit only if explicitly stated in the contract between the Company and the client.
- If the contract permits the Company to use client funds, it should specify the limits on fund utilization.
- The contract should also mention the dates of fund usage, if applicable, and outline the rate and calculation procedure for compensating the client for the use of funds, along with the frequency of such payments.
- The Company can pledge client funds on its behalf only upon a written agreement signed with the client.

Shares

A share is a security that is issued by a joint-stock company in cases of its creation, reorganization, as well as increase of the authorized capital for the purpose of collecting funds. In other words, a share is the evidence of a share invested in the authorized capital of a joint-stock company.

According to the Civil Code of the Republic of Armenia, a share is considered a security that certifies the right of its owner (shareholder) to receive part of the profit of the joint-stock

company in the form of dividends, to participate in the management of the affairs of the joint-stock company, and to receive a part of the remaining property after its liquidation.

A share is a security without a specific period of circulation, which, certifying the fact of participation in the ownership of a joint-stock company, gives its owner a number of rights, advantages and powers. Shares exist as long as the joint stock company that issued them exists, the period of validity of such securities is usually not limited.

The share has the following features:

1. it can be issued only by a joint-stock company,

2. is a property title deed, that is, the owner of the share is a co-owner of the joint-stock company, with the rights arising from it,

3. does not have an existence period, i.e. the shareholder's rights are preserved as long as the company exists (unlike, for example, a bond). However, this does not imply that the share will remain in the hands of the same owner for that long. The shareholder can alienate the share owned by him in the stock or over-the-counter market,

4. is indivisible, i.e. its joint possession does not mean division of ownership rights, but they all appear as one owner,

5. limited liability is typical, because the shareholder is not responsible for the obligations of the joint-stock company, and the company is not responsible for the shareholder's obligations, and in case of bankruptcy of the company, the shareholder loses as much money as he invested when acquiring the share,

6. as a rule, one share gives the right to one vote,

7. Shares can be merged (consolidated) and split. Shares are classified according to certain characteristics as follows:

- according to the form of ownership of the fixed rights: nominal and according to the submitter,
- according to the form of issue: documentary (printed) and non-documentary (without a physical medium),
- according to voting rights, with and without voting rights,
- according to the form of circulation: free or limited circulation,
- according to the scope of rights: ordinary (ordinary) and privileged.

Individuals and legal entities, including the state, institutional investors, etc., can act as shareholders.

Equity is an attractive investment instrument for both the issuer and the investor. It has advantages and disadvantages at the same time.

From an investor's point of view, with high investment risks, uncertainty of income, etc., stocks are attractive instruments because they provide:

a) the right to participate in the management of the company's affairs in return for the invested capital (voting right);

b) the right to receive income, i.e. the right to receive dividends from the company's net profit,
c) capital growth, which is due to a possible increase in the price of shares in the market.

d) right of preference in case of new issues,

e) the right to receive part of the remaining property after the liquidation of the company.

Shares, depending on the volume of rights granted to their owners, are divided into common and preferred. According to the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Joint-Stock Companies", a company may issue ordinary (ordinary) as well as one or more types of preferred shares, and the total nominal value of the preferred shares issued by the company should not exceed 25 percent of the authorized capital2.

Each common share of a company gives its owner the same rights. The owner of a common (ordinary) share has the right to participate in the management of the company, to receive dividends from the profit generated by the company's activities, to have the share of the company's property due to him in the event of the company's liquidation, to acquire the shares distributed by the company in priority order, as well as to use other rights defined by the company's charter and law. :

Shareholders owning preferred shares do not normally have the right to vote at the company's shareholders' meeting. The privilege of these shares lies in the fact that the company's charter and terms of issue define the dividend payable for the shares, as well as the liquidation value in cash or as interest on the nominal value. However, according to RA legislation, in individual cases, the owners of preferred shares can exercise the right of management, in particular, if the general meeting of shareholders discusses the issues of reorganization and liquidation of the company or making such changes and additions to the company's charter, which limit or change the rights of the holders of preferred shares of that class, including also setting or increasing the dividends and (or) liquidation value paid for the preferred shares of other classes, as well as providing privileges in the order of payment of dividends and (or) liquidation value to the holders of other classes of preferred shares. The owner of a preferred share also gets the right to vote in cases where a decision is made at the annual meeting of shareholders on non-payment or incomplete payment of specified dividends or conversion of the given class of preferred shares into ordinary shares.

Non-payment of dividends due on preferred shares for three consecutive years may be grounds for judicial liquidation of the company.

