



# MiFID II RTS 28 Report

Reporting date as at 30 April 2018

# Annual publication of information on the identity of execution venues and on the quality of execution

30 April 2018

Report for the calendar year ending 31 December 2017

## Introduction

As an investment firm which provides the services of portfolio management, Mori is obliged to publish on its website information on the top-five execution venues in terms of trading volumes where it executed trading orders. Mori is also obliged to publish a summary of the analysis and conclusions it draws from its detailed monitoring of the quality of execution obtained on the execution venues where it executed client orders in the previous year. Below please find Mori Capital Management Limited (“Mori”) annual RTS 28 Report for 2017.

Class of Instrument		Equities - Shares & Depository Receipts			
Notification if <1 average trade per business day in the previous year (Y/N)		N			
Top five execution venues ranked in terms of trading volumes (descending order)	Proportion of volume traded as a percentage of total in that class	Proportion of orders executed as percentage of total in that class	Percentage of passive orders	Percentage of aggressive orders	Percentage of directed orders
<b>Sova Capital Limited</b> LEI: 213800T90JMZA69QDM04	24.0%	22.6%	-	-	-
<b>İŞ Yatırım Menkul Degerler A.Ş.</b> LEI: 7890005YQXBTRIYDY554	18.8%	16.7%	-	-	-
<b>Oyak Yatırım Menkul Degerler A.Ş.</b> LEI: 7890006E6AYACJD3KM63	18.5%	21.6%	-	-	-
<b>Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited</b> LEI: DL6FFRRL74S01HE2M14	15.3%	12.3%	-	-	-
<b>Wood &amp; Company Financial Services a.s.</b> LEI: 549300UYJK0XE3HB8L79	13.3%	13.7%	-	-	-

Class of Instrument		Equity Derivatives - Options & Futures admitted to trading on a trading venue			
Notification if <1 average trade per business day in the previous year (Y/N)		N			
Top five execution venues ranked in terms of trading volumes (descending order)	Proportion of volume traded as a percentage of total in that class	Proportion of orders executed as percentage of total in that class	Percentage of passive orders	Percentage of aggressive orders	Percentage of directed orders
<b>BGC Partners Menkul</b> LEI: 789000PL910K7JN0CJ35	62.2%	51.9%	-	-	-
<b>İŞ Yatırım Menkul Degerler A.Ş.</b> LEI: 7890005YQXBTRIYDY554	35.6%	42.6%	-	-	-
<b>Sova Capital Limited</b> LEI: 7890005YQXBTRIYDY554	2.2%	5.5%	-	-	-

Class of Instrument		Swaps, forwards and other currency derivatives			
Notification if <1 average trade per business day in the previous year (Y/N)		N			
Top five execution venues ranked in terms of trading volumes (descending order)	Proportion of volume traded as a percentage of total in that class	Proportion of orders executed as percentage of total in that class	Percentage of passive orders	Percentage of aggressive orders	Percentage of directed orders
<b>The Northern Trust Company</b> LEI: 6PTKHDJ8HDUF78PFWH30	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	-

## **Definitions**

“Passive Order”:	Means an order that is submitted to a venue which runs an order book and provided liquidity on the order book.
“Aggressive Order”:	Means an order that is submitted to a venue which runs an order book and took liquidity on the order book.
“Directed Order”:	No orders are directed and, thus, the field is not specified.
“Volume Traded”:	Means trade gross considerations.
“Orders Executed”:	A deal in a specific stock with a specific broker.
“Execution Venue”:	Means the counterparty with which we trade.

## **Execution Data**

This report sets out Mori’s top five execution venues and investment firms for the classes of financial instruments traded by Mori in the calendar year ending 31 December 2017. The data is provided in the form specified by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/576 (“RTS 28”). This report is also available to the public in a machine-readable format upon request.

When executing client orders Mori will take account of a range of execution factors. These factors are considered in the initial selection of execution venues and the ongoing review of performance of these execution venues. Ordinarily, total consideration, including price and cost, merits a high relative importance in achieving best execution. However, there may be circumstances when greater importance is given to other execution factors. These factors and their relative importance will be determined upon the characteristics of the order, prevailing market conditions, the characteristics of execution venues to which the client order can be directed, and the characteristics of the financial instruments which are the subject of the client order. Mori will also determine the relative importance of the best execution factors based on experience and commercial judgement.

Mori does not have any close links or common ownership or arrangements concerning rebates with respect to any execution venue used to execute orders which would result in conflicts of interest or inducement requirements under MiFID II, and in particular Article 24(9) MIFID II. Mori does not partake in any payment

for order flow arrangements. As of January 2018, where Mori deems it necessary to procure third party research, the cost will not be met from client dealing commissions.

Mori has developed internal processes and procedures and a “Best Execution Policy” to allow it to act in accordance with the clients’ best interests and obtain the best possible results for them when executing or receiving and transmitting their orders in financial instruments. Mori recognises the importance of acting in accordance with the client’s best interests and takes all sufficient steps to obtain the best possible result when executing their orders.

As buy-side trader, Mori is subject to factors it can influence and factors outside its control but that it can respond to. Factors that Mori can influence include the trade presentation style utilised, the speed of execution, venue and counterparty choice, quality of the trade management tools and the ability of the traders. Factors outside Mori’s control but which it can respond to can include market and product volatility, positioning and order flow in the market place from other participants in the same product that Mori is trading. This means that the execution methodology, cost to trade and outcome achieved for identical trades that are undertaken at different times may differ because of these variables.

With regards to assessing the quality of order execution, Mori ensures that it has created the best possible environment with regard to the factors that it can directly influence. For example, by ensuring Mori can efficiently connect to a wide variety of execution venues or by employing skilled, experienced traders, ensuring they have access to cutting edge trading tools.

Mori remains vigilant and continues to constantly monitor its counterparts, venues, trading styles and outcomes to ensure it delivers consistently excellent trading outcomes to its clients.

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