



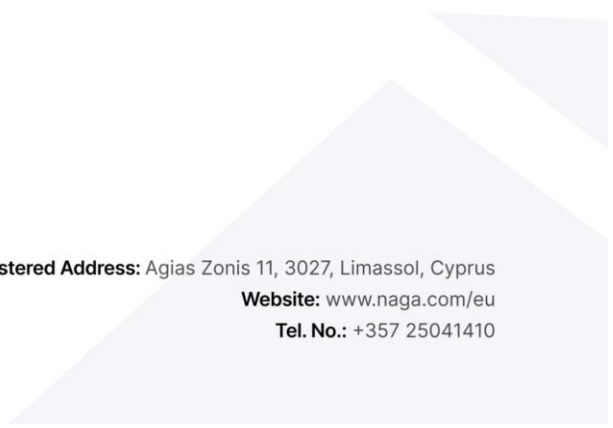
# Client Categorisation Policy

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## 1. General

NAGA Markets Europe Ltd (hereinafter “the Company”) is operating under the Cypriot Law L. 87(1)/2017 titled “Investment Services and Activities and Regulated Markets Law of 2017” (hereinafter “Law”), which transposed the European Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU, as the same may be in force from time to time and modified or amended from time to time (hereinafter “MiFID II”).

Following the implementation of the MiFID II, the Company is required to categorize its Clients into one of the following three categories: “Retail”, “Professional” or “Eligible Counterparty”.

“**Retail Client**” is a Client who is not a Professional Client by default or an Eligible Counterparty, as defined in paragraph 2 further below. It is noted that Retail Clients are afforded with the highest level of protection.

“**Professional Client**” is a Client who possesses the experience, knowledge and expertise to make their own investment decisions and properly assess the risks incurred, as further detailed below (see paragraphs 2 and 3 below).

“**Eligible counterparty**” is a type of Professional Client, and applicable only when the service provided to such a Professional Client is of receiving & transmitting and/or executing orders, or Dealing on own Account (see paragraph 5 below).

## 2. Professional Clients by Default

The following entities that satisfy one or more of the following criteria shall be classified as Professional Clients by default:

- (a) Entities which are required to be authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets. The list below should be understood as including all authorised entities carrying out the characteristic activities of the entities mentioned: entities authorised by a Member State under a European Community Directive, entities authorised or regulated by a Member State without reference to such Directive, and entities authorised or regulated by a non-Member State:

- Credit institutions
- Investment firms
- Other authorized or regulated financial institutions



- Insurance companies
- Collective investment schemes and management companies of such schemes
- Pension funds and management companies of such funds
- Commodity and commodity derivatives dealers
- Locals: firms which provide investment services and/or perform investment activities consisting exclusively in dealing on own account on markets in financial futures or options or other derivatives and on cash markets for the sole purpose of hedging positions on derivatives markets or which deal for the accounts of other members of those markets or make prices for them and which are guaranteed by clearing members of the same markets, where responsibility for ensuring the performance of contracts entered into by such firms is assumed by clearing members of the same markets.
- Other institutional investors

(b) Large undertakings meeting two of the following size requirements, on a portfolio basis:

- Balance sheet total at least EUR 20.000.000
- Net turnover at least EUR 40.000.000
- Own funds at least EUR 2.000.000

(c) National and regional governments, public bodies that manage public debt, Central Banks, international and supranational institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank and other similar international organizations.

(d) Other institutional investors whose main activity is to invest in financial instruments, including entities dedicated to the securitization of assets or other financing transactions.

The entities mentioned above are considered to be Professional Clients by default. So, where the Client fulfils one of the criteria referred to above, the Company shall inform the Client prior to any provision of services that, on the basis of the information available to the Company, the



Client is deemed to be a Professional Client and will be treated as such, unless the Company and the Client agree otherwise (see paragraph 4 below).

### **3. Non-Professional Clients who may be Treated as Professional on Request**

#### *3.1. General*

Clients not mentioned in paragraph 2 above may also be allowed to be treated as Professional Clients and hence waive some of the protections afforded by the Law.

The Company is allowed to treat any such Clients as Professionals provided the relevant criteria and procedures mentioned herein below are fulfilled. These Clients should not, however, be presumed to possess market knowledge and experience comparable to that of the categories of paragraph 2. So, any waiver of the protection afforded to them shall be considered valid only if an adequate assessment of the expertise, experience and knowledge of the Client, undertaken by the Company, gives reasonable assurance, in light of the nature of the transactions or services envisaged, that the said Client is capable of making his own investment decisions and understanding the risks involved.