In international practice, there are many types of preferred shares, the most widespread of which are the following:

Preference shares with a fixed dividend, the conditions of issue of which or the charter stipulate a fixed amount of dividends to be paid for them.

Preferred shares with fixed or variable dividends, with which the amount of payments and dividends usually depends on some financial indicator (for example, interbank interest rate, consumer basket index, etc.), which gives the shareholder the opportunity to insure against interest rate increases, shortages, devaluation of the national currency, etc. :

Cumulative (cumulative) preferred shares, which are more common, and in this case, if a dividend cannot be paid for a certain period, for example, due to lack of source, then the obligation to pay them remains, they are accumulated and paid when the company stabilizes its financial condition and sources arise to meet the dividend payment obligations. In addition, the holder of a cumulative preferred share acquires voting rights for the period during which he has not received a dividend and loses this right after receiving the dividends specified by that share in full.

Convertible preferred shares, which give their owners the right to exchange them for ordinary or other types of preferred shares of the same issuer, and in some cases also for bonds, after a certain period of time defined by the terms of issue.

Callable preference shares that can be called back by the company regardless of the fact that they are not debt securities and have no maturity date.

Profit-participating preference shares, which not only give the right to the dividend fixed by the terms of issue, but also allow to receive additional dividends, if the financial situation of the issuer allows.

Dividend-linked preferred stock whose dividend is linked to the rate of any short-term security in circulation.

Guaranteed preferred stock, whose dividend payment is guaranteed by a third party, is usually done by the parent company to increase the attractiveness of the subsidiary's securities.

Shares with a put option that give the investor the right to sell them to the issuer at the original purchase price after a certain period of time.

Bonds

A bond is a security that certifies a loan relationship between the owner of the security (lender) and the person issuing it (borrower), that is, it is a loan relationship between the issuer of the bond and the owner.

According to the Civil Code of the Republic of Armenia, a bond is considered to be a security that certifies the right of its owner to receive the nominal value of the bond or other property equivalent from the person who issued the bond within the period stipulated therein. The bond also entitles the holder to receive interest or other property rights from the nominal value of the bond3.

Thus, a bond is a certificate certifying a debt obligation, which includes the following obligations of the issuer:

1. on returning the amount specified in the bond to the bond holder after the expiration of the specified period,

2. about paying the bond holder the income fixed in the bond in the form of a certain percentage or other property equivalent to the nominal value.

A bond is a security. it can be transferred to other persons in a simplified procedure. That is, ownership of it can be easily transferred, which distinguishes a bond from a bank loan. The second essential characteristic is that a bond is a debt instrument. Its owner is not given the right to participate in the management of the issuer, and in this way it differs significantly from a share. And the third important feature is that the bond serves as a source of attracting funds in the financial market. The latter allows to emphasize the border of separation between the bond and the promissory note, because the promissory note, being a debt instrument, still in many cases performs the function of settlement or commodity credit, but not the function of attracting funds from the financial market.

Unlike stocks, the range of bond issuers is wider. Bonds are issued by the state, local self-government bodies and companies.

Currently, the state bond market is the most active in RA, although recently the corporate bond market has also been showing establishment and development tendencies.

In international practice, there are many types of bonds, depending on the legislation and development characteristics of each country. In general, bonds can be classified based on different characteristics.

1. According to the issuer, the bonds are:

- state: the state acts as the issuer,
- corporate - all types of organizations - corporations - act as issuers.

2. According to the existence (repayment) period of the loan, the bonds are:

- with an unchanged repayment period, when there is a specific repayment period,
- with a variable maturity, when a specific redemption period is not defined in the case of issuance, although they have a specific term (for example, revocable, with the right of early redemption, with an extension of the term, expired, non-redeemable, etc.).

3. According to the order of ownership of fixed rights, the bonds are:

- nominal, that is, the rights fixed by the bond belong to the person whose name is indicated on the form of the security and/or is registered in the register of owners of nominal bonds maintained by the company or a special specialized person,
- according to the submitter, i.e. the name of the owner is not indicated on the bond form, the circulation is carried out without any registration, and the fixed rights are owned and certified simply by the presentation of the bond,

4. According to the existence, the bonds of the form of manifestation are:

- documentary or paper-printing, prepared on a specially protected form, observing the mandatory validity conditions of bonds,
- non-documentary, which acts as a nominal security only, that is, in the form of entries in special registers (including electronic ones).

