



NAGA CAPITAL LTD

COSTS AND CHARGES POLICY

September 2026



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1. Introduction

NAGA Capital Ltd (the “Company”) is authorized and regulated by the Financial Services Authority (“FSA”) under license number SD026. The Company’s registered office is at Suite 3, Jivan’s Complex, Global Village, Mont Fleuri, Mahe, Seychelles.

Contract for Differences (CFD) shall mean a contract between two parties, typically described as "buyer" and "seller", stipulating that the seller will pay to the buyer the difference between the current value of the underlying asset and its value at contract time (if the difference is negative, then the buyer pays instead to the seller).

ETFs shall mean a type of investment fund and exchange-traded product. ETFs are provided by investment companies that offer investors a way to pool their money in a fund that invests in stocks, bonds, or other assets. In return, investors receive an interest in the fund.

Spread shall mean the difference between Ask (buying price) and Bid (selling price) of an Underlying Asset in a CFD.

Profit and Loss shall mean the realized profit or loss emanate from each CFD position.

Future Rollover or **Rollover** shall mean the transaction adjustment that will be performed on the expiring Future contract on Bonds, Indices and Commodities, in order to reflect the price of the new one. Under MT5 is reflected as a correction transaction.

Swap or **Swap fees** shall mean the amount which is debited or credited to client’s account when a position is held open overnight after 23:59 GMT.

Conversion fees shall mean the amount which a client is charged in the case when the account currency is denominated in a different currency than of the instrument being traded.

2. Scope

The Company is committed to act honestly, fairly and professionally and in the best interest of its clients when providing investment services (the ‘Services’) to the clients.

Therefore, the purpose of this document is to set out the Company’s costs and associated fees charged by the Company for the provision of its Services, along with explanatory details for a better understanding (the ‘Policy’).

The following costs and fees applied during the provision of the Company’s Services are applied to all clients of the Company.



3. Types of Costs and Charges

Please find below the relevant fees (costs and charges) applicable to NAGA Capital Ltd Clients:

3.1. Spreads

A spread cost is charged when you open and close the position.

Across instruments, spread will vary in value and type i.e., can be fixed or variable.

There are several factors that influence the size of the spread. The most important is instrument liquidity. Popular instruments are traded with lower spreads (BID/ASK difference) while rare ones raise higher spreads.

Another factor is market volatility. On a volatile market, spreads (BID/ASK difference) tend to be wider than during quiet market conditions.

A stock's price has also an impact on spreads (BID/ASK difference). The bid-ask spread will tend to increase when the price is low; this being related to the idea of liquidity. For most low-priced securities either new or small in size, the number that can be traded is limited, making them less liquid.

NAGA Capital Ltd offers low market spread to all clients, irrespective of their account types and trade sizes. The spread is variable; therefore, it may increase depending on the market conditions and the volatility. To provide efficient and attractive conditions for all clients, the Company constantly adapt them to suit traders across all markets. Spread cost is measured in pip value and clients will be able to find the value of a pip across all instruments on the [website](#).

Example:
Volume in Instrument trades: 1 standard lot in EUR/USD
(1 standard lot for FX =100,000 units of base currency)
Current Bid/Ask Price: 1.13000/1.13060
Spread [Ask Price – Bid Price] = 1.13060- 1.13000= 0.0006
Cost Calculation [Volume traded per lot* Point size* Spread] = 1*100,000*0.0006= 60 USD

3.2. Swap Fees

Swap refers to an interest applied to a trader's account to all positions that are left open overnight for the following trading day. Positions that were opened before 23:59 GMT and held after that time are subject to swaps.

Every currency trade involves borrowing one currency to buy another. For this reason, Interest is paid on the currency that is borrowed and earned on the purchased currency. When you Buy the



EURUSD pair, you simply Buy EUROS and Sell US Dollars. On the other hand, if you Sell the EURUSD pair, you simply Sell EUROS and Buy US Dollars. Therefore, your account will either be paid or be charged interest on that position, depending on the underlying interest rates of the two currencies in the pair.

When the interest rate of the country whose currency you are buying is higher than the interest rate of the country whose currency you are selling, the difference of the Interest Rate multiplied by the volume and by the mid closing price will be added to your trading account.

If the interest rate is higher in the country whose currency you are selling, the interest rate multiplied by the volume and by the mid closing price will be deducted from your account.

Please note that the Company reserves the right to charge fees or mark ups for Swap Fees which may affect the result.

Most banks across the globe are closed on Saturdays and Sundays, so there is no rollover on these days, but the banks still apply interest on these days. To account for that, the Forex market books three days' worth of Swap Fees on Wednesdays for CFDs on Forex and commodities, and for the rest of CFDs (shares, indices, cryptocurrencies, bonds, ETFs, etc.), three days' worth of Swap Fees are booked on Friday.

That is why triple swap charge for Forex pairs is applied on Wednesday and for rest of CFDs is applied on Friday.

Swap Free accounts shall remain free of charges during the grace period of 11 days. Positions that continue to be held after the end of the grace period will be subject to swap fees which will be charged at 23:59 GMT after the end of the said period.

The triple swap charges are applied on:

- Wednesday for FX/Metals/ Spot Commodities
- Friday for CFDs on Indices/Cryptocurrencies/Equities/Futures/US Oil/UK Oil/ETFs

The details of the swap charges can be found [here](#).

How does it work?

Example A

Quantity * Swap (Buy/Sell) * Mid Closing Price * number of days.



Example:

Assuming a Client's account currency is EUR and Client wants to open a BUY, position held overnight on asset B, swap Rate for Buy position is -0.015%, asset quotes at midnight 100/101 USD per share, and EUR/USD rate of 1.21400, then:

Swap = quantity * Swap (Buy) * Mid Price * no of days

At midnight = $1 \times -0.015\% \times 100.5 \times 1 = -0.015$ USD

Swap converted into Euro (without Conversion Fee) = $-0.015 / 1.214$ (EUR/USD rate) = -0.012 EUR

Swap converted into Euro (with Conversion Fee) = -0.0123 EUR

*Please note that all Future rollover, dividends adjustments are converted to the account currency, up to 2.5% conversion fee apply to EUR & USD and up to 3.5% to all other currencies transactions.

* Mid Price = Average between BUY and SELL price = (Buy price + Sell price)/2

MT5 Trading Platform formula: Lot * Contract Size * Point Size * Swap (Long/Short) * number of days.

Example:

Example MT5: Assuming a Client's account currency is EUR and Client wants to open a BUY, position held overnight on asset B, swap Rate for Buy position is -0.015%, asset quotes at midnight 100/101 USD per share, and EUR/USD rate of 1.21400, then:

Swap = Lot * Contract Size * Point Size * Swap Long * number of nights

Swap = $0.01 \times 100 \times 0.01 \times (-1.197) \times 1 = -0.012$ USD

Swap converted into Euro (without Conversion Fee) = $-0.012 / 1.214$ (EUR/USD rate) = -0.010 EUR

Swap converted into Euro (with Conversion Fee) = -0.0103

**FX Pairs are subject to Triple Swap on Wednesday, while for all other CFDs are subject to Triple Swap on Friday*

The formula for calculating the daily swap charge is as follows:

Swap Charge = [Swap Long or Short] * [Lot Size] * [Lot Value] * [Tick Size]

The swap calculation for Cryptocurrencies, Equities, Futures and ETFs is in percentage terms:

Swap (daily) = EOD Price x Volume x (Long or Short Percentage)/ 360



3.3. Future Rollover

A week before the expiration of the Future contract on Bonds, Indices and Commodities a transaction adjustment will be performed on the expiring Future contract, in order to reflect the price of the new one.

The Company applies this adjustment as follows:

$(\text{Quantity} * \text{Contracts Difference}) + (\text{Quantity} * \text{Spread})$

Widened spread charges may apply at times, on the rollover, due to market volatility, liquidity, etc.

Scenario 1: New contract trades at a higher price than the expiring contract.

Let us assume that expiring contract on Oil, trades at \$70 and new contract trades at \$75.

If you have a BUY position of 10 contracts on Oil, you will register, at rollover time, an artificial profit of \$5 (75-70) per each contract opened, as Oil price increases from \$70 to \$75, in favour of long trades.

Therefore, a negative rollover adjustment will be processed in your account:

$\text{Rollover adjustment} = 10 \text{ contracts} \times \text{contracts difference} (75 - 70) \times (-1) + 10 \text{ contracts} \times \text{Oil Spread} \times (-1) = -\$50 - \$0.3 = -\50.3

If you have a SELL position of 10 contracts on Oil, you will register, at rollover time, an artificial loss of \$5 per each contract opened, as Oil price drops from \$70 to \$75 in disadvantage to short trades.

Therefore, a positive rollover adjustment will be processed in your account:

$\text{Rollover adjustment} = 10 \text{ contracts} \times \text{contract difference} (75 - 70) + 10 \text{ contracts} \times \text{Oil Spread} \times (-1) = \$50 - \$0.3 = +\49.70

Scenario 2: New contract trades at a lower price than the expiring contract.

Let us assume that expiring contract on Oil, trades at \$71 and new contract trades at \$68.

If you have a SELL position of 10 contracts on Oil, you will register, at rollover time, an artificial profit of \$3 (71-68) per each contract opened, as Oil price drops from \$71 to \$68, in favour of short trades.

Therefore, a negative rollover adjustment will be processed in your account:



Rollover adjustment = 10 contracts x contracts difference (71 - 68) x (-1) + 10 contracts x Oil Spread x (-1) = -\$30 - \$0.30 = - \$30.30

If you have a BUY position of 10 contracts on Oil, you will register, at rollover time, an artificial loss of 3\$ per each contract opened, as Oil price drops from \$71 to \$68 in disadvantage to long trades.

Therefore, a positive rollover adjustment will be processed in your account:

Rollover adjustment = 10 contracts x contracts difference (71 - 68) + 10 contracts x Oil Spread x (-1) = \$30 - \$0.30 = + \$29.70

All the Roll-Over dates of futures contracts can be found [here](#) as well as symbol specifications of Roll-Over Future Symbols can be found [here](#).

3.4. Commission Fee

Commissions and transaction fees are charged when a Client buys and/or sells an instrument and are calculated on a per-transaction basis, depending on the instrument type, as set out below. Unless otherwise stated, fees are applied separately to each executed transaction.

1. DMA Stocks (excluding Romanian stocks)

For DMA stocks other than Romanian stocks, a fixed transaction/execution fee of EUR 1 (or the equivalent amount in the relevant account currency) applies to each executed ticket. Each individual execution constitutes a separate ticket for fee purposes. The opening and closing of a position are treated as separate executed tickets and are therefore charged separately.

Accordingly:

- An executed transaction to open a position is subject to a fee of EUR 1 (or equivalent); and
- An executed transaction to close that position is subject to a separate fee of EUR 1 (or equivalent).

Example: Where a Client buys 10 shares and subsequently sells those 10 shares, the purchase constitutes one executed ticket and is charged EUR 1 (or equivalent), while the subsequent sale constitutes a separate executed ticket and is charged EUR 1 (or equivalent). The total transaction/execution fee for the two executed tickets is therefore EUR 2 (or equivalent).

For accounts denominated in a currency other than EUR, the EUR 1 transaction/execution fee will be charged at its equivalent value in the account currency using the applicable conversion rate.

The DMA transaction/execution fee is separate from any applicable third-party costs, exchange fees, taxes, stamp duties, financial transaction taxes, custody charges, or other statutory or regulatory charges, which may apply separately.

2. DMA Romanian Stocks

For Romanian stocks traded via DMA, a commission of 0.30% per leg applies regardless of monthly trading volume.

The commission is charged:

- 0.30% on entry; and
- 0.30% on exit of the position, based on the notional value of each transaction.

3. CFD on Stocks

For CFD Stocks, a fixed monetary commission applies per transaction leg.

- A commission of 2.50 monetary units (MU) is charged on entry (open position) and 2.50 MU on exit (close position).
- The commission currency corresponds to the currency of the underlying instrument (e.g. EUR for EU stocks, USD for US stocks).

Accordingly, the total commission for a complete open and close transaction is 5.00 MU, in the currency of the traded instrument.

3.5. Conversion Fee

Previous cost examples do not incorporate the Conversion Fee cost, to indicate the methodology by which each cost is determined. In the case where the account currency is denominated in a different currency than of the instrument being traded, then a Conversion Fee will apply on the Profit/Loss, Swap, Commission, Margin, Dividends, Rollovers and Splits, in the form of a markup.

Instrument Category	Conversion Fee
Major FX Pairs	2.50%
Minor FX Pairs	3.50%

Example:

The currency of Client Account: EUR

Currency Pair: EURUSD

Closed Profit: 300 USD

Value of EURUSD at time of position closing: 1.21

Converted Profit (without Conversion Fee): $300/1.21 = 247.93$ EUR

Converted Profit (with Conversion Fee): 241.73 EUR



3.6 Copy Trading Fee

The Autocopy fee applies to closed copied positions only and shall be calculated and charged in the Client's account base currency.

[Copy Trading fees](#) are determined based on the Client's VIP tier, which is linked to the Client's deposit level.

Under this fee structure:

- The Copier fee is calculated as a percentage of the profit on each profitable closed copied trade and decreases as the Client's VIP tier increases.
- The Master bonus is calculated as a fixed amount per copied trade, which increases with higher VIP tiers and is independent of the trade's profit or loss.
- Copier fees are charged only on profitable closed copied trades.

The applicable VIP tiers, eligibility requirements, and Copier Fees are those published on the Company's website from time to time. The Company reserves the right to amend the VIP tier structure, eligibility criteria, and associated benefits in accordance with these Terms.

4. Minimum Withdrawal Amount

The minimum amount that you withdraw from your account is USD 10 (for all other currencies, the amount should be equivalent to USD). Withdrawals for amounts below USD 10 (for all other currencies, the amount should be equivalent to USD) shall be rejected by the Company and the Company shall have the right to zero out any amount, which will be below USD 10 (for all other currencies, the amount should be equivalent to USD).

The Company reserves the right to charge USD 25 for withdrawal fees.

You may refer to the [website](#) which includes additional details for all available VIP levels.

Note: There also may be additional charges from your payment provider (i.e., bank, debit/credit



card provider). In certain cases, banks, payment service providers, or other third parties may impose fees on the Company in connection with the processing of withdrawals. Where such fees are incurred as a result of the Client's use of the Client Account in a manner inconsistent with the nature, purpose, or intended use of the Company's services, the Company reserves the right to pass on such fees to the Client.

5. Crypto One

Crypto One 1:1, refers to CFDs on Cryptocurrencies, where the CFD financial instrument maintains a Fixed Leverage of 1:1.

This product is associated with the following costs and charges:

- Spreads
- Swap Fees (only on Short Positions)
- Currency Conversions