For this reason, the Company will apply a fitness test to assess the Client's expertise and knowledge.

#### *3.2. Assessment*

In the course of the above assessment, as a minimum, two of the following criteria should be satisfied:

- 1- the Client has carried out transactions, in significant size, on the relevant market at an average frequency of 10 per quarter over the previous four quarters;
- 2- the size of the Client's financial instrument portfolio, defined as including cash deposits and financial instruments exceeds 500,000 Euros;
- 3- the Client works or has worked in the financial sector for at least one year in a professional position, which requires knowledge of the transactions or services envisaged.

In the case of small entities, the person subject to the above assessment should be the person authorized to carry out transactions on behalf of the entity.



### *3.3. Procedure*

- The Client must state in writing to the Company that they wish to be treated as a Professional Client, either generally or in respect of a particular investment service or transaction, or type of transaction or product.
- The Company must give the Client a clear written warning of the protections and investor compensation rights the Client may lose.
- The Client must state in writing, in a separate document from the main Agreement, that they are aware of the consequences of losing such protections.
- Before deciding to accept any request for waiver, the Company must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Client requesting to be treated as a Professional Client meets the relevant requirements stated above.

### *3.4. Keeping the Company Informed*

The Company implements appropriate written internal policies and procedures to categorise clients. Professional Clients are responsible for keeping the Company informed about any change which could affect their current categorization. However, if the Company becomes aware that the Client no longer fulfils the initial conditions which made them eligible for a professional treatment, the Company should take appropriate action.

## **4. Professional Clients Requesting to be treated as Retail**

It is noted that Professional Clients of paragraph 2 are allowed to request non-professional treatment and instead be treated as Retail Clients, so as to enjoy a higher level of protection. It is the responsibility of the Client, considered to be a Professional Client, to ask for a higher level of protection when the Client deems themselves unable to properly assess or manage the risks involved.

This higher level of protection will be provided when a Client who is considered to be a professional enters into a written agreement with the Company to the effect that the Client shall not be treated as a Professional for the purposes of the applicable conduct of business regime. Such agreement should specify whether this applies to one or more particular services or transactions, or to one or more types of product or transaction.



## 5. Eligible Counterparties

An Eligible Counterparty is, as defined in the clause 31(2) (a) of the law 87(i)/2017, any of the following undertakings:

- a. Cyprus Investment firms
- b. Other Investment firms
- c. Credit institutions
- d. Insurance companies
- e. UCITS and their management companies
- f. Pension funds and their management companies
- g. Other financial institutions authorised by a Member State or regulated under the laws of Cyprus or under European Union law
- h. National governments and their corresponding offices, including public bodies that deal with public debt at national level, central banks, the Central Bank and supranational organisations

Furthermore, the Eligible Counterparty category is applicable only for the following investment services:

- Reception and transmission of Client orders
- Execution of orders on behalf of Clients

On request, the Company may also recognize as an Eligible Counterparty which fall within a category of Clients who are to be considered professional Clients in accordance with the fitness test (see paragraph 4 above). In such cases, however, the undertaking concerned shall be recognized as an Eligible Counterparty only in respect of the services or transactions for which the Client could be treated as a Professional Client.

In the event of a transaction where the prospective counterparty is located in another EU Member State, the Company shall defer to the status of the other undertaking as determined by the legislation of the said Member State in which that undertaking is established.

## 6. Types of Requests for Different Categorization

The following requests may be submitted to the Company should a Client wish to change



their categorization:

(a) A Retail Client can request to be categorized as a Professional Client. The Client therefore accepts a lower level of protection (see paragraphs 3 and 7).

(b) A Professional Client can request to be categorized as a Retail Client. The Client therefore obtains higher level of protection (see paragraphs 4 and 7) . A Professional Client can request to be treated as an Eligible Counterparty, obtaining therefore a lower level of protection (see paragraph 5 above).

(c) An Eligible Counterparty can request to be categorized as a Professional Client or a Retail Client. The Client therefore obtains higher level of protection (see paragraph 5 above).

It is noted that the Company is not required to agree with a request for non-professional or non-Eligible Counterparty treatment. In addition, the Company may, on its own initiative, treat as a Professional or Retail client an Eligible Counterparty or treat as a Retail Client a Professional Client.

## **7. Protection Rights**

### *7.1 Retail and Professional Clients*

Where the Company treats a Client as a Retail Client, the Client is entitled to more protections under the Law, than if the Client was treated as a Professional Client.

In summary, the protections Retail Clients are entitled to are as follows (the list may not be exhaustive):

(a) A Retail Client will be given more information disclosures with regards to the Company, its services, its financial instruments and their performance, the nature and risks of financial instruments, its costs, commissions, fees and charges and the safeguarding of Client financial instruments and Client funds, including summary details of any relevant investor compensation or deposit guarantee scheme, as applicable.

(b) Where the Company is providing the services of Reception & Transmission of orders and/or Execution of Client orders, the Company shall ask a Retail Client to provide information regarding their knowledge, experience, financial situation or investment objectives, including risk tolerance in the investment field relevant to the specific type of product or service offered or demanded, so as to enable the Company to assess whether the investment service or product





envisaged is appropriate for the Client. In case the Company considers, on the basis of the information received, that the product or service is not appropriate to a Retail Client, it shall warn the Client accordingly.

Please note that the Company is not required to assess appropriateness in certain cases specified by the Law 87(1)/2017 (for example, but not limited to, the situation where on an execution only basis the financial instrument concerned is not complex).

On the other hand, the Company shall be entitled to assume that a Professional Client has the necessary experience and knowledge in order to understand the risks involved in relation to those particular investment services or transactions, or types of transaction or product, for which the Client is classified as a Professional Client. Consequently, and unlike the situation with a Retail Client, the Company should not generally need to obtain additional information from the Client for the purposes of the assessment of appropriateness for those products and services for which they have been classified as a Professional Client.

(c) When executing Client orders, the Company must take all reasonable steps to achieve what is called “best execution” of the Client’s orders, that is to obtain the best possible result for its Clients.

Where the Company executes an order of a Retail Client, the best possible result shall be determined in terms of the total consideration, representing the price of the financial instrument and the costs related to execution, which shall include all expenses incurred by the Client which are directly related to the execution of the order, including execution venue fees, clearing and settlement fees and any other fees paid to third parties involved in the execution of the order. The Company shall also send a notice to a Retail Client confirming execution of the order as soon as possible and no later than the first business day following execution or, if the confirmation is received by the Company from a third party, no later than the first business day following receipt of the confirmation from the third party, as applicable.

Professional Clients are also entitled to a confirmation for the execution of their orders; however, there is no specific timeframe involved as to when the Professional Client will receive this information. Nevertheless, this confirmation shall be provided promptly.

In Addition, for Professional clients when providing with Best Execution, the Company is not required to prioritize the total consideration/cost of transaction as being the most important factor in achieving Best Execution.

(d) The Company must inform Retail Clients of material difficulties relevant to the proper carrying



out of their order(s) promptly upon becoming aware of the difficulty.

(e) The Company is required to provide Retail Clients with more information than Professional Clients as regards the execution of their orders.

(f) The Company is obliged to enter into a written basic agreement with the retail Client, setting out the essential rights and obligation of both parties.

(g) Retail Clients may be entitled to compensation under the Investor Compensation Fund (ICF) for Clients of Investment Firms, while Professional Clients are not entitled to compensation under the ICF.

## 7.2 Eligible Counterparties

Where the Company treats the Client as an Eligible Counterparty, the Client will be entitled to fewer protections under the Law than it would be entitled to as a Retail or Professional Client. In particular and in addition to the above paragraph 7.1 (the list may not be exhaustive):

(a) The Company is not required to provide the Client with best execution in executing the Client's Orders.

(b) The Company is not required to implement procedures and arrangements which provide for the prompt, fair and expeditious execution of its Client orders, relative to other Client orders or its trading interests.

(c) The Company is not required to assess the appropriateness of a product or service that it provides to the Client but can assume that the Client has the expertise to choose the most appropriate product or service for themselves.

The Company is not required to provide the Client with information about the Company, its services, financial instruments and proposed investment strategies, execution venues, the arrangements through which the Company will be remunerated and other relevant information.

(d) The Company is not required to provide reports to the Client on the execution of their orders or the management of their investments.

(e) The Investors Compensation Fund does not cover Eligible Counterparties.