5. According to the form of income, the bonds are:

- coupon (coupon), which are distributed and redeemed at nominal value, and the income is the regularly paid annuity (coupon),
- zero-coupon bonds, which are issued at a price lower than the nominal value, and the repayment is made at nominal value,
- discount bonds, which are a combination of the two forms mentioned.

6. According to the form of coupon calculation, the bonds are:

- bonds with a fixed (fixed) interest rate (on these types of bonds, the amount of interest to be paid is specifically indicated, that is, they bring their owners a fixed income),
- bonds with a floating interest rate, the yield of which can be determined by any indicator: bank interest rate, inflation level, and changes in accordance with the change of this indicator,
- bonds with an interest rate that increases evenly over the years of the loan. Such bonds are also called indexable and are usually issued under high stress conditions.

7. According to the feature of security, the bonds are:

- secured, i.e. the issue of bonds is secured by a certain collateral,
- unsecured, these bonds are not secured by any s with a pledge of ownership,
- guaranteed, these bonds are not secured by collateral, but the fulfillment of obligations caused by the loan is guaranteed by a third party (persons) other than the issuing company.

8. Investment Risks

Investing in securities involves the following risks.

1. credit (debt) risk,
2. market risk.
3. price risk,
4. interest rate risk,
5. currency risk,
6. liquidity risk,
7. operational risk.

Credit risk is the risk of the counterparty not fulfilling its obligations (including issued securities) on time and in full.

Market risk is the risk of incurring losses due to adverse changes in the financial market. It consists of three components: interest, currency and price risks.

Currency risk is the risk of an unfavorable change in the exchange rate, which includes the risks of exchange rates, changes in their volatility, changes in the ratio between different exchange rates.

Interest rate risk is the risk of adverse changes in the loan capital market, which includes the risks of changes in interest rates, changes in the shape of the yield curve, changes in the volatility of interest rates, and changes in the ratio between different interest rates.

Price risk is the risk of adverse changes in the stock market, which includes the risks of volatility in stock prices, volatility of stock prices, changes in price correlations between different stocks and indices.

Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell purchased securities quickly and without serious financial losses.

Operational risk is the risk associated with the emergence of technical problems during the execution of securities transactions.

ATTENTION: in case of execution of transactions in accordance with the conditions specified in the order, the RISK related to investment in securities is borne by the CUSTOMER.

"Invia Investments" CJSC WILL NOT INDEMNIFY the client's damages if they were not caused by its dishonest behavior.

9. Transaction Locations

Based on customer orders, transactions can be executed in both regulated and unregulated markets.

Transactions in the regulated market are concluded and regulated in accordance with the law, the normative legal acts adopted on its basis and the rules established by the market operator.

Transactions in the unregulated market are concluded and executed in accordance with the law and the normative legal acts adopted on its basis. The specifics of transactions in the unregulated market are defined by the securities purchase and sale agreements concluded between us and the client.

10. Prevention of conflict of interest

Where we come to the conclusion based on reasonable facts that

If a conflict of interest may arise between "Invia Investments" CJSC and the client or different clients during the execution of the client's orders, then immediately, but not later than the moment of execution of the client's order, the client is informed about it, offering ways to avoid the conflict of interest.

If a customer refuses to use the methods of avoiding conflicts of interest offered to him by us, and conflicts of interest may arise between different customers, then customer orders are processed in the order in which they are received, regardless of whether any of the customers may be harmed as a result. In that case, we are deemed to have taken all reasonable steps to fulfill the order on the best possible terms for the customer.

If a conflict of interest arises between "Invia Investments" CJSC and the client, the client's order is executed in such a way that "Invia Investments" CJSC suffers not the client as a result.

11. Opening of Brokerage Accounts

To use our brokerage services, clients must open a brokerage account with us, for which they must submit the following documents:

Natural persons

- a copy of the identity document,
- a copy of the social card (if available),
- in the case of a client who is an individual entrepreneur, copies of the document certifying state registration and the document for taking tax records (Tax Payer's Account Number),
- information about the client's knowledge and experience in the field of investment activity, his financial condition and investment goals, in the form defined by the company's general director.

Legal entities

- a copy of the document certifying the state registration,
- a copy of the tax registration document (Tax Payer's Account Number),

- a copy of the charter,
- a copy of the decision on the election or appointment of the executive body (in the case of a collegial executive body, a copy of the document certifying the election or appointment of its members and head),
- copies of documents required from individuals for members of the executive body,
- information about the client's knowledge and experience in the field of investment activity, his financial condition and investment goals, in the form defined by the company's general director.

The customer hereby confirms that he/she has read this information summary.

Date Signature